Department of Emergency Management

- Philosophical Plans
- Technical Planning
- Reality
“It’s not the will to win that matters—everyone has that. It’s the will to prepare to win that matters.”
-- Bear Bryant

“You cannot control the date or the time of an emergency event or a disaster, but you can control the training and time you take to prepare.”
-- DJM
Are you Ready?

- The Community must be responsible for their own well being for the first 120 hours (5 Days)
- Take care of yourself, significant other and your family
- Do it now!
- Arnold Ca. Dec. 25th
Governance of the Department Of Emergency Management

Citizens of San Mateo County

San Mateo County Board of Supervisors

Emergence Services Council 20 Member Cities JPA

County Manager

Department of Emergency
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTERS

Request not granted

State SOC
CalOES
Coastal Regional EOC (REOC)
DEM County of S.M.
Cities in San Mateo County
California's Six OES Regions

1. Southern
2. Coastal
3. Northern
4. Inland
5. Valley
6. Southern
Any Where USA

- Disasters occur at any time of the day or night
- Are we ready
- Do we understand the threat
- Which one of these are you ready for
- What can we do to
- Our system is very fragile
Sunday San Jose Mercury

FIRE THREATENS LIVES AND DEVOURS HOMES

Siskiyou County's Mill Fire nears 4,245 acres, with 25% containment; thousands of Weed residents evacuated

By Ethan Baron and Shamin Mukherjee (Staff writers)

The Lincoln Heights neighborhood of Weed is the scene of devastation after the fast-moving Mill Fire consumed dozens of homes.

As parts of the Bay Area hunker down for days of triple-digit temperatures, health officials are sounding the alarm about the deadly impacts of extreme heat waves and offering tips to keep safe.

Dr. Tomas Aragon, who heads the California Department of Public Health, said during a press briefing Wednesday that the nullifying heat waves can present challenges, including heightened levels of mortality. "Stay cool, stay cool by drinking. Stay connected and stay informed.".

And in other areas, the most vulnerable are seniors, children and babies, people with pre-existing health conditions and pregnant women. Those people in particular should stay in air-conditioned spaces, as much as possible, lightweight clothing schedules any exercise and rest for the cool parts of the day.

The heat wave has prompted a heat advisory, warning that as ozone pollution levels due to extreme temperatures, light vehicle exhausts.
Three key statements about preparing yourself

Training creates control, knowledge and strength

Training is information, and information is power for you to overcome adversity in difficult times

Training gives you the confidence in what you have to do and how you are going to do it
Disaster happen with little time or warning:

1. Always at night
2. It’s always cold and raining
3. No power
4. At 2:00 am
5. No communication
6. No one answers their phone
7. Always on a holiday
8. Do you have a plan
Big Puzzle

There are a lot of pieces to put together

Each City, town or jurisdiction should decide what they want to do and have discussion both internally and externally regarding evacuations.

Do we understand the complexity of an evacuation?

Is the community in tune to what an evacuation means and understand what will be expected of them.

Do schools have well developed plans regarding evacuations and trained the parents on what will occur doing an evacuation of the schools.
1. Discuss and facilitate issues concerning the Operational Area
2. Support and participate in the development of regional plans
3. Respond to the field as needed to support the Incident Commander
4. Create a phased approach to planning
5. Develop a countywide working group to ensure impute for the plans, both tsunamis, and wildfires
6. Requires full participation from the First Responder Community due to the complexity of the project
7. Two key areas of focus: Coast side and Bayside.
8. Involve and educate the community as much as possible
9. Training to the plan
## Department of Emergency Management Coordinators Duties

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Emergency Service Response, Planning, and Coordination's Examples</th>
<th>Duty Office 24/7 365 — Responds to requests from the Operational Area, CalOES, Region II, FEMA, US Weather Service, DRW, and related agencies</th>
<th>DEM is responsible for coordinating the emergency and disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery efforts within the Operational Area</th>
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<td>Police — law enforcement, criminal investigation, and maintenance of public order...</td>
<td>Fire and Rescue Services — Response to second alarm or greater and hazardous materials mitigation...</td>
<td>EMS or Ambulance — Multi-Casual Incidents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Health Emergencies — COVID-19</td>
<td>Human Services Agency — Homeless Covid 19 individual hotels</td>
<td>Vaccination Clinic Planning - setup tracking, monitoring</td>
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<td>COVID-19 testing sites</td>
<td>Water, Drought Task Force</td>
<td>EOC monitoring which is still being staffed as a result of Covid-1 at a Level 3 (Lowest)</td>
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<td>SMCAAlert</td>
<td>Zonehaven Evacuation (major one-year planning process)</td>
<td>Large Animal Evacuations</td>
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<td>SFO response Flight 214</td>
<td>Flooding and Landslides</td>
<td>Recovery CZU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheltering and agreements</td>
<td>State and Federal Grants (zero months)</td>
<td>56 different plans that are always in the process of being updated and re-written</td>
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The Four Phase of Emergency Management

