



City of Eastvale

**Emergency Operations Plan
(EOP)**

**Part I
Basic Plan**

April 2018



CITY OF EASTVALE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN LETTER OF PROMULGATION

To: Officials, Employees and the Eastvale Community:

The City of Eastvale, California has prepared this Emergency Operations Plan to ensure the most effective allocation of resources for protection of people and property in time of an emergency. The preservation of life, property and the environment is an inherent function of local, state, and federal government.

While no plan can completely prevent death and destruction, good plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can and will minimize losses. This plan establishes the emergency organization, assigns tasks, specifies policies and general procedures, and provides for coordination of planning efforts of the various emergency staff and service elements utilizing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The objective of this plan is to incorporate and coordinate all the facilities and personnel of the City into an efficient organization capable of responding effectively to any emergency.

This Emergency Operations Plan is an extension of the State Emergency Plan. It will be reviewed and exercised periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions.

The City of Eastvale gives its full support to this plan and urges all officials, employees, and the citizens, individually and collectively, to do their share in the total emergency effort of the City.

The City of Eastvale has revised this EOP to include whole community planning inclusive of the access and functional needs population, the county-wide alert and warning notification system, and the city's public awareness and education plan. This Emergency Operations Plan has been reviewed by and becomes effective upon approval by the Eastvale City Council.

Clint Lorimore
Mayor, City of Eastvale

Date: _____

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)
PART I: BASIC PLAN



EOP REVISION HISTORY

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EOP DISTRIBUTION

Department/Agency	Number of Copies/CDs
City Manager	
Riverside County Emergency Management Department, Emergency Services Coordinator	
Fire Chief	
Police Chief	
Director of Public Works	
Director of Finance	



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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of City of Eastvale’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to establish a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to natural, man-made and technological disasters. The plan provides an overview of operational concepts; identifies the components of the City’s emergency management division; and describes overall responsibilities of federal, state and local agencies.

The plan establishes a system for coordinating the, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation phases of emergency management in Eastvale. It is intended to be an overview of emergency management and not a detailed operational document. Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP’s) and checklists are distributed to Emergency Operations staff separately and are for internal use only.

The Eastvale Emergency Operations Plan encompasses a broad range of large-scale emergencies and disasters that could potentially impact the City of Eastvale. They include:

- Major Earthquakes;
- Hazardous Materials;
- Wildfire;
- Flooding;
- Civil Unrest;
- Power Outage;
- Terrorism;
- Public Health Emergencies

1.2 Situation

The City of Eastvale was incorporated on October 1, 2010 and has an ever-growing population of over 63,614 residents, making Eastvale one of the fastest growing cities in the State of California. Eastvale is located in northwestern Riverside County, approximately 45 miles east of downtown Los Angeles, and 70 miles west of Palm Springs. Eastvale is located between Interstate 15 and California State Routes 91, 60, and 71; surrounded by highly populated municipalities such as the City of Ontario, Chino, Corona and Jurupa Valley by Riverside, Norco, Jurupa Valley, Chino, Chino Hills and Ontario and encompasses 13.1 square miles.

The community is a diverse, emerging community with infrastructure including, robust housing tracks, eight newly constructed modern schools and two new Amazon fulfillment centers just off the I-15 freeway.

Eastvale is vulnerable to effects of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, fires, and winter storms.



Eastvale is also vulnerable to a variety of man-made hazards such as hazardous materials accidents, terrorism, nuclear incidents, dam failures, transportation emergencies and public health emergencies.

1.3 Assumptions

The following assumptions apply to this plan:

1. A major emergency or disaster may cause numerous injuries, property loss, disruption of normal life-support systems, and may have an impact on economic, physical, and social infrastructures.
2. A major emergency or disaster may overwhelm the capabilities of Eastvale to provide prompt and effective emergency response and recovery. Mutual aid will be requested when disaster relief requirements exceed the City's ability to meet them.
3. Transportation infrastructure may be damaged or disrupted. Emergency responders may have difficulty reaching people and evacuation routes may cause traffic backups slowing egress from damaged areas. The movement of emergency supplies may be impeded.
4. Communication infrastructure may be damaged or disrupted, thus slowing dissemination of information and reporting of persons needing help.
5. Homes, businesses, public buildings, antenna sites, and other critical facilities may be damaged or destroyed. Public utilities may be damaged and either completely or partially inoperable.
6. Emergency medical services and transport ambulances may be in short supply. Medical and health care facilities that do remain open may be overwhelmed with medical care requests. Additionally, medicines may be in short supply.
7. Damage to facilities that use hazardous or toxic chemicals could result in the release of these hazardous materials into the environment.
8. Businesses in Eastvale may not be able to supply the public with basic necessities such as food, water, blankets, etc. Additionally, businesses may have difficulty remaining open or providing paychecks to their employees.
9. Children, elderly and people with access and function needs may need additional resources that can include transportation, availability of public information, adequate shelter space in mass care and sheltering facilities and short term evacuation sites, and modifications to policies, guidance's and procedures, such as exemptions for services animals.



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10. Volunteers may come from other areas to help, causing problems with accountability. Donated goods that are not presently needed may be dropped off.
11. Effective emergency operations require periodic training and exercising.
12. Eastvale emergency personnel and disaster service workers will utilize the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).



SECTION 2: OVERVIEW

2.1 Concept of Operations

The Emergency Operations Plan addresses major incidents as well as large-scale disasters, such as an earthquake. Some emergencies will be preceded by a warning period, providing sufficient time to warn the public and reduce the loss of life, property damage, and effects on the environment. Other emergencies occur with little or no warning, thus requiring immediate activation of the Emergency Operations Plan. All City departments and Emergency Operations staff must be prepared to promptly and effectively respond to any foreseeable emergency, taking all appropriate actions.

2.2 Emergency Management Phases

The process of emergency management involves four phases. They are:

- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery; and
- Mitigation

2.2.1 Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities that are undertaken in advance of an emergency or disaster. These activities develop the City of Eastvale's capabilities and effective responses to a disaster. Emphasis is on whole community emergency planning, training, exercises, and public awareness programs.

Emergency planning includes developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) detailing personnel assignments, policies, notification rosters, and resource lists. In the event of an emergency, SOP's are designed to be used as a checklist by those who are trained to work a designated position as well as those who are not familiar with a particular emergency operations center (EOC) position. All emergency operations staff should become acquainted with SOP's, policies, notification rosters, and resource lists which are distributed to employees separately.

I. Increased Readiness

Events that may trigger increased readiness activities include:

- Issuance of a credible long-term earthquake prediction;
- Receipt of a flood advisory or other special weather statement;
- Conditions conducive to wildfires, such as the combination of high heat, strong winds, and low humidity;



- An expansive hazardous materials incident;
- A rapidly-deteriorating International situation that could lead to an attack upon the United States; and
- Information or circumstances indicating the potential for acts of violence, terrorism or civil disturbance.

Examples of increased readiness activities may include, but are not limited to:

- Briefing of City Manager and key officials or employees on the situation;
- Activate the Emergency Operations Center to a Management Watch.
- Reviewing the City of Eastvale’s Emergency Operations Plan & Standardized Operating Procedures;
- Increasing public information and training efforts;
- Inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including testing warning and communication systems;
- Recruiting additional staff and Disaster Service Workers;
- Warning threatened elements of the population;
- Conducting precautionary evacuations in the potentially impacted area(s); and
- Mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment.

II. Training and Exercises

Training and exercising is essential at all levels of government to make emergency operations personnel operationally ready. Emergency operations personnel involved in emergency response and management functions will be provided ongoing training to include Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System (ICS), Terrorism Awareness, Emergency Operations Plan orientation, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) section training, tabletop exercises, functional drills, and full-scale drills involving multi-agencies.

The City of Eastvale strives to hold regular Emergency Operations Center (EOC) disaster exercises providing personnel with an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, equipment, and systems used during emergencies. Key management and emergency personnel will also receive additional specialized training, as available. City of Eastvale is responsible for providing training and exercises either with internal staff or with the assistance of the Operational Area partners.



The three forms of disaster exercises are as follows:

- Tabletop Exercise - provides a means to evaluate our policies, Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP's), emergency plans, resolve coordination and learn EOC position responsibilities. EOC staff simulates a response to a given disaster scenario. The EOC is not activated during tabletop exercises.
- Functional Exercise – is designed to evaluate and test the capability of an individual function such as evacuation, care and shelter or communications. The EOC is fully activated during a functional exercise. Generally, some resources are activated in the field.
- Full-Scale Exercise – is designed to simulate an actual emergency. Full-scale exercises involve emergency management staff, response personnel, and multi-agency coordination. The EOC is fully activated during a full-scale exercise as well as field staff and other resources.

III. *Public Education and Awareness*

The public's response to any emergency is based on an understanding of the nature of the emergency, the potential hazards, the likely response of emergency services and knowledge of what individuals and groups should do to increase their chances of survival and recovery.

Pre-disaster awareness and education programs must be viewed as equal in importance to all other preparation for emergencies and receive an adequate level of planning.

The City of Eastvale places a high priority in public disaster education by providing citizens emergency training such as Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training, emergency preparedness workshops, disaster presentations for schools, and emergency public notifications. The availability of accommodations for people with access and functional needs shall also be considered.

- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) – CERT volunteers must attend the 20-hour course to participate on the volunteer team. Graduates are trained to help themselves, their families and their neighborhoods during a disaster and are also trained to work effectively with emergency responders. Examples of training provided in the 20-hour FEMA course are: disaster preparedness, triage and rapid treatment techniques, damage assessment, rescuer safety, search and rescue techniques, cribbing and leveraging, terrorism awareness, and disaster fire suppression.



Members of the community learning the basics of cribbing during a CERT class.

2.2.2 Response Phase

The response phase includes initial response and extended response activities. Upon receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency is imminent or likely to occur, City of Eastvale will initiate actions to increase its readiness. During this phase, the priority is to save lives and to minimize the effects of the emergency or disaster.

