

FLOOD SAFETY PLAN

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El Nino 2015/2016

v.010516

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to complete the Flood Safety Plan for El Niño 2015. The employees and citizens of the City of San Bernardino have responded with excellence to disaster situations in the past. The pending possibility of large-scale flooding, landslides, and displaced families only reinforces the importance of our combined preparedness efforts. Ultimately, it is the efforts of the whole community that advances our preparedness goals.

Furthermore, I would like to acknowledge the members of the Flood Safety Committee. This committee was established for the specific El Niño threat. This report would not be possible without their knowledge and skills. I look forward to being part of this team, as this committee continues to identify mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery goals for the city.

I am also grateful to the fine members of the San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services. Their professionalism and cooperative approach was instrumental in the preparedness of this document.

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Introduction

The preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of local, state, and federal government. The City of San Bernardino has prepared this Flood Safety Plan to ensure the most effective and economic allocation of resources for the maximum benefit and protection of the civilian population in time of emergency.

Good plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can and will minimize loss of life and property. This Plan describes the Emergency Organization, assigns tasks, specifies policies and general procedures, and provides for coordination of the planning efforts of various emergency staff and service elements.

Purpose

The Flood Safety Plan was developed in response to the possibility of flood activities from 2015 El Nino event. The following objectives and activities are GUIDELINES to follow whenever a significant precipitation event is forecasted to occur or does occur within City of San Bernardino. This plan is a preparedness document—designed to be read, understood, and exercised prior to an emergency. It is consistent with the requirements of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) as defined in *Government Code Section 8607 (a)* and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as defined by Presidential Executive Orders for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional emergencies. Each element of the emergency management organization is responsible for assuring the preparation and maintenance of appropriate and current Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs), policies, instructions, resource lists and checklists that detail how assigned responsibilities are performed to support SEMS/NIMS implementation and to ensure successful response during a major disaster. Such SOPs/EOPs should include the specific emergency authorities that designated officials and their successors can assume during emergency situations.

Since 1996, a variety of emerging trends have influenced emergency management, including an increasing diversity of California's population, greater vulnerability to floods and wildland fires as development expands, and the need for more emphasis on disaster recovery and hazard mitigation efforts to reduce disaster impact.

According to a 2011 report issued by FEMA's Strategic Foresight Initiative (SFI); the emergency management community faces a future with challenges likely to be far different from those we confront today with **increasing complexity and decreasing predictability in its operating environment**. Complexity will take the form of more incidents, new and unfamiliar threats, more information to analyze (possibly with less time to process it), new players and participants, sophisticated technologies, and exceedingly high public expectations.

Emergency services in the City of San Bernardino are provided without regard to race, gender, color, national origin, socioeconomic status, age, disability, marital status, religion, sexual orientation, or political affiliation.

Scope

SEMS is the system required by *Government Code Section 8607(a)* for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels that are activated as necessary: field response, local government, operational area, region and state. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) NIMS is required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) *Management of Domestic Incidents*.

SEMS and NIMS incorporate the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, existing mutual aid systems, the operational area concept, and multi- agency or inter-agency coordination. SEMS/NIMS help unify all elements of the City of San Bernardino's emergency management organization into a single integrated system. Its use is mandatory in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs resulting from a disaster.

ICS is used to organize on-scene operations for a broad spectrum of emergencies from small to complex incidents, both natural and manmade. The field response level is where emergency management/response personnel, under the command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.

Additional information may be found in *California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 19, Section 2400*, and the SEMS Approved Course of Instruction. NIMS information is available through FEMA at www.FEMA.gov.

Objective

The objective of this Plan is to incorporate and coordinate all the facilities and personnel of the City of San Bernardino into an efficient organization.

This Flood Safety Plan will be reviewed and tested periodically and updated as needed to meet changing conditions. Minor modifications to this Plan can be made by the City's Emergency Operations Manager.

This Plan and the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) and urges all officials, employees, and citizens - individually and collectively - to participate in the overall emergency effort of the City of San Bernardino.

History

Destructive flooding is a common occurrence in City of San Bernardino; severe storms and heavy rainfall have caused 20 flood events since 2005.

El Niño – Climate Prediction Center/NCEP/NWS

EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) DIAGNOSTIC DISCUSSION

issued by

**CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER/NCEP/NWS
and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society
12 November 2015**

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory

Synopsis: El Niño will likely peak during the Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, with a transition to ENSO-neutral anticipated during the late spring or early summer 2016.

A strong El Niño continued during October as indicated by well above-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean (Fig. 1). Most Niño indices increased during the month, although the far eastern Niño-1+2 index decreased, accentuating the maximum in anomalous SST farther west (Fig. 2). The subsurface temperature anomalies also increased in the central and eastern Pacific, in association with another downwelling equatorial oceanic Kelvin wave (Figs. 3, 4). Low-level westerly wind anomalies and upper-level easterly wind anomalies continued over the western to east-central tropical Pacific. Also, the traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) values remained negative. These conditions are associated with enhanced convection over the central and eastern tropical Pacific and with suppressed convection over Indonesia (Fig. 5). Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic anomalies reflect a strong and mature El Niño episode.

Most models indicate that a strong El Niño will continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, followed by weakening and a transition to ENSO-neutral during the late spring or early summer (Fig. 6). The forecaster consensus remains nearly unchanged, with the expectation that this El Niño could rank among the top three strongest episodes as measured by the 3-month SST departures in the Niño 3.4 region going back to 1950. El Niño will likely peak during the Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, with a transition to ENSO-neutral anticipated during the late spring or early summer 2016 (click [CPC/IRI consensus forecast](#) for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

El Niño has already produced significant global impacts. El Niño is expected to affect temperature and precipitation patterns across the United States during the upcoming months (the [3-month seasonal outlook](#) will be updated on Thursday November 19th). Seasonal outlooks generally favor below-average temperatures and above-median precipitation across the southern tier of the United States, and above-average temperatures and below-median precipitation over the northern tier of the United States.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an [ENSO blog](#). The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 10 December 2015. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO

Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

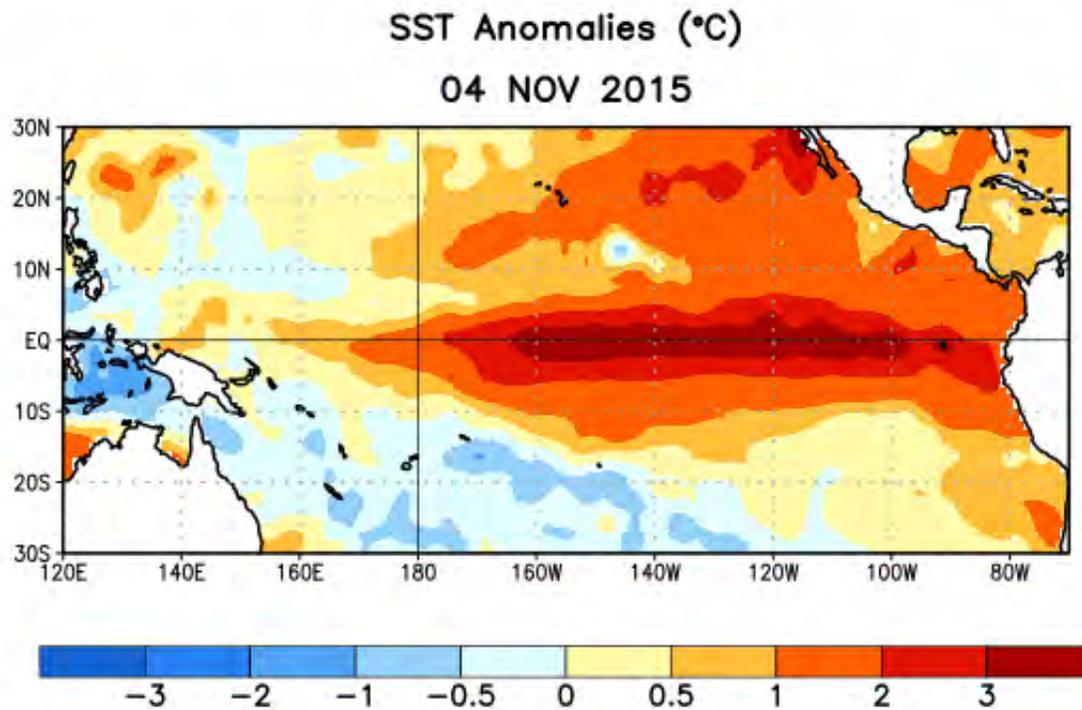


Figure 1. Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 4 November 2015. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1981-2010 base period weekly means.

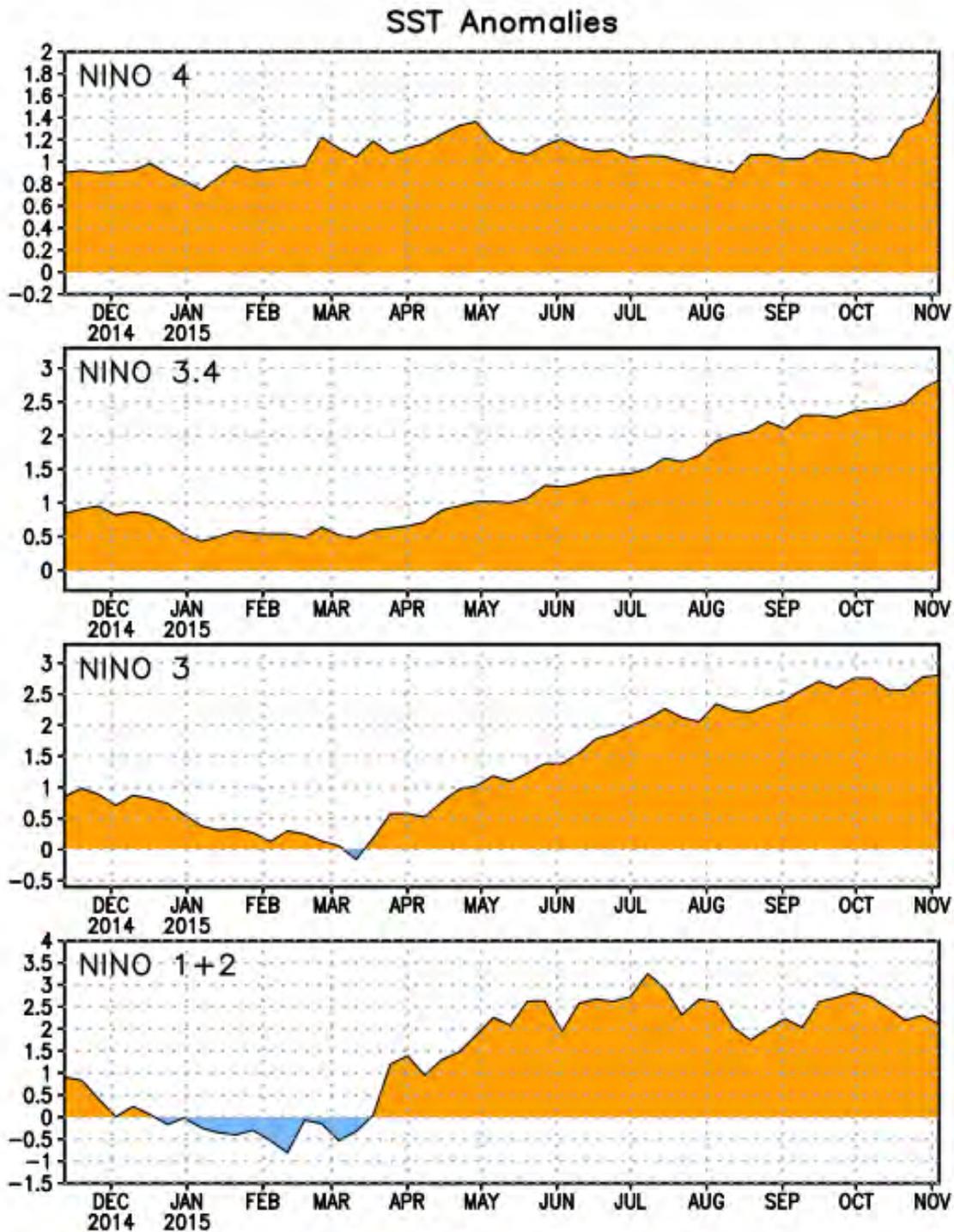


Figure 2. Time series of area-averaged sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) in the Niño regions [Niño-1+2 (0°-10°S, 90°W-80°W), Niño 3 (5°N-5°S, 150°W-90°W), Niño-3.4 (5°N-5°S, 170°W-120°W), Niño-4 (5°N-5°S, 150°W-160°E)]. SST anomalies are departures from the 1981-2010 base period weekly means.

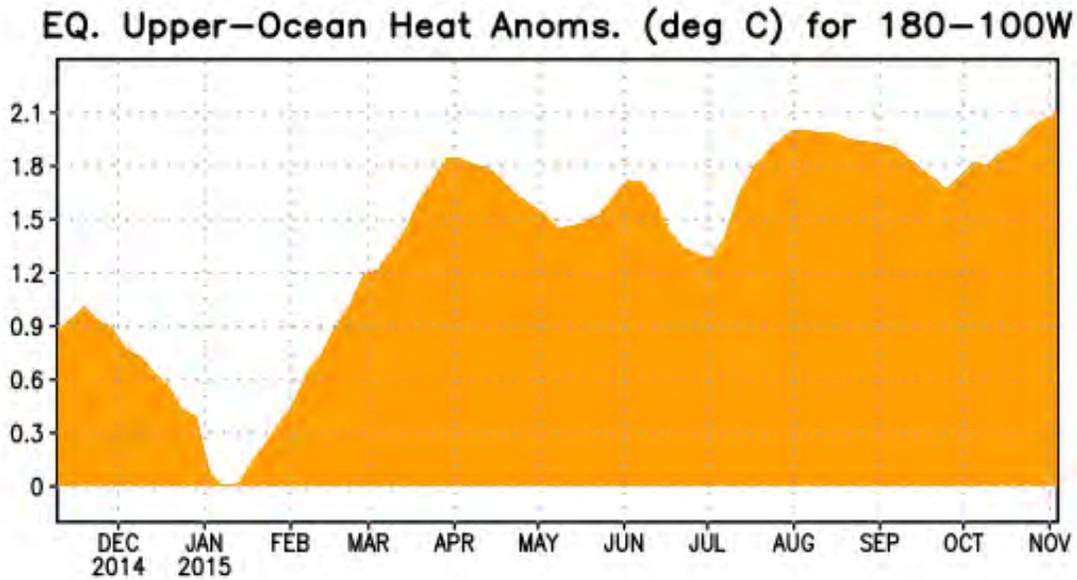


Figure 3. Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

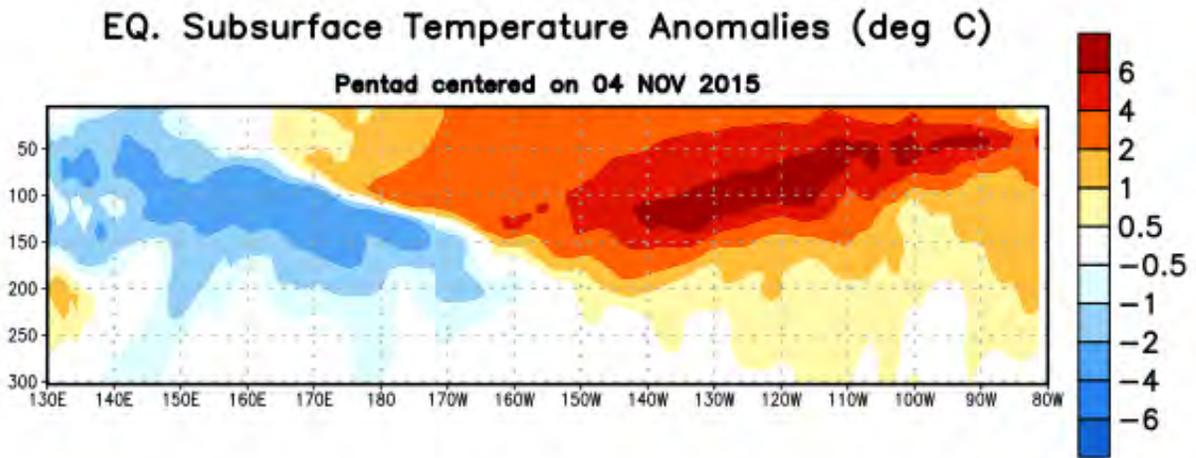


Figure 4. Depth-longitude section of equatorial Pacific upper-ocean (0-300m) temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) centered on the pentad of 4 November 2015. The anomalies are averaged between 5°N - 5°S . Anomalies are departures from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

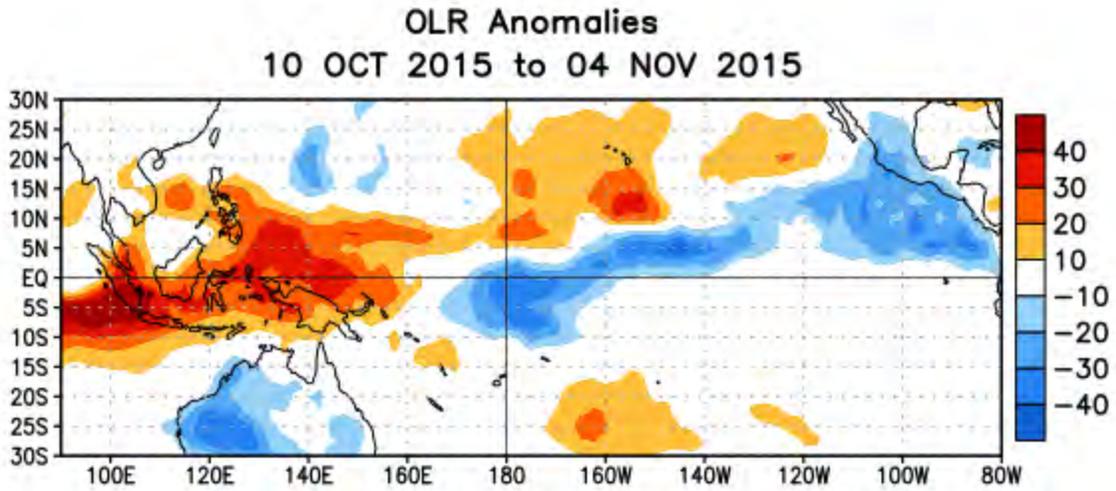


Figure 5. Average outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) anomalies (W/m^2) for the period 10 October – 4 November 2015. OLR anomalies are computed as departures from the 1979-1995 base period pentad means.

Mid-Oct 2015 Plume of Model ENSO Predictions

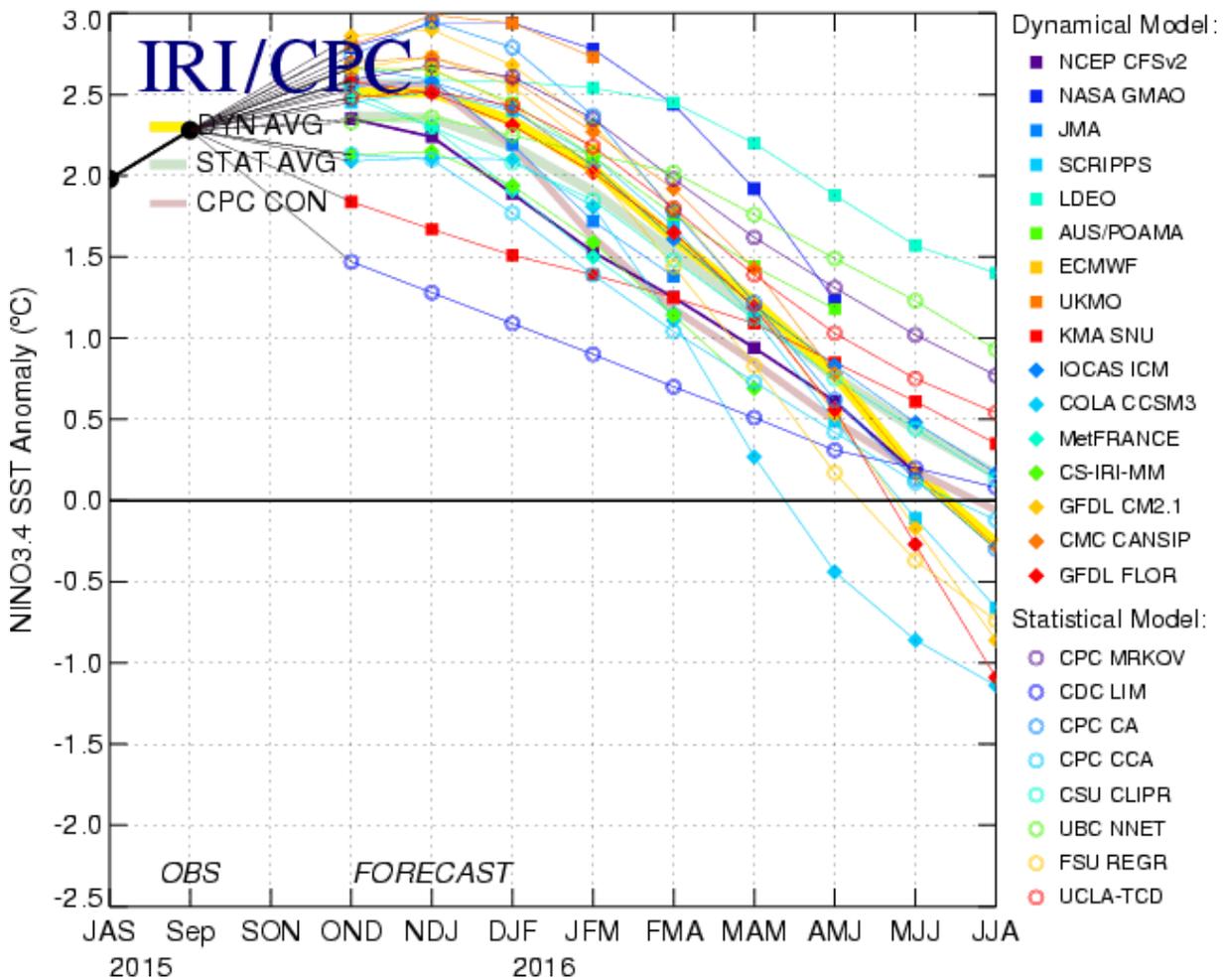


Figure 6. Forecasts of sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies for the Niño 3.4 region ($5^{\circ}N-5^{\circ}S, 120^{\circ}W-170^{\circ}W$). Figure updated 13 October 2015.