**San Mateo County Emergency Managers Association**

EMA plays an important part of the Counties preparedness and help with their four committee’s in developing plans and response

Community Resilience/Volunteer, Operations/ Coordination, Technology and Training Exercise Committee’s
Math for Emergencies

Hazard: Human-Made Natural

Vulnerability: People Environment Property

Emergency Event Disaster

**Emergency**: Day to day incident requiring response (Hallmark Fire)

**Event**: Asiana 214, San Bruno gas explosion

**Disaster**: Major earthquake (Northridge), tsunami, hurricane (Katrina, Sandy) Wildfires
Beginning in February 2021, a partnership of 36 local governments and special districts in San Mateo County began working together to update the San Mateo County Multijurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Plan will enable the jurisdictions to use pre- and post-disaster financial assistance to reduce the risk of natural hazards to people in the County.

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) assesses hazard vulnerabilities and identifies mitigation actions that jurisdictions will pursue to reduce the level of injury, property damage, and community disruption that might otherwise result from such events.

Addresses natural and human-caused hazards, including flooding, drought, wildfire, landslides, severe weather, terrorism, cyber threats, pandemic, and the impact of climate change on hazards, as well as other hazards.
As an event happens, your brain perceives the danger, and the brain engages the problem.

Do you have the skill set to deal with the issue?

Can you understand the “Reality” vs your perceived “Expectations?”
We define the event
Evaluate, manage and expedite resources

Training to improve response and safety

Get to a course of action quickly

Begin recovery quickly
GENERAL PUBLIC RESPONSE

This is not happening! What am I going to do?

Processing the facts of the event to a course of action

Ability to take action and problem could be solved

Acknowledging the event and understanding of the emergency

HUMAN TIME LINE 0 to ONE HOUR

PATH TO RECOVERY DISCOVERED

NORMALCY
Individuals with Disabilities

Depending on the nature of the disabilities it may take longer to acknowledge the event.

Depending on the type of needs it will take longer to acknowledge what action to take.
Phase of Critical Incident Blame

- Pre-Disaster
- Threat
- Warning
- Heroic
- Disillusionment
- Honeymoon
- Community Cohesion
- Coming to Terms: Grief/Working through the Grief
- BLAME
- Re-Construction New Beginning
- Trigger Events & Anniversary Reactions
- Normalcy

Time:
- 1 to 3 Days time
- 1 to 3 years time
- Impact

Reactions:
- Normalcy
Plan concept – how to evacuate the coast and wooded areas?

- 1. Philosophical
- 2. Technical
- 3. Reality
Providing the community with critical evacuation updates, resources and latest updates on active incidents, all in one place.
Edgewood Fire-Zonehaven
Sector B In Zonehaven
Purpose: Discuss and evaluate the need for a master plan for evacuations of the area from Highway 280 to the coast and N/S county lines and Bayside Communities.
Zonehaven
291 Zones in Zonehaven

Sectors are created by outlining the established zones.

The emphasis is to try to understand the number of traffic control points you will need for the Sector.

Preestablished Sector zones will cut down the time to evacuation. Starting the appropriate evacuation strategy.

- The time it takes from threat to determination of ordering the evacuation is critical; we all know that.
- When the disaster is over, that time is one of the key factors we will be judged on.
Drought in California
California State Water Delivery System

- Major Delivery Systems
Bay Area Bridges

Three Major Bridges

• Golden Gate
• San Mateo Bridge
• Dumbarton
• Bay Bridge
Loss of Bridges

How to get to the Peninsula

- San Jose Highway 237
- Boats
- Aircraft SFO/Moffit Field
- DART
Commodities

- CalOES
- Water - depending on the amount 12-24 hours
- Fuel - San Mateo County Fuel Plan, State and Federal assists
- Food
- Medical Supplies
- Portable Shelters
Internal Model Expo Center Vaccinations

• 20 stations
• 40 plus cars in line
• Managing traffic
• Security two armed officers
• Traffic control inside and out
• Total per day 149-178 people
San Mateo County Tsunami Zones

3, 5, and 10 meters
3m = 9.8 feet
5m = 16 feet
10m = 32 feet

Depending on the surge, it could go 12 feet above the normal water line.
Questions Concerns?