The City's initial response activities are primarily performed at the field response level. Emphasis is placed on minimizing the effects of the emergency or disaster. Field responders will use the Incident Command System (ICS), which includes unified command, action planning, span of control, and hierarchy of command.

Examples of initial response activities include:

- Briefing of City Manager and key officials or employees on the situation;
- Dissemination of warnings, emergency public information, and instructions to the citizens of Eastvale;
- Conducting evacuations and/or rescue operations;
- Caring for children, elderly and people with access and functional needs
- Caring for displaced persons and treating the injured;
- Conducting initial damage assessments and surveys;
- Assessing need for mutual aid assistance;
- Restricting movement of traffic/people;
- Establishing Unified Commands;
- Coordinating with state and federal agencies working in the field;
- Developing and implementing Incident Action Plans.

The City's extended response activities are primarily conducted in the field and at the City of Eastvale's Emergency Operations Center (EOC).



Extended emergency operations involve the coordination and management of personnel and resources to mitigate an emergency and facilitate the transition to recovery operations.

Examples of extended response activities include:

- Coordinating restoration of utilities;
- Debris management;
- Providing long-term recovery housing to displaced victims;
- Applying for State and Federal assistance programs;
- Coordination with Riverside County EMD;
- Conducting hazard mitigation analyses;
- Identifying residual hazards;
- Determining and recovering costs associated with response and recovery; and
- Establishing emergency index codes for cost tracking purposes.

2.2.3 Recovery Phase

The recovery phase involves the restoration of services to the public and returning the affected area(s) to pre-emergency conditions. As the immediate threat to life, property, and the environment subsides, the rebuilding of Eastvale will begin through various recovery activities. Recovery activities may be both short-term and long-term, ranging from restoration of essential utilities such as water and power, to mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrences of a given threat facing the City.

Examples of recovery activities include:

- Restoring utilities;
- Applying for state and federal assistance programs;
- Providing public assistance information for disaster assistance;
- Conducting hazard mitigation analyses;
- Identifying residual hazards; and
- Determining and recovering costs associated with response and recovery.

Short Term Recovery

Recovery occurs in two phases: short-term and long-term. Short-term recovery operations will begin during the response phase of the emergency. The major objectives of short-term recovery operations include rapid debris removal and clean-up, and orderly and coordinated restoration of essential services (electricity, water and sanitary systems). Short-term recovery operations will include all the agencies participating in the City's disaster response. Structures that present public safety threats will be demolished and abated during short-term recovery operations.



Long Term Recovery

The City of Eastvale will coordinate with various departments and contractor's to record detailed assessment of damage during the recovery phase. This detailed assessment provides the basis for determining the type and amount of state and/or federal financial assistance available for recovery.

Damage Assessment

Under federal disaster assistance programs, documentation must be obtained regarding damage sustained to:

- Roads;
- Water control facilities;
- Public buildings and related equipment;
- Public utilities;
- Facilities under construction;
- Recreational and park facilities;
- Educational institutions; and
- Certain private non-profit facilities.

The damage assessment documentation information should include the location and extent of damage, and estimates of costs for debris removal, emergency work, and repairing damaged facilities to pre-disaster condition. The cost of compliance with building codes for new construction, repair, and restoration will also be documented. The cost of improving facilities may be included under federal mitigation programs.

Any city or county declaring a local emergency for which the governor proclaims a state of emergency must complete and transmit an After-Action/Corrective Action report to Riverside County EMD within (90) days of the close of the incident period.

After-Action Report

The After-Action/Corrective Action report will serve as a source for documenting the City of Eastvale's response activities, identifying areas of success as well as areas of improvement. It will also be utilized to develop and describe a work plan for implementing improvements.

The City of Eastvale will be responsible for completion of the report and will forward to Cal OES within the 90-day period.

Disaster Assistance Programs

Disaster assistance programs have been developed for the needs of four distinct groups:



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- Individuals – may receive loans or grants for such things as real and personal property, dental, funeral, medical, transportation, unemployment, sheltering, and rental assistance, depending on the extent of damage.
- Businesses – loans for many types of businesses are often made available through the United States Small Business Administration, assisting with physical and economic losses because of a disaster or an emergency. Programs for agricultural needs include assistance for physical and economic losses because of a disaster or an emergency.
- Governments – Funds and grants are available to government to repair damage because of a disaster or emergency and mitigate the risk of future damage.
- Non-profit organizations – Funds and grants are also available to certain non-profit organizations.

Grants Available During Local Declarations

At each level of emergency declaration, various disaster assistance programs become available to individuals, businesses, governments, and non-profit organizations.

Local Emergency Declarations – City of Eastvale may be eligible for assistance under the Natural Disaster Assistance Act (with concurrence of the Governor’s Office). Businesses and individuals may be eligible for the following disaster assistance programs and services:

- American Red Cross
- Mennonite Disaster Service
- Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA)
(Governor’s Office Director Concurrence)
- Assistance with Utilities
- Local government tax relief
- U.S. Small Business Administration Disaster Loans
- Salvation Army
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Other Community and Volunteer Organizations

Grants Available During State of Emergency Proclamation

State of Emergency Proclamation - City of Eastvale, special districts, individuals, and businesses may be eligible, in addition to local emergency assistance, for services from the following agencies:

- Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and the Contractor’s License Board
- Department of Insurance



- Department of Social Services
- Franchise Tax Board Tax Relief
- Department of Motor Vehicles
- Department of Aging
- State Board of Equalization
- Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA)
- Department of Veteran’s Affairs (CALVET)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Small Business Administration Disaster Loans
- Prior Assistance Available with Local Declarations

Grants Available During Presidential Declarations

Presidential Declaration – Under a Presidential Declaration, the City of Eastvale, special districts, individuals, and businesses may be eligible for the following disaster assistance programs and services:

- Cora C. Brown Fund (Individual Assistance)
- Crisis Counseling Program
- Disaster Unemployment
- Temporary Housing Program
- Individual and Family Grant Program
- Internal Revenue Service Tax Relief
- Public Assistance
- Legal Aid
- Hazard Mitigation
- Veteran’s Affairs Assistance (Housing/Medical)
- Federal Financial Institutions
- Employment Development Assistance
- Prior Assistance with Local/State Declarations

2.2.4 Mitigation Phase

The mitigation phase occurs both before and after emergencies or disasters. Post-disaster mitigation is actually part of the recovery process. This includes eliminating or reducing the impact of hazards that exist within the City of Eastvale.

Mitigation efforts include, but are not limited to:

- Amending local ordinances and statutes, such as zoning ordinances, building codes, and other enforcement codes;
- Initiating structural retrofitting measures;
- Assessing tax levees or abatements;
- Emphasizing public education and awareness;

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- Undertaking flood control project;
- Removing fuel in areas having a high potential for wildfires; and
- Assessing and altering land use planning.



SECTION 3: CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

3.1 Introduction

A major disaster could result in the death or injury of key government officials, the partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government.

Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership and authority, direction of emergency operations, and management of recovery operations. To this end, it is particularly essential that the City of Eastvale continue to function as a government entity. The California Government Code and the Constitution of California provide the authority for State and local governments to reconstitute themselves in the event incumbent officials and other personnel are unable to serve.

3.2 Lines of Succession

Section 8638, Article 15, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2 of the California Government Code requires the appointment of up to three standby officers for each member of the governing body. This article also provides for the succession of officers who are head departments responsible for maintaining law and order, or for furnishing public services relating to health and safety. Additionally, Article 15 outlines procedures to assure continued functioning of political subdivisions in the event the governing body, including standby officers, is unavailable to serve. The standby officers shall have the same authority and powers as the regular officers or department heads.

City Council

The line of succession for the position of mayor during a state of emergency, war emergency, local emergency or other condition of disaster, unless otherwise ordered by the city council, shall be mayor pro tempore followed by the remaining city council member in the order of their seniority, excluding standby successors who may have been appointed pursuant to Section 8638 of the California Code of the State.

City Departments

Per Ordinance No. 2011-14, Section 6 (B), the Director of Emergency Services shall designate the order of succession to that office, to take effect in the event the director is unavailable to attend meetings and otherwise perform duties during an emergency. Such order shall be approved by the City Council. The lines of succession for city administration are as follows:

- City Manager
- Assistant City Manager
- Finance Director
- Public Works Director



3.2.1 Reconstitution of the Governing Body

Section 8642 of Article 15 authorizes local governing bodies to convene as soon as possible whenever a state of emergency or local emergency exists and at a place not necessarily within the political subdivision. Under Article 15, the duties of a governing body during emergencies include ascertaining the damage to the jurisdiction and its personnel and property, reconstituting itself and any subdivisions, and performing functions in preserving law and order, and furnishing local service.

3.2.2 Essential Facilities

The identification of critical infrastructures prior to a disaster is essential. The ability of a city, along with private organizations, to maintain the critical infrastructure during, or immediately after a disaster helps build confidence in the public and helps return the city back to normal as quickly as possible. Critical infrastructure includes:

- **Telecommunications** - The primary networks and systems that support the transmission and exchange of electronic communications among and between end-users) such as networked computers).
- **Electrical Power** - The generation stations, transmission and distribution networks that create and supply electricity to end-users so that they achieve and maintain nominal functionality, including the transportation and storage of fuel essential to that system.
- **Gas and Oil Production, Storage, Transportation** - The holding facilities for natural gas, crude and refined petroleum, and petroleum-based fuels, the refining and processing facilities for these fuels and the pipelines, trucks, and rail systems that transport these commodities from their source to systems that are dependent on gas and oil in one of their useful forms.
- **Banking and Finance** - The retail and commercial organizations, investment institutions, and associated operational organizations, governmental operations, and support entities that are involved in all manner of monetary transactions, including storage for savings purposes, investment for income purposes, exchange for payment purposes, and disbursement for loan purposes.
- **Transportation**- The aviation, rail, highway, and aquatic vehicles, conduits, and support systems by which people and goods are moved from a point of origin to a destination in order to support and complete matters of commerce, government operations, and personal affairs.
- **Water Supply** - The sources of water, reservoirs and holding facilities, aqueducts and other transport systems, the filtration and cleaning systems, the pipelines, the cooling



systems and other delivery mechanisms that provide domestic and industrial applications, including systems for dealing with waste water and fire-fighting.

- **Public Safety** -The medical, police, fire, and rescue systems and personnel that are called upon when responding to a public health, safety, or other unusual incident where speed and efficiency are necessary.
- **Food Supply and Shelters** -The need to provide for the citizens of the community is essential. Feeding and sheltering both the human and the animal population during and immediately after a disaster is a priority for the City. The City works closely with the Red Cross to maintain a list of shelters available in the event of a disaster.

The City maintains a list of Critical Facilities and Infrastructure in the EOC. The responsibility for maintenance of this information is with City staff.

3.2.3 Protection of Vital Records

In order to provide normal government operations following a disaster, vital records must be protected. Vital records are both hardcopies and electronic copies of records. It is the responsibility of the City Clerk and Department Heads to ensure that these records are protected. The preservation of vital records is critical to the City's recovery from a catastrophic event. In addition to the information retrieval requirements of response, each response function has a record-keeping component. Although the principal focus of vital records preservation is to support recovery through reimbursement of disaster-related costs, vital records also have a broader and arguably more important function.



SECTION 4: STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS) AND NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)

4.1 SEMS Overview

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) was developed in 1991 after the devastating Oakland-East Bay Hills Fire. During the mutual aid responses to the fire, it was determined that many problems existed with communications, insufficient information flow and no set organizational structure. As a result, Senator Petris, who also lost his home during the fire, introduced Senate Bill 1841. This bill went into effect on January 1, 1993. It is intended to standardize response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies.

In order to receive response-related funding for personnel costs during a disaster, the City of Eastvale has adopted Resolution No. 11-54 approving participation in the National Incident Management System and Standardized Emergency Management System of the State of California.

SEMS requires emergency response agencies to use basic principles and components of emergency management, including the incident command system, multi-agency coordination system, the operational area concept, and mutual aid systems.

4.1.1 Incident Command System (ICS)

ICS is a nationally recognized on-scene emergency management system specifically designed to allow its user(s) adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS uses a common organizational structure to effectively accomplish management of the incident by objectives.

The five functions of the ICS organization are Management, Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics and Finance and Administration.

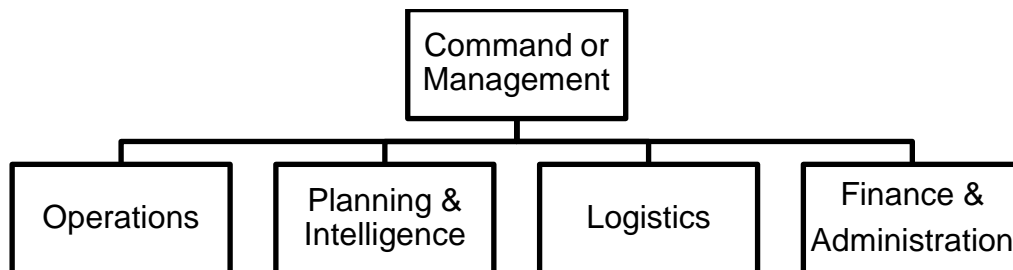
- **Management:** Responsible for directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. It includes the incident commander (IC) who is responsible for the overall management of the incident. The command function also includes the Information Officer, Liaison Officer, and Safety Officer.
- **Operations:** Responsible for the coordinated tactical response of all field operations directly applicable to or in support of the mission(s) in accordance with the Incident Action Plan. Operations develops the operations portion of the Incident Action Plan,



requests resources to support tactical operations, maintains close communication with the Incident Commander, and ensures safe tactical operations. The operations function includes branches, divisions, groups, and air operations personnel.

- **Planning/Intelligence:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of information about the development of the incident. The planning function includes the resource unit, situation unit, documentation unit, and demobilization unit.
- **Logistics:** Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and tracking the status of resources and materials in support of the incident. The logistics function includes the supply unit, facilities unit, ground support unit, communications unit, food unit, and medical unit.
- **Finance and Administration:** Responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident, and/or any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions. The finance function includes the time unit, procurement unit, compensation/claims unit, and the cost unit.

Figure 1 Basic ICS Functions



4.1.2 The Principles of ICS

The system's organizational structure adapts to any emergency or incident to which emergency response agencies would expect to respond.

Components of ICS are:

- Common terminology;
- Modular organization;
- Unified command structure;
- Consolidated action plans;
- Manageable span-of-control;



- Pre-designed incident facilities;
- Comprehensive resource management; and
- Integrated communications.

Common titles for organizational functions, resources, and facilities within ICS are utilized.

The organizational structure is developed based upon the type and size of an incident. Staff builds from the top down as the incident grows, with responsibility and performance placed initially with the Incident Commander.

At all incidents there will be five functions: management; operations; planning; logistics; and finance. Initially, the Incident Commander may be performing all five functions. Then, as the incident grows, each function may be established as a section with several units under each section.

Unified Command

Unified command structure is a unified team effort that allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies.

4.1.3 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

There are five designated levels in the SEMS organization: Field Response, Local Government, Operational Area, Regional and State.

- **Field Response Level** – Under the command of an appropriate authority, emergency personnel and resources carry-out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat. SEMS regulations require the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) at the field response level. The ICS field functions to be used for emergency management are: command, operations, planning/intelligence, logistics, and finance/administration.
- **Local Government Level** - Local governments manage and coordinate overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction, which includes special districts. Local governments are required to use SEMS when their EOC is activated or a local emergency is proclaimed in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs.
- **Operational Area Level** – Under SEMS, the Operational Area serves as an intermediate level of the state’s emergency services organization and encompasses the County, including special districts. The Operational Area manages and coordinates information, resources and priorities among local governments within



the County and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level.

In order to facilitate and coordinate at the operational area level Riverside County has two emergency operation center (EOC's) to serve Riverside County. They are located at:

Riverside County Administrative Center

4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92502

Riverside County County Building

82675 Dr. Carreon Boulevard
Indio, CA 92201

- **Regional Level** – In Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the regional level manages and coordinates information and resources among Operational Areas within the mutual aid region and also between the Operational Areas and the state level.
- **State Level** – The state level of SEMS manages state resources in response to the emergency needs of the other levels and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional level and state level. The state level also serves as the coordination and communication link between the state and the federal disaster response system.

4.2 National Incident Management System (NIMS)

NIMS is a system very similar to the State of California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and is mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5). The purpose of NIMS is to enhance the ability to manage domestic incidents by establishing a uniform set of processes and procedures that emergency responders at all levels of government will use to conduct response operations.

4.2.1 NIMS Components:

1. Command and management utilizing the incident command system (ICS), multi-agency coordination and joint information systems (JIS);
2. Resource management;
3. Communications and information management;
4. Preparedness, which includes planning, training, exercising, personnel qualification and certification, equipment acquisition and certification, and publications;
5. Supporting technologies; and



6. Ongoing management and maintenance.

4.2.2 National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliance Requirements:

1. Adopt NIMS to receive federal preparedness assistance. On August 24, 2011, the City of Eastvale adopted NIMS through Resolution 11-54.
2. Adopt the Incident Command System (ICS). The City of Eastvale meets this requirement since ICS is a foundational element of Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and is practiced by emergency management on a day-to-day basis.
3. Develop mutual aid agreements. Resolution No. 11-53, the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, was approved and adopted by the City of Eastvale City Council on August 24, 2011. The agreement enables the sharing of every type of emergency response resource (firefighting, law enforcement, medical, etc.) between all jurisdictions.



SECTION 5: CITY OF EASTVALE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

5.1 Introduction

The City of Eastvale's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is a centralized location for decision making about our jurisdiction's emergency response. The EOC is where our emergency response actions can be managed and resource allocations and responses can be tracked and coordinated with the field, operational area, and State. Until a formal City Hall is built, the City of Eastvale's primary EOC and alternate EOC are as follows:

Primary Emergency Operations Center:

Eastvale City Hall
12363 Limonite Avenue #910
Eastvale, CA 91752

Alternate Emergency Operations Center:

Fire Station 27
7067 Hamner Avenue
Eastvale, CA 92880

City of Eastvale Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff are organized around the five Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) functions. EOC staff are asked to refer to our Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) manual (issued separately) for position descriptions and checklists. EOC's within the State of California use the same five SEMS functions, which is helpful during a large-scale incident where mutual aid is requested. The five SEMS functions are as follows:

- **Policy Group:** The Policy Group includes the City Council and the Director of Emergency Services. Serving in an advisory role are the City Attorney, EOC Manager, EOC Section Chiefs as needed and EOC Branch Directors as needed.
- **Management Section:** Responsible for overall emergency policy decisions such as proclaiming a Local Emergency, recommending a City ordinance and disseminating information to the public. The Management Section includes the following positions: the Director of Emergency Services, EOC Manager, Liaison Officer, City Attorney, Public Information Officer (PIO), Safety Officer and Security Officer.
- **Operations Section:** Responsible for coordinating all field operations in support of the emergency. The Operations Section includes the following positions: Operations Section Chief; Public Works Branch, Community Services Branch, Fire/Rescue Branch and Law



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Branch. Under the various branches, exist the Utilities Unit Leader, Damage Unit Leader, Care & Shelter Unit Leader, Access and Functional Needs Unit Leader, Animal Services Unit Leader, and Coroner.

- **Planning/Intelligence Section:** Responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information, developing an Action Plan every 12-hour period during activation, and documentation. The Planning/Intelligence Section includes the following positions: Planning/Intelligence Section Chief, Advanced Planning Unit Leader, Documentation/Recovery Unit Leader, Situation Assessment Unit Leader, and EOC Runners.
- **Logistics Section:** Responsible for coordinating and processing requests for additional resources. The Logistics Section includes the following positions: Logistics Section Chief, Personnel Unit Leader, Supply/Procurement Unit Leader, IT Unit Leader, Transportation Unit Leader and Donations Management Unit Leader.
- **Finance Section:** is responsible for financial activities such as tracking emergency hours, compensation and claims, and overall emergency costs. The Finance Section includes the following positions: Finance Section Chief, Compensation and Claims Unit Leader, and Cost Recovery Unit Leader.

5.2 EOC Policy Group

The policy group is responsible for recommending emergency management policies necessary to protect life and property. This includes, but is not limited to:

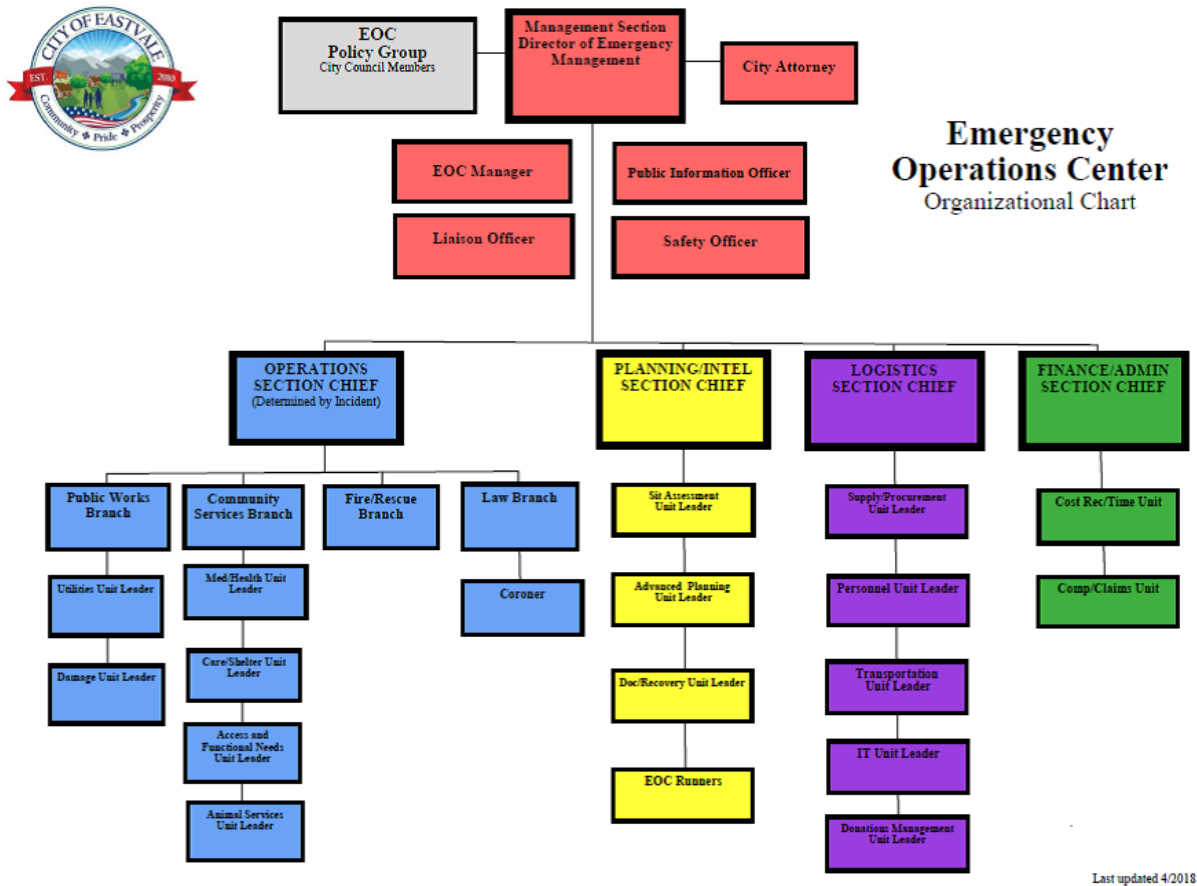
- Recall of employees;
- Establishing curfews;
- Preventing price gouging; and
- Issuing large scale evacuation orders.

Members of the policy group include the Director of Emergency Services and City Council. Advisory members are: City Attorney, EOC Manager, Section Chiefs and Branch Directors as needed.

- The EOC Policy Group and other EOC positions are shown in the EOC Organization Chart shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2 City of Eastvale EOC Org Chart



5.3 EOC Activation Levels

The Director of Emergency Services or designee has the authority to activate, increase or reduce activation level or deactivate the EOC completely. The EOC Manager is responsible for ensuring the readiness of the EOC. The EOC Manager is also responsible for assuring that EOC staff is notified during activations.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, the Director of Emergency Services or designee may activate the EOC to three levels. They are:

- Level One – Management Watch
- Level Two - Partial Activation
- Level Three - Full Activation

The criteria utilized for activating our EOC is listed in Figure 3.

Figure 3 City of Eastvale EOC Activation Levels



Event/Situation	Activation	Minimum Staffing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe Weather Advisory • Minor Earthquake • Flood Watch • Terrorism Warning 	<p>Level 1: Management Watch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As determined by Director of Emergency Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake, 5.0 – 5.9 magnitude • Wildland fire affecting developed areas • Two or more large incidents involving two or more City departments • Local Emergency declared • A state of emergency is proclaimed by the governor for the county 	<p>Level 2: Partial Activation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased staffing as determined by the Director of Emergency Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major emergency with multiple City departments with heavy resource involvement • Major Earthquake 6.0 + magnitude 	<p>Level 3: Full Activation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All EOC Positions

5.4 EOC Hours of Operation

The Director of Emergency Services (or designee) will set the hours of operation for the EOC. This decision is based on the circumstances of the emergency. Examples of hours of operation based on the EOC activation levels are:

Level 1: Management Watch

- Staff may be requested to monitor the situation from the EOC or from their regular workstations during normal or extended hours and periodically meet to discuss the situation status.
- Staff may be requested to monitor the situation from the EOC 24 hours a day, rotating shifts every 12 hours.

Level Two: Partial Activation

- Staff may be requested to operate the EOC during normal or extended hours.
- Staff may be requested to operate the EOC 24 hours a day, rotating shifts every 12 hours.



Level Three: Full Activation

- Staff will be requested to operate the EOC 24 hours a day, rotating shifts every 12 hours.

5.5 EOC Field Level Coordination

During EOC activations, coordination will occur at all levels. Field personnel (via the Incident Commander) will coordinate with the Eastvale EOC utilizing their department-specific branch representative located in the EOC. An example is the Incident Commander (IC) for rescue operations will coordinate with the EOC Fire and Rescue Branch Director.

5.6 EOC Department Operation Center Coordination

A Department Operation Center (DOC) is simply a designated area within a discipline-specific department utilized for coordinating response and recovery-related issues. Examples of this would be the Riverside County Fire Department's Emergency Command Center of the Riverside County Sheriff's Department Dispatch Center. Eastvale departments shall coordinate information and logistics requests through their discipline-specific representative located in Eastvale EOC.

5.7 EOC Allied Agency Coordination

Depending on the kind of incident, the Eastvale EOC may coordinate with special districts, utilities, volunteer organizations and/or private organizations. During EOC activations, special districts, utilities, volunteer organizations and/or private organization responding to Eastvale-focused emergencies will coordinate and communicate directly with the Eastvale EOC. Ideally, they will provide an agency representative to the Eastvale EOC to better facilitate coordination.

5.8 Coordination with Riverside County EOC

Riverside County Operational Area EOC will coordinate with the Eastvale EOC and other EOCs within Riverside County. Information from all EOCs within Riverside County will be filtered into the Riverside County Operational Area EOC, who will then disseminate county-wide information back to EOCs within the County. If mutual aid is required, Eastvale's EOC will request it through the Riverside County Operational Area EOC.

Riverside County serves as the single point of contact for its jurisdiction to the State's Regional Emergency Operating Center (REOC). Riverside County EOC reports county-wide information to REOC utilizing the electronic Response Information Management System (RIMS). REOC tracks information via RIMS for all county Operational Areas (OAs).



5.9 EOC Information Tracking

The City of Eastvale’s EOC utilizes Riverside County EMD’s Web EOC database to track all messages, position logs, situation reports, damage reports, press releases, action plans, and resource requests. This database is a web-based system and is networked, allowing users to easily share information. In the event that computers are damaged or the backup generator is not working, all EOC database forms are printed and available to utilize manually.

5.10 Joint Information Center

To facilitate multi-agency public information communications and coordination, Eastvale’s Public Information Officer may activate a Joint Information Center (JIC). A Joint Information Center is activated when multiple agencies need to collaborate to provide timely, useful, and accurate information to the public

5.11 Mutual Aid

California participates in a statewide mutual aid system that is designed to ensure adequate support is provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources are exhausted. The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

5.11.1 Mutual Aid Agreements

The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement creates a formal structure wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own facilities, personnel and resources, but may also receive or render assistance to other jurisdictions within the state. State government is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. It is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction to negotiate, coordinate and prepare mutual aid agreements. Mutual aid agreements exist for law enforcement, fire, public works, medical services and emergency managers.

Mutual aid assistance may be provided under one or more of the following:

- California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System
- Search and Rescue Mutual Aid System
- Fire Mutual Aid System
- Urban Search & Rescue
- Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement
- Emergency Managers Mutual Aid (EMMA)



- Coroner/Medical Examiner Mutual Aid
- Disaster Medical Mutual Aid System
- Riverside County Operational Area Agreement
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 100-705)

5.11.2 Interstate Mutual Aid

Mutual aid may also be obtained from other states. Interstate mutual aid may be obtained through direct state-to-state contacts, pursuant to interstate agreements and compacts, or may be coordinated through federal agencies. In September of 2005, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed legislation that makes California party to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), already in place in the 47 other contiguous states. This allows states to share emergency response resources immediately during a disaster without having to use valuable time reaching aid agreements.

Our statewide mutual aid system, operating within the framework of the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, allows for the progressive mobilization of resources to and from emergency response agencies, local governments, operational areas, regions and state with the intent to provide requesting agencies with adequate resources.

5.11.3 Mutual Aid Coordination

Mutual aid coordination is essential to emergency operations. To help facilitate mutual aid requests, mutual aid coordinators are assigned at the State, Regional and Operational Area levels. The role of a mutual aid coordinator is to receive and coordinate mutual aid requests. All unfilled requests will then move up to the next level. Some incidents do not require the activation of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC), therefore Mutual aid coordinators may function from either their normal departmental location or from an EOC.

Discipline-specific mutual aid representatives may be located in various EOC sections, branches or units or may serve as an agency representative depending on how the EOC is organized and to the extent to which it is activated.

5.11.4 Volunteer and Private Agency Coordination

A significant component of our mutual aid system is volunteer and private agencies. These include agencies such as the American Red Cross and Salvation Army who mobilize to provide assistance with mass care and shelter. During large-scale incidents that require mass care and sheltering, these agencies typically provide representatives to the Eastvale Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Many private agencies, churches, non-profits and other organizations offer to provide their assistance during emergencies. If needed, the Eastvale EOC may request that the agency provide a liaison to the EOC to help facilitate and coordinate mutual aid.



SECTION 6: EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS

As necessary, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated and EOC staff will convene to evaluate the situation and make recommendations for a possible Local Declaration. There are four types of emergency declarations possible. They are:

6.1 Local Declaration

A Local Declaration will usually be proclaimed for large-scale emergencies or disasters threatening the safety of the persons and property within the City of Eastvale. Typically, the EOC staff will convene to discuss the emergency situation. If warranted, the Director of Emergency Services can recommend a Local Declaration. The City Council must formally ratify the declaration within seven days. The Proclamation of a Local Declaration provides the City of Eastvale with the legal authority to:

- Request that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency;
- Issue or suspend orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including issuing orders or regulations imposing a curfew;
- Exercise full power to request mutual aid from state agencies and other jurisdictions;
- Require the emergency services of any Eastvale official or employee;
- Obtain vital supplies and equipment and, if required, immediately commandeer the same for public use;
- Impose penalties for violation of lawful orders; and
- Conduct emergency operations without incurring legal liability for performance, or failure of performance per Article 17 of the Emergency Services Act.

6.2 State of Emergency

A State of Emergency may be proclaimed by the Governor when a City or County declares an emergency. The Governor may also declare a State of Emergency when conditions of disaster or extreme peril exist, which threaten the safety of persons and property within the state. Whenever the Governor declares a State of Emergency the following will apply:

- Mutual aid shall be rendered as needed;
- The Governor shall have the right to exercise all police powers vested in the state by the Constitution and the laws of the State of California within the designated area;



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- The Governor may suspend orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency and any regulatory statute or statute prescribing the procedure for conducting state business;
- The Governor may commandeer or make use of any private property or personnel (other than media) in carrying out the responsibilities of his office; and
- The Governor may promulgate, issue and enforce orders and regulations deemed necessary.

6.3 State of War Emergency

Whenever the Governor proclaims a State of War Emergency, or if a State of War Emergency exists, all provisions associated with a State of Emergency apply, plus:

- All state agencies and political subdivisions are required to comply with the lawful orders and regulations of the Governor which are made or given within the limits of his authority as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act.

6.4 Presidential Declaration

If an emergency is beyond the ability of local and state government to manage effectively, the Director of Cal OES may recommend that the Governor request a Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act which provides the authority for the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies.

Following a Presidential Declaration, federal assistance is available to supplement the efforts and resources of state and local governments to alleviate public and the private sector damage and loss.

The City of Eastvale uses a wide variety of systems to communicate with Government agencies within and outside the City and directly with the population of the City. The following sections provide brief descriptions of each of the systems and discussions of their functions.



SECTION 7: EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The City of Eastvale has available several systems for providing disaster information to the public. The following paragraphs provide a brief overview of these systems.

7.1 Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS)

EDIS is a system developed and operated by Cal OES. It provides a means for authorized agencies to deliver emergency public information and advisories directly to the news media.

EDIS messages are transmitted from Cal OES via the OA Satellite Information System (OASIS) satellite dish located at the County EOC. EDIS messages are received in Sacramento and transmitted from Mount Diablo to radio receivers in newsrooms, as well as to other governmental agencies by Internet and the OASIS satellite systems.

7.2 Alert RivCo

The County of Riverside has instituted a system that uses telephones to alert residents and businesses in Riverside County who are affected, threatened, or might be endangered by an emergency event or a disaster. The system uses phone numbers in the region's 9-1-1 database to contact listed and unlisted land-line telephones and is TTY/TDD capable. If the call is picked up by an answering machine, the system will leave a voice message. Because the 9-1-1 database includes only land-line numbers, other phone numbers must be registered. If you have a voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) or cellular telephone and would like to be notified over the device, you must register those telephone numbers to be included in the notification system.

The community must opt-in to register each phone number and it will be added to the regional database within 60 days. It is important to note that each number registered can only be associated with one residential or business address in the system. The telephone numbers registered will be called only when a disaster or emergency affects the address associated with a telephone number.

The responsibility to activate Alert RivCo is through one of the following County agencies:

- Emergency Management Department;
- Riverside County Fire Department; and
- Riverside County Sheriff Department

7.3 California State Warning Center (CSWC)

The California State Warning Center (CSWC) is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The mission of the CSWC is to be the central information hub for statewide emergency communications and notifications. The CSWC is staffed with Emergency Notification Controllers, Emergency Services Coordinators and Program Managers. The CSWC serves as a



highly reliable and accurate “one-stop” resource for emergency management, law enforcement, and key decision making personnel throughout the state.

Last year, staff in the CSWC handled over 138,000 calls and more than 84,000 actionable incoming emails. The CSWC also received reports of almost 11,000 hazardous material spills, which resulted in more than 364,000 hazardous materials notifications to federal, state and local government agencies. In addition, CSWC staff made over 986,000 notifications due to weather related warnings, fires, seismic incidents, and other significant and potentially significant incidents that did or could have emergency management impacts to California.

7.4 Emergency Alert System (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers, and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) providers to provide the communications capability to the President to address the American public during a national emergency. The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information, such as AMBER alerts and weather information targeted to specific areas.

7.5 County/OA Systems

The communications system installed at the County EOC support the field activities of the Riverside County Emergency Management Department. Other communications systems provide radio links to the county's cities and unincorporated areas, or to State and Federal authorities.

7.5.1 Western County Disaster Net

The Riverside OA EOC staff uses this low-band radio to communicate with other staff members as well as with city EOCs located in Western Riverside County. The capability exists to link the Western County Disaster Net with the Coachella Valley Disaster Net.

7.5.2 Coachella Valley Disaster Net

EOC staff in the Coachella Valley use this VHF radio system to communicate internally and with city EOCs in the Coachella Valley. The capability exists to link the Western County Disaster Net with the Coachella Valley Disaster Net.

7.5.3 Satellite Telephones

The County EOC uses permanent and portable devices utilizing satellite technology to communicate with various cities and agencies who belong to the emergency managers talk group.

Satellite phones utilize a high-powered satellite, positioned in geostationary orbit, 22,300 miles in the sky, as a repeater. These phones are not limited by terrain features and distances. The satellite phone provides a vital communications link from any location.



7.5.4 Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

The primary mission of the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) during an emergency and/or disaster is to provide communication services that include the use of portable stations, either as back-up to established communications or as a fill-in where communications do not normally exist.

RACES may be activated at the request of any governmental agency in the event of an emergency or disaster, with coordination by Riverside County EMD. An example of a governmental agency may include any city, County agency, or special district (e.g. water district, school district, community services district) within Riverside County.

RACES works with and provides communications services for non-governmental organizations such as the American Red Cross, Riverside County Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), and other local groups. RACES, is available to be of service in various capacities in time of emergency or disaster.

RACES in Riverside County may encompass ARES members (American Radio Relay League Amateur Radio Emergency Services). Riverside County RACES is the communications arm of the Riverside County EMD. Riverside County RACES consists of registered volunteers licensed by the FCC in the Amateur Radio Services.

Riverside County RACES operates on radio amateur frequencies by authority of the FCC in support of emergency communications. RACES can augment existing systems, substitute for damaged or inoperable systems, and establish communications links with otherwise inaccessible areas. Riverside County EMD supports a countywide RACES system. Special consideration is given to using RACES to support disaster medical care and emergency public information operations.

7.6 State Communications Systems

The following systems provide the City of Eastvale with the ability to communicate with State agencies, Riverside County OA, and with other OA's involved in response activities.

7.6.1 Response Information Management System (RIMS)

The Response Information Management System (RIMS) is a statewide internet-based, information database and retrieval system. Operated by Cal OES, the system serves as a platform for the collection, organization and dissemination of disaster information. Requests for support are transmitted and managed via this system. Riverside County OES is responsible for coordination, training and authorization of RIMS use within the Operational Area. RIMS has two primary functions:

1. Submission, Exchange and Analysis of Disaster Related Information:



RIMS has a set of reports available to all levels of government that break down various categories of disaster related information in a manner that quickly provides an overview of an event or multiple events. The structure of RIMS then allows users to zero in on specific details relevant to their particular role in the response effort. Because RIMS allows multiple users to submit and receive information on demand, it has dramatically improved the dissemination of disaster related information statewide.

2. Request, Task and Track Assistance:

RIMS has established an electronic link between agencies requesting assistance and agencies that can provide the needed resources. It allows Operational Areas to submit requests for emergency response assistance by computer to one of Cal OES's three Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOC). These REOCs then review the request and task the appropriate state agency to provide the requested assistance.

7.6.2 OA Satellite Information System (OASIS)

OASIS is a statewide communications system linking all 58 California counties with each other and with the State Warning Control Center in Sacramento. It transmits voice communications as well as data. In a disaster, OASIS provides a primary, as well as, a back-up means for the EOC to report damage and request assistance from Cal OES.

Because it is a satellite system, OASIS provides a relatively "fail-safe" means by which the County can transmit disaster situation reports to Cal OES and request assistance. OASIS also serves as the input system for the Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS) and provides the EOC with a means of connecting with the internet.



SECTION 8: HAZARD MITIGATION AND HAZARD ANALYSIS

8.1 Introduction

Eastvale submitted the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to the Riverside County Emergency Management Department as part of the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) in 2017. The County's LHMP provides a detailed identification and analysis of the hazards faced by Riverside County.

Hazard mitigation is defined as any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural or man-made hazards. Section 409 of Public Law 93 288 requires that the State or local government recipients of Federal aid evaluate the natural hazards of the area in which the aid is to be used and take action to mitigate them, including safe land use and construction practices.

To be effective, hazard mitigation actions must be taken in advance of a disaster. After disaster strikes, mitigation opportunities exist only during recovery and even those opportunities can be limited by the absence of advanced planning. Nevertheless, the immediate post-disaster period does present special opportunities for mitigation. Section 409 deals with the opportunities presented in a current disaster to mitigate potential hardship and loss resulting from future disasters. Thus, hazard mitigation is a continuing year-round effort and activity in which all local communities and State agencies are encouraged to prepare hazard mitigation plans that identify ways to reduce damage caused by disasters. Hazard mitigation activities can be divided into the following categories:

- Prevention;
- Property protection;
- Public education and awareness;
- Natural resource protection;
- Emergency services; and
- Structural projects.

8.2 Mitigation Phase Management Approach

Mitigation activities in the City of Eastvale are coordinated by the City's LHMP planning committee and implemented under the normal County management structure.

A representative from Cal OES is appointed by the Governor and is responsible for State performance of hazard mitigation activities.

8.2.1 Short-Term Mitigation

The objectives of short-term mitigation activities are the identification of hazards following an emergency or major disaster, and accomplishment of appropriate hazard mitigation measures. The FEMA Regional Director and Cal OES shall ensure compliance with these objectives as a condition for Federal loans or grants.



8.2.2 Surveys

Local, State, and Federal preliminary damage assessments may identify major hazards and opportunities for hazard mitigation activities prior to a declaration of an emergency. Damage Survey Reports (DSR) shall include identification of hazards and shall recommend mitigation measures to be incorporated into the repair work.

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall review applicable land use regulations, construction standards, and other appropriate hazard mitigation measures. Utilizing information from preliminary damage assessments, DSRs, and all other readily available pertinent information, the team shall visit the sites of significant damage and shall evaluate all hazards at those sites. For each identified significant hazard, the team shall include appropriate recommendations of hazard mitigation measures in its final report.

8.2.3 Mapping

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall verify the impact of the major disaster on disaster frequencies computed prior to the major disaster and shall consider the advisability of redefining boundaries of high-hazard areas as a result of their findings. The team shall make recommendations to the FEMA Regional Director and the GAR on any needs for new mapping or re-mapping of high hazard areas.

8.3 Long-Term Mitigation

The following measures are part of the long-term mitigation plan. Specific mitigation measures and projects are identified in the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdictional LHMP.

8.3.1 Prevention

Prevention measures are implemented to keep a hazard risk from increasing and to ensure that new development does not increase hazard losses. Prevention projects are designed to guide development away from hazardous areas through the use of planning and zoning, land development regulations, and open space preservation.

Following a major disaster or emergency declaration, the City has the responsibility for adopting or updating, as necessary, appropriate construction standards and enforcing them. The City may request State or Federal technical advice or assistance in taking these actions.

Prevention measures may also include infrastructure upgrades and maintenance, such as improved storm water management or other Public Works projects.

8.3.2 Property Protection

A second category of mitigation measures is property protection. This consists of projects to directly protect people and projects at risk. This may include modifications to existing structures to increase their hazard resistance or may involve relocating and/or rebuilding existing structures. Property protection measures may be implemented by private property owners or on a cost-sharing basis.



8.3.3 Public Education and Awareness

The City of Eastvale is committed to providing the community, residents and businesses with the information needed to prepare, respond, mitigate, or recover from natural or man-made emergencies or disasters. This includes mass e-mail notification methods, social media platforms, community training, presentations, and more.

E-Notification System:

The City of Eastvale’s e-notification system is an opt-in email system designed to send notices to those registered for general city related matters and includes emergency operations type announcements such as road closures/construction, emergency alerts and preparedness trainings and presentations.

Social Media Platforms:

With the uprising of social media in the past decade, the City of Eastvale utilizes the following platforms on a daily and consistent basis to provide education, announcements, and outreach to the community and surrounding jurisdictions:

- Facebook
- Instagram
- Twitter
- LinkedIn

Since social media is a primary source for many, accurate and timely information is shared through these platforms. The sites are used for posting, image sharing, and “live” features used as a 2-way communication tool for the public.

Website:

The City of Eastvale’s website has dedicated emergency management webpages that are categorized by the four phases of emergency management, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation and maintain information regarding the City’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), CERT training, preparedness seminars and additional resources to download.

Whole Community Training:

Eastvale offers free Community Emergency Response Team training (CERT) to residents multiple times a year in order to increase preparedness and promote disaster response training for citizens. The program includes CERT organization, fire suppression, triage, search and rescue, disaster psychology and more.

Additional Outreach:

Throughout the year, the City is consistently offering emergency management type information to the public but especially during National Preparedness Month in September and October when the Great California Shakeout occurs. Emphasis is put on outreach during these months in the form of month long campaigns equipped with tips, facts and resources.



8.3.4 Natural Resource Protection

Natural resource protection mitigation projects are designed to reduce hazard effects and improve the quality of the environment and wildlife habitats. Examples of natural resource protection projects include erosion and sediment control and wetlands protection.

8.3.5 Emergency Services

Mitigation projects may also be developed to protect the City infrastructure that is required as part of the overall emergency response capability. This may include protection and hardening of critical facilities such as the EOC and other key response facilities. It may also include protecting and upgrading the warning and communications capabilities of the City.

8.3.6 Structural Projects

The final category of mitigation measures consists of structural projects that directly protect people and property. These involve the construction or improvement of man-made structures that are designed to directly control hazards such as reservoirs, levees and seawalls, diversions, channel modifications, and storm sewers.



SECTION 9: LEGAL CITATIONS AND REFERENCES

The following sections contain excerpts from various City, County, and State codes that are referenced in Part 1 of this EOP

9.1 States of Emergency

9.1.1 California Government Code, Section 8630 – 8634

Local Emergency:

8630. (a) A local emergency may be proclaimed only by the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, or by an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body.

(b) Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by an official designated by ordinance, the local emergency shall not remain in effect for a period in excess of seven days unless it has been ratified by the governing body.

(c) The governing body shall review, at its regularly scheduled meetings until the local emergency is terminated, the need for continuing the local emergency. However, in no event shall a review take place more than 21 days after the previous review.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if the governing body meets weekly, it shall review the need for continuing the local emergency at least every 14 days, until the local emergency is terminated.

(d) The governing body shall proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.

8631. In periods of local emergency, political subdivisions have full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements therefore.

8632. State agencies may provide mutual aid, including personnel, equipment and other available resources, to assist political subdivisions during a local emergency or in accordance with mutual aid agreements or at the direction of the Governor.

8633. In the absence of a state of war emergency or state of emergency, the cost of extraordinary services incurred by political subdivisions in executing mutual aid agreements shall constitute a legal charge against the state when approved by the Governor in accordance with orders and regulations promulgated as prescribed in Section 8567.

8634. During a local emergency the governing body of a political subdivision, or officials designated thereby, may promulgate orders and regulations necessary to provide for the



protection of life and property, including orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve the public order and safety. Such orders and regulations and amendments and rescissions thereof shall be in writing and shall be given widespread publicity and notice.

The authorization granted by this chapter to impose a curfew shall not be construed as restricting in any manner the existing authority of counties and cities and any city and county to impose pursuant to the police power a curfew for any other lawful purpose.

9.1.2 California Government Code, Section 8625 – 8629

State of Emergency:

8625. The Governor is hereby empowered to proclaim a state of emergency in an area affected or likely to be affected thereby when:

(a) He finds that circumstances described in subdivision (b) of Section 8558 exist; and either

(b) He is requested to do so (1) in the case of a city by the mayor or chief executive, (2) in the case of a county by the chairman of the board of supervisors or the county administrative officer; or

(c) He finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency.

8626. Such proclamation shall be in writing and shall take effect immediately upon its issuance. As soon thereafter as possible such proclamation shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The Governor shall cause widespread publicity and notice to be given such proclamation.

8627. During a state of emergency the Governor shall, to the extent he deems necessary, have complete authority over all agencies of the state government and the right to exercise within the area designated all police power vested in the state by the Constitution and laws of the State of California in order to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. In exercise thereof, he shall promulgate issue and enforce such orders and regulations, as he deems necessary, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8567.

8627.5. (a) The Governor may make, amend, or rescind orders and regulations during a state of emergency that temporarily suspend any state, county, city, or special district statute, ordinance, regulation, or rule imposing non-safety related restrictions on the delivery of food products, pharmaceuticals, and other emergency necessities distributed through retail or institutional channels, including, but not limited to, hospitals, jails, restaurants, and schools. The Governor shall cause widespread publicity and notice to be given to all of these orders and regulations, or amendments and rescissions thereof.



(b) The orders and regulations shall be in writing and take effect immediately on issuance. The temporary suspension of any statute, ordinance, regulation, or rule shall remain in effect until the order or regulation is rescinded by the Governor, the Governor proclaims the termination of the state of emergency, or for a period of 60 days, whichever occurs first.

8628. During a state of emergency the Governor may direct all agencies of the state government to utilize and employ state personnel, equipment, and facilities for the performance of any and all activities designed to prevent or alleviate actual and threatened damage due to the emergency; and he may direct such agencies to provide supplemental services and equipment to political subdivisions to restore any services which must be restored in order to provide for the health and safety of the citizens of the affected area. Any agency so directed by the Governor may expend any of the moneys which have been appropriated to it in performing such activities, irrespective of the particular purpose for which the money was appropriated.

8629. The Governor shall proclaim the termination of a state of emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant. All of the powers granted the Governor by this chapter with respect to a state of emergency shall terminate when the state of emergency has been terminated by proclamation of the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature declaring it at an end.

9.1.3 California Government Code, Section 8620 – 8624

State of War Emergency:

8620. During a state of war emergency the Governor shall have complete authority over all agencies of the state government and the right to exercise within the area or regions designated all police power vested in the state by the Constitution and laws of the State of California in order to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. In exercise thereof he shall promulgate, issue, and enforce such orders and regulations, as he deems necessary for the protection of life and property, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8567.

8621. During a state of war emergency every department, commission, agency, board, officer, and employee of the state government and of every political subdivision, county, city and county, or city, public district, and public corporation of or in the state is required to comply with the lawful orders and regulations of the Governor made or given within the limits of his authority as provided for herein.

Every such officer or employee who refuses or willfully neglects to obey any such order or regulation of the Governor, or who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs the Governor in the discharge of any of his functions hereunder, is guilty of a misdemeanor. In the event that any such officer or employee shall refuse or willfully neglect to obey any such order or regulation, the Governor may by his order temporarily suspend him from the performance



of any and all the rights, obligations, and duties of his office or position for the remainder of the period of the state of war emergency, and the Governor may thereupon designate the person who shall carry on the rights, obligations, and duties of the office or position for the duration of such suspension.

8622. During a state of war emergency, the Governor, any state agency, or any agency acting under the authority of this chapter may exercise outside the territorial limits of this state any of the powers conferred upon him or it by or pursuant to this chapter.

8623. During a state of war emergency, any person holding a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state evidencing the meeting of the qualifications of such state for professional, mechanical, or other skills, may render aid involving such skill to meet the emergency as fully as if such license, certificate, or other permit had been issued in this state if a substantially similar license, certificate, or other permit is issued in this state to applicants possessing the same professional, mechanical, or other skills.

8624. (a) Whenever it appears that a state of war emergency will continue for more than seven days, the Governor shall call a meeting of the Emergency Council not later than the seventh day.

(b) All of the powers granted the Governor by this chapter with respect to a state of war emergency shall terminate when:

(1) The state of war emergency has been terminated by proclamation of the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature declaring it at an end; or

(2) The Governor has failed to call a meeting of the Emergency Council within the period prescribed in subdivision (a) of this section; or

(3) The Governor has not within 30 days after the beginning of such state of war emergency issued a call for a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of legislating on subjects relating to such state of war emergency, except when the Legislature is already convened with power to legislate on such subjects.

9.2 Riverside County Emergency Services Ordinance 533.5

ARTICLE III. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

Section 3.1. The Riverside County "Emergency Management Organization" consists of all officers and employees of the County of Riverside, its agencies, and of the cities and special districts of Riverside County, together with all volunteers and all groups, organizations and persons commandeered under the provisions of the California Emergency Services Act and this ordinance, with all equipment and material publicly owned, volunteered, commandeered or in any way under the control of the aforementioned personnel, for the support of the



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aforementioned personnel in the conduct of emergency operations.

Section 3.2. The Riverside County Emergency Management Organization shall be activated, and function only:

- a. Upon the existence of a "State of War Emergency";
- b. Upon the declaration by the Governor of the State of California, or of persons authorized to act in his/her stead, of a "State of Emergency" affecting and including Riverside County; or
- c. Upon the declaration of a "Local Emergency" by the Board of Supervisors of Riverside County, or by persons herein authorized to act in its stead.
- d. Upon the declaration of a "Public Health Emergency" by the Board of Supervisors of Riverside County, or by persons herein authorized to act in its stead.
- e. Two or more cities within the Operational Area have declared or proclaimed a local emergency.
- f. The Operational Area is requesting resources from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements providing for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis as provided for under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement;
- g. The Operational Area has received resource requests from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis as provided for under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

Section 3.3. The Emergency Management Organization shall be composed of such elements as are provided for in the County of Riverside Emergency Operations Plan. The Emergency Operations Plan shall provide for the organization of the Emergency Management Organization, utilizing the concepts of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The Officers of the County of Riverside shall have the duty and authority to plan for the mobilization, operation and support of that segment of the Emergency Management Organization for which each is responsible as provided for in the Emergency Plan.

ARTICLE IV. DISASTER COUNCIL

Section 4.1. The Chair of the Board of Supervisors shall serve as the Chair of the Disaster Council.

Section 4.2. The line of succession for Chair of the Board In their absence, or upon their inability to act, the Chair of the Board shall automatically be succeeded as Chair of the Disaster Council by the following officials in the order named:

- a. Vice-Chair, Board of Supervisors;
- b. Remaining County Supervisors in the sequence of the numbers of their respective



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- Supervisorial Districts, unless said Board shall otherwise determine;
- c. Standby Officers are excluded from the line of succession for the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, unless said Board shall otherwise determine.

Section 4.3. The Disaster Council shall have power to:

- A. Elect a Vice-Chair and such other officers as it shall deem necessary;
- B. Enact its own rules of procedures;
- C. Review and recommend for adoption to the Board of Supervisors those emergency and mutual aid plans, agreements, ordinances, resolutions, and regulations as it shall deem necessary to implement such plans and agreements, and any necessary amendments to those documents.

Section 4.4. Additional duties of the Disaster Council include:

- A. Assess and coordinate disaster related training relating specifically to the unincorporated areas of the County of Riverside.
- B. Develop plans for meeting any condition constituting a local emergency or state of emergency, including, but not limited to, earthquakes, natural, or manmade disasters.
- C. Evaluate the potential hazards within the County and assist in the development of response plans relating to those hazards.
- D. Review and approve the County of Riverside Emergency Operations Plan.
- E. Develop and approve plans providing for the effective mobilization of all of the resources within the political subdivision, both public and private.
- F. By ordinance, provide for the organization, powers and duties, divisions, services, and staff of the County's emergency organization.
- G. Act as an advisory board to the EOC Policy Group during a declared disaster as deemed necessary by the Chairperson of the Board or the Director of Emergency Services.
- H. Certify Disaster Service Workers through the County Office of Emergency Services under authority of Section 3211.9 of the California Labor Code.

Section 4.5. The Disaster Council shall meet annually or upon call of the Chair, or in his/her absence or inability to call such a meeting, upon the call of the Vice-Chair.

Section 4.6. During a "State of War Emergency", "State of Emergency" or a "Local Emergency", the Chair of the Disaster Council or the Director of Emergency Services may call upon the Disaster Council to meet with the EOC Policy Group to act as an advisory group on issues as determined by the Director of Emergency Services or the Disaster Council Chair.

ARTICLE V. DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Section 5.1. The Director of Emergency Services shall mean that person designated in a resolution adopted pursuant to Government Code Section 8610 by the Board of Supervisors to provide direction and control of the Riverside County Emergency Organization, during times of emergency or disaster. The County Chief Executive Officer shall be the Director of Emergency



Services.

Section 5.2. The line of succession for the Director of Emergency Services, in the absence of the County Chief Executive Officer, or inability to act, shall automatically be succeeded by the following officials in the order named. A designee may not fill the position of Director of Emergency Services without the approval of the County Chief Executive Officer or the Chair of the Board of Supervisors.

Section 5.3. The Director of Emergency Services shall have the following powers and duties:

- A. To make key appointments, subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors, within the Emergency Management Organization;
- B. Request the Board of Supervisors to proclaim the existence of a "Local Emergency" if said Board is in session, or to issue such proclamation if said Board is not in session. Whenever a "Local Emergency" is proclaimed by the Director of Emergency Services, the Board of Supervisors shall take action to ratify the proclamation within seven days thereafter or the proclamation shall have no further force or effect;
- C. During the existence of "State of War Emergency", or the proclaimed existence of a "State of Emergency" or a "Local Emergency" affecting Riverside County or the Riverside County Operational Area to:
 1. Control and direct the activities of the Riverside County Emergency Management Organization;
 2. Use all County resources for the preservation of life and property and to reduce the effects of emergency;
 3. Resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise in emergency operations;
 4. Obtain vital supplies, equipment and other resources needed for the preservation of life and property by either binding the County for the fair value thereof or by commandeering same;
 5. To delegate to elected and appointed officials of the County of Riverside such duties and authorities as he deems necessary;
 6. To make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by any conditions proclaimed as provided herein;
 7. To require emergency services of any county officer or employee, and to command the aid of as many citizens of the County of Riverside as the Director deems necessary in the execution of his/her duties;
 8. To exercise complete authority over the County and to exercise all police power vested in the County by the Constitution and general laws;
 9. In addition to the powers granted herein, the Director of Emergency Services shall have such powers incidental to the performance of said duties as shall be necessary to allow for the carrying out of the Emergency Plan of the County of Riverside, it being the intent that the enumerated powers herein are not intended to be limitations upon the Director's powers.



Section 6.2. During a "State of War Emergency" or of a "State of Emergency" or "Local Emergency" affecting Riverside County, the Director of the Emergency Management Department shall:

- A. Serve as staff advisor to the EOC Policy Group;
- B. Recommend operating decisions and policies in the operation of the County Emergency Management Organization;
- C. Provide for the coordination and facilitation of personnel and material resources;
- D. Perform such duties, in the scope of disaster management, as may be assigned by said Director of Emergency Services

ARTICLE VII. COUNTY Emergency Management Department

Section 7.1. There is hereby created the Riverside County Emergency Management Department, which is responsible for the administration of all matters relating to the County's Emergency Services Program to include the plan writing and review of the County's Emergency Operations Plan.

Section 7.2. There is hereby established the position of Director, Riverside County Emergency Management Department which shall be filled by appointment by the Chief Executive Officer and ratified by the Board of Supervisors.

- A. This position shall administer the day-to-day activities of the Emergency Management Department and will be responsible to ensure emergency management duties under the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines are applied wherever applicable;
- B. The Director of the Emergency Management Department and the County Chief Executive Officer, shall act as "applicant agent" to Cal OES or Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- C. The Director of EMD shall report to the Chief Executive Officer;
- D. The Director of EMD, or a designated member of his/her staff, will attend any multi-agency coordination meetings to provide the briefing on the nature and scope of the disaster, the progress made to date on control measures and the status of available resources;
- E. The Director of EMD, or designed staff member will serve as a technical advisor to the Riverside County Director of Emergency Services and any multi-agency coordination meetings.

ARTICLE VIII. RIVERSIDE COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA

Section 8.1. The "Riverside County Operational Area" is an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization consisting of the County of Riverside, all political subdivisions, and those special districts that have signed an agreement and become part of the Operational Area within the geographic boundaries of Riverside County. The "Riverside County Operational



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Area" is used for the coordination of emergency activities and to serve as the link in the system of communications and coordination between the state's emergency operation centers and the emergency operation centers of the county and the political subdivisions comprising the "Riverside County Operational Area".

Section 8.2. The county government shall serve as the lead agency of the "Riverside County Operational Area" unless another member agency of the operational area assumes that responsibility by written agreement with county government.

Section 8.3. The operational area authority and responsibility under the Standardized Emergency Management System shall not be affected by non-participation of any local government(s) within the operational area.

Section 8.4. As the lead agency, the county government shall:

- A. Coordinate information, resources and priorities among local governments within the operational area.
- B. Coordinate information, resources and priorities between the regional level and the local government level. Coordination of fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems.
- C. Use multi-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall operational level emergency response activities.
- D. Provide for an Operational Area EOC, which may be co-located with the County EOC.
- E. Coordinate resources within the county not covered by normal law or fire mutual aid.

Section 8.5. The Operational Area EOC shall be activated and SEMS used when any of the following conditions exist:

- A. A local government within the Operational Area has activated its EOC and requested activation of the Operational Area EOC to support emergency operations;
- B. Two or more cities within the Operational Area have declared or proclaimed a local emergency;
- C. The county and one or more cities have declared or proclaimed a local emergency;
- D. A city, city and county, or county has requested a governor's proclamation of a state of emergency, as defined in Government Code Section 8558(b);
- E. A state of emergency is proclaimed by the governor for the county or two or more cities within the Operational Area;
- F. The Operational Area is requesting resources from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements providing for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis as provided for under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement;
- G. The Operational Area has received resource requests from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities



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and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis as provided for under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

Section 8.6. The Operational Area Planning Committee (OAPC) is established by the Board of Supervisors to oversee the activities of the Riverside County Operational Area. Membership in the committee shall consist of designated County Departments, all cities within Riverside County, and all Special Districts who have signed an Operational Area Agreement. The OAPC shall establish a set of by-laws governing membership, voting, and grant review and funding policies.

Section 8.7. The Operational Area Planning Committee is responsible for the oversight of all grant funds directed to the Operational Area from various federal and state agencies sources. The Operational Area Planning Committee shall establish subcommittee(s) as needed to determine the scope of these grants, the method of distribution of these funds, and to review and approve requests for these funds.

ARTICLE IX. POWERS OF SUCCESSION

Section 9.1. Each person who shall succeed to each position of office as provided herein, and as provided in the Emergency Operations Plan of the County of Riverside, shall assume all of the powers and duties of the office succeeded to immediately upon such succession.

ARTICLE X. ORDERS OF MEMBERS

Section 10.1. During the existence of a "State of War Emergency" or a proclaimed "State of Emergency" or "Local Emergency" affecting Riverside County, each member of the County Emergency Management Organization shall have authority to require that all persons shall follow reasonable orders given within the scope of functions in order to execute the Emergency Plan of the County of Riverside, and the willful failure of any person to follow such reasonable order or orders shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or both.

Adopted: 533 Item 37 of 08/24/1771 (Eff: 09/23/1971)

Amended: 533.1 Item 6.1 of 06/10/1975 (Eff: 07/10/1975)

533.2 Item 3.4 of 07/02/1985 (Eff: 08/01/1985)

533.3 Item 3.9 of 11/15/1988 (Eff: 12/15/1988)

533.4 Item 3.4 of 08/15/1995 (Eff: 09/14/1995)

533.5 Item 3.52 of 08/23/2005 (Eff: 09/21/2005)

9.3 City of Eastvale Municipal Code Chapter 2.100

CHAPTER 2.100. - ADMINISTRATION OF DISASTER OPERATION AND RELIEF



Sec. 2.100.010. - Purpose.

The declared purpose of this chapter is to provide for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within this city in the event of an emergency; the direction of the emergency organization; and the coordination of the emergency functions of this city with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations and affected private persons.

(Ord. No. 2011-14, § 1, 12-14-2011)

Sec. 2.100.020. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Emergency means the actual or threatened existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within this city caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot or earthquake, or other conditions, including conditions resulting from war or imminent threat of war, but other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities for this city, requiring the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat.

(Ord. No. 2011-14, § 2, 12-14-2011)

Sec. 2.100.030. - Disaster council—Membership.

The city disaster council is hereby created and shall consist of the following:

- (1) The mayor, who shall be chairperson.
- (2) The director of emergency services who shall be vice-chairperson.
- (3) The assistant director of emergency services.
- (4) Such chiefs of emergency services as are provided for in a current emergency plan of this city, adopted pursuant to this chapter.
- (5) Such representatives of civic, business, labor, veterans, professional or other organizations having an official emergency responsibility, as may be appointed by the director with the advice and consent of the city council.

(Ord. No. 2011-14, § 3, 12-14-2011)

Sec. 2.100.040. - Same—Powers and duties.

It shall be the duty of the city disaster council, and it is hereby empowered, to develop and recommend for adoption by the city council, emergency and mutual aid plans and agreements



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and such ordinances and resolutions and rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements. The disaster council shall meet upon call of the chairperson or, upon call of the vice-chairperson (in the absence of the chairperson).

(Ord. No. 2011-14, § 4, 12-14-2011)

Sec. 2.100.050. - Director and assistant director of emergency services.

- (a) There is hereby created the office of director of emergency services. The city manager shall be the director of emergency services.
- (b) There is hereby created the office of assistant director of emergency services, who shall be appointed by the director.

(Ord. No. 2011-14, § 5, 12-14-2011)

Sec. 2.100.060. - Powers and duties of the director and assistant director of emergency services.

- (a) The director is hereby empowered to:
 - (1) Request the city council to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency if the city council is in session, or to issue such proclamation if the city council is not in session. Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by the director, the city council shall take action to ratify the proclamation within seven days thereafter or the proclamation shall have no further force or effect.
 - (2) Request the governor to proclaim a state of emergency when, in the opinion of the director, the locally available resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency.
 - (3) Control and direct the effort of the city's emergency organization for the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter.
 - (4) Direct cooperation between and coordination of services and staff of the city's emergency organization; and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise between them.
 - (5) Represent this city in all dealings with public or private agencies on matters pertaining to emergencies as defined herein.
 - (6) In the event of the proclamation of a local emergency as herein provided, the proclamation of a state of emergency by the governor or the secretary of state emergency management, or the existence of a state of war emergency, the director is hereby empowered:
 - a. To make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by such emergency; provided, however, such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practicable time by the city council;

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- b. To obtain vital supplies, equipment, and such other properties found lacking and needed for the protection of life and property and to bind the city for the fair value thereof and, if required immediately, to commandeer the same for public use;
 - c. To require emergency services of any city officer or employee and, in the event of the proclamation of a state of emergency in the county in which this city is located or the existence of a state of war emergency, to command the aid of as many citizens of this community as deemed necessary in the execution of duties; such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by state law for registered disaster services workers;
 - d. To requisition necessary personnel or material of the city's departments or agencies; and
 - e. To execute all ordinary power as city manager all of the special powers conferred by this chapter or by resolution or emergency plan pursuant hereto adopted by the city council, all powers conferred by any statute, by any agreement approved by the city council, and by any other lawful authority.
- (b) The director of emergency services shall designate the order of succession to that office, to take effect in the event the director is unavailable to attend meetings and otherwise perform duties during an emergency. Such order of succession shall be approved by the city council.
- (c) The assistant director shall, under the supervision of the director and with the assistance of emergency service chiefs, develop emergency plans and manage the emergency programs of this city; and shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned by the director.

(Ord. No. 2011-14, § 6, 12-14-2011)

Sec. 2.100.070. - Emergency organization.

All officers and employees of this city, together with those volunteer forces enrolled to aid them during an emergency, and all groups, organizations, and persons who may by agreement or operation of law, including persons impressed into service under the provisions of section 2.100.060(a)(6)c, be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in this city during such emergency, shall constitute the emergency organization of the city.

(Ord. No. 2011-14, § 7, 12-14-2011)

Sec. 2.100.080. - Emergency plan.

The city disaster council shall be responsible for the development of the city's emergency plan, which plan shall provide for the effective mobilization of all of the resources of this city, both public and private, to meet any condition constituting a local emergency, state of



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emergency, or state of war emergency; and shall provide for the organization, powers and duties, services, and staff of the emergency organization. Such plan shall take effect upon adoption by resolution of the city council.

(Ord. No. 2011-14, § 8, 12-14-2011)

Sec. 2.100.090. - Expenditures.

Any expenditure made in connection with emergency activities, including mutual aid activities, shall be deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants and property of the city.

(Ord. No. 2011-14, § 9, 12-14-2011)

Sec. 2.100.100. - Punishment of violations.

It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$1,000.00, or by imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both, for any person, during an emergency, to:

- (1) Willfully obstruct, hinder or delay any member of the emergency organization in the enforcement of any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this chapter, or in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by virtue of this chapter.
- (2) Do any act forbidden by any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this chapter, if such act is of such a nature as to give or be likely to give assistance to the enemy or imperil the lives or property of inhabitants of this city, or to prevent, hinder, or delay the defense or protection thereof.
- (3) Wear, carry or display, without authority, any means of identification specified by the emergency agency of the state.

(Ord. No. 2011-14, § 10, 12-14-2011)