Preparation Activities

Prior to any type of flood threat, the following precautionary measures may be taken by the Flood Safety Committee and/or the departments/jurisdictions with flood responsibilities within the City of San Bernardino to reduce the impact of impending flooding.

Action Items

1. Review Assistance for Hire and Mutual Aid agreements.
2. Define high hazard areas for the unincorporated areas of the County of San Bernardino.
 - Areas of previous flood activity
 - Areas within, adjacent to, or below recent (5 years prior) burn areas
 - Areas with recently disturbed surfaces or other grade/elevation changes in or adjacent to water ways
 - Areas with significant vegetation changes due to any cause
 - Any other areas deemed by the committee to be a high hazard flood area
3. Review the use of alert and warning systems.
4. Provide information to the public of potentially susceptible flooding areas identified in Step 2 above and protective measures in progress or planned for those areas.
5. Educate public on emergency self-help and preparedness with a focus on flood preparedness and response.
6. Develop and maintain appropriate emergency notification procedures and checklists.

El Nino Preparedness

1. All PW managers & supervisors attended the Valley El Nino Cooperators Meeting hosted by SB County Fire, Office of Emergency Services
2. The City has 118,000 sand bags in inventory and a supply of approximately 470 tons of sand. The City is prepared to expand the quantities as needed, as the season goes on. Sandbag locations have been identified and shared with the public through various social media networks. These locations will be stocked with sand and bags prior to rain events, throughout the course of the rainy season. Locations include:
 - Blair Park
 - Wildwood Park
 - Nuñez Park
 - Lytle Creek Park
3. Catch basin - survey and cleaning (approx. 1,600 basins) has been conducted. This project is expected to be completed by early January 2016.
4. Retention basins – survey and cleaning.
5. Identifying basins owned/maintained by County, City, and assessment districts and make necessary arrangement for cleaning.

6. County Flood Zone Map for City of San Bernardino – include the following information for emergency use:
 - Identify & plot past problem locations
 - Identify & plot schools, hospitals, nursing facilities, assisted living facilities that may be in harm's way
 - Plot Red Cross Evacuation Centers
7. Other items being pursued:
 - Dead tree removals
 - City facilities roof gutter cleaning & various leaks
 - Retain roofing contractor for maintenance & repairs
 - Secure power to the City fueling station and the PW emergency offices
 - Identify resources: equipment & manpower
8. Fire Department is inspecting and deploying swift water rescue gear.
 - Inspection of first responder swift water gear occurring now
 - Refresher training for awareness and limited operational level response to occur in Dec/Jan
 - Refresher on flood control locations and access, i.e., down ramps to occur Dec/Jan
9. Police Department is preparing the City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for activation.
 - Provide Training for EOC operations
 - Continuity of Government - Call Out List
 - Update EOC Standard Operating Procedures
10. Critical Infrastructure needing generators to operate are being identified.

National Weather Service Alert Levels

The National Weather Service (NWS) has four different Alert Levels.

These levels are:

1. Partner Email Briefing
2. Advisory
3. Watch
4. Warning

Alert and Partner Email Briefings Definitions:

NWS Partners Email Briefings – Partner Email Briefings are issued by NWS for potential significant weather conditions, which may develop in the third to seventh day of a forecast. Conditions mentioned in an Email Briefing could pose a significant threat to the public if the public is not prepared for the condition. Recipients of the Partner Email Briefings should take actions based upon the Partners Email Briefings to mitigate the potential adverse weather conditions being forecast.

NWS Advisory - An NWS Advisory is issued when there is a probability of occurrence of a significant weather event in the next 36 hours. These NWS Advisory events are defined as non-life threatening by themselves, but could become life-threatening if caution is not exercised.

NWS Watch - An NWS Watch is issued when the risk of a hazardous weather event is significant in the next 12 to 48 hour time frame, but occurrence, location, severity, and/or timing is uncertain. Watches may be issued beyond 48 hours for large synoptic scale storms.

NWS Warning - NWS Warnings are issued when an event meeting established criteria¹ is occurring, imminent, or has a significant probability of occurrence with 36 hours.

Warnings may be issued beyond 36 hours for large synoptic scale storms.

Phases and Triggers

The following are divided into Summer and Winter Storm Trigger Points. These are the four phases of activity used for the San Bernardino County Flood Area Safety Taskforce (FAST).

Phase 1

Triggers

Summer Storm Trigger Points: Prior to rainfall, when the NWS San Diego issues a Special Weather Statement, Hazardous Weather Partner Email Briefings, or Flash Flood Potential Index (FFPI) that INDICATES potential thunderstorm activity is possible that could produce rainfall rates of 0.75” per hour intensity.

Winter Storm Trigger Points: If significant rain is PREDICTED by NWS San Diego within a 3-day forecast.

Phase 2

Triggers

Summer Storm Trigger Points: Prior to rainfall, when a NWS San Diego Special Weather Statement or a Flash Flood Potential Index (FFPI) PREDICTS a storm event that could produce rainfall rates of 0.75” per hour intensity, or a Flash Flood Watch is issued.

Winter Storm Trigger Points: Prior to rainfall, when a NWS San Diego Special Weather Statement or a Quantitative Precipitation Statement (QPS) PREDICTS a storm event that will produce 1.50” of rain in a 24-hour period or ½” per hour intensity. This phase could also include a Flash Flood Watch.

Phase 3

Triggers

Summer Storm Trigger Points: After the rainfall has started, if NWS San Diego issues a Flash Flood Watch with the chance of Significant Flooding, or a Flash Flood Warning, or any area experiences rainfall of 0.75” per hour (per rain gages) with a forecast that the duration of the rain will be long and/or the intensity of the rain will increase.

Winter Storm Trigger Points: After the rainfall has started, if NWS San Diego issues a Flash Flood Watch, with the chance of Significant Flooding, or a Flash Flood Warning, or any area experiences rainfall of 0.75” per hour (per rain gages) with a forecast that the duration of the rain will be long and/or the intensity of the rain will increase.

Phase 4

Triggers

Summer Storm Trigger Points: During the monitoring of the rain event by the Public Works Storm Watch Engineer, when NWS San Diego issues a Flash Flood Warning for Significant Flooding or any area experiences rainfall of 1.0” per hour or more.

Winter Storm Trigger Points: During the monitoring of the rain event by the Public Works Storm Watch Engineer, when NWS San Diego issues a Flash Flood Warning or any area experiences rainfall of 1.00” per hour or more.

<p>Emergency Management/Police Department</p>	<p>Monitoring weather conditions throughout the flood prone areas. Conduct briefings, trainings and exercises to ensure staff is aware of all preparedness, response and recovery procedures. Develops a list for staffing EOC. Establishes patrols in designated zones. Recommends when evacuation is needed. Emergency Operations Manager monitors communication, coordinates with other city staff to ensure that they are aware of the weather predictions. Provide continual updates to Mayor, City Manager and Elected Officials. (Disaster Council) Determine region and map numbers of additional areas needing notification and/or evacuations via the TENS System</p>
<p>Department of Public Works</p>	<p>Monitoring weather conditions throughout the flood prone areas. Conduct briefings, trainings and exercises to ensure staff is aware of all preparedness, response and recovery procedures. DOC activation. Provide Department Representative to the EOC. Assess access to erosion and debris hazard areas (especially in burned watershed areas). Access may be prohibited. Monitor sand/and or sandbags at each location.</p>
<p>Disaster Council</p>	<p>Monitoring weather conditions throughout the flood prone areas. Conduct briefings, trainings and exercises to ensure staff is aware of all preparedness, response and recovery procedures. Test Emergency Notification System</p>
<p>Fire Department</p>	<p>Begin monitoring weather conditions throughout the flood prone areas. Alert fire stations in the flood prone areas as necessary. Conduct windshield survey Ensure all swift water gear and personal floatation devices are</p>
<p>Public Information Officer</p>	<p>Public Information Officer prepares press release based on the information provided by NWS (National Weather Service), and the pre-planning efforts completed by city staff. This information will be provided to residences, via Facebook, Twitter, and City’s website. Provide continual updates to Mayor, City Manager and Elected Officials. (Disaster Council)</p>
<p>American Red Cross</p>	<p>Make contacts as necessary to provide a preliminary notice to Red Cross mass care and shelter staff and potential shelter facilities.</p>

*This Table shows some of the activity conducted by each City Department. The activity will change as the event continues or intensifies.

EOC Activation

Monitoring

“Monitoring” refers to the staffing of an EOC facility to carry out duties related to a training exercise, a pre-planned event, or minor incident that would not require the Operational Area, State Region and State Emergency Operations Centers to activate in support. Examples: Parades, holiday activities, sports events, political events, concerts, minor fire/hazmat, and winter storm incidents, etc. Other EOC responders may be brought into the EOC to assist in monitoring an event that has the potential to escalate to the point that activation is necessary.

Level I Activation

A **Level I** activation may prompt the minimum staffing of the EOC with an Emergency Operations Manager, a Public Information Officer (PIO), and a few EOC Responders to specifically fill designated EOC Sections (Management, Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, and/or Finance/Administration). During **Level I** activation, duties include:

- Communication, coordination, receiving, and distributing information pertaining to the emergency or disaster.
- Responding to the needs of the incident including; initial notification and then continuing coordination with the County EOC.

The EOC may activate at **Level I** “remotely” or “virtually”, and may not require physically staffing at the EOC facility, whether during or after normal business hours. This generally applies to an event in which one individual assigned as the EOC Director or Manager can conduct an EOC remotely.

Level I – Duty Officer Status: While this is not a separate activation level, it has become common terminology within the San Bernardino County Operational Area (SBCOA). “Duty Officer Status” means that the City is choosing to remain activated at a Level One with one EOC responder serving as the single point of contact. Duty Officer Status usually takes effect during nighttime hours. The City may return to a Level I Status during normal business hours.

Level II Activation

Moving to **Level II** means that **Level I** staffing has been deemed insufficient to meet the needs of the incident and additional positions need to be filled in the EOC. The EOC is staffed with the daily operating staff members who carry out duties in support of activation. Additional trained EOC responders are also called in to staff specific functions within the *Management, Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics and Finance/Administration Sections* as per SEMS/NIMS protocols.

This may involve staffing unfilled Section Chief positions and some Branch and Unit positions as needed. The decision to call in additional trained EOC responders is based upon the magnitude of the emergency or disaster as determined by the EOC Director. It may necessitate a 24-hour A-shift/B-shift operation. After hours, Level II EOC activation may be staffed by a reduced number of EOC. Department Operations Centers (DOCs) may also be activated.

Level III Activation

Level III requires staffing of most, if not all, of the positions within the Management, Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, and Finance/Administration SEMS Sections. During a **Level III** Activation, the EOC operates on a 24-hour basis, rotating personnel into the EOC on 12-hour shifts. Department Operations Centers (DOCs) may also be activated.

Example: a large-scale (regional) event such as an earthquake or terrorist event that affects multiple jurisdictions and agencies where widespread damage, injuries and fatalities have occurred.)

Level III may also be appropriate any time an incident threatens to tax the City's resources significantly even if the event is not regional. **Level III** would normally be the initial activation during any major emergency.

Notification of Activation to the San Bernardino County OA

When the City of San Bernardino's EOC is activated, the San Bernardino County Operational Area should be contacted. The San Bernardino County Operational Area (SBCOA) Office of Emergency Services is the City's link to outside resources.

If the event occurring in our City exceeds our resources, our first stop for assistance is the County. This is not only true for us, but for the other 23 cities and towns in San Bernardino County. That is why notifying SBCOA of our EOC status is so vital. They need to know what is happening in our jurisdiction so they can evaluate and manage resource distribution. It is SBCOA's policy to activate their EOC when one (1) City/Town in the County activates its EOC. When one (1) County activates its EOC, the State Regional EOC (REOC) activates as well. Communicating the City's EOC status and keeping the SBCOA EOC updated is very important.

Once the EOC activation level has been determined the following information (if known) should be gathered to report to the SBCOA:

- Incident type
- Incident location
- EOC Activation level
- Shelter information (if applicable)
- Evacuation routes (if applicable)
- Request for additional resources (outside Fire/Law) (if applicable)

- EOC Points of Contact (phone numbers)
- EOC Director
- Planning and Intelligence Section Coordinator
- Operations Section Coordinator

This information can either be submitted through *WebEOC* or by submitting the *Initial City/Town Status Report*.

Ways to contact SBCOA EOC:

- During business hours call: (909) 356-3998
- Send a fax to (909) 356-3965; follow with a phone contact
- E-mail SBCOA@oes.sbcounty.gov; follow with a phone contact
- After Hours: Call the 24-hour County Comm. Center hotline number: (909) 356-3805

When you contact County Comm. Center, follow the steps below:

1. Request to speak to the on-duty supervisor
2. Request that the SBCOA Duty Officer be paged
3. Provide your name, City, type of incident, and a call-back number

Upon notification, the SBCOA Duty Officer will return the call to the City to start the OA support/OA activation process. Anytime the EOC Activation Status changes, notify SBCOA EOC (this includes a "Level I" status that changes to a "Level I – Duty Officer Status" during night time hours)

De-escalation

De-escalation is implemented in response to improving weather conditions requiring the phase movement of going from one phase to a lower phase. However, some conditions may warrant cycles of escalation and de-escalation as well as passing over a phase.

EOC Deactivation

Deactivation (demobilization) of the EOC will occur upon order of the EOC Director based on incident status. Deactivation may occur through a gradual decrease in staffing or all at once. EOC Responders must follow the deactivation procedures.

Notification of deactivation, or any change in activation levels must be communicated to San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services (OES). When de-activation occurs, staff is responsible for:

- Ensuring that any open actions not yet completed will be taken care of after the de- activation.
- Ensuring that all required forms or reports are completed and turned in prior to de-activation.
- Being prepared to submit and/or participate in developing an After Action Report.

Public information

Public information consists of the processes, procedures and systems to communicate timely and accurate information by accessible means and in accessible formats on the incident's cause, size and current situation to the public, responders and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public information must be coordinated and integrated as part of the Multiagency Coordination System across jurisdictions, agencies and organization; among federal, state, tribal and local governments; and with the private sector and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). Public information includes processes, procedures and organizational structures required to gather, verify, coordinate and disseminate information.

The City of San Bernardino's Public Information Officer (PIO) is the leader in meeting the information needs of any emergency with the assistance of both the Police and Fire Department PIOs. The primary purpose of the Public Information function is to provide the public with alerting and warning information that can save lives and property, if expediently disseminated, to persons in threatened areas. The secondary purpose is to provide timely and accurate information to the news media about the emergency incident.

- Provide accurate and timely warnings and emergency information to the general public
- Provide media releases
- Establish a media center
- Coordinate press conferences
- Coordinate staff to respond to public inquiries

- Arrange photo and video documentation
- Arrange for on-scene PIO personnel to coordinate field media operations
- Ensure there is only one spokesperson for the City at all times and provide that spokesperson with up-to- date accurate and timely information
- Work within the Joint Information System as directed by the National Incident Management System
- Accomplish objectives as stated in the *EOC Action Plan*

Public Awareness and Education

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.

Public awareness and education prior to any emergency are crucial to successful public information efforts during and after an emergency. Pre-disaster awareness and education programs are viewed with equal importance to all other preparation for emergencies.

Access and functional needs

Populations with access and functional needs include those members of the community who may have additional needs before, during and after an incident in functional areas including, but not limited to maintaining health, independence, safety and support, communication, and transportation.

Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who:

- Have disabilities
- Live in institutionalized settings
- Are elderly
- Are children
- Are from diverse cultures
- Have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking
- Are transportation disadvantaged

Lessons learned from recent emergencies concerning people with disabilities and older adults have shown that the existing paradigm of emergency planning, implementation and response must change to meet the needs of these groups during an emergency. These lessons show four areas that are repeatedly identified as most important to people with disabilities and older adults:

1. **Communications and Public Information** – Emergency notification systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, or deaf/blind.
2. **Evacuation and Transportation** – Evacuation plans must incorporate disability and older adult transportation providers for identifying and the movement of people with mobility impairments and those with transportation disadvantages.
3. **Sheltering** – Care and shelter plans must address the access and functional needs of people with disabilities and older adults to allow for sheltering in general population shelters.
4. **Americans with Disabilities Act** - When shelter facilities are activated, the City of San Bernardino will ensure they accommodate the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Commitment: The City of San Bernardino values its diverse population and strives to ensure that disaster planning, response, and recovery take into consideration all citizens within this community.

Continuity of Government

In the aftermath of a major disaster, law and order must be preserved and essential government services must be maintained. This is best accomplished by civil government. To this end, it is particularly essential that local units of government continue to function.

To ensure continuity of government seven elements must be addressed by government at all levels:

- Succession of Officers
- Seat of Government
- Emergency Powers and Authority
- Emergency Plans
- Primary and Alternate Emergency Operations Center(s)
- Preservation of Vital Records
- Protection of Critical Infrastructure

Lines of Succession for Government Officials

Per the *City of San Bernardino Municipal Code Chapter 2.46*:

- The order of emergency succession to the position of Mayor and Chairman of the San Bernardino Disaster Council shall be adopted by Resolution of the Common Council.

Mayor	Mayor
First Alternate	Mayor Pro Tempore
Second Alternate	Council member, highest seniority
Third Alternate	Council member, next-highest seniority
Fourth Alternate	Council member, next-highest seniority
Fifth Alternate	Council member, next-highest seniority

(See Appendix D)

Exercises and Training

Exercises provide personnel the opportunity to test their skills. It also provides plan writers the opportunity to test their plans and procedures in a simulated (and safe) setting. There are several types of exercises that can be used to accomplish this. The City uses a variety of exercise types depending upon what is being tested and the level of experience of those participating.

Tabletop

A Table Top Exercise will be conducted on **December 15, 2015**. This is an activity in which targeted personnel (elected or appointed officials and key staff) is presented with simulated emergency situations without time constraints. It is usually informal, held in a conference room environment, and is designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants as they attempt to resolve problems based on existing emergency operations plans. Critical facilities will be identified.

Critical Facilities List

Name	Facility Type	Critical Rank
Hospitals	Medical Facilities	Critical
Public Health Facilities	Medical Facilities	Critical
Fire Stations	Fire Stations	Critical
Police Stations	Police Stations	Critical
Radio/Communication Towers	Other	Critical
Schools	Other	High
Sewage Treatment Plants	Water and Sewer	High
City Buildings	Government Facilities	Average

As per contract with San Bernardino County Fire Office of Emergency Services training will be provided for EOC operations.

(See Appendix A)

Glossary of Terms

Action Plan (AP): See EOC Action Plan and Incident Action Plan.

Activation: 1) Initial activation of an EOC may be accomplished by a designated official of the emergency response agency that implements SEMS as appropriate to accomplish the agency's role in response to the emergency. 2) An event in the sequence of events normally experienced during most emergencies.

After-Action Report (AAR): A report that examines response actions, application of SEMS, modifications to plans and procedures, training needs and recovery activities. After action reports are required under SEMS after any emergency that requires a declaration of an emergency. Reports must be submitted within 90 days to Cal OES.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System (ICS), agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance). Governmental organizations are most often in charge of an incident, though in certain circumstances private sector organizations may be included. Additionally, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) may be included to provide support.

All-Hazards: Any incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, public health or safety and minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA): An agreement entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations and public agencies of the State of California to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency. Mutual Aid occurs when two or more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each other in response to any type of disaster or emergency.

California Emergency Functions (CA-EF): The California Emergency Functions are a grouping of state agencies, departments and other stakeholders with similar functional activities/responsibilities whose responsibilities lend to improving the state's ability to collaboratively prepare for, effectively mitigate, cohesively respond to and rapidly recover from any emergency.

California Emergency Functions unify a broad-spectrum of stakeholders with various capabilities, resources and authorities to improve collaboration and coordination for a particular discipline. They also provide a framework for the state government to support regional and community stakeholder collaboration and coordination at all levels of government and across overlapping jurisdictional boundaries.

California Emergency Services Act (ESA): An Act within the *California Government Code* to insure that preparations within the state will be adequate to deal with natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies which result in conditions of disaster or in extreme peril to life, property and the natural resources of the state and generally to protect the health and safety and preserve the lives and property of the people of the state.

Catastrophe: Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions.

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command/Management: Command is responsible for the directing, ordering, and/or controlling of resources at the field response level. Management is responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination at the SEMS EOC levels.

Command Post: See Incident Command Post.

Command Staff: The Command Staff at the SEMS Field Level consists of the Information Officer, Safety Officer and Liaison Officer. They report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed. These officers are also found at the EOC levels in SEMS and they report directly to the EOC Director and comprise the Management Staff. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Terminology: Normally used words and phrases-avoids the use of different words/phrases for same concepts, consistency, to allow diverse incident management and support organizations to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios.

Communications: Process of transmission of information through verbal, written, or symbolic means.

Continuity of Government (COG): Activities that address the continuance of constitutional governance. COG planning aims to preserve and/or reconstitute the institution of government and ensure that a department or agency's constitutional, legislative, and/or administrative responsibilities are maintained. This is accomplished through succession of leadership, the pre- delegation of emergency authority and active command and control during response and recovery operations.

Continuity of Operations (COOP): Planning should be instituted (including all levels of government) across the private sector and non-governmental organizations as appropriate, to ensure the continued performance of core capabilities and/or critical government operations during any potential incident.

Coordination: The process of systematically analyzing a situation, developing relevant information and informing appropriate command authority of viable alternatives for selection of the most effective combination of available resources to meet specific objectives. The coordination process (which can be either intra- or inter-agency) does not involve dispatch actions. However, personnel responsible for coordination may perform command or dispatch functions within the limits established by specific agency delegations, procedures, legal authority, etc. Multiagency or Interagency coordination is found at all SEMS levels.

Corrective Actions: Implementing procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.

Cost Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates and recommending cost-saving measures.

Critical Infrastructure: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Cyber Security: The protection of data and systems in networks that are connected to the internet, including measures to protect critical infrastructure services. These services may include essential communications such as voice, email and internet connectivity.

Cyber Threat: An act or threat that poses potentially devastating disruptions to critical infrastructure, including essential communications such as voice, email and internet connectivity.

Demobilization: The orderly, safe and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status.

Department Operations Center (DOC): An Emergency Operations Center (EOC), specific to a single department or agency. Their focus is on internal agency incident management and response. They are often linked to and, in most cases, are physically represented in a combined agency EOC by authorized agent(s) for the department or agency.

Disaster: A sudden calamitous emergency event bringing great damage loss or destruction.

Division: The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Section Chief. A Division is located within the ICS organization between the Branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Documentation Unit: Functional unit within the Planning/Intelligence Section responsible for collecting, distributing, recording and safeguarding all documents relevant to an incident or within an EOC.

Emergency: Any incident(s), whether natural or manmade, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement.

Emergency Management Community: The stakeholders in emergency response in California including the residents of California, the private sector and federal, state, local and tribal governments.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOC may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, County), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Resource Directory (ERD): A directory containing information on agency or organization personnel emergency certifications and qualifications and vendor and support organization supplies, equipment, etc. that may be needed during an emergency. Supplies and equipment can include such items as potable water tenders, portable toilets, heavy equipment, prepared meals, bulk foodstuffs, cots, rental office trailers, etc. To the extent possible and when appropriate, equipment should be typed by capability according to a common and accepted typing schematic. Emergency resource directories should only include those items likely to be needed by the preparing agency or organization in the performance of their duties and should not attempt to include everything that may be needed in any emergency.

Emergency Response Agency: Any organization responding to an emergency, or providing mutual aid support to such an organization, whether in the field, at the scene of an incident, or to an operations center.

Emergency Response Personnel: Personnel affiliated with or sponsored by emergency response agencies.

EOC Action Plan: The plan developed at SEMS EOC levels, which contains objectives, actions to be taken, assignments and supporting information for the next operational period.

Essential Facilities: Police, fire, emergency operations centers, schools, medical facilities and other resources that have a role in an effective and coordinated emergency response.

Evacuation: Organized, phased and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas and their reception and care in safe areas.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the federal government of the United States of America.

Finance/Administration Section: The section responsible for all administrative and financial considerations surrounding an incident or EOC activation.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration. The same five functions are also found at all SEMS EOC Levels. At the EOC, the term Management replaces Command. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, (e.g. the planning function). A sixth function, Intelligence/ Investigations, may be established, if required, to meet emergency management needs.

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. See Division.

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or manmade, which requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wild-land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods. At the SEMS EOC level it is called the EOC Action Plan.

Incident Base: The location at which primary Logistics functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. There is only one base per incident. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term base.) The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the Base.

Incident Command: Responsible for overall management of the incident and consists of the Incident Commander, either single or unified command or any assigned supporting staff.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Intelligence: Product of an analytical process that evaluates information collected from diverse sources; integrates the relevant information into a cohesive package and produces a conclusion or estimate. Information must be real, accurate and verified before it becomes intelligence for planning purposes.

Intelligence relates to the specific details involving the activities of an incident or EOC and current and expected conditions and how they affect the actions taken to achieve operational period objectives. Intelligence is an aspect of information. Intelligence is primarily intended for internal use and not for public dissemination.

Intelligence/Investigations: Intelligence gathered within the Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the detection, prevention, apprehension and prosecution of criminal activities (or the individual(s) involved) including terrorist incidents or information that leads to determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins. This is different from the normal operational and situational intelligence gathered and reported by the Planning Section.

Interoperability: Allows emergency management/response personnel and their affiliated organizations to communicate within and across agencies and jurisdictions via voice, data, or video-on-demand, in real-time, when needed and when authorized.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely and complete information during crisis or incident operations.

The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., federal, state, tribal and local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Key Resources: Any publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.

Local Assistance Center (LAC): The LAC provides a single facility at which individuals, families and businesses can access available disaster assistance programs and services.

Liaison: A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations. At SEMS EOC Levels, reports directly to the EOC Director and coordinates the initial entry of Agency Representatives into the Operations Center and also provides guidance and support for them as required.

Local Government: According to *Federal Code 30* a County, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal entity, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services and material support for an incident or EOC activation.

Management Staff: See Command Staff.

Mitigation: Provides a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations—federal, state, tribal and local—for activating, assembling and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multiagency or Inter-Agency Coordination: The participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

Multiagency Coordination Group (MAC Group): Typically, administrators/executives, or their appointed representatives, who are authorized to commit agency resources and funds, are brought together and form MAC Groups.

MAC Groups may also be known as multiagency committees, emergency management committees, or as otherwise defined by the System. It can provide coordinated decision making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multiagency Coordination System(s) (MACS): Multiagency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration and information coordination. The elements of multiagency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications. Two of the most commonly used elements are EOC and MAC Groups. These systems assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident.

Mutual Aid Agreements and/or Assistance Agreements: Written or oral agreements between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provide a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

Mutual Aid Coordinator: An individual at local government, Operational Area, Region or State Level that is responsible to coordinate the process of requesting, obtaining, processing and using mutual aid resources. Mutual Aid Coordinator duties will vary depending upon the mutual aid system.

Mutual Aid Region: A mutual aid region is a subdivision of Cal OES established to assist in the coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within a geographical area of the state, consisting of two or more Operational Areas.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the federal, state, tribal and local aspects of governance and policy.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): Provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, the private sector and non-governmental organizations to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Response Framework (NRF): A guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards incident management.

Non-governmental Organization (NGO): An entity with an association that is based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with the government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGO include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Operational Area (OA): An intermediate level of the state emergency organization, consisting of a County and all other political subdivisions within the geographical boundaries of the County.

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually they last 12-24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the Incident Action Plan. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups. At the SEMS EOC levels the section is responsible for the coordination of operational activities. The Operations Section at an EOC contains branches, groups or units necessary to maintain appropriate span of control.

Organization: Any association or group of persons with like objectives. Examples include, but are not limited to, governmental departments and agencies, private sector, and/or non-governmental organizations.

Planning Section: The section responsible for the collection, evaluation and dissemination of operational information related to the incident or EOC activities and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP or EOC action plan respectively. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident or EOC activation.

Political Subdivisions: Includes any city, city and County, County, tax or assessment district, or other legally authorized local governmental entity with jurisdictional boundaries.

Preparedness: A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Within NIMS, preparedness focuses on the following elements: planning, procedures and protocols, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification and equipment certification.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry.

Protocols: Sets of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions.

Public Information: Processes, procedures and systems for communicating timely, accurate and accessible information on the incident's cause, size and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Recovery: The development, coordination and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, non-governmental and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Plan: A plan developed to restore the affected area or community.

Region Emergency Operations Center (REOC): Facilities found at Cal OES Administrative Regions. REOC provide centralized coordination of resources among Operational Areas within their respective regions and between the Operational Areas and the State Level.

Reimbursement: Provides a mechanism to recoup funds expended for incident-specific activities.

Resource Management: Efficient emergency management and incident response requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under NIMS includes mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements; the use of special federal, state, tribal and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of EOP and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage and other unfavorable outcomes.

As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Response Personnel: Includes federal, state, territorial, tribal, sub-state regional and local governments, private sector organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, NGO and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role. Also known as an Emergency Responder.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising the IC on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder personnel. The Safety Officer may have assistants.

Section: 1) The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident or EOC Management, (e.g. Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration) and Intelligence/ Investigations (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command. 2) A separate part or division as: A) Portion of a book, treatise, or writing. B) Subdivision of a chapter. C) Division of law.

Situation Report: Often contain confirmed or verified information regarding the specific details relating to the incident.

Span of Control: The number of resources for which a supervisor is responsible, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. Under NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7, with optimal being 1:5.

Special District: A unit of local government (other than a city, County, or city and County) with authority or responsibility to own, operate and maintain systems, programs, services, or projects (as defined in *California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 2900(s)* for purposes of natural disaster assistance. This may include a joint power authority established under *Section 6500 et. seq.* of the Code.

Stafford Act: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act establishes the programs and processes for the federal government to provide disaster and emergency assistance to states, local governments, tribal nations, individuals and qualified private nonprofit organizations. The provisions of the Stafford Act cover all-hazards including natural disasters and terrorist events. Relevant provisions of the Stafford Act include a process for Governors to request federal disaster and emergency assistance from the President. The President may declare a major disaster or emergency.

Staging Area: Established on an incident for the temporary location of available resources. A Staging Area can be any location on an incident in which personnel, supplies and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): A system required by *California Government Code* and established by regulations for managing response to multiagency and multijurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary: Field response, Local Government, Operational Area, Region and State.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Guidelines: The SEMS guidelines are intended to assist those responsible for planning, implementing and participating in SEMS.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations: Regulations establishing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) based upon the Incident Command System (ICS) adapted from the system originally developed by the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE) program including those currently in use by state agencies, the Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) as developed by FIRESCOPE program, the Operational Area concept and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and related mutual aid systems. Regulations are found at TITLE

19. DIVISION 2. Chapter 1, ∞ 2400 et. Seq.

State: When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

State Operations Center (SOC): The SOC is operated by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) at the State Level in SEMS. It is responsible for centralized coordination of state resources in support of the three Cal OES Administrative Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOCs). It is also responsible for providing updated situation reports to the Governor and legislature.

System: An integrated combination of people, equipment and processes that work in a coordinated manner to achieve a specific desired output under specific conditions.

Technical Assistance: Support provided to state, tribal and local jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design or hazardous material assessments).

Technical Specialists: Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the SEMS organization. No minimum qualifications are prescribed, as technical specialists normally perform the same duties during an incident that they perform in their everyday jobs and they are typically certified in their fields or professions.

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs; and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population, or influence or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Tribal: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.].

Type: 1) An ICS resource classification that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size, power, capacity, or (in the case of incident management teams) experience and qualifications. 2) A class, kind, or group sharing one or more characteristics; category. 3) A variety or style of a particular class or kind of things.

Unified Command: An ICS application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

Unit: The organizational element with functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Vital Records: The essential agency records that are needed to meet operational responsibilities under national security emergencies or other emergency or disaster conditions (emergency operating records), or to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and those affected by Government activities (legal and financial rights records).

Volunteer: For purposes of NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency (which has authority to accept volunteer services) when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

WebEOC: A crisis communication software that has been customized by San Bernardino County Fire/Office of Emergency Service (SBCF OES) to promote situational awareness during Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activations.

Acronym List

AAR	After Action Report
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ARC	American Red Cross
CA-EF	California Emergency Function
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CALWAS	California Warning System
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CCC	California Citizen Corp
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CDAA	California Disaster Assistance Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geological Survey
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
CLERS	California Law Enforcement Radio System
COAD	Community Organizations Active in Disasters
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CSWC	California State Warning Center
CPRI	Critical Priority Risk Index
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOC	Department Operating Center
DOJ	Department of Justice
DSW	Disaster Service Worker
EAP	Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Action Plan
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECS	Emergency Communication Services
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMMA	Emergency Managers Mutual Aid
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAST	Flood Area Safety Taskforce
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPA	General Plan Amendment
Hazmat	Hazardous Materials
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDE	Initial Damage Estimate
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LAC	Local Assistance Center
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination
MHz	Megahertz
MMAA	Master Mutual Aid Agreement (California Disaster and Civil Defense)
NAWAS	National Warning System
NDAA	Natural Disaster Assistance Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIMSCAST	National Incident Management System Compliance Assistance Support Tool
NRF	National Response Framework
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNP	Private Non-Profit
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
SBA	Small Business Administration
SBEFRA	San Bernardino Essential Facilities Risk Assessment
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SHOC	Shelter Operations Compound
SOC	State Operations Center
SOJ	Standard Operating Guide S
OP	Standard Operating Procedure
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

Resources

Storm Watch information is available from the below resources:

- National Weather Service San Diego (NWS) - <http://www.weather.gov/sandiego>
- National Weather Service Las Vegas (NWS) - <http://www.weather.gov/lasvegas>
- National Weather Service Phoenix 9 (NWS) - <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/psr/>
- San Bernardino County Flood Control District – <http://www.sbcounty.gov/trnsprtn/pwg/alert>
- Governor’s Office of Emergency Services - <http://www.caloes.ca.gov>

The County maintains a series of rain gauges:

An Overall Map – you can hover over any of the numbers for more information:

<http://www.sbcounty.gov/dpw/pwg/alert/maps.html>

All Rain Gauges – you can click on any of the gauge names (shown in blue) for more information:

<http://www.sbcounty.gov/dpw/pwg/alert/reports.html>

APPENDIX A

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES BETWEEN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT AND CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO**



**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
FIRE PROTECTION
DISTRICT**

F A S

STANDARD CONTRACT

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New	Vendor Code	SC	Dept. 108	Contract Number	A			
<input type="checkbox"/> Change								
<input type="checkbox"/> Cancel								
San Bernardino County Fire Protection District			Dept. 108	Orgn. 600	Contractor's License No.			
Contract Representative			Telephone		Total Contract Amount			
Carlo Pacot, Finance Manager			(909)387-5944		\$ 165,000			
Contract Type								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revenue <input type="checkbox"/> Encumbered <input type="checkbox"/> Unencumbered <input type="checkbox"/> Other:								
If not encumbered or revenue contract type, provide reason:								
Commodity Code	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Original Amount	Amendment Amount				
	02/1/14	01/31/17	\$165,000	\$ 165,000				
Fund	Dept.	Organization	Appr.	Obj/Rev Source	GRC/PROJ/JOB No.	Amount		
FES	108	600		9800	SBCity	\$ 165,000		
Fund	Dept.	Organization	Appr.	Obj/Rev Source	GRC/PROJ/JOB No.	Amount		
						\$		
Fund	Dept.	Organization	Appr.	Obj/Rev Source	GRC/PROJ/JOB No.	Amount		
						\$		
Project Name			Estimated Payment Total by Fiscal Year					
Emergency Management Services			FY	Amount	I/D	FY	Amount	I/D
			13/14	\$ 55,000				
			14/15	\$ 55,000				
			15/16	\$ 55,000				

THIS CONTRACT is entered into in the State of California by and between the **SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT**, hereinafter called the **COUNTY FIRE**, and

Name
 City of San Bernardino Attn: Mayor _____ hereinafter called _____ CITY _____
 Address
 PO BOX 1318 _____
 San Bernardino, CA 92402 _____
 Telephone (909) 384 - 5286 Federal ID No. or Social Security No. _____

IT IS HEREBY AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

(Use space below and additional bond sheets. Set forth service to be rendered, amount to be paid, manner of payment, time for performance or completion, determination of satisfactory performance and cause for termination, other terms and conditions, and attach plans, specifications, and addenda, if any.)

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES
BETWEEN
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
AND
CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO**

This Agreement is made and entered into by and between the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District (hereinafter referred to as COUNTY FIRE) and the City of San Bernardino (hereinafter referred to as CITY).

Auditor/Controller-Recorder Use Only

<input type="checkbox"/> Contract Database	<input type="checkbox"/> FAS
Input Date	Keyed By

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, CITY desires to contract for emergency management services within the territorial boundaries of the CITY to enhance the CITY's emergency management capabilities, and

WHEREAS, COUNTY FIRE is willing and able to perform such emergency management services through its Office of Emergency Services.

NOW THEREFORE, it is agreed as follows:

1. COUNTY FIRE will furnish to CITY the Office of Emergency Services to enhance emergency management capabilities of the CITY in the areas of emergency operations center (EOC) readiness, Web EOC, EOC positional training, communication interface (EOC/DOC), Critical Plans (EOP/HMP) and exercises. This will include providing the CITY with a training and exercise plan.
2. When needed, COUNTY FIRE shall provide an emergency services officer to support the CITY when CITY EOC is activated and/or activate the COUNTY FIRE EOC to support the CITY's activation.
3. COUNTY FIRE will provide CITY grant management assistance on Homeland Security Grants. Such assistance includes but is not limited to the preparation of reimbursement requests, modification requests, performance reports, and status reports.
4. The CITY agrees to give its allocation of the Emergency Management Performance Grant funding annually to COUNTY FIRE for the purpose of providing emergency management to the CITY.
5. Term and Termination - The term of this Agreement shall be three (3) years, commencing February 1, 2014 and ending January 31, 2017 ("Term") unless terminated earlier as provided herein. Either party, by written notice to the other party, may terminate the whole or any part of this Agreement at any time, and without cause by giving written notice to the other party of such termination, and specifying the effective date thereof, at least ninety (90) days after the notice of such termination. If CITY fails to make the payment provided for in Paragraph 6, the contract shall be deemed breached and the contract terminated immediately. Upon termination, COUNTY FIRE shall be compensated only for those services which have been rendered to CITY, and COUNTY FIRE shall be entitled to no further compensation.
6. Compensation - CITY shall pay COUNTY FIRE the sum of \$55,000 per year during the term of this Agreement. Payment shall be made annually and shall be due on or before February 1 of each year or COUNTY FIRE will not provide service that year. Payments received after thirty (30) days of when due shall include a 10% simple interest, or maximum allowed by law if lower, after the thirtieth (30th) day against the amount owing.
7. Reciprocal/Mutual Indemnity – hold harmless:
 - a. COUNTY FIRE, to the extent permitted by law, agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the CITY, its officers, agents, employees and volunteers from any and all claims including employment related claims, actions or losses, damages, and/or liability resulting from COUNTY FIRE's negligent acts or omissions which arise from COUNTY FIRE's performance of its obligations under this Agreement.
 - b. The CITY, to the extent permitted by law, agrees to indemnify and hold harmless COUNTY FIRE and its officers, employees, agents and volunteers from any and all claims including employment related claims, actions, losses or damages and/or liability arising out of the CITY's negligent acts or omissions which arise from CITY's performance of its obligations under this Agreement.

- c. In the event CITY and/or COUNTY FIRE is found to be comparatively at fault for any claim, action, loss or damage which results from their respective obligations under the Agreement, CITY and/or COUNTY FIRE shall indemnify the other to the extent of its comparative fault.
- d. Notwithstanding indemnification for any claim, action losses, or damage involving a third party, the CITY and COUNTY FIRE hereby waive any and all rights of subrogation recovery against each other.
8. Insurance - COUNTY FIRE and CITY are authorized self-insurance public entities for purposes of Professional Liability, General Liability, Automobile Liability, Workers' Compensation and Property Damage and warrant that through their respective programs of self-insurance, they have adequate coverage or resources to protect against liabilities arising out of the performance of the term, conditions or obligations of this agreement.
9. Waiver of Subrogation Rights - The CITY shall require the carriers of required coverage's to waive all rights of subrogation against COUNTY FIRE, its officers, employees, agents, volunteers, contractors and subcontractors. All general or auto liability insurance coverage provided shall not prohibit the CITY and CITY's employees or agents from waiving the right of subrogation prior to a loss or claim. The CITY hereby waives all rights of subrogation against COUNTY FIRE.
10. Proof of Coverage - COUNTY FIRE shall, within sixty (60) days of commencement of this Agreement, furnish certificates of insurance or self-insurance to DISTRICT evidencing the insurance coverage including endorsements, above required prior to the commencement of performance of service hereunder, which certificates shall provide that such insurance shall not be terminated or expire without thirty (30) days written notice to CITY, and COUNTY FIRE shall maintain such insurance from the time COUNTY FIRE commences performance of services hereunder until the completion of such services.
11. Severability - If any one or more of the provisions contained in this Agreement shall for any reason be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect, then such provision or provisions shall be deemed severable from the remaining provisions contained in this Agreement and such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability shall not affect any other provision of this Agreement, and this Agreement shall be construed as if such invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision had ever been contained herein.
12. Applicable Laws - At all times during the term of this Agreement, the CITY and the COUNTY FIRE shall comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the United States of America, the State of California including all agencies and subdivisions thereof.
13. Attorney Fees and Cost - If any legal action is instituted to enforce any party's rights hereunder, each party shall bear its own cost and attorney's fees, regardless of who is the prevailing party.
14. Venue - The venue of any action or claim brought by any party to this Agreement will be the Central District Court of San Bernardino County. Each party hereby waives any law or rule of the court, which would allow them to request or demand a change of venue. If any action or claim concerning this Agreement is brought by a third party, the parties hereto agree to use their best efforts to obtain a change of venue to the Central District Court of San Bernardino County.
15. Notices - Any and all notices permitted or required under this Agreement shall be given to the respective parties at the following address, or at such address as the respective parties may provide in writing by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid for this purpose:

COUNTY FIRE: SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
 Attn: Fire Chief
 157 W. 5th Street, 2nd floor
 San Bernardino, CA 92415-0451

CITY: CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO
 Attn: Mayor
 PO Box 1318
 San Bernardino, CA 92402

16. Successors and Assigns - This Agreement shall be binding on the successors and assigns of the parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed and approved and is effective and operative as to each of the parties as herein provided.

San Bernardino County Fire Protection District

▶ _____
 Janice Rutherford, Chair, Board of Directors

Dated: _____

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED THAT A COPY OF THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DELIVERED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
 Laura H. Welch, Secretary

By _____
Deputy

City of San Bernardino
 (Print or type name of corporation, company, contractor, etc.)

By ▶ _____
 (Authorized signature - sign in blue ink)

Name _____
 (Print or type name of person signing contract)

Title Mayor _____
 (Print or Type)

Dated: _____

Address _____

Approved as to Legal Form ▶ Carol Greene, Deputy County Counsel Date _____	Reviewed by Contract Compliance ▶ Date _____	Presented to Board for Signature ▶ Mark A. Hartwig, Fire Chief/Fire Warden Date _____
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APPENDIX B
100 YEAR FLOOD REPORT

Hazus-MH: Flood Event Report

Region Name: City of San Bernardino Flood

Flood Scenario: City of San Bernardino Flood Analysis 100

Print Date: Wednesday, October 23, 2013

Disclaimer:

Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using Hazus loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific Flood. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory data and flood hazard information.

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Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data	11

General Description of the Region

Hazus is a regional multi-hazard loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS). The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The flood loss estimates provided in this report were based on a region that included 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

- California

Note:

Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is 61 square miles and contains 3,030 census blocks. The region contains over 74 thousand households and has a total population of 239,381 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County for the study region is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 70,025 buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 13,449 million dollars (2006 dollars). Approximately 93.16% of the buildings (and 77.19% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

Building Inventory

General Building Stock

Hazus estimates that there are 70,025 buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 13,449 million (2006 dollars). Table 1 and Table 2 present the relative distribution of the value with respect to the general occupancies by Study Region and Scenario respectively. Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by State and County.

Table 1
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Study Region

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	10,381,428	77.2%
Commercial	2,110,767	15.7%
Industrial	369,397	2.7%
Agricultural	22,774	0.2%
Religion	212,905	1.6%
Government	138,446	1.0%
Education	213,543	1.6%
Total	13,449,260	100.00%

Table 2
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Scenario

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	4,701,658	70.5%
Commercial	1,328,199	19.9%
Industrial	289,476	4.3%
Agricultural	15,771	0.2%
Religion	114,439	1.7%
Government	109,368	1.6%
Education	105,907	1.6%
Total	6,664,818	100.00%

Essential Facility Inventory

For essential facilities, there are 29 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 1,710 beds. There are 1,333 schools, 15 fire stations, 6 police stations and 1 emergency operation center.

Flood Scenario Parameters

Hazus used the following set of information to define the flood parameters for the flood loss estimate provided in this report.

Study Region Name:	City of San Bernardino Flood
Scenario Name:	City of San Bernardino Flood Analysis
Return Period Analyzed:	100
Analysis Options Analyzed:	No What-ifs

Building Damage

General Building Stock Damage

Hazus estimates that about 2,822 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 68% of the total number of buildings in the scenario. There are an estimated 273 buildings that will be completely destroyed. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5.3 of the Hazus Flood Technical Manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

Occupancy	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		Substantially	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Commercial	0	0.00	22	66.67	5	15.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	18.18
Education	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government	0	0.00	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Industrial	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Religion	0	0.00	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Residential	0	0.00	226	8.13	1,101	39.60	383	13.78	804	28.92	266	9.57
Total	0		255		1,106		384		804		273	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

Building Type	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		Substantially	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Concrete	0	0.00	6	66.67	0	0.00	1	11.11	0	0.00	2	22.22
ManufHousing	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	14.94	74	85.06
Masonry	0	0.00	6	54.55	3	27.27	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	9.09
Steel	0	0.00	4	66.67	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67
Wood	0	0.00	229	8.52	1,098	40.83	382	14.21	787	29.27	193	7.18

Essential Facility Damage

Before the flood analyzed in this scenario, the region had 1,710 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the scenario flood event, the model estimates that 1,710 hospital beds are available in the region.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate	At Least Substantial	Loss of Use
Fire Stations	15	3	0	3
Hospitals	29	0	0	0
Police Stations	6	4	0	3
Schools	1,333	163	28	185

If this report displays all zeros or is blank, two possibilities can explain this.

- (1) None of your facilities were flooded. This can be checked by mapping the inventory data on the depth grid.
- (2) The analysis was not run. This can be tested by checking the run box on the Analysis Menu and seeing if a message box asks you to replace the existing results.

Induced Flood Damage

Debris Generation

Hazus estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the flood. The model breaks debris into three general categories: 1) Finishes (dry wall, insulation, etc.), 2) Structural (wood, brick, etc.) and 3) Foundations (concrete slab, concrete block, rebar, etc.). This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

Analysis has not been performed for this Scenario.

Social Impact

Shelter Requirements

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the flood and the associated potential evacuation. Hazus also estimates those displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 7,844 households will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 21,591 people (out of a total population of 239,381) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 799.99 million dollars, which represents 12.00 % of the total replacement value of the scenario buildings.

Building-Related Losses

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the flood. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the flood.

The total building-related losses were 795.90 million dollars. 1% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 49.62% of the total loss. Table 6 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Table 6: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates
(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<u>Building Loss</u>						
	Building	239.03	75.75	15.17	11.42	341.36
	Content	157.42	202.92	32.34	49.29	441.97
	Inventory	0.00	6.60	5.56	0.41	12.57
	Subtotal	396.45	285.27	53.07	61.12	795.90
<u>Business Interruption</u>						
	Income	0.02	0.75	0.00	0.09	0.85
	Relocation	0.37	0.22	0.00	0.05	0.63
	Rental Income	0.07	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.22
	Wage	0.06	1.05	0.00	1.28	2.39
	Subtotal	0.51	2.15	0.00	1.43	4.09
ALL	Total	396.96	287.41	53.07	62.55	799.99

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

California

- San Bernardino

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

	Population	Building Value (thousands of dollars)		
		Residential	Non-Residential	Total
California				
San Bernardino	239,381	10,381,428	3,067,832	13,449,260
Total	239,381	10,381,428	3,067,832	13,449,260
Total Study Region	239,381	10,381,428	3,067,832	13,449,260

APPENDIX C
500 YEAR FLOOD REPORT

Hazus-MH: Flood Event Report

Region Name: City of San Bernardino Flood

Flood Scenario: City of San Bernardino Flood Analysis 500

Print Date: Wednesday, October 23, 2013

Disclaimer:

Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using Hazus loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific Flood. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory data and flood hazard information.

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General Description of the Region

Hazus is a regional multi-hazard loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS). The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The flood loss estimates provided in this report were based on a region that included 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

- California

Note:

Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is 61 square miles and contains 3,030 census blocks. The region contains over 74 thousand households and has a total population of 239,381 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County for the study region is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 70,025 buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 13,449 million dollars (2006 dollars). Approximately 93.16% of the buildings (and 77.19% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

Building Inventory

General Building Stock

Hazus estimates that there are 70,025 buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 13,449 million (2006 dollars). Table 1 and Table 2 present the relative distribution of the value with respect to the general occupancies by Study Region and Scenario respectively. Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by State and County.

Table 1
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Study Region

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	10,381,428	77.2%
Commercial	2,110,767	15.7%
Industrial	369,397	2.7%
Agricultural	22,774	0.2%
Religion	212,905	1.6%
Government	138,446	1.0%
Education	213,543	1.6%
Total	13,449,260	100.00%

Table 2
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Scenario

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	4,701,658	70.5%
Commercial	1,328,199	19.9%
Industrial	289,476	4.3%
Agricultural	15,771	0.2%
Religion	114,439	1.7%
Government	109,368	1.6%
Education	105,907	1.6%
Total	6,664,818	100.00%

Essential Facility Inventory

For essential facilities, there are 29 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 1,710 beds. There are 1,333 schools, 15 fire stations, 6 police stations and 1 emergency operation center.

Flood Scenario Parameters

Hazus used the following set of information to define the flood parameters for the flood loss estimate provided in this report.

Study Region Name:	City of San Bernardino Flood
Scenario Name:	City of San Bernardino Flood Analysis
Return Period Analyzed:	500
Analysis Options Analyzed:	No What-ifs

Building Damage

General Building Stock Damage

Hazus estimates that about 10,040 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 79% of the total number of buildings in the scenario. There are an estimated 3,771 buildings that will be completely destroyed. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5.3 of the Hazus Flood Technical Manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

Occupancy	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		Substantially	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Commercial	0	0.00	24	31.17	18	23.38	2	2.60	2	2.60	31	40.26
Education	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government	1	5.88	10	58.82	1	5.88	1	5.88	0	0.00	4	23.53
Industrial	1	5.00	8	40.00	1	5.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	9	45.00
Religion	0	0.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Residential	1	0.01	408	4.11	2,080	20.96	853	8.60	2,856	28.78	3,726	37.55
Total	3		454		2,100		856		2,859		3,771	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

Building Type	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		Substantially	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Concrete	0	0.00	11	37.93	2	6.90	0	0.00	3	10.34	13	44.83
ManufHousing	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	2.55	458	97.45
Masonry	0	0.00	7	29.17	3	12.50	0	0.00	5	20.83	9	37.50
Steel	1	5.26	8	42.11	2	10.53	0	0.00	1	5.26	7	36.84
Wood	0	0.00	410	4.35	2,081	22.06	851	9.02	2,831	30.01	3,262	34.57

Essential Facility Damage

Before the flood analyzed in this scenario, the region had 1,710 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the scenario flood event, the model estimates that 1,329 hospital beds are available in the region.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate	At Least Substantial	Loss of Use
Fire Stations	15	5	2	7
Hospitals	29	0	10	10
Police Stations	6	5	0	5
Schools	1,333	186	168	339

If this report displays all zeros or is blank, two possibilities can explain this.

- (1) None of your facilities were flooded. This can be checked by mapping the inventory data on the depth grid.
- (2) The analysis was not run. This can be tested by checking the run box on the Analysis Menu and seeing if a message box asks you to replace the existing results.

Induced Flood Damage

Debris Generation

Hazus estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the flood. The model breaks debris into three general categories: 1) Finishes (dry wall, insulation, etc.), 2) Structural (wood, brick, etc.) and 3) Foundations (concrete slab, concrete block, rebar, etc.). This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

Analysis has not been performed for this Scenario.

Social Impact

Shelter Requirements

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the flood and the associated potential evacuation. Hazus also estimates those displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 21,894 households will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 62,160 people (out of a total population of 239,381) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 2,754.17 million dollars, which represents 41.32 % of the total replacement value of the scenario buildings.

Building-Related Losses

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the flood. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the flood.

The total building-related losses were 2,742.00 million dollars. 0% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 53.89% of the total loss. Table 6 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Table 6: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates
(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<u>Building Loss</u>						
	Building	927.32	268.27	56.30	61.10	1,312.99
	Content	555.00	561.52	123.67	152.62	1,392.80
	Inventory	0.00	13.64	21.59	0.99	36.21
	Subtotal	1,482.32	843.43	201.55	214.70	2,742.00
<u>Business Interruption</u>						
	Income	0.04	2.26	0.01	0.33	2.63
	Relocation	1.39	0.63	0.01	0.20	2.23
	Rental Income	0.31	0.34	0.00	0.03	0.69
	Wage	0.13	3.06	0.02	3.41	6.62
	Subtotal	1.87	6.29	0.04	3.97	12.17
ALL	Total	1,484.19	849.72	201.59	218.67	2,754.17

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

California

- San Bernardino

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

	Population	Building Value (thousands of dollars)		
		Residential	Non-Residential	Total
California				
San Bernardino	239,381	10,381,428	3,067,832	13,449,260
Total	239,381	10,381,428	3,067,832	13,449,260
Total Study Region	239,381	10,381,428	3,067,832	13,449,260

APPENDIX D
DISASTER COIUNCIL SBMC 2.46

Chapter 2.46
DISASTER COUNCIL⁹

Sections:

2.46.010 Purposes

2.46.020 Definition

2.46.030 Memberships

2.46.040 Powers and duties.

6.050 Executive Director, Director and Assistant Director of Emergency Services.

2.46.060 Powers and duties of Chairman/Executive Director.

2.46.070 Emergency organization.

2.46.080 Structure, duties and functions of the emergency.

2.46.090 Expenditures.

2.46.100 Punishment of violations

2.46.110 Emergency costs.

2.46.010 Purposes.

The declared purposes of this chapter are 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. 3180 §1, 1971.)

2.46.020 Definition.

As used in this chapter, "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 terrorist activities or imminent threat of terrorist activities, or 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 of this City, requiring the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. (Ord. MC-1142, 4-21-03; Ord. MC-1140, 04-07-03; Ord. 3180§2, 1971.)

2.46.030 Membership.

Membership of the City Disaster Council, hereinafter called "San Bernardino Disaster Council", which is hereby created, shall consist of the following:

- A. The Mayor who shall be chairman;

⁹ For statutory provisions authorizing the creation of local disaster councils, see Gov. Code §8610 et seq.

- B. The Mayor Pro-Tempore who shall be vice-chairman;
- C. The City Attorney;
- D. The Chief of Police;
- E. The Director of Emergency Services;
- F. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services;
- G. The Disaster Management Coordinator; [Emergency Operations Manager]
- H. Such chiefs of emergency services as are provided for in a current emergency plan of the City, adopted pursuant to this chapter;
- I. Such representatives of civic, business, labor, veterans, professional, or other organizations having an official emergency responsibility, as may be appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Common Council. (Ord. MC-1142, 4-21-03; Ord. MC-1140, 04-07-03; Ord. MC-747, 10-5-91.)

2.46.040 Powers and duties.

It shall be the duty of the San Bernardino disaster council, and it is empowered, to develop and recommend for adoption by the Common Council, emergency and mutual aid plans and agreements and such ordinances and resolutions and rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements. The disaster council shall be advisory to, and make recommendations to, the Mayor, who shall have the sole decision making authority. In the absence of the Mayor pursuant to San Bernardino City Charter Section 36, the Mayor's decision making authority under this Chapter shall be with the Mayor Pro-Tempore for the duration of such absence. If the Mayor Pro Tempore as determined is likewise absent or otherwise unavailable to serve, the next Council member by order of rotation shall serve as Mayor Pro Tempore for that period of absence. The disaster council shall meet upon call of the chairman or, in his/her absence from the City or inability to call such meeting, upon call of the vice-chairman.

(Ord. MC-1142, 4-21-03; Ord. MC-1140, 04-07-03; Ord. 3180 §4, 1971.) (*People v. Mckelvy* (1972) 23 Cal.App.3d 1027, 1034-1035)

2.46.050 Executive Director, Director and Assistant Director of Emergency Services.

A There is hereby created the office of Executive Director of Emergency Services. The Mayor shall be the Executive Director of Emergency Services.

B. There is hereby created the office of Director of Emergency Services. The City Manager shall be the Director of Emergency Services.

C. There is hereby created the office of Assistant Director of Emergency Services. The Fire Chief shall be the Assistant Director of Emergency Services.

D. There is further created the office of Disaster Management Coordinator. The Disaster Management Coordinator, who is approved by the Common Council, shall be the head of this office.

(Ord. MC-1142, 4-21-03; Ord. MC-1140, 04-07-03; Ord. MC-747, 10-5-91.)

2.46.060 Powers and Duties of Chairman/Executive Director.

A. The Mayor as Chairman of the San Bernardino Disaster Council and Executive Director of Emergency Services is empowered to:

1. Request the Common Council to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency if the Common Council is in session, or to issue such proclamation if the Common Council is not in session; whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by the Mayor, the Common 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 Mayor, the locally available resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency;

3. Control and direct the effort of the emergency organization of this City for the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter;

4. Direct cooperation between and coordination of services and staff of the emergency organization of this City; 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 in Section 2.46.020;

6. In the event of the proclamation of a local emergency as provided in subsection A 1 of this Section, the proclamation of a state of emergency by the Governor or the Director of the State Office of Emergency Services, or the existence of a state of war emergency, the Mayor is empowered to:

a. 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 Common Council;

b. Obtain vital supplies, equipment, and such other properties found lacking and needed for the protection of life and property and bind the City for the

fair value thereof and, if required immediately, commandeer the same for public use;

c. Require emergency services of any City officer or employee and, in the event of the proclamation of a state emergency in the county in which this City is located or the existence of a state of war emergency, command the aid of as many citizens of this community as he/she deems necessary in the execution of his/her duties; such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by state law for registered disaster service workers.

d. Requisition necessary personnel or material of any City Department or agency; and

e. Execute all of his/her ordinary power as Mayor, all of the special powers conferred upon him/her by this Chapter or by resolution or emergency plan pursuant hereto adopted by the Common Council, all powers conferred upon him/her by any statute, by an agreement approved by the Common Council, and by any other lawful authority.

B. The Director and Assistant Director of Emergency Services shall, under the general supervision of the Mayor and with the assistance of the various chiefs of emergency services, develop emergency plans and manage the emergency programs of the City; and shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned by the Mayor to include the duties described in paragraph A of this Section.

1. The Director of Emergency Services shall recommend to the Mayor the order of succession to this office, to take effect in the event the Director is unavailable to attend meetings and otherwise perform duties during an emergency. Upon approval by the Mayor, such order of succession for the Director shall be approved by the Common Council.

2. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services shall have such powers and duties as may be assigned by the Mayor.

3. The Disaster Management Coordinator shall, under the direct supervision of the Assistant Director of Emergency Services, and the general supervision of the Mayor, be responsible for routine disaster preparedness activities including emergency management training for City personnel, coordination of emergency planning, maintenance of emergency management equipment and facilities, and public education in the area of disaster preparedness.

(Ord. MC-1142, 4-21-03; Ord. MC-1140, 04-07-03; Ord. MC-747, 10-5-91; Ord. MC-342, 2-20-84; Ord. 3180 §6, 1971.)

2.46.070 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 2.46.060A6c, 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. 3180 §7, 1971.)

2.46.080 Structure, duties and functions of the emergency organization.

The structure, duties and function of the City emergency organization and the order of emergency succession to the position of Mayor and Chairman of the San Bernardino Disaster Council shall be adopted by resolution of the Common Council. (Ord. 3180 §8, 1971.)

2.46.090 Expenditures.

Any expenditures 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. 3180 §9, 1971.)

2.46.100 Punishment of violations.

It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both, for any person, during an emergency to:

- A. 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;
- B. Do any act forbidden under this Chapter or by any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this Chapter;
- C. Willfully do any act during an emergency which is of such a nature as to give or be likely to give assistance to the enemy or to imperil the lives or property of inhabitants of this City, or to prevent, hinder, or delay the defense or protection thereof;
- D. Wear, carry or display, without authority, any means of identification specified by the emergency agency of the State.
(Ord. MC-898, 3-21-94; Ord MC-869, 4-19-93; Ord. MC-868, 4-5-93; Ord. 3180 §10, 1971.)

2.46.110 Emergency Costs.

Whenever a local emergency is declared pursuant to this Chapter and/or pursuant to Government Code Section 8630 et seq., all costs incurred by the City in response to such emergency both before and after such declaration and after the

expiration thereof, shall be a charge against the party or parties responsible for the emergency. Such costs shall include, but shall not be limited to, all police, fire and other emergency response costs, all traffic control costs, all evacuation and relocation costs, all crowd control costs, all clean-up costs, all investigation costs, all response costs of the City Attorney and other legal counsel of the City, and all mutual aid costs. Such costs shall include both regular time and overtime of City employees and City contract employees.

Except where the responsible party is a commercial enterprise pursuing its commercial operation, in no event shall the costs imposed pursuant to this Section exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00.)

The liability imposed pursuant to this Section constitutes a debt of the responsible party and is collectible by the City in the same manner as in the case of an obligation under contract, expressed or implied. (Ord. MC-674, 7-24-89)

2.46.120 Excessive Price Increases During State of Emergency.

A. Findings. As a result of recent earthquakes and civil disturbances, Southern California communities have found that residents have sought to purchase emergency supplies, food and other consumer goods necessary for their health and safety; and although no general shortage of consumer goods has been evident, numerous residents have reported cases of excessive price increases for consumer items such as gasoline and food items many times above the prices in effect on or before the emergency. Though price increases may be necessary where a merchant has incurred higher expenses, the reported price increases clearly exceeded those that would have been reasonable and just to recapture any increased operational expenses.

B. Legislative Intent. It is the intention of the Mayor and Common Council in adopting this ordinance to protect citizens from excessive and unjustified increases in the prices charged during any abnormal disruption of the marketplace for consumer goods and services vital and necessary for the health, safety and welfare of consumers resulting from emergency or major disaster for which a state of emergency for the City of San Bernardino is proclaimed by the Mayor pursuant to Section 2.46.060 of the San Bernardino Municipal Code or for which a local disaster or emergency is declared by the President of the United States or the Governor of California.

C. Excessive Price Increases Prohibited. Upon proclamation of public emergency involving or threatening the lives, property or welfare of the citizens, pursuant to Section 2.46.060 of the San Bernardino Municipal Code or for which a local disaster or emergency is declared by the President of the United States or Governor of California and for a period of thirty days from the date such declaration is terminated, it shall be unlawful for any person, contractor, business or other entity to sell or offer to sell any consumer food items, repair or reconstruction services, emergency or medical supplies or gasoline for an amount which exceeds ten percent of

the price charged by such person, contractor, business or other entity for said goods or services immediately prior to the proclamation of emergency, unless said person, business, contractor or other entity can prove that an increase in price was directly attributable to additional costs imposed on it by the supplier of the goods or for labor and materials used to provide the service.

D. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

1. A consumer food item is any article which is used or intended for use for food, drink, confection or condiment by humans or animals.
2. Repair or reconstruction service are those contractor services for repairs to residential and commercial property of any type which are damaged as a result of a disaster. Contractor services are services as defined by sections 7025, 7026, 7026.1 and 7026.3 of the California Business and Professions Code.
3. Emergency supplies shall include but are not limited to water, flashlights, radios, batteries, candles, blankets, soaps, diapers, feminine hygiene products, charcoal briquettes and chlorine bleach.
4. Medical supplies shall include but are not limited to prescription and non-prescription drugs, bandages, gauzes, and isopropyl alcohol.

E. Violation.

- 1 Any person who shall be convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
2. Any person believing that a violation of said section has been committed may file a complaint with the City Attorney.
(Ord. MC-897,3-21-94)