City of Belvedere
City Council Meeting
Other Scheduled Items
Monday, September 9, 2024

To: Mayor and City Council

From: Robert Zadnik, City Manager
Jason Wu, Chief of Police

Subject: **Item 10.B. Approve Resolution No. 2024-31 Adopting the City of Belvedere Emergency Operations Plan Update**

Recommended Motion/Item Description

The City Council approve a resolution (attachment B) adopting the updated Emergency Operations Plan.

Background and Discussion

The City of Belvedere, in collaboration with the Town of Tiburon, regularly develops and updates the Tiburon Peninsula Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This Plan is designed to outline the emergency response protocols for natural or human-caused disasters that could impact the Peninsula, and it complies with the requirements of the California Emergency Services Act (ESA).

The EOP sets forth methods for conducting emergency operations, mobilizing resources, coordinating services across government agencies, and maintaining the continuity of local government. The Plan integrates the latest best practices, informed by the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS), ensuring that the City can respond effectively and efficiently during emergencies.

The current update, which has already been approved by the Town of Tiburon, brings the EOP into alignment with FEMA's "Whole Community" approach, ensuring inclusivity across different demographics, including residents with access and functional needs. This review is timely, as the last update to the EOP occurred in November 2007. FEMA recommends a 5-7 year update cycle.

Analysis

The updated EOP retains the foundational structure of previous versions while integrating necessary updates. The Plan outlines a systematic approach that encompasses the four key phases of emergency management: Prevention/Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery**.** Each phase builds upon the other, ensuring that the City of Belvedere is prepared to minimize the impacts of emergencies on the community.

- **Prevention/Mitigation:** Identifies and addresses potential hazards, aiming to reduce or eliminate risks to life and property.

- **Preparedness:** Focuses on ensuring that City staff, residents, and businesses are trained, informed, and ready to respond in the event of a disaster. Programs like "Get Ready" for residents and NIMS/ICS training for City employees are essential components of this phase.
- **Response:** Provides a framework for organizing an immediate, coordinated response, utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) to manage resources and personnel effectively.
- **Recovery:** Establishes short-term and long-term strategies to restore vital services, rebuild infrastructure, and aid community recovery efforts.

This comprehensive approach ensures that the City is prepared to respond to specific threats facing the Peninsula, including earthquakes, wildfires, floods, and climate change-related risks such as sea-level rise.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The EOP designates the Belvedere-Tiburon Joint Emergency Operations Center as the central hub for coordinating emergency operations. The EOC is responsible for managing communication, resource allocation, and decision-making processes during a disaster. It serves as the command center from which emergency personnel, volunteers, and community leaders work together to manage response efforts efficiently. The primary EOC is located at the Tiburon Police Department, with an alternate location at Belvedere City Hall.

The EOC also ensures coordination with local, state, and federal agencies, aligning response efforts and facilitating resource-sharing to manage large-scale emergencies effectively.

Community Involvement

The EOP also details the role of community involvement**,** volunteer programs**,** and the Emergency Operations Center in managing emergency operations. Residents are encouraged to take proactive steps by maintaining personal emergency supplies, learning first-aid skills, and familiarizing themselves with local evacuation procedures. These individual actions help reduce the burden on first responders and improve overall community resilience.

- The Block Captain Program is a cornerstone of neighborhood-level emergency management. Block Captains act as liaisons between residents and the Emergency Operations Center, providing real-time updates on conditions within their neighborhoods and helping to coordinate resources. This grassroots communication network ensures that critical information can flow quickly between the community and emergency personnel during a disaster.
- Additionally, programs like CERT (Community Emergency Response Team), the Marin Medical Reserve Corps (MMRC), and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) play a vital role in supplementing the City’s emergency response capacity. These trained volunteers work alongside first responders to provide support in areas such as medical assistance, communications, and general disaster relief efforts.
- City Council Members are also directly involved in promoting disaster preparedness through their roles on the Belvedere-Tiburon Joint Disaster Advisory Council. They help guide the community’s preparedness efforts and ensure that the EOP remains responsive to the evolving needs of the community. Council members are encouraged to foster public engagement by promoting participation in training sessions and volunteer programs, like the "Get Ready" initiative, which educates residents on disaster preparedness.

Training

Readiness and frequent training are an integral part of the City's emergency preparedness efforts and are emphasized throughout the EOP. City staff, including first responders and elected officials, are required to undergo training in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS), as outlined in the EOP (pg. 20-23) This training ensures that all personnel are familiar with their roles and responsibilities during an emergency and can effectively coordinate with other agencies and jurisdictions.

Additionally, the City, in collaboration with Tiburon, offers preparedness training to residents through programs such as the "Get Ready" initiative, which teaches key components like risk awareness, emergency planning, and first aid, all aimed at empowering residents to be self-sufficient during a disaster. Residents are also encouraged to sign up for Alert Marin, the county-wide emergency notification system, to receive critical real-time information about local hazards and evacuations.

Fiscal Impact
Staff anticipates no direct fiscal impact to the City by adopting the Emergency Operations Plan.

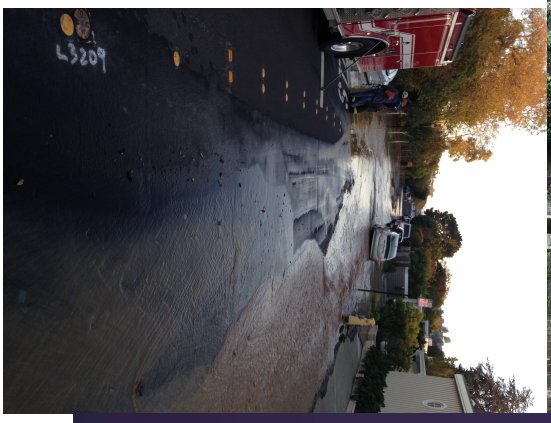
Environmental Review
Staff has preliminarily determined that adoption of the updated EOP is statutorily exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15378 of the CEQA Guidelines in that it does not constitute a project under CEQA in that it does not involve any commitment to any specific project which may result in a potentially significant physical impact on the environment.

Recommended Action/Motion:
Approve the Resolution to adopt the updated Emergency Operations Plan.

Attachments

A. Draft EOP
B. Draft Resolution

Town of Tiburon and City of Belvedere
Emergency Operations Plan







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ADOPTING ORDINANCE AND LETTER

Approval Date: _____

To: Officials, Employees and Citizens of the Town of Tiburon

The preservation of life, property and the environment is an inherent responsibility of local, state and federal government. The Tiburon Peninsula Office of Emergency Services has prepared this emergency operations plan to ensure the most effective and economical allocation of resources for the maximum benefit and protection of the community in time of emergency.

While no plan can completely prevent death and destruction, good plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can and will minimize losses. It would be a disaster if we were not prepared. This plan establishes the emergency organization, assigns tasks, specifies policies, general procedures, and provides for coordination of planning efforts of the various emergency staff and service elements utilizing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

The objective of this plan is to incorporate and coordinate all the facilities and personnel of the Town into an efficient organization capable of responding to any emergency.

This emergency operations plan is an extension of the *Marin Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan*. This format will allow the Tiburon Peninsula to operate and communicate more effectively in multi-jurisdictional responses. It will be reviewed, exercised periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions.

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

Concurrence of this promulgation letter constitutes the adoption of the Standardized Emergency Management System and the National Incident Management System by the Town of Tiburon. This emergency operations plan will become effective on approval by the Tiburon Town Council.

_____
Mayor
Town of Tiburon

PLAN CONCURRENCE

The Tiburon Town Manager concurs with the Tiburon Peninsula OES Emergency Operations Plan.

Signed _____
Greg Chanis, Town Manager

The following list of signatures documents each department's concurrence with this emergency operations plan.

Signed _____
Jamie Scardina, Tiburon Police Chief

Signed _____
Richard Pearce, Fire Chief Tiburon Fire Protection District

Signed _____
Suzanne Creekmore, Director of Administrative Services

Signed _____
Steve Palmer, Director of Public Works/Town Engineer

Signed _____
Dina Tasini, Director of Community Development

Signed _____
Lea Stefani, Town Clerk

Signed _____
Laurie K. Nilsen, Emergency Services Coordinator

Signed _____

ADOPTING ORDINANCE AND LETTER

Approval Date: _____

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_____
Mayor
City of Belvedere

PLAN CONCURRENCE

The Belvedere City Manager concurs with the Tiburon Peninsula OES Emergency Operations Plan.

Signed _____
Craig Middleton, City Manager

The following list of signatures documents each department's concurrence with this emergency operations plan.

Signed _____
Jason Wu, Belvedere Police Chief

Signed _____
Richard Pearce, Fire Chief Tiburon Fire Protection District

Signed _____
Robert Zadnik, Public Works Manager

Signed _____
Brian Van Son, Planning & Building Director

Signed _____
Beth Haener, City Clerk

Signed _____
Laurie K. Nilsen, Emergency Services Coordinator

Signed _____

PLAN DISTRIBUTION

Book Number	Location
1	Tiburon Town Manager
2	Tiburon Town Clerk
3	Belvedere City manager
4	Belvedere City Clerk
5	Belvedere Tiburon Library
6	Tiburon Planning/Building
7	Belvedere Planning/Building
8	Tiburon Public Works
9	Belvedere Public Works
10	Tiburon Finance
11	Belvedere Finance
12	Park and Recreation
13	Tiburon Fire Protection District
14	Tiburon Fire Protection District
15	Tiburon Police Department
16	Belvedere Police Department
17	EOC - Primary
18	EOC – Primary
19	EOC – Primary
20	EOC – Primary
21	EOC – Alternate
22	EOC – Alternate

RECORD OF CHANGES

The Emergency Services Coordinator will be responsible to the EOP on a periodic basis and make changes and updates as necessary.

Review Date	Nature of Update(s) (if any)	Page(s) Affected	Reviewer

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code), hereafter referred to as, “The Act”, provides the basic authorities for conducting emergency operations following a proclamation of Local Emergency, State of Emergency or State of War Emergency by the Governor and/or appropriate local authorities, consistent with the provisions of the Act.

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1, Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations), establishes SEMS to provide an effective response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5) gives the Secretary of Homeland Security the responsibility of developing and administering the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The California Emergency Plan, which is promulgated by the Governor, is published in accordance with the Act and provides overall statewide authorities and responsibilities, and describes the functions and operations of government at all levels during extraordinary emergencies, including wartime. Section 8568 of the Act states, in part, that "the State Emergency Plan shall be in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and the governing body of each political subdivision shall take such action as may be necessary to carry out the

provisions thereof." Local emergency plans are, therefore, considered to be extensions of the California Emergency Plan.

The National Response Framework (NRF) establishes a single comprehensive approach to domestic incident management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters and other emergencies. The NRP is an all-hazards plan built on the template of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NRP can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event or in response to an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response. The NRP applies to all incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response as part of an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector and nongovernmental entities. The NRP is always in effect; however, the implementation of NRP coordination mechanisms is flexible and scalable.

The California Civil and Government Codes contain several references to liability release (Good Samaritan Act) for those providing emergency services.

Additional Authorities and References:

Federal

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended)
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920), as amended
- Federal Response Plan (FEMA)
- Federal Departments and agencies HSPD-5 requirements for adoption of NIMS by State and local organizations
- NRT-1, Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide and NRT-1A Plan Review Guide (Environmental Protection Agency's National Response Team)

State

- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1, Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations) and (Government Code Section 8607a)
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Guidelines
- California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code)
- 'Good Samaritan' Liability
- California Emergency Plan
- California Natural Disaster Assistance Act (Chapter 7.5, Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code)

- Preservation of Local Government, Article 15 of the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code)

- Temporary County Seats, Section 23600, Article 1, Chapter 4 of Division 1 of Title 3 of the Government Code

- California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan

- California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Sections 25115 and 25117, Chapter 6.95, Sections 2550 et seq., Chapter 7, Sections 25600 through 25610, dealing with hazardous materials

- Orders and Regulations which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor during a State of Emergency

- Orders and Regulations Promulgated by the Governor to Take Effect upon the Existence of a State of War Emergency

- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement

- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan

- California Fire and Rescue Operations Plan

- Judicial System, Article VI, Section 1, 4, 5 and 10, of the Constitution of California

- Local Government, Article XI, of the Constitution of California

Americans with Disabilities Act

All operations and facilities involved in the disaster response activities shall take special note of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Appropriate efforts shall be made to insure that necessary considerations are given to accommodate victims with disabilities. Public warning, emergency communications, transportation and sheltering are areas that require special attention.

PART ONE
GENERAL INFORMATION

THE PLAN

The Tiburon Peninsula Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with disasters affecting the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon. The plan also addresses integration and coordination with other governmental agencies when required and as guided by applying the Whole Community approach[1].This plan is not intended to address the normal day-to-day emergency or well-established emergency procedures.

This plan accomplishes the following:

- Establishes the emergency management organization required to mitigate any significant emergency or disaster affecting the Tiburon Peninsula

- Establishes the overall operational concepts associated with the Tiburon Peninsula 's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities and the recovery process

Safety is one of General Plan elements mandated by the California Government Code with the intent of identifying potential hazards and providing policies and regulatory strategies to reduce the community's risk of death, injuries, property damage, or economic and social dislocation from these hazards. Protection from the risks of natural and manmade hazards, crime, and disease are essential in establishing a sense of well-being for residents, and are important considerations in attracting visitors and businesses to the Tiburon Peninsula. The Safety Element of the Town of Tiburon General Plan 2020 and the Environmental Hazards: Safety and Stability Element of The City of Belvedere General Plan 2030 identified the importance of an emergency plan

This plans also complies with requirements in the Town of Tiburon Municipal Code, 21-8, and the City of Belvedere's Municipal Plan 2.32.070, which direct the development of an emergency plan.,

This plan is based on the functions and principles of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). It identifies how the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon's emergency operational system fits into the overall California and National risk-based, all-hazard emergency response and recovery operations plan. This plan will serve as a tool to facilitate response, short-term recovery activities and will be flexible enough to use in all emergencies.

[1] Whole Community Approach (FEMA) meeting needs, regardless of demographics such as age, economics, or accessibility requirements

This document serves as a planning reference and a basis for effective response to any hazard that threatens the Tiburon Peninsula. Departments within the City of Belvedere, Town of Tiburon and other agencies that have roles and responsibilities identified by this plan are encouraged to develop plans, detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this plan.

This document serves as the legal and conceptual framework for emergency management in the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon and is divided into the following parts:

Part 1 – General Information
The "basic plan" which describes the emergency management organization, its roles, responsibilities and operational concepts

Part 2 – Threat Summaries and Assessments
A general description of the Tiburon Peninsula and a brief analysis of how hazards might affect the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon

Part 3 – References and Acronyms
Authorities and References, Acronyms and Annexes

Part 4 – Recovery Operations
Initial framework to establish recovery operations

Part 5 – Acronyms and Glossary
General Description of definitions and terms

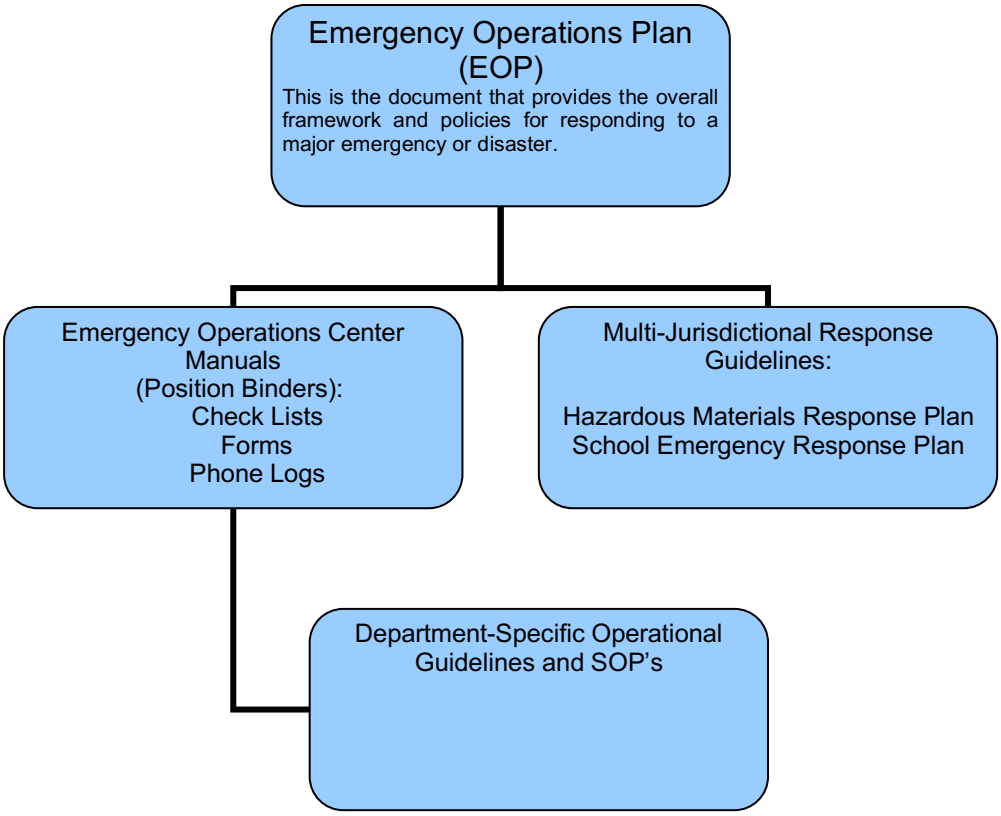
Emergency Operations Plan Requirements

The Tiburon Peninsula EOP requires approval by Belvedere City Council and Tiburon Town Council. The Emergency Services Coordinator is responsible for its periodic review, updates, re-publishing and re-distribution. Records of revision to this plan will be maintained by Director of Emergency Services. The plan may be modified as a result of post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques. It may be modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change. Those agencies or departments having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the Emergency Services Coordinator when changes need to be made.

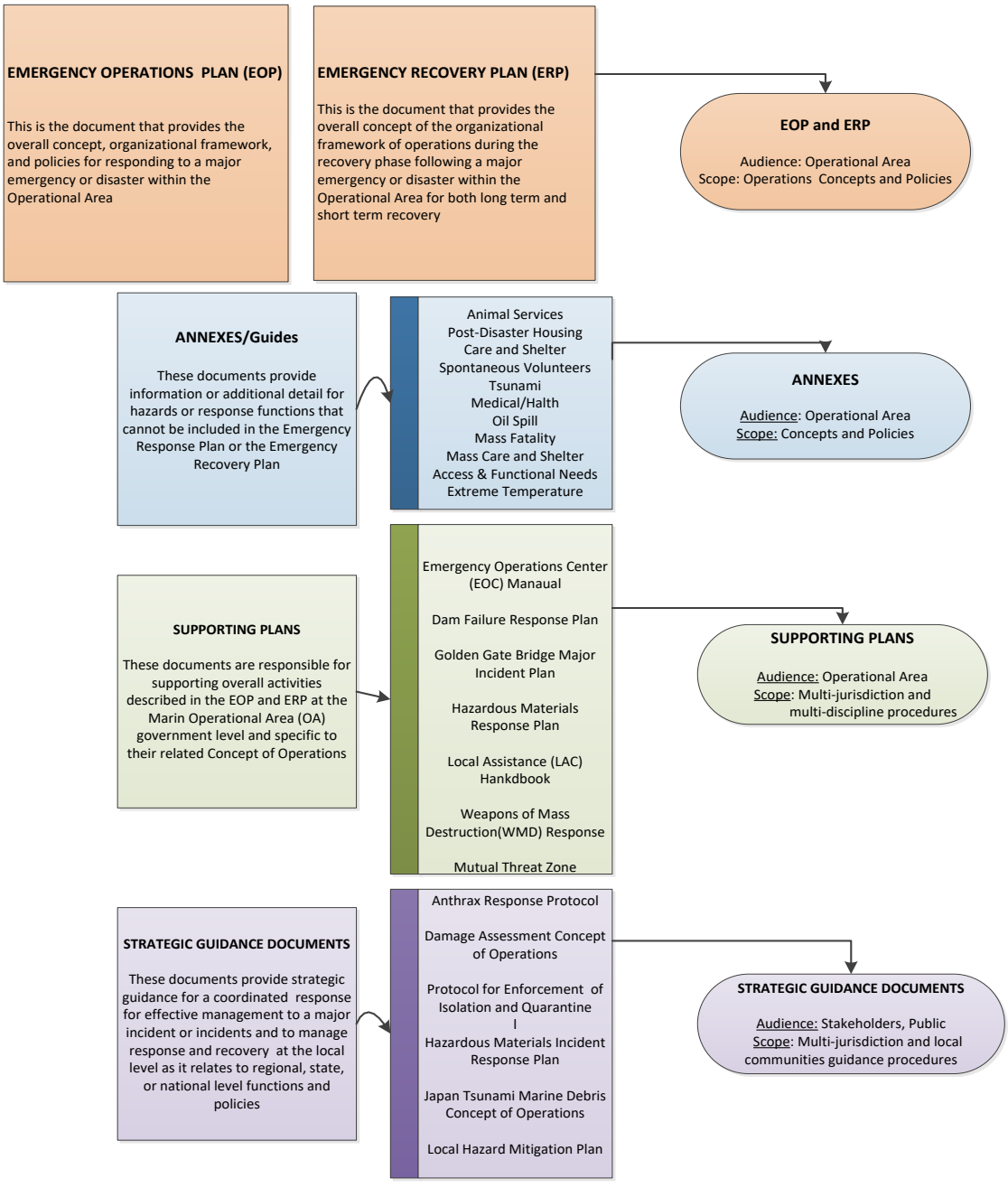
City/Town departments, joint powers agencies and organizations, and special districts that operate within and/or under the control of the City/Town, in part or in whole, may separately publish documents that support this EOP. These include, but are not limited to, departmental operational guidelines and standard operational procedures developed by Tiburon Fire Protection District, public works (Marin Municipal Water District – MMWD), recreation, building and finance departments, Reed Union School District, and Southern Marin Fire.

Emergency Operations Plans and Documents

Documents used to guide response to major emergencies and disasters are categorized by audience and scope. The following diagram illustrates how many such documents may be organized by the City of Belvedere and/or Town of Tiburon. This is not an all-inclusive list.



Note: The Marin County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services (OES) provides Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), EOP Annexes, Supporting Plans and Supporting Documents:


EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)
This is the document that provides the overall concept, organizational framework, and policies for responding to a major emergency or disaster within the Operational Area
EMERGENCY RECOVERY PLAN (ERP)
This is the document that provides the overall concept of the organizational framework of operations during the recovery phase following a major emergency or disaster within the Operational Area for both long term and short term recovery
EOP and ERP
Audience: Operational Area
Scope: Operations Concepts and Policies
ANNEXES/Guides
These documents provide information or additional detail for hazards or response functions that cannot be included in the Emergency Response Plan or the Emergency Recovery Plan
Animal Services
Post-Disaster Housing
Care and Shelter
Spontaneous Volunteers
Tsunami
Medical/Halth
Oil Spill
Mass Fatality
Mass Care and Shelter
Access & Functional Needs
Extreme Temperature
ANNEXES
Audience: Operational Area
Scope: Concepts and Policies
SUPPORTING PLANS
These documents are responsible for supporting overall activities described in the EOP and ERP at the Marin Operational Area (OA) government level and specific to their related Concept of Operations
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Manaual
Dam Failure Response Plan
Golden Gate Bridge Major Incident Plan
Hazardous Materials Response Plan
Local Assistance (LAC) Hankdbook
Weapons of Mass Destruction(WMD) Response
Mutual Threat Zone
SUPPORTING PLANS
Audience: Operational Area
Scope: Multi-jurisdiction and multi-discipline procedures
STRATEGIC GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
These documents provide strategic guidance for a coordinated response for effective management to a major incident or incidents and to manage response and recovery at the local level as it relates to regional, state, or national level functions and policies
Anthrax Response Protocol
Damage Assessment Concept of Operations
Protocol for Enforcement of Isolation and Quarantine
I
Hazardous Materials Incident Response Plan
Japan Tsunami Marine Debris Concept of Operations
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
STRATEGIC GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
Audience: Stakeholders, Public
Scope: Multi-jurisdiction and local communities guidance procedures

PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES/GOALS/ASSUMPTIONS

Purpose

This EOP establishes policies and procedures, and assigns responsibilities to ensure the effective management of emergency operations within the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon. It provides information on the Tiburon Peninsula's emergency management structure and how and when the EOC staff is activated.

Objectives

The overall objective of emergency management is to ensure the effective management, support and coordination of response forces and resources in preparing for and responding to situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents and national security emergencies. To carry out its responsibilities, the emergency management organization will accomplish the following objectives during a disaster/emergency using the Whole Community Approach:

- Maintain overall coordination of emergency response and recovery operations. This includes on-scene incident management as required
- Coordinate and liaise with other appropriate local government agencies, as well as applicable segments of private sector entities and volunteer agencies
- Establish priorities and resolve conflicting demands for support
- Prepare and disseminate emergency public information to alert, warn and inform the public
- Disseminate damage information and other essential data

Goals

- Provide effective life safety measures, reduce property loss and damage to the environment
- Provide for the rapid resumption of impacted businesses, community services and infrastructure
- Provide accurate documentation and records required for cost recovery efforts

Assumptions

- The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon are primarily responsible for emergency actions and will commit all available resources to save lives, minimize injury to persons and minimize damage to property and the environment

- The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon will utilize ICS, SEMS and NIMS in emergency response and management operations

- The Director of Emergency Services (City/Town Managers), in coordination with the Emergency Services Coordinator (or Assistant Director of Emergency Services) will coordinate the Tiburon Peninsula's disaster response in conformance with its Emergency Organization as per Chapter 21-6 of the Town of Tiburon Municipal Code and Section 2.32.040 of the City of Belvedere municipal Code.

- The resources of the Tiburon Peninsula will be made available to local agencies and citizens to cope with disasters affecting this area

- The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon will commit their resources to a reasonable degree before requesting mutual aid assistance

- Mutual aid assistance will be requested when disaster relief requirements exceed the Town/City's ability to meet them

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

City employees as Disaster Services Workers

According to California Government Code 3100, all City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon employees are considered disaster service workers and required to respond to assist and protect the citizens and resources of the State. This means that after checking their families' welfare, each employee with the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon may be asked to report in and be prepared to work. Town/City employees are encouraged to prepare their families for the inevitable times that they are held on duty or recalled to respond to an emergency incident.

What is Emergency Management?

Emergency Management is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to threats/hazards and cope with disasters. Emergency management is an essential role of government. The Constitution tasks the States with responsibility for public health and safety-hence, they are responsible for public risks while the Federal Government's ultimate obligation is to help when State, local or individual entities are overwhelmed. The overall goals of emergency management at all levels are:

- To reduce the loss of life

- To minimize property loss and damage to the environment

- To protect the jurisdiction from all threats and hazards.

Why do the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon use Emergency Management?

There are four main reasons for emergency management:

- Threats and hazards exist – always have and always will
- Experience and observation indicate that disaster events have a significant impact on humans and the environment
- Success in dealing with disasters depends primarily on how well prepared, organized and coordinated we are
- Experience has shown that emergency management principles and practices actually work to achieve successful outcomes

How do the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon use a Comprehensive Emergency Management approach?

Comprehensive Emergency management must be integrated into daily decisions, not just during times of disasters. It is more than a methodology; it is a culture to achieve unity of effort; a way of thinking about emergency management as a joint enterprise.

The emergency management organization of the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon identify potential threats to life, property, the environment, and develop plans and procedures to protect those assets. Local leadership must ensure an inclusive planning process that includes residents with disabilities or access and functional needs (AFN) populations.[2] These plans and procedures will direct emergency response and recovery activities and will be validated by the conduct of actual response or exercising. The goal is to maintain a robust emergency management organization with strong collaborative ties with other local government, community-based organizations and volunteers, public service agencies and the private sector under SEMS/NIMS.

Actions are often categorized by four emergency management phases indicated below. However, not every disaster necessarily includes all indicated phases.



[2] Marin County Operational Area Access and Functional Needs Planning Guidance, August 2011

1. Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities taken in advance of an emergency. These activities develop operational capabilities and effective responses to a disaster. Preventative actions might include mitigation activities, emergency/disaster planning, training, exercises and public education. Members of the emergency management organization should prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs), checklists detailing personnel assignments, policies, notification rosters and resource lists. Personnel should be acquainted with these SOPs, EOPs and checklists through periodic training in the activation and execution procedures.

Training and Exercising

The Director of Emergency Services will inform City/Town Departments of training opportunities associated with emergency management. Those with responsibilities under this plan must ensure their personnel are properly trained to carry out these responsibilities. The following matrix identified training recommendations and requirements. These are minimums and there are multiple section-specific training programs that would be beneficial to city employees. Base training for all city staff such as EOC orientation, DSW requirements will be coordinated through the Tiburon Peninsula Emergency Services Coordinator.

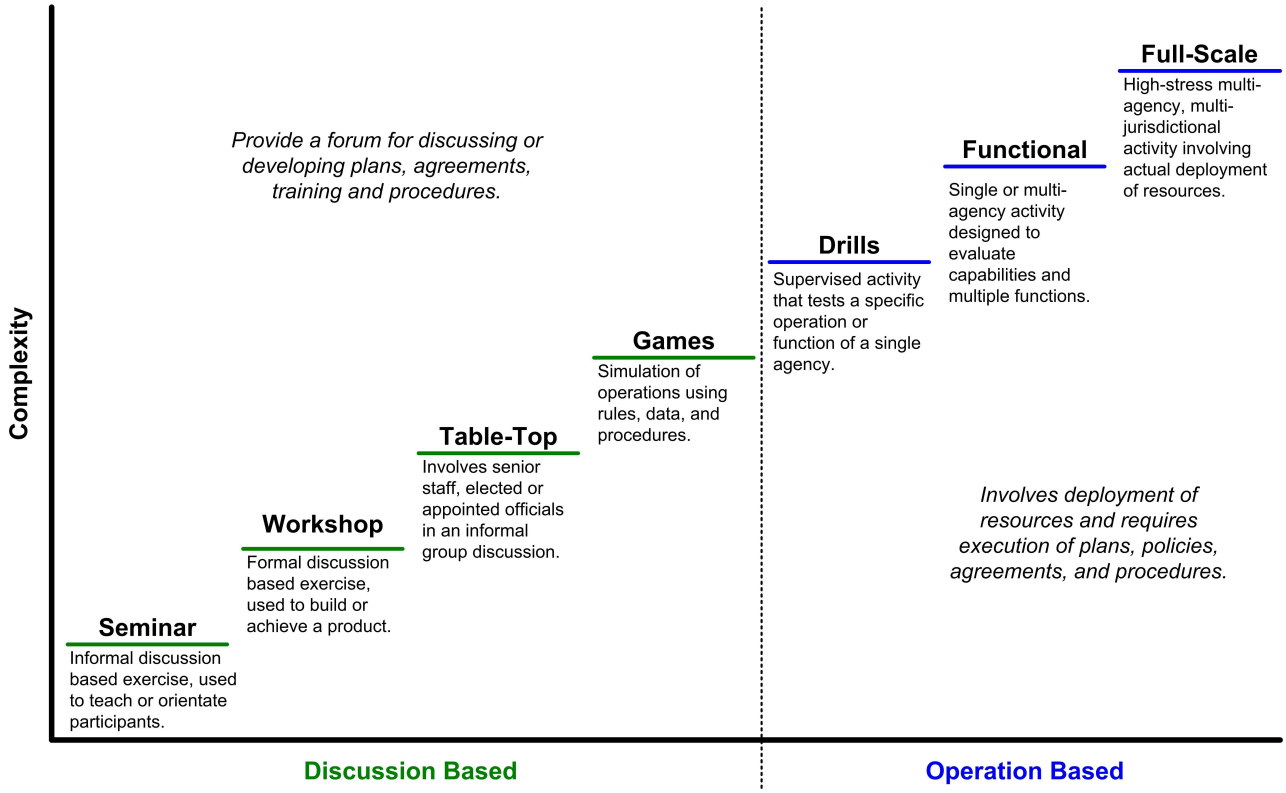
● = *Required Training* ○ = Recommended Training	DSW Orientation and Requirements	Local Emergency Operations Plan	IS-700: NIMS: Introduction	IS 701: Multi Agency Coordination	IS 706 Intrastate Mutual Aid	IS-775: EOC Mgt and Operations	IS-800: National Response Plan: Introduction	G-191: ICS/EOC Interface	ICS 100: Orientation	ICS 200: Basic	ICS 300: Intermediate	ICS 400: Advanced	SEMS: Intro Module	SEMS: EOC Staff Module	SEMS: Executive Module	SEMS: EOC Earthquake
All Town/City Staff	●	●	●						○				●			
Firefighter	●	●	●				●		●	●	○	○	●			
Police Officer	●	●	●				●		●	●	○	○	●			
Public Works Field Staff	●	●	●				●		●	●	○	○	●			
Fire Supervisor (Acting Captain or Captain)	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●			
Police Supervisor (Cpl. or Sgt.)	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●			
Public Works Supervisor	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●			
Public Works Superintendent	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
Fire Battalion Chief or Acting Battalion Chief	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
Police Lieutenant	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
EOC Staff	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●		●
Department Heads/EOC Section Chiefs	●	●	●	●			●		●	●	○	○	●	●		●
Town/City Council	●	●	○				○			●			●		●	●
Block Captains/CERT Team Members	○	○	○										○			

One of the best methods of training emergency responders is through exercises. Exercises allow emergency responders to become familiar with the procedures, facilities and systems that they will actually use in emergency situations. Training and Exercise Programs are established with consistent consideration for people with Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN).[3]

Exercises will be conducted on a regular basis to maintain readiness. Exercises should include Department Heads, alternates and support staff as possible. The Director of Emergency Services will document exercises by conducting a critique, and using the information obtained from the critique to complete an After Action Report (AAR), to develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) and revising standard operating procedures as necessary.

Emergency Management Exercise Continuum

Exercises are focused practice activity that places participants in a simulated situation requiring them to function in the capacity that would be expected of them in a real event. They are conducted to evaluate an organization's capability to execute one or more portions of its response plan or contingency plan.



[3] Section 12132 of the Americans with Disabilities Act

2. Response Phase

Pre-Emergency

When a disaster is inevitable, actions are precautionary and emphasize protection of life. Typical responses might be:

- Alerting necessary agencies, placing critical resources and personnel on stand-by
- Evacuation of threatened populations to safe areas
- Advising threatened populations of the emergency and apprising them of safety measures to be implemented
- Identifying the need for mutual aid
- Proclamation of a Local Emergency by local authorities

Emergency Response

During this phase, emphasis is placed on saving lives, property, gaining control of the situation and minimizing effects of the disaster. Immediate response is accomplished within the affected area by local government agencies and segments of the private sector.

Sustained Emergency

In addition to continuing life and property protection operations, mass care, relocation, public information, situation analysis, status and damage assessment operations will be initiated.

3. Recovery Phase

At the onset of an emergency, actions are taken to enhance the effectiveness of recovery operations. Recovery is both short-term activities intended to return vital life-support systems to operation and long-term activities designed to return infrastructure systems to pre-disaster conditions,[4] or to a post-disaster "new-normal" condition. Recovery also includes cost recovery activities.

The recovery period has major objectives which may overlap, including:

- Reinstatement of family and individuals' autonomy
- Provision of essential public services
- Permanent restoration of private and public property

[4] The Marin OA Emergency Recovery Plan (ERP) 2012 establishes procedures and concepts of effective management of emergency recovery operations for county-wide restoration

- Identification of residual hazards
- Plans to mitigate future hazards
- Recovery of costs associated with response and recovery efforts
- Coordination of state and federal, private and public assistance

As the immediate threat to life, property and the environment subsides, the rebuilding of the Tiburon Peninsula will begin through various recovery activities. Recovery activities involve the restoration of services to the public and rebuilding the affected area(s). Examples of recovery activities include:

- Restoring all utilities
- Establishing and staffing Local Assistance Centers and Disaster Assistance Centers
- Applying for appropriate assistance programs
- Conducting hazard mitigation analysis
- Identifying residual hazards
- Determining recovery costs associated with response and recovery

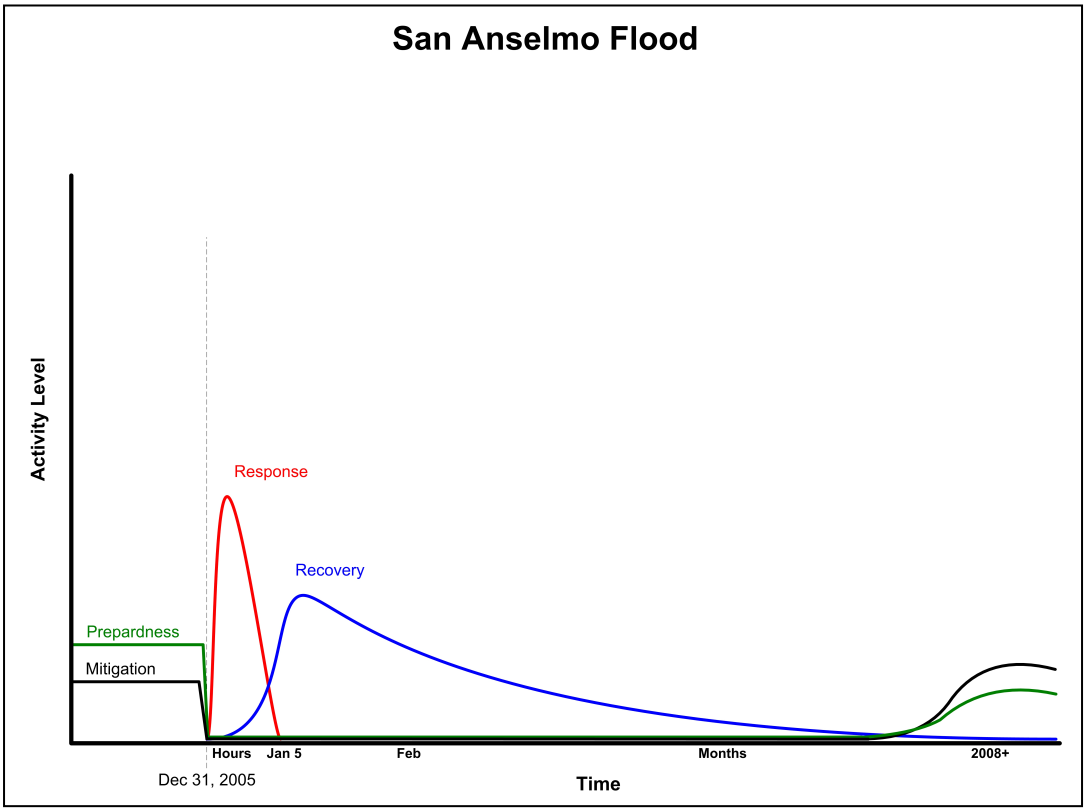
4. Prevention/Mitigation Phase

Preventing damage and losses from disaster includes those efforts known as mitigation activities. Mitigation efforts occur both before and following disastrous events. Post-disaster mitigation is part of the recovery process. Preventing, eliminating or reducing the impact of hazards that exist within the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon and are a threat to life and property are part of the mitigation efforts. Mitigation tools include:

- Municipal Codes
- Structural measures
- Taxes which may be leveed pursuant to state laws
- Public information and community relations
- General Plan and other applicable City/Town plans and policies

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has designed a National Response Framework with guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and

provide a unified response to disasters and emergencies – from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe.



EXAMPLE OF DIASTER LIFE CYCLE

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION & RESPONSIBILITIES

Director of Emergency Services

The Town/City Manager shall serve as the Director of Emergency Services.

The Director of Emergency Services is supported by Assistant Director of Emergency Services and/or the Emergency services Coordinator and has overall responsibility for the following:

- Organizing, staffing and operating the EOC
- Operating communications and warning systems
- Providing information and guidance to the public and elected officials
- Maintaining information on the status of resources, services and operations

- Directing overall operations
- Identifying and analyzing potential hazards and recommending appropriate counter-measures
- Collecting, evaluating, disseminating damage assessment and other essential information

Each department in the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon has primary and support responsibilities to assist with disaster response. Position assignments in the EOC will be made by the EOC Director based on the scope and nature of the incident or event and available resources. The following functional matrix will assist in assigning Primary and Support responsibilities.

Department Functional Matrix

P = Primary Responsibilities S = Support Responsibilities

	City/Town Manager's Office	Finance	Fire	Police	Public Works	Planning	Recreation (If needed)
MANAGEMENT							
Director	**P**		**S**	**S**			
EOC Coordinator			**P**	**P**	**S**		
PIO	**P**		**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	
Legal	**P**						
Safety/Security	**P**		**S**	**S**			
OPERATIONS							
Law			**S**	**P**	**S**		
Fire/Rescue			**P**	**S**	**S**		
Medical/Health			**P**	**S**	**S**		
Public Works			**S**	**S**	**P**		
Care & Shelter			**S**	**S**	**S**		
PLANNING/INTEL							
Sit Analysis			**S**	**S**		**P**	
Documentation/Display			**S**	**S**		**P**	
Advance Planning	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**		**P**	
Demobilization			**S**	**S**			
Recovery Planning	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**P**	
LOGISTICS							
Communications			**P**	**P**	**S**		
Personnel			**S**	**S**	**S**		**S**
Supply/Procurement		**P**			**S**		
Transportation			**S**	**S**	**P**		
Facilities			**S**	**S**	**S**		**S**
Resource Status			**S**	**S**	**S**		
FINANCE/ADMIN							
Payables		**P**					
Time Keeping		**P**					
Compensation/Claims		**P**					

The Belvedere Tiburon Joint Disaster Advisory Council

The Belvedere Tiburon Joint Disaster Advisory Council serves as an advisory committee to the Town and City Council. The duty of the Belvedere Tiburon Joint Disaster Advisory Council is to review and recommend for adoption by the Town/City Council, the Tiburon Peninsula emergency operations plan, disaster-related mutual aid plans and agreements. Such ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements. It shall also be the duty of the Disaster Council to assist Town/City staff in preparing the community to act before, during and after a disaster (Tiburon Municipal Code 21-4 and Belvedere Municipal code 2.32.060).

The Disaster Council is responsible for the following:

- Review and evaluate disaster preparedness progress in the public and private sectors and report these findings to the Town/City Councils.
- Promote disaster preparedness through communication and education
- Harness the power of every resident through education and outreach, training and volunteer service to make their families, homes and communities safer from natural and/or man-made disasters or emergencies

Disaster Council Membership

The membership of this committee shall consist of the following:

1. A member of the Belvedere City Council, as appointed by the council.
2. A member of the Tiburon Town Council, as appointed by the Council.
3. Two residents, approved by the Town/City Council from each of the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon.
4. Such representatives of civic, business, labor, veterans, professional or other organizations having an official emergency responsibility, may be appointed by the Director of Emergency Services, with the advice and consent of the City Council,
5. By-Laws for the Disaster Advisory Council will reflect complete membership and guidelines for the Disaster Advisory Council.

Marin County Operational Area Emergency Management

When a disaster occurs and two or more of the county's local jurisdictions' EOCs (or at the request of one local jurisdiction) within the Marin County Operational Area (OA)are activated, the Operational Area EOC serves as the focal point for information transfer and supports requests by cities/towns such as the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon.

SEMS/NIMS

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

After the 1991 Oakland East Bay Hills Fire, State Senator Petris passed the Senate Bill 1841 (SB1841) introducing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). Since 1994 SEMS has been 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, regional and state.

SEMS has been used throughout the State of California to manage and coordinate any emergency response involving more than one agency or jurisdiction. Local governments must use SEMS to be eligible for reimbursement of their personnel-related costs under state disaster assistance programs.
A local government under SEMS is a county, city/town or special district. Special districts under SEMS are units of local government with authority or responsibility to own, operate or maintain a project (as defined in California Code of Regulations 2900(s) for purposes of natural disaster assistance). This may include joint powers authority established under Section 6500 et seq. of the Code.

Cities/towns are responsible for emergency response within their boundaries, although some cities contract for some municipal services from other agencies.

Special districts are primarily responsible during emergencies for restoration of services that they normally provide. They may also be responsible for safety of people at their facilities or on their property and for warning of hazards from their facilities or operations.

All local governments are responsible for coordinating with other local governments the field response level and the operational area. Local governments are also responsible for providing mutual aid within their capabilities.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

In response to the September 11th 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon and Flight 93, President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5). Released on February 28, 2003, HSPD-5 directed the Secretary of the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS includes the following components:

- Command and Management, including the Incident Command System (ICS)
- Communications and Information Management
- Preparedness
- Resource Management
- Supporting Technologies

- Joint Information System (JIS)
- NIMS Management and Maintenance

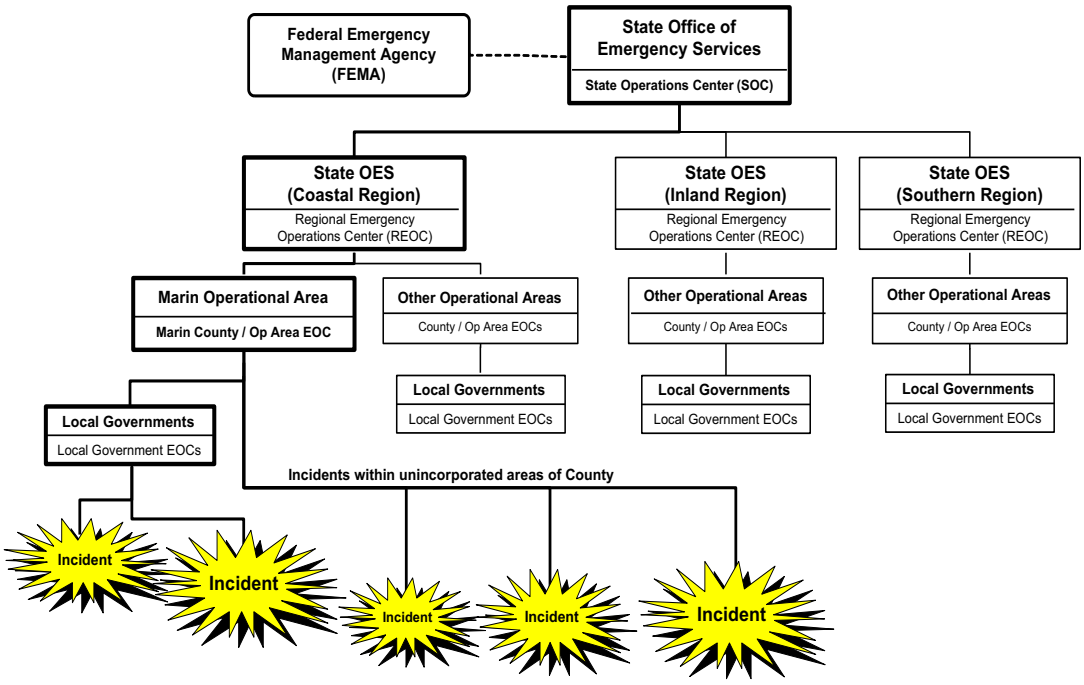
Relationship to SEMS and NIMS:

The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon are responsible for emergency response within their geographical boundaries.

Under SEMS and NIMS, the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon have responsibilities at two levels: The Field Response and the Local Government level.

At the field response level, all agencies will use the Incident Command System (ICS) to standardize the emergency response.

At the local level, the designated EOC is used as the central location for gathering and disseminating information, coordinating all jurisdictional emergency operations and coordinating with the Marin County Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Marin County Operational Area EOC level during events outside the scope of the City of Belvedere and/or the Town of Tiburon.



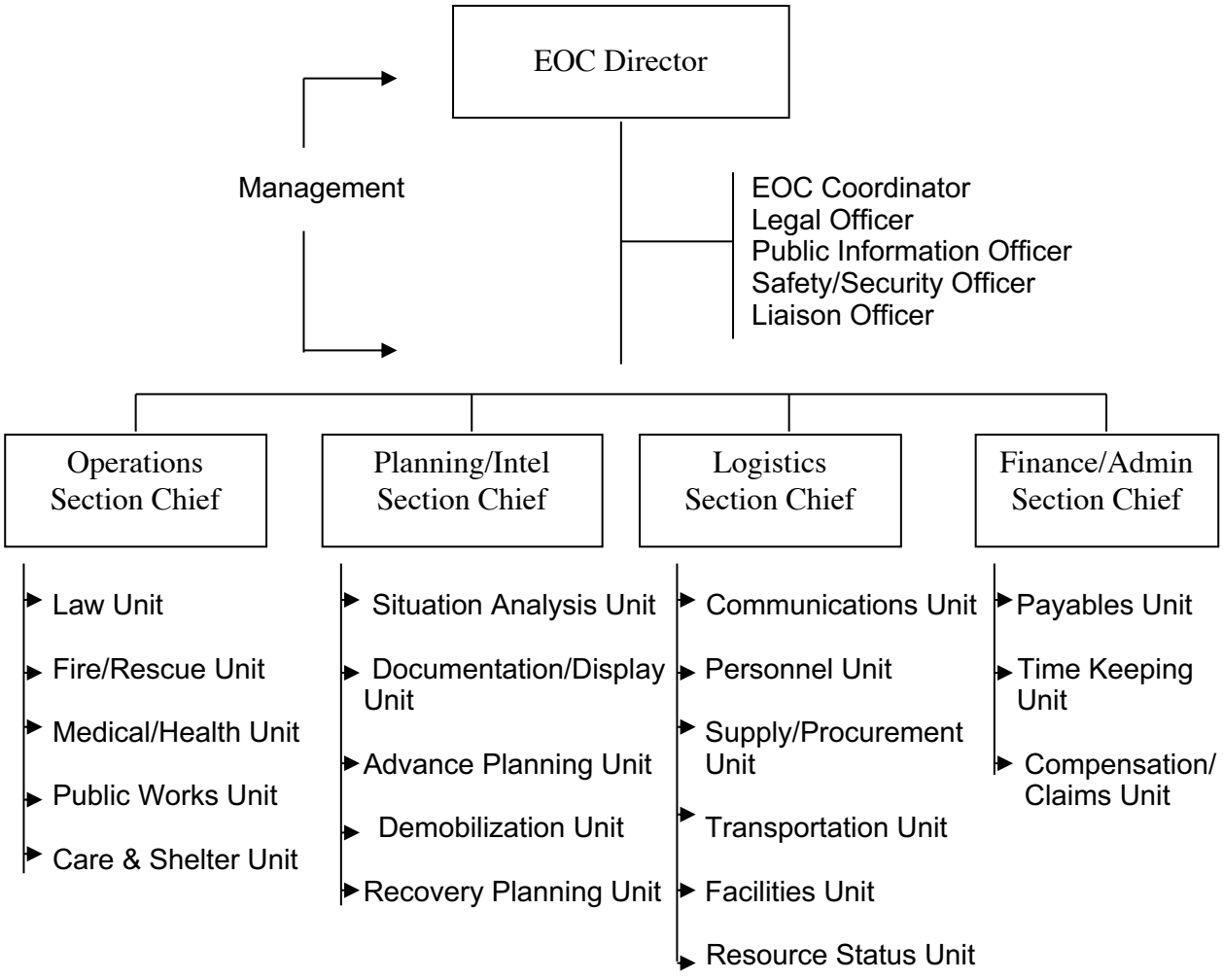
Organization Flexibility – Modular Organization

The five essential ICS functions in SEMS and NIMS are identified as "sections" in the EOC. All other functions are organized as branches, groups or units within these sections. Only functional elements that are required to meet current objectives will be activated.

Management of Personnel - Hierarchy of Command and Span-of-Control

Management of personnel within the EOC will be accomplished through the assignment of Section Chiefs for Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics and Finance/Administration functions. Section Chiefs will report to the EOC Director.

Sample EOC Organization Chart



Joint Information Center (JIC) and Joint Information System (JIS)

During disaster and emergencies, the general public and the media will demand information about the situation and instruction on proper response actions. The Joint Information System is the effective mechanism through which the City of Belvedere, Town of Tiburon and other agencies such as the County, State and Federal Government will organize, integrate and coordinate information to ensure timely, accurate, accessible and consistent messaging activities during disaster and emergencies. The JIS provides a structure and system for Public Information Operations.

- NIMS defines a Joint Information Center as the physical location where public information staff involved in incident management activities can collocate to perform critical emergency information, crisis communications and public affairs functions.
- NIMS also provides that local jurisdictions be capable of establishing public information systems to support onsite operations, using the Join Information System (JIS)

Multi-Agency or Inter-Agency Coordination

Multi Agency Coordination (MAC), compatible with the Incident Command System (ICS) whereby agencies working together address a common goal and can take place at several levels of an incident (Scene of Incident, Area or Unified Area Command, EOC, Regional, State and Federal).

A Mutual Aid Coordinating Center (MACC) is established for large-scale disaster and will represent the local affected area while working with the Region, State and Federal government to line up needed assistance with the incident.

Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination (MAC) (IMAC) is important for establishing priorities for response and allocating critical resources. Strategies for handling multi-agency response problems need to be developed while jurisdictional and agencies' objectives are not compromised. XXX departments, agencies and possibly affiliated special districts, volunteer agencies and private organizations coordinate emergency response at the EOC. The Belvedere-Tiburon Joint EOC functions as MAC Coordinator for the jurisdiction.

Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination is important for establishing priorities for response and allocating critical resources. Strategies for handling multi-agency response problems need to be developed while jurisdictional and agencies objectives are not compromised. City of Belvedere/Town of Tiburon departments, agencies and possibly affiliated special districts, volunteer agencies and private organizations coordinate emergency response at the EOC. The Belvedere-Tiburon Joint EOC functions as the Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) for most disaster-related incidents within its boundaries and will facilitate liaisons from affiliated districts and agencies other cities and the Marin County Operational Area.

EOC Action Plans

At local, operational area, regional and state levels, the use of EOC action plans provide designated personnel with knowledge of the objectives to be attained and the steps required

for achievement. Action plans give direction and provide a basis for measuring achievement of objectives and overall system performance.

Action Plans can be either oral or written. However, for documentation purposes it is recommended that a written record be maintained. There is no single Action Plan template or format and Action Planning can be adjusted to fit the activation or operational periods. In general Action Plans should include:

- **A Statement of Objectives**. Statement of what is expected to be achieved. Should be written in SMART format – Simple, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time specified.
- **Organization**. Describe what elements of the EOC organization will be in place to support the Action Plan.
- **Assignments**. Identify who is responsible for supporting achievement of the objective.
- **Supporting Materials**. To include but not limited to maps, phone lists, resource guides, communications plan, weather data, safety message.

Special District Involvement

The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon recognize their interdependency with special districts that will likely be directly involved in disaster response on the Tiburon Peninsula.

Special districts are defined as local governments in SEMS/NIMS. The emergency response role of special districts is generally focused on the return to normal services. During disasters, some types of special districts may be more extensively involved in the emergency response by assisting other local governments when the disaster extends beyond the City of Belvedere and/or Town of Tiburon.

Coordination and communications should be established among special districts that are involved in emergency response, other local governments and the operational area. This may be accomplished in various ways depending on the local situation. Relationships among special districts, cities/towns, county government and the OA are complicated by overlapping boundaries and by the multiplicity of special districts. Special districts need to work with the local governments, such as the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon, in their service areas to determine how best to establish coordination and communication in emergencies.

When a special district is wholly contained within the city/town, the special district should have a liaison at the city/town EOC to provide direct support. An exception may occur when there are many special districts within the city/town. Examples of special districts on the Tiburon Peninsula that could have an impact on Belvedere and/or Tiburon would include the Tiburon Fire Protection District, Reed Union School District, Sanitary 5 and Richardson Bay Water Districts and the Marin Municipal Water District.

When there are many special districts within a city/town, it may not be feasible for their EOC to accommodate representatives from all special districts during area-wide disasters. In such cases, the city/town should work with the special districts to develop alternate ways of establishing coordination and communication.

MUTUAL AID

Introduction

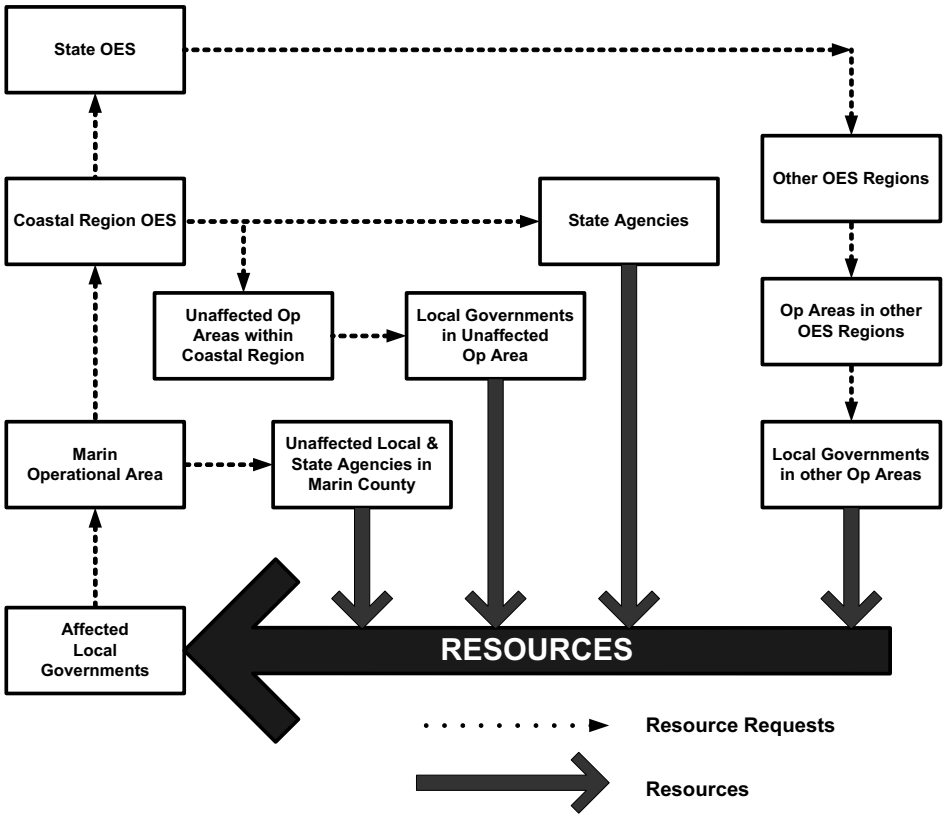
The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system which is designed to ensure adequate resources, facilities and other support is provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s). The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as provided in the *California Emergency Services Act*. This Agreement was developed in 1950 and has been adopted by the state, all 58 counties and most incorporated cities in the State of California. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement creates a formal structure wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own facilities, personnel and resources, but may also receive or render assistance to other jurisdictions within the state. State government is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. It is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction to negotiate, coordinate and prepare mutual aid agreements.
Mutual aid agreements exist in:

- Law Enforcement
- Fire Services
- Medical
- Public Health
- Emergency Managers
- Hazardous Materials
- Public Utilities
- Engineers
- Coroner
- Others

Mutual Aid System and Mutual Aid Coordination

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

The statewide mutual aid system includes several discipline-specific mutual aid systems such as fire and rescue, law, medical and public works. The adoption of SEMS does not alter existing mutual aid systems. These systems work through local government, operational area, regional and state levels consistent with SEMS/NIMS and the Incident Command System (ICS) **(Figure on below)**. Mutual aid may also be obtained from other states. Interstate mutual aid may be obtained through direct state-to-state contacts, pursuant to interstate agreements and compacts, or may be coordinated through federal agencies.



Mutual Aid/Flow of Resource Requests (SEMS/NIMS/ICS)

Mutual Aid Coordinators

To facilitate mutual aid, discipline-specific mutual aid systems work through designated mutual aid coordinators at the operational area, regional and state levels. The basic role of a mutual aid coordinator is to receive mutual aid requests, coordinate the provision of resources from within the coordinator's geographic area of responsibility and pass on unfilled requests to the next level.

Mutual aid requests that do not fall into one of the discipline-specific mutual aid systems are handled through the emergency services mutual aid system by emergency management staff at the local government, operational area, regional and state levels.

Mutual aid coordinators may function from an EOC, their normal departmental location or other locations depending on the circumstances. Some incidents require mutual aid but do not necessitate activation of the affected local government or operational area EOCs because of the incident's limited impacts. In such cases, mutual aid coordinators typically handle requests from their normal work location. When EOCs are activated, all activated discipline-specific mutual aid systems should establish coordination and communications with the EOCs as follows:

Volunteer and Private Agencies in Mutual Aid

Volunteer and private agencies may participate in the mutual aid system along with governmental agencies. For example, the disaster medical mutual aid system relies heavily on private sector involvement for medical/health resources. Some volunteer agencies such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army and others are an essential element of the statewide emergency response to meet the needs of disaster victims. Volunteer agencies mobilize volunteers and other resources through their own systems. They also may identify resource needs that are not met within their own systems that would be requested through the mutual aid system. Volunteer agencies with extensive involvement in the emergency response should be represented in EOCs.

Some private agencies have established mutual aid arrangements to assist other private agencies within their functional area. For example, electric and gas utilities have mutual aid agreements within their industry and established procedures for coordinating with governmental EOCs. In some functional areas, services are provided by a mix of special district, municipal and private agencies. Mutual aid arrangements may include both governmental and private agencies.

A liaison should be established between activated EOCs and private agencies involved in a response. Where there is a need for extensive coordination and information exchange, private agencies should be represented in activated EOCs at the appropriate SEMS level. Coordination should include the following:

- Number and type of personnel needed
- Type and amount of equipment needed
- Reporting time and location
- To whom forces should report
- Access routes
- Estimated duration of operations
- Risks and hazards

Following a major disaster, the Marin County Sheriff's OES can assist local governments with reimbursement procedures for response-related costs.

Volunteer Resources

Management of volunteer resources requires integration of material and personnel, into the existing Emergency Management System of the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon. Volunteer groups trained in emergency response can greatly enhance and supplement emergency response personnel. Jobs for all personnel assigned to emergency response must be trained, equipped and aligned with a qualified organization.[5] Spontaneous volunteers, when trained and managed appropriately, can provide valuable resources to the community. [6]

[5] The Center for Volunteer and Non-Profit Leadership(CVNL) is contracted by Marin County to develop and sustain Emergency Volunteer Center (EVC) capability to support disaster volunteer management

[6] Marin OA Spontaneous Volunteer Management Annex

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES/ACS)

RACES provide amateur radio operators as needed or requested to support communications from the field to the EOC or from the EOC to the Operational Area. RACES radio stations are pre-established at the Police Department on Hamilton Drive and at the Fire Station on Corte Madera Avenue.

Marin Medical Reserve Corps (MMRC)

Marin County's Health and Human Services Division has created the Marin Medical Reserve Corps (MMRC), a chapter of a national program, which enlists citizen to assist in the establishment of an organized pool of medically trained volunteer resources capable of being deployed to support Emergency Management Systems already in place in the event of a major disaster. MMRC has developed a partnership within the Marin County medical profession (active and retired) that aid in the education, training and deployment of citizen volunteers and resources in the event of a large scale, local emergency. MMRC will serve as a support role in providing volunteer medical professionals and resources to augment those services in the community that are engaged in the health and welfare of the citizenry. When requested MMRC resources can be deployed on the Tiburon Peninsula to support field operations.

Belvedere Block Captain Program

Following a major disaster, first responders who provide fire and medical services will not be able to meet the demand for services. Factors such as number of victims, communication failures and road blockages will prevent people from access to the emergency services they have come to expect at a moment's notice through 9-1-1. Block Captains, starting within their own neighborhoods, can be instrumental in collecting and communicating information between public safety personnel and neighbors regarding the extent or impact of a disaster. Many Block Captains are trained to provide initial medical care and to coordinate assistance within their neighborhood using resources that have been pre-identified. The Block Captains have FRS radios and cell phones to communicate with the Belvedere Block Captain Incident Command.

Block Captain Incident Command is located on the third floor of Belvedere City Hall, 450 San Rafael Avenue, Belvedere. Members of the Incident Command Staff will gather information and help coordinate assistance.

The Block Captain Program is coordinated by volunteers within the community with the support of the City. Training opportunities are coordinated and held on a regular basis in preparation for a disaster.

In Tiburon, some neighborhoods have coordinated and use the block captain program but it is not a town-wide program as of the publication of this plan

Emergency Preparedness Classes for Residents

The **Get Ready Program** was developed by the Tiburon Peninsula Disaster Council following Hurricane Katrina in 2005 as an attempt to provide preparedness information for their residents. A grant several years later provided the opportunity to extend the training to all of

Marin County and thousands of county residents have participated in the classes. This two hour class teaches all residents to be informed about the potential risks that they may face, how to create a family emergency plan and what supplies they would need to care for themselves and their families for 5-7 days.

Get Ready 5th Grade: This 1-hour class is an adaptation of the Get Ready for school children and their families and is offered to all 5th graders in the County. Provided by either teachers or community volunteers, students learn about potential hazards and how their families can prepare for and survive primarily natural disasters. Student area asked to review a booklet with their families and then fill out a one-page homework page on their family's preparedness.

Spontaneous Volunteers

Emergency volunteer centers (EVC's) may be established throughout the County following a large-scale disaster. The EVC is a location where spontaneous or emergent volunteers can offer their services and be connected with agencies businesses in need. Those interested in helping after a disaster can be interviewed at the EVC to determine their skills and capabilities and then assigned to support specific disaster actions within the City/Town. This effort will be coordinated by the Center for Volunteer and NON-Profit Leadership (CVNL) in San Rafael through the Operational Area at OES.

BELVEDERE-TIBURON JOINT EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

Introduction

The purpose of an Emergency Operations Center is to support field level response and coordinate activities through a single strategic MACRO Management center/facility through effective:

1. COMMUNICATION
2. COORDINATION
3. Strategic POLICY Guidance
4. Determination of PRIORITIES
5. Comprehensive INFORMATION Management
6. Comprehensive RESOURCE Management
7. DOCUMENTATION for later financial recovery

Day-to-day operations are conducted from departments and agencies that are widely dispersed throughout the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon. An EOC is a location from which centralized emergency management can be performed during a major emergency or disaster. This facilitates a coordinated response by the Director of Emergency Services, Emergency Management Staff and representatives from organizations who are assigned emergency management responsibilities. The level of EOC staffing will vary with the specific emergency.

An EOC provides a central location of authority and information. It allows for face-to-face coordination among personnel who must make emergency decisions. The following functions are performed in the Belvedere-Tiburon Joint EOC:

- Managing, supporting and coordinating emergency operations
- Receiving and disseminating warning information
- Developing emergency policies, priorities and procedures
- Collecting information from a variety of sources and turning it into actionable intelligence. The intelligence to be disseminated to various EOC representatives and, as appropriate, to county, other cities/towns, special districts and political representatives
- Preparing intelligence/information summaries, situation reports, operational reports, and other reports as required
- Maintaining general and specific maps, information display boards and other data pertaining to emergency operations
- Continuing analysis and evaluation of all data pertaining to emergency operations
- Directing, controlling and coordinating, within established policy, the operational and logistical support of City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon resources committed to the emergency
- Maintaining contact, communication and coordination with support to Disaster Operations Centers, other local government EOCs and the Marin County Operational Area EOC
- Providing emergency information and instructions to the public, making official releases to the news media and the scheduling of press conferences as necessary
- Processing and tracking priority resource requests from the field
- Providing logistical support for EOC operations as needed
- Developing EOC Action Plans that include the EOC support objectives for a given operational period
- Documenting and tracking all EOC activities, resources and eligible recovery expenditures during the emergency period

EOC Location and Description

The primary Belvedere-Tiburon Joint EOC is located at the Tiburon Police Department, 1155 Tiburon Boulevard, Tiburon.

The primary EOC is supplied with a computer network, telephones, fax line, copy machines, televisions, satellite telephone and MERA radio system. A RACES station is located within

the public safety building, in the front office of the police department. Status boards are available to aid in the collection and dissemination of information. Staffing pattern is SEMS/NIMS based, and operational periods are determined during the initial stages of an event. The City and Town managers (or other designated personnel) serve as the EOC Director, with additional staff provided by department heads (or their alternates) and supporting agencies.

Alternate EOC Location and Description

The alternate EOC location is in the Belvedere Community Room, 450 San Rafael Avenue, Belvedere.

When to Activate the EOC:

The EOC should be activated whenever a senior employee of a department, or the City Manager, determines that two or more City departments will be, or anticipate being, involved in an extended incident, or when an ongoing incident is anticipated to be long-term and require outside coordination or direction from the EOC. Examples include a major hazardous materials incident, civil disturbance, aircraft disaster, earthquake of significant magnitude, wild land fire or severe weather conditions.

Who Can Activate the EOC:

The following individuals, either acting as the EOC Director or on behalf of the EOC Director, or their appointed representatives (as referenced in Continuity of Government Lines of Succession), are authorized to activate the EOC:

- Town/City Manager or designee
- Fire Chief or designee
- Police Chief or designee

How to Activate the EOC:

- Contact on-duty fire shift commander or police supervisor and request notification of EOC staff through pre-established telephone notification system (EverBridge/AlertMarin)
- If EverBrifge/AlertMarin is unavailable notify department heads and have them notify key/senior staff.

EOC Status:

Facilities designated as primary and alternate EOC locations serve day-to-day functions such meeting and conference rooms, training facilities, etc. Typically these facilities will be in one of three status levels: Cold, Warm or Hot. The Belvedere-Tiburon EOC is normally in “cold” status and, prior to activation, must be reconfigured to accommodate EOC activities.

Status	Activation Level	EOC Staffing Level	Activities	Notes
Cold	N/A	None	Stand-By	EOC is not set up or configured for operations
Warm	N/A	None	Stand-By	EOC is set up but not staffed
Hot	See Below	See Below	See Below	EOC is set up and staffed as noted below.

SEMS and NIMS Activation Levels:

SEMS and NIMS utilize the following criteria to identify activation levels:

What	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
NIMS	Full – All Personnel	Partial – Key personnel and personnel from responding agencies	Monitor – Key personnel only
SEMS	Minimal – EOC Director and P/I Coordinator	Partial – EOC Director, Section Coordinators, Branch and units as needed	Full – All EOC positions

EOC Activation Levels Examples:

The Tiburon Peninsula Emergency Operations Plan shall utilize the SEMS criteria for identifying EOC activation levels. Belvedere and Tiburon shall also utilize standard operating procedures established by Police, Fire and Public Works for conduct routine monitoring of events to determine appropriate actions prior to activating the EOC.

EOC activations may be either planned or immediate need. When the EOC is activated as part of a planned need, staffing will be determined as noted below. When the EOC is activated as part of an immediate need, the first arriving person in the EOC shall serve as EOC Director until relieved.

Status	Activation Level	EOC Staffing Level	Activities	Notes
Cold	N/A	None	Stand-By	EOC is not set up or configured for operations
Warm	N/A	None	Stand-By	EOC is set up but not staffed
Hot	See Below	See Below	See Below	EOC is set up and staffed as noted below.
Hot	Level 1 (Minimal)	1 person (EOC Director)	Stand-By To monitor a developing emergency or due to a declared "Warning"	Examples: Severe Weather or Tsunami Warning; Significant Incidents involving Two or More Cities; Earthquake Advisory Level I.
Hot	Level 2 (Partial)	EOC Director, Planning/Intelligence & Logistic Coordinators	Potential wide spread and/or long duration emergency needing support and coordination. Determine specific General or Management Staff positions per anticipated emergency needs.	Examples: Severe Weather or Tsunami Warning; Earthquake with Substantial Local damage reported; Earthquake Advisory Level II or III; Major rain or Wind Storm with Damage; Two or More large Incidents involving Two or More Cities; Wildfire affecting Developed Area; Major Scheduled Event; Incident involving large-scale or possible large-scale evacuations.
Hot	Level 3 (Full)	All listed EOC positions indicated in the EOP	Major incident or event obvious damage or when a Proclamation of a Local Emergency is needed	Examples: Major city or regional emergency - multiple areas with heavy resource involvement; Major Wild land Fire or Earthquake with Severe Damage

Status Boards and Electronic Displays

Because the EOC's major purpose is accumulating and sharing information to ensure coordinated and timely emergency response, status boards and electronic display devices (such as Web EOC) for tracking emergency activities will be made available for use in both the primary and alternate EOCs. All EOC sections must maintain display devices so that other sections can quickly comprehend what actions have been taken, what resources are available and to track damage on the Tiburon Peninsula. The Planning/Intelligence Section is responsible for coordinating the display of information. All display charts, boards and materials are stored in the primary EOC.

At the onset of any disaster, a log will also be compiled for the duration of the emergency. Key disaster related information will be recorded in the log; e.g., casualty information, health concerns, property damage, fire status, size of risk area, scope of the hazard to the public, number of evacuees, etc. The posting of the log is the responsibility of the Planning/Intelligence Section staff.

Notification, Mobilization and Communication

Federal, State, County and local governmental agencies have established essential communications support procedures to provide the information links between the Federal, State Operations Center (SOC), Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC), Operational Area(OA) EOC, and the OA's local jurisdiction EOCs.

The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon maintains several contact lists of agencies and personnel critical to emergency operations. Those contact lists include: City/Town employees, EOC participants, assisting and cooperating agencies and organizations.

The following communication and information systems are available:

FEDERAL

- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
  EAS serves the OA by transmitting public emergency messages from both the Sheriff's Communication Center (SCC) and the CEOC/OAEOC. Television and radio broadcasters then re-broadcast these messages to the public. It is also used to receive important emergency information from the State and Federal Government.
- California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN)
  CISN is the product of a cooperative effort between the California Institute of Technology, Berkeley Seismic Lab and the United States Geological Survey. Earthquake data is collected simultaneously by each of the seismic partners and then rapidly shared via the Internet. This allows viewers to see earthquake time, location and magnitude within minutes of the earthquake. The website is www.cisn.org.

STATE/REGION

- California State Warning Center (CSWC)
  CSWC is operated by the Cal EMA and is the designated dissemination agency of alerts to notify potentially impacted jurisdictions through the OA Coordinator
- Emergency Digital Information Service (EDIS)
  EDIS is a service provided by Cal EMA delivering official information about emergencies and disasters to subscribers (including the OA, public, and media) via satellite data cast technology
- Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)
  OASIS is provided by Cal EMA. This satellite-based system has stationery and mobile earth stations that communicate on microwave frequencies with satellite telephones and related devices, providing Wide Area communications capability. A video Teleconferencing and Video feature is also available for the Marin OA
- California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)
  CLETS is the telecommunications system that links all law enforcement agencies of all counties. CLETS provides California law enforcement agencies with the capability of obtaining information directly from Federal, State, and local computerized information files
- Response Information Management System (RIMS)
  RIMS is an electronic data management system that links the OA with the Region and the State. RIMS may become obsolete in the near future, as the OA transitions all EOC data management to Web EOC, in alignment with the State, Region, and many other OAs.

OPERAITONAL AREA/LOCAL

- EAS – Emergency Alert System
  TV and Radio notification system used to alter users in event of incident or event.
- MERA- Marin Emergency Radio Authority voice radio system
  A countywide digital trunked radio system to provide interoperability for all first responders
- Alert Marin/TENS – Telephone Emergency Notification System.
  A geographic and opt-in phone/text/email notification that can reverse-call subscribers in an affected area
- RACES/ACS – Countywide organization of over 120 amateur radio operators. Used to support emergency communications in a disaster. Amateur radio stations are in fire stations and portable units can be deployed into the field.

Incident Command System (ICS)

The ICS is a nationally used standardized emergency management system specifically designed to allow the user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS addresses both organization and process. ICS is used to manage facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications through the use of a common organizational structure and standardized procedures.

The Belvedere Tiburon Joint EOC uses ICS as the primary organizational structure in accordance with both the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

NIMS provides a comprehensive national framework for incident management, applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across all functional disciplines. NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols and procedures that all responders Federal, State, Tribal and Local will use to coordinate and conduct response actions. The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon have adopted and uses NIMS and has integrated NIMS and SEMS into its Emergency Operations Plan and Emergency Operation Center.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

SEMS is the statewide system for managing response to multi-agency or multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California. SEMS is intended to facilitate communication and coordination between all levels of the system and among all responding agencies. SEMS provides the structure and foundation for the OA's emergency organization. SEMS is required by the California Emergency Services Act (ESA) 11 for managing multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional responses to emergencies in California. The system unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements. SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), California Disaster and Civic Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA), the OA concept, multi-agency and inter-agency coordination. SEMS integrates the concepts and principles of NIMS into the existing SEMS structure. The Tiburon Peninsula EOP and EOC conform to SEMS.

SEMS Coordination Levels

Catastrophic events are described in terms of the involvement and interaction of the five organizational levels (See Table below).

- STATE
  The State Operations Center (SOC) is activated to coordinate State agency response, mobilization of mutual aid resources from unaffected regions and initiate Federal assistance. The SOC also serves as the liaison with the National Operations Center (NOC). The State is comprised of three regions: Inland, Coastal and Southern.

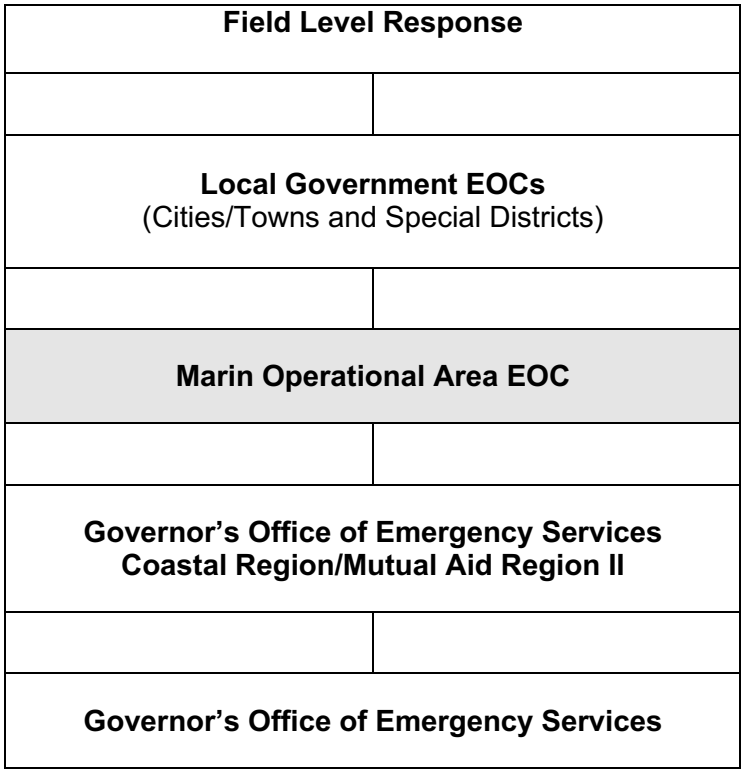
- REGION
  The Marin County OA is in the Coastal Region. The Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) responds to resource request for the OA, including the tasking of State agencies, tracking of State resources and coordinating regional mutual aid resources.

- COUNTY/OPERATIONAL AREA
  The County OA EOC is utilized during a county-wide, multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency response for coordination of emergency activities within the geographic area of the County.
  The OA EOC serves as a link in the system of communication between the REOC and the political subdivisions within the OA.

- OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT (cities/towns/districts/agencies)
  Other local governments within the County retain responsibility for managing the response within its jurisdictions. Local EOCs shall: establish priorities, mobilize and allocate available resources to support field units and to provide situation reports and resource request to the OA.

- FIELD RESPONSE
  Affected jurisdictions will respond as feasible. Multiple Incident Command Posts (ICPs) may be established at various sites throughout the disaster area. Resource requests are made to agencies/jurisdiction's EOC and DOC.

	Local Incident: No Additional Resources Required	Single Jurisdiction Incident: Some Additional Resources Required	Multiple Jurisdiction Incident: Additional Resources Required	Area-Wide Disaster: Damage in Multiple Operational Areas
State				SOC activated. Coordinate resource requests. SOC may direct activation of other REOCs to assist with resource requests. State agency DOCs is activated. The SOC will coordinate with the NOC if Federal assistance is requested, if needed.
Regional			REOC activated. Coordinate resource requests.	REOC activated. Coordinate resource requests. Resources requested through the SOC.
Operational Area		CEOC/OAEOC may be activated; REOC notified. Coordinate resource requests.	CEOC/OAEOC activated; REOC notified. Coordinate resource requests. Resources requested through the REOC and regional mutual aid coordinators.	CEOC/OAEOC activated; REOC notified Coordinate resource requests. Resources requested through the REOC and regional mutual aid coordinators.
Local Government Includes the County for the UA	Supports field response as needed. Local EOCs may be activated, and will notify the OA. Retains responsibility for response management.	Supports field response as needed with available resources. Local EOCs (CEOC/OAEOC for the UA) are activated. When local government exhausts its resources, it submits a request to the OA. Retains responsibility for response management.	Supports field response as needed with available resources. Local EOCs are activated; OA notified. Resources requested through OA emergency management and mutual aid coordinators. Retains responsibility for response management.	Supports field response as needed with available resources. Local EOCs are activated; OA notified. Resources requested through OA and mutual aid coordinators. Retains responsibility for response management.
Field Response	Field units respond; resources requested through local government dispatch centers	Field units respond; resources requested through dispatch centers, EOC/DOCs	Field units respond; resources requested through dispatch centers, EOC/DOCs.	Field units respond; resources requested through dispatch centers, EOC/DOCs.



EOC Coordination with Volunteer and Private Agencies

Local jurisdictions' EOCs will generally be a focal point for coordination of response activities with many non-governmental agencies and should establish communication with private and volunteer agencies providing services within their jurisdiction.

Agencies that play key roles in the response should have representatives in the EOC. On the Tiburon Peninsula this may include the school districts, American Red Cross or utility districts. If an agency supports several functions and has only one representative in the EOC, the agency representative should be located in the liaison area. If an agency is supporting one function only, its representative may be located with that functional element. Some agencies may have several personnel participating in functional elements in the EOC. For example, American Red Cross (ARC) personnel may be part of the staffing for the Care and Shelter element of the EOC. In a wide-spread disaster it may impractical to have agency representation at the local area EOC in which case they may be represented in the Operational Area EOC.

During large events, agencies that have countywide response roles and cannot respond to numerous local jurisdictions' EOCs should be represented at the OA level.

Coordination with volunteer and private agencies that do not have representatives at either the jurisdictional or Operational Area EOC may be accomplished through telecommunications, liaison with community councils that represent several agencies or involvement of agencies in special multi-agency groups on specific issues.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management Structure

SEMS - regulations require local governments to provide five functions: management, operations, planning/intelligence, logistics and finance/administration. These functions are the basis for structuring the EOC organization

Management - Responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination through the joint efforts of governmental agencies and private organizations

Operations - Responsible for coordinating all jurisdictional operations in support of emergency response through implementation of the local government's EOC Action Plan

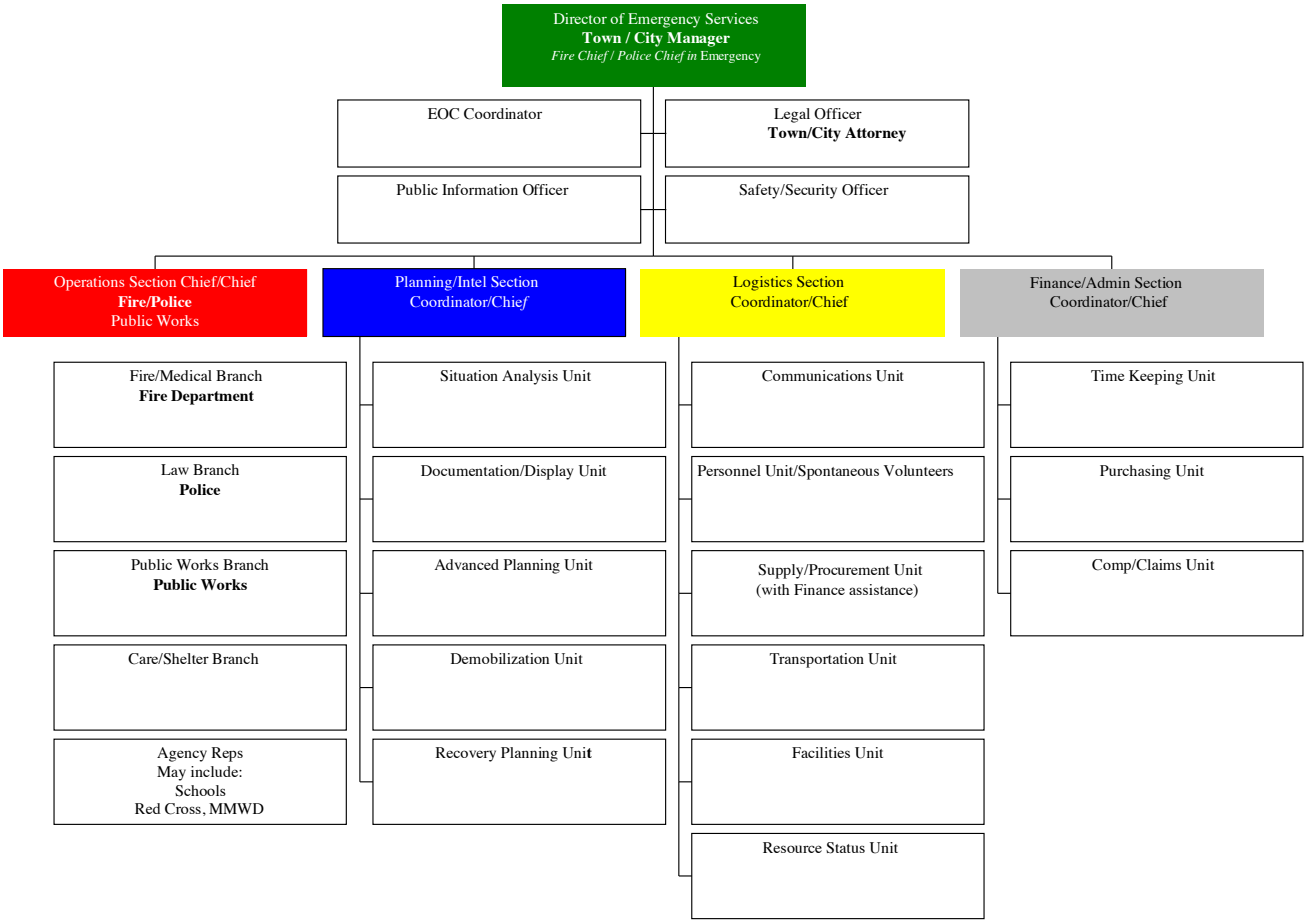
Planning/Intelligence - Responsible for collecting, evaluating and disseminating information; assist in developing the County OA's EOC Action Plan, After Action Report and Corrective Action Report.

Logistics - Responsible for supporting operations, providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment and materials

Finance/Administration - Responsible for financial activities and other administrative aspects

The EOC organization may include representatives from special districts, volunteer agencies and private agencies with significant response roles

Belvedere Tiburon Joint Emergency Operation Center Organization Chart



EOC POSITION DESCRIPTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following describes the basic function and responsibilities for position assignments within the Belvedere Tiburon Joint EOC. A more detailed list of job specific responsibilities for each position can be found in EOC position check lists.

Management Section

The Management Section is responsible for overall management and administration of the incident. Management also includes certain support staff functions required to support the EOC Management function and the field command function.

Operations Section

The Operations Section is under the supervision of the Operations Section Coordinator/Chief who is in charge of all functions within the Operations Section. The Operations Section directs the operational resources and coordinates mutual aid resources. In addition, the

Operations Section is responsible for coordinating with the County field incident commanders. Branches in the Operations Section can include Fire/Medical, Law, Public Works, Care/Shelter and Agency Reps. Various groups can be added as needed.

Planning/Intelligence Section

The Planning/Intelligence Section is under the supervision of the Planning Section Coordinator/Chief. The duties and responsibilities of the Planning Section are to gather and analyze all data regarding the incident and the assigned resources. The Planning Section maintains an incident log, EOC display maps and charts. The Planning Section is also responsible for preparing situation reports, assessing damage, conducting planning meetings, documenting all EOC activities and assisting in the preparation of the Action Plan. Branches and Groups in the Planning Section can include Situation Analysis, Documentation/Display, Advanced Planning, Demobilization and Recovery Planning.

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is under the supervision of the Logistics Section Coordinator/Chief and provides all emergency support needs. The Logistics Section orders all resources, manages volunteer personnel, and provides communications, facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment, fuel, food and shelter. Branches and Groups in the Logistics Section can include Communications, Personnel, Supply/Procurement, Transportation, Facilities and Resource Status.

Finance/Administration Section

The Finance/Administration Section is under the supervision of the Finance/Admin Section Coordinator/Chief and provides for the tracking of the time worked by all emergency personnel involved in the incident, provides cost analysis and projections and records any and all injury claims for compensation. Branches and Groups in the Finance/Admin Section can include Time Keeping, Purchasing and Comp/Claims.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS

Local Emergency

A local government level emergency may be proclaimed by the City/Town Council or, in their absence, the City/Town Manager or his/her designee. Proclamations made by the City/Town Manager or designee must be ratified by the City/Town Council within seven (7) days of issuance, and within ten (10) days of the disaster. The City/Town Council must review, at least every 14 days, the need for continuing the local emergency, and make a proclamation of termination at the earliest possible date. The City of Belvedere/Town of Tiburon shall advise the Marin County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services (OES) of the declaration. The proclamation of a Local Emergency provides the governing body with the legal authority to:

- Promulgate or suspend orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including issuing orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries

- Exercise full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans or agreements
- Require the emergency services of any local official or employee
- Requisition necessary personnel and materials from any local department or agency
- Obtain vital supplies and equipment and, if required, immediately commandeer the same for public use
- Impose penalties for violation of lawful orders
- Conduct emergency operations without incurring legal liability for performance, or failure of performance. *Note: Article 17 of the Emergency Services Act provides for certain privileges and immunities*

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Purpose

A major disaster or an enemy attack could result in great loss of life and property, including the death or injury of key government officials. At the same time, there could be partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government and industry.

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

Applicable portions of the California Government Code and the State Constitution (cited in the next paragraphs) provide authority for the continuity and preservation of state and local government.

Responsibilities

Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuous, effective leadership and authority under all aspects of emergency services operations (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation). Under California's concept of mutual aid, local officials remain in control of their jurisdiction's emergency operations while others may provide additional resources upon request.

Preservation of Local Government

Article 15 of the *California Emergency Services Act* (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) provides the authority, as well as the procedures to be employed, to ensure continued functioning of political subdivisions within the State of California. Article 15 provides for the succession of standby officers and head departments responsible for maintaining law and order, or in furnishing public services relating to health and safety.

Lines of Succession for Officials Charged with Discharging Emergency Responsibilities

The first step in ensuring continuity of government is to have personnel who are authorized and prepared to carry out emergency actions for government in the event of a natural, technological or national security disaster.

Article 15, Section 8635 and Article 15, Section 8637 authorizes political subdivisions such as the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon to provide for the succession of standby -officers (City/Town Council Members) and Department Heads having duties related to law and order and/or health and safety.

Article 15, Section 8643 Emergency Services Act describes the duties of a governing body during emergencies as follows:

- Ascertain the damage to the jurisdiction and its personnel and property
- Reconstitute itself and any subdivisions
- Perform functions in preserving law and order and furnishing local service

City/Town Council Succession Appointments

The Belvedere City Council and Town of Tiburon shall meet annually and establish by resolution appointment person(s) to act as standby officers in the event that members of the Town/City Council are unable to fulfill their duties and responsibilities.

Lines of Succession -

Per Article 15, Section 8637 of the California Emergency Services Act the following line of success is established relative to the maintenance of law and order or in the furnishing of public services relating to health and safety:

Service/Department	**Title/Position**
Administration	1 - City/Town Manager 2 - Fire Chief 3 - Police Chief
Fire Department	1 - Fire Chief 2 - Battalion Chief 3 – Fire Captain
Police Department	1 - Police Chief 2 –Police Lieutenant 3 – Patrol Sergeant
Public Works/Parks	1 – Director of Public Works 2 - Associate Engineer 3 – Superintendent of Public Works

Alternative facilities/Seat of Government

In the event that an emergency occurrence causes the Tiburon Police Station EOC to become unusable alternative location(s) will be established. Such facilities will have to be evaluated for safety. The following locations may serve as the temporary seat of government:

Alternative 1: Belvedere Community Room, 450 San Rafael Ave

Alternative 2: Tiburon Town Hall Council Chambers. 1505 Tiburon Blvd

Preservation of Vital Records

In the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon the City/Town Clerk is responsible for the preservation of vital records. Each department within the City/Town should identify, maintain and protect its own essential records in compliance with the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon's Record Retention Policy.

PART TWO

THREAT SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENTS

GENERAL

This section of the Tiburon Peninsula EOP consists of a series of threat summaries based on the results of the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon's hazard analysis. On the Tiburon Peninsula, not all threats are considered to be a critical concern and may not occur with equal frequency or severity. However, threats that may seem unlikely to affect Belvedere or Tiburon directly may indirectly impact our community. The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon recognize that the planning process must address each hazard that threatens the peninsula. The Tiburon Peninsula is vulnerable to a wide range of threats. Additional information relative to hazards and threats is referenced in the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon General Plan.

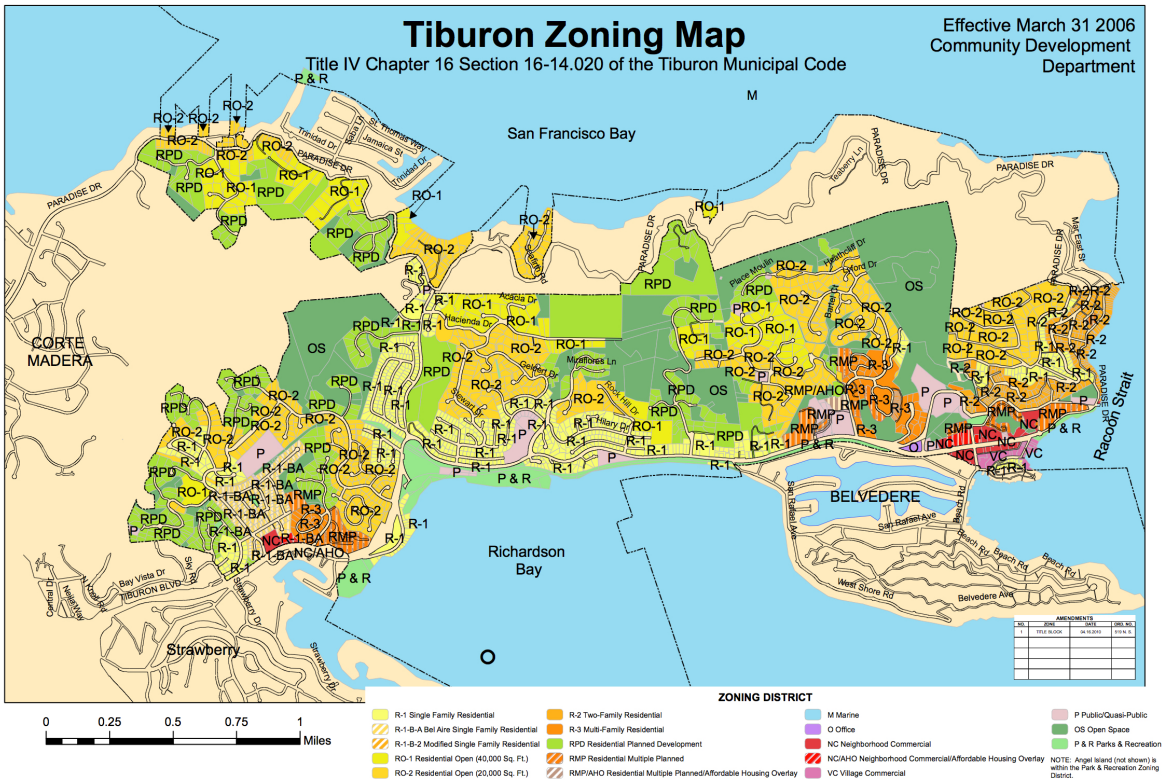
It is important to note that a disaster could include more than one event. For example, a major earthquake could cause major structural damage or loss, inundation by dam collapse, fires hazardous materials releases or spills on roadways and ruptured underground pipelines. In general the peninsula should be prepared for the worst and expect minimal help from outside the city.

Especially threatening are acts of terrorism. Many of the hazards could be a deliberate act which would increase the danger due to the targeted nature of the event. For example, a hazardous materials release would be much more dangerous if it were timed to coincide with commuter periods, a large public event or were located in an especially sensitive area. In addition, a terror attack in the region could impact the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon as well in terms of wind driven events and care and shelter needs for displaced populations.

Location

The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon are located in Southern Marin County. The City of Belvedere covers an area of approximately 2.4 square miles, and serves a population of approximately 2,000 citizens. The Town of Tiburon covers an area of approximately 4.5 square miles and serves a population of approximately 9,000 citizens. The City of Belvedere is mostly a single-family dwelling residential community; however, it is home to a few small businesses. The Town of Tiburon is primarily residential but has a commercial downtown area on the east end of the Peninsula that is home to numerous small businesses and a few small retail shopping areas. Another commercial shopping area is located on the west end of the Peninsula. .

The Tiburon Peninsula is bordered to the North, East, and South by the San Francisco Bay and to the South West by Richardson Bay. To the West and North West is area belonging to the County of Marin, Highway 101, Mill Valley (west) and Corte Madera (Northwest). Main access roads are Tiburon Blvd and Paradise Drive run east to west. Tiburon Peninsula geography ranges from waterfront properties to wildland-urban intermix on the hillsides. One of the major problems the City Belvedere and Town of Tiburon face during any emergency is the possibility of becoming isolated from surrounding cities or counties and any subsequent resources or help.



POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND THREATS SUMMARY

The Tiburon Peninsula is vulnerable to a wide range of threats. In recent years we have experienced events such as earthquakes, floods, fires, hazardous materials spills, landslides and storms. There are three broad categories of hazards that can affect the Tiburon Peninsula in some way: natural, technological, and man-made threats.

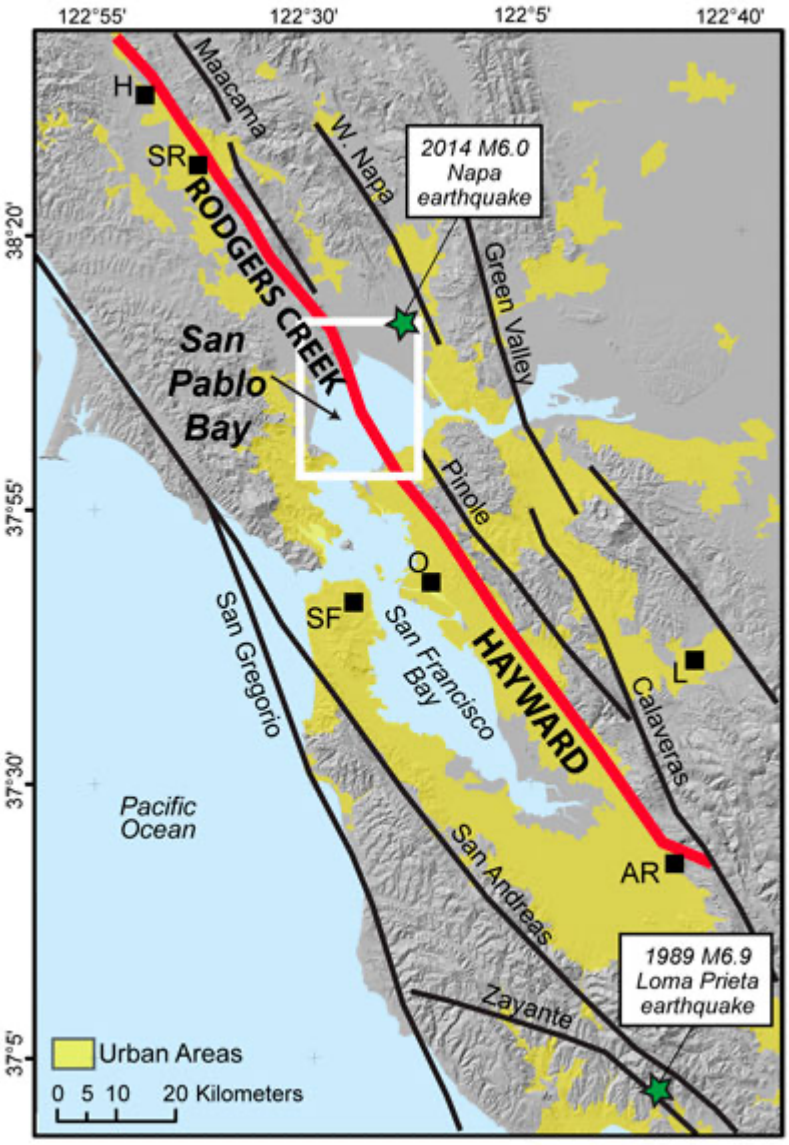
Natural	***Technological***	***Manmade***
• Earthquake • Flood • Wildland Fire • Winter Storm • Tsunami • Landslide • Drought • Climate Change/Sea Level Rise • Extreme Temperature	• Public Health Crisis • Hazardous Materials Incident • Dam Failure • Energy Disruption • Radiological Incident	• Transportation Accident • Terrorism • Civil Disturbance • National Security Emergency • Security Related Threats

Hazard Frequency and Severity

The following hazard matrix outlines each of these hazards and identifies their likelihood of occurrence and severity.

	Hazard		**Frequency**			**Severity**	
		Infrequent	**Sometimes**	**Frequent**	**Low**	**Moderate**	**High**
1	Earthquake						
	Earthquake M<5		X		X		
	Earthquake M>5	X					X
2	Flood						
	Tide<7 feet			X	X		
	Tide>7 feet	X					X
3	Wildand Fire		X			X	
4	Winter Storm			X		X	
5	Tsunami	X				X	
6	Landslide		X			X	
7	Drought	X				X	
8	Climate Change/Sea Level Rise						
9	Public Health Crisis	X					X
10	Extreme Weather/Storm			X		X	
11	Hazardous Materials	X				X	
12	Transportation Accident		X			X	
	Aircraft Crash	X					X
	Major Vehicle Accident		X			X	
13	Dam Failure	X				X	
14	Energy Disruption	X				X	
15	Radiological Incident	X				X	
16	Terrorism	X					X
17	Civil Disturbance	X					X
18	National Security Emergency	X					X
19	Security Related	X					X

THREAT ASSESSMENT 1: EARTHQUAKE



General Situation

Varying in type and intensity, earthquakes are perhaps the least predictable of any of the potential hazards. They may cause no real damage or the area could be heavily impacted. Often, the main earthquake is followed by a series of aftershocks. Aftershocks can be larger than the original quake and pose a significant threat to those responding to the first event.

Located within and next to Marin County are several known active and potentially active earthquake faults, including the San Andreas and the Rogers Creek/Healdsburg. (See map, above.)

- The San Andreas Fault enters the county on the southwestern corner and continues north along the coast. The fault lies close to many smaller coastal communities which host many tourists in the summer months. This fault is also capable of generating a near-shore tsunami (see Tsunami Hazard). During the 1906 earthquake, portions of

fences and roads were offset by up to 16 feet in Tomales - even though the epicenter was in South San Francisco.

- The Rogers Creek/Healdsburg Fault runs just east of the county, with the northern part of Marin County located within ten miles apart.

A major earthquake occurring in or near these areas could result in deaths, casualties, property and environmental damage, and disruption of normal government and community services and activities. The effects could be aggravated by collateral emergencies such as fires, flooding, hazardous material spills, utility disruptions, landslides, dam failures and transportation emergencies. The location of the epicenter, as well as the time of day and season of the year, would significantly influence the number of casualties and the amount of damage.

Such an event would exceed the response capability of City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon's emergency management organizations, requiring assistance from adjacent cities and towns, from volunteer and private agencies, the Marin County Sheriff's OES, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the federal government. Response efforts will be significantly hampered by the loss of communications and transportation systems.

A major effort would be needed to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in re-establishing public services and utilities and provide continuing care and temporary housing for affected citizens.

The economic impact of a major earthquake may also be significant. Employment may decline, businesses may suffer or even fail, tourism will drop, and a corresponding reduction in tax revenues will strain the basic financial systems in local communities. Additionally, costs for basic services and supplies can be expected to increase along with additional infrastructure maintenance, replacement or repair expenses. Effects can last for months and years unless addressed quickly and aggressively.

Ground Shaking - Shaking damage will vary from slight to intensive, depending upon the magnitude of the earthquake and proximity to the epicenter. In the upland areas of the peninsula, most modern single-family buildings with foundations to bedrock will perform well. Modern multi-story buildings with foundations to bedrock should not be subject to collapse, although some serious damage may occur. The Peninsula's lowlands have a potential for heavy damage. In the South East portion of the peninsula, many low laying areas near the bay are on unconsolidated fill and at risk for liquefaction.

Liquefaction - In the eastern and southern portions of the Peninsula, mainly in the Downtown Tiburon, Point Tiburon Plaza, and Belvedere Lagoon areas, subsidence and differential settlement can occur, leading to damage of structures sited on these lands. Large areas of former water and bay mud marshlands have been artificially filled over the years. These areas have a high potential for building, utility and road damage due to differential settlement.

Seismic shaking greatly increases landslide potential. Many hillsides on the Tiburon Peninsula are unstable in their natural state and even minor changes in the shape of the land surface could create major landslide problems.

Building Codes and Types - Certain types of construction have consistently performed well during past earthquakes. Wood and steel frame buildings have an excellent record because of their lightness and flexibility. Some smaller wood framed homes and buildings, however, lack properly designed and connected foundations and/or sufficient lateral bracing. Structures in the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon that were built before 1970, when major seismic design changes were made to the building code and as a result, are especially vulnerable to ground shaking and liquefaction.

Specific Situation

Freeways and Major Highways

The Tiburon Peninsula is bordered to the west by a major freeway; U.S. Highway 101. Compromise of this travel route due to damage would significantly impact movement of supplies and equipment necessary for emergency response. Additional impacts may be seen due to surface streets becoming overloaded with vehicles no longer able to utilize the freeway. Traffic control will be a major factor for emergency services personnel.

Railroads – N/A on Tiburon Peninsula but will impact Bay Area

Many railroad bridges are susceptible to seismic damage because of age, design and construction. Large lengths of line are vulnerable to landslide.

Dam and Flood Control Channels

Based upon current design, construction practices, and ongoing programs of review and modification, catastrophic dam failure is considered unlikely, but still possible. Strong shaking could cause some dams to overflow and cause localized flooding. Many flood control channels are expected to suffer minor damage.

Hazardous Sites

Underground fuel pipelines, chemical storage tanks, and manufacturing locations may be damaged or destroyed, and the resulting leaks may constitute a considerable threat to individual areas. Additionally, the area is crossed with many high voltage lines that supply power to the majority of the area. Should they fall, roadways will be blocked and the potential for fire and shock hazards will be significant until Pacific Gas and Electric can shut them off.

Population Control

In addition to caring for our own citizens, the Town of Tiburon and City of Belvedere, along with other jurisdictions, may also have to support seasonal visitors and workers in the area at the time of the event or evacuees from other Marin County or Bay Area jurisdictions. Local agencies may have to restrict access and dedicate large numbers of resources to traffic management and transportation. This will increase the burdens associated with movement of people and equipment and potential needs for care and shelter.

Damage to Vital Public Services, Systems, and Facilities

Medical Facilities

Approximately half of the beds in the county's medical facilities could be lost during a major earthquake due to the age and type of construction of some of the hospitals and rehabilitation centers in Marin. These hospitals will have services limited by damages, staff shortages, and lack of supplies. Local clinics, surgical facilities, and field treatment sites may be needed to handle the initial demand. Marin's Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) plan will be implemented, but may be overwhelmed by the number of victims. It may be necessary to transport many seriously injured to out-of-county facilities.

The most common injuries will be glass cuts on hands and feet. The most serious injuries will be crush or burn.

The Tiburon Peninsula has identified the Del Mar Middle School Gym, 105 Avenida Miraflores, as a first aid station. Medical supplies are stored on site and the first aid station will be activated if needed and as volunteers become available to respond. An additional mobile first aid trailer with supplies is located in Belvedere and a first aid station can be opened in a location to be determined based on need and availability of sites.

Fire Operations

Although total collapse of fire stations is not expected, possible disruption of utilities, damaged doors, and loss of power can create major problems. Numerous fires due to disruption of power and natural gas networks can be expected. Many connections to major water sources may be damaged and storage facilities would have to be relied upon. Water supplies could be inadequate or non-existent. Rescuers should expect loss of power and water, jammed doors, restricted mobility due to debris, possible loss of communications capability, and delays in reaching maximum effectiveness due to personnel shortages.

Communications

The use of telephones will be limited. Traditional and cellular systems will be affected by infrastructure failure, overloads, and loss of electrical power. Immediately following an event, numerous failures will occur, compounded by system use overloads. 80% of the telephone system is likely to be disabled for the first 24 hours.

Radio systems are expected to operate at 40% effectiveness the first 12 hours following an earthquake, increase to 50% for the second 12 hours, then decline to approximately 40% within 36 hours. A major issue will be batteries for portable radios.

Equipment reliant on microwave will experience loss of power. Damage to antennas and loss of alignment may reduce the equipment effectiveness to 30% or less.

Electrical Power

Extra-high-voltage transmission equipment is generally the most susceptible component of

the electrical system. Transmission lines are especially vulnerable in Marin due to the rugged and remote terrain. Generating plants usually fare better but could also fail. Up to 60% of the system load may be interrupted immediately.

Repairs may require physically clearing roadways, bringing in special equipment, and safeguarding against aftershocks and other hazards. Close coordination is required with regional and local utility representatives. Power restoration may take days or even weeks.

Electrical Services interruption due to line failure or displacement due to localized landslide can be expected. Restoration of utility services may be delayed for extended periods of time depending upon the severity and extent of the incident. It is projected that outages could be intermittent up to 5 days.

Natural Gas

Damage to natural gas facilities serving Marin's communities will consist primarily of isolated breaks in major transmission lines. Breaks in mains and individual service connections within the distribution system will be significant. Leaks pose a fire threat in these susceptible areas of intense ground shaking and/or poor ground near the shoreline. Breaks in the system will affect the most developed portions of the county and restoration could be significantly delayed. In combination with a cold snap, this could create significant housing and shelter issues.

Water

Primary water sources may be incapacitated due to damage to the treatment stations and/or the storage tanks and pipelines that distribute potable water and provide water for fire suppression.

Priority for water distribution will go to fire suppression, life support, medical facilities, decontamination and shelter operations. This may result in significant rationing. The use of surface-laid pipes and water tanker trucks to maintain a minimal supply to some areas will almost certainly be required.

There are four major reservoirs in Marin and a host of smaller reservoirs. The supply lines are easily affected during winter storms and should be considered likely to fail during a major earthquake.

Sanitation Systems

These systems will be generally affected in the same manner and degree as potable water. However, there is limited storage capacity in the wastewater plants. This could result in releases of minimally treated or even untreated sewage. Damaged or un-powered pumping stations and sewer line breaks may result in small spills of untreated sewage. Household sewer connections may break and plug.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 2: FLOOD

General Situation

Floods are generally classed as either slow-rise or flash floods. Slow-rise floods may be preceded by a warning time measured in hours or days. Evacuation and sandbagging for a slow-rise flood may lessen flood-related damage. Conversely, flash floods are the most difficult to prepare for, due to the extremely short warning time, if any is given at all. Flash flood warnings usually require immediate evacuation within the hour.

The National Weather Service issues flash flood watches and warnings. A flash flood "watch" is issued when flash flooding is possible within the designated watch area – all persons should be alert. A flash flood "warning" is issued when a flash flood has been reported or is imminent – all persons should take necessary precautions.

No area is immune to flash floods. In small streams, especially near the headwaters of river basins, water levels may rise quickly in heavy rainstorms, and flash floods can begin before the rains stop. There can be little or no time between the detection of flood conditions and the arrival of the flood crest. Swift action is essential to protect life and property.

All low-lying areas, both coastal and inland, are subject to flood conditions. Urban development in flood plain areas is often subject to seasonal inundation. The flood plain is a natural extension of any waterway, although infrequently used. Storm water runoff, when exceeding the capabilities of the physical channel characteristics of a stream, results in the natural flooding of a localized area, inundating vehicles and causing considerable damage to residential and industrial properties located near stream and drainage channels.

Once flooding begins, personnel will be needed to assist in rescuing persons trapped by flood water, securing utilities, evacuating residents, moving equipment, cordoning off flooded areas and controlling traffic. These actions may overtax local agencies, and additional personnel and resources may be required.

Flooding is generally of short duration, lasting only 3 to 4 days. Floods may develop within 24 hours after the beginning of a flood-producing storm and will normally recede within 1 day after the end of the storm. Tributaries can rise rapidly, and flooding can begin within a few hours after the occurrence of heavy rainfall. Sheetflow flooding is caused by inadequate channel capacity and poor drainage in areas close to streams.

Specific Situation

A large portion of developed and undeveloped low-lying lands on the Tiburon Peninsula are subject to flooding due to a combination of factors including periodic heavy winter rainfalls, tidal fluctuations and potentials for tsunami.

During heavy rainfall conditions, and especially when combined with high tides, certain areas are known to flood, including Beach Road at Tiburon Blvd. Tiburon Blvd at Ned's Way, and Tiburon Blvd in the area of Greenwood Beach Rd by the 76 gas station.

Actions, such as clearing storm drains, are taken by the Departments of Public Works in Belvedere and Tiburon to mitigate flooding on the Peninsula regularly and prior to expected storms.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 3: WILDLAND FIRE

General Situation

Wildland fire hazards exist in varying degrees throughout the Tiburon Peninsula and probably pose the greatest threat to public safety and property of all other potential hazards. The fire season generally lasts from five to six months, but has been elongated due to climate change. The wildland fire hazard is caused by a combination of factors including weather, topography, highly flammable vegetation/fuel loading and human activity.

Many homes have been built on steep slopes with vegetation near structures. These slopes are often steep, located in rugged terrain, and have very few access routes. The onset of sudden oak death has significantly increased the number of dead or weakened trees in most areas, as well as bark beetle infestation to local pine tree species.

In several areas, an “urban interface” fire hazard is created as neighborhoods directly border wild lands, parks, or heavily vegetated areas. These areas often have mature vegetation and large brush or tree canopies which could cause the fire to spread quickly.

Specific Situation

On the Tiburon Peninsula and Island of Belvedere, approximately 50% of the community is in a designated Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Zones by local authority. See map of WUI Zone on Page 63. This includes both public and private lands. Public lands are lands owned by the Town of Tiburon as well as the County of Marin, and the Marin County Open Space District. The Marin County Open Space District, in conjunction with the Town of Tiburon owns or manages approximately 800 acres of land on the Tiburon Peninsula. These areas are characterized by steep slopes and are covered by dense stands of vegetation which can burn explosively and contribute to fire spread. A major fire has not occurred in Tiburon or Belvedere in a decade, but neighboring Angel Island did burn substantially in 2008.

There is a greater chance that fire will spread from one structure to another as the density of a development increases. Residential parking on narrow streets greatly limits access of emergency vehicles, reducing the response time of firefighters. Therefore, highly developed areas are prone to any fire, whatever the cause. Narrow setbacks with limited defensible space between structures and adjacent open lands in many residential areas pose a significant danger for the rapid spread of fire. Particular regions which are prone to seismically-induced fires include developments on areas composed of weak and soft soils that are susceptible to lateral spreading or lurching and areas prone to landslides.

Weather:

Variables include temperature, humidity and wind with the most significant factor being wind. Prevailing winds are typically off-shore and are associated with a marine layer. While this does help keeping humidity up, a marine layer itself does not prevent fires. Fires can occur on foggy days with devastating effects. Winds are generally more predominate at higher elevations and the Tiburon Peninsula has numerous ridge-tops that extend to elevations above 500 feet, and are therefore subject to increased winds.

During the summer and fall months the Tiburon Peninsula is subject to “off shore” wind events that will produce north and north/eastern winds. These winds tend to increase temperatures, decrease humidity, create poor humidity recovery and produce extreme fire hazards. There are a handful of days each year that the combinations of temperature, humidity and wind create what is referred to as red-flag fire conditions. During red-flag conditions there is an increased potential for fires to escape initial suppression actions and become major fires.

Topography

Factors are aspect, elevation and steepness of our topography. The topography in the Tiburon Peninsula and Belvedere island are typical of the mountains in the Coastal Range. This creates an opportunity for a wildland fire to spread uphill in many directions, making it extremely difficult for the firefighters to control a fire in these areas. This is made more difficult when trying to protect structures. The higher density of homes and population further complicates firefighting efforts. The most exposed and vulnerable slopes are those that facing south and west due to solar radiation. This is not to say that north-east facing slopes will not be vulnerable to wildfire. These aspects tend to be more shaded with increased humidity, but the fuels can still burn vigorously. This is especially true during a red-flag fire weather pattern. The steeper a slope the faster a fire will burn up that slope. The higher up on a slope the more susceptible fuels are to drying and may be less effected by the marine layer.

Vegetation and Fuel Loading

Factors are kind, type, location and spacing. There are a variety of fuels located throughout the Tiburon Peninsula. This includes annual cured grasses, various types of brush such as various varieties of broom, manzanita, chaparral, trees such as oak, acacia, eucalyptus and redwoods. Each fuel type based on its size (diameter) and life cycle will respond differently to season growth cycle and daily fluctuations in weather patterns. As an example, annual grasses that have cured will absorb some moisture with the intrusion of fog – but will quickly dry out as the fog layer recedes and normal day-time heating occurs. Larger fuels such as brush and trees are larger in diameter and will be less affected by daily changes from the marine layer. There are numerous stands of heavy fuel loads, especially in watershed areas that have been unaffected by fire for many years.

Structures located in the WUI Zone increase fuel loading. Many of the homes are built from wood with wood siding and wood shake/shingle roofing. Many homes have replaced roofs with non-combustible roofing but many still have flammable roofing or siding. Numerous

factors affect how vulnerable a structure is to a fire ignition. Roof composition, siding material, construction type and materials, slope, fire-resistant vegetation, and defensible space are some general variables that affect structure survivability. Many homes are built on slopes, with vegetation within proximity. These slopes are often steep, with narrow, winding streets and many dead ends, which present difficulties for emergency equipment access and evacuation procedures. In ridge-top areas, water supplies can be rapidly depleted, hampering fire control efforts.

Fire Causes

People, and their activities may cause wildland fires. Since the heaviest concentrations of people are found along the developed areas adjacent to Highway 101, most fires start there. Use of equipment, people playing with fire, arson, off-road vehicles, mowing, and debris burning are additional causes of wildland fires. Trees growing into power lines have been a frequent cause of large and damaging fires. Lightning strikes can spark many fires simultaneously in widely separated areas. Many of these fires may smolder for days before becoming very active.

Wildland Fire in Combination with Other Threats

The fire hazard can be significantly affected by other hazards such as earthquake, drought, or sudden oak death. One worst-case scenario could involve a major earthquake during fire season. Broken gas lines or downed electrical wires could spark multiple fires. Firefighters would be hampered by disrupted communications, impassible roads, and the need to perform rescue/medical operations.

Following a significant wildfire the hillsides and soils will be less able to absorb moisture from seasonal rains. This could result in significant debris flows down slopes, silting creeks and tributaries and blocking roadways.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 4: WINTER STORM

General Situation

In recent years, winter storms in California have grown increasingly intense and longer-lasting. Flash floods, mudslides, high coastal surf, coastal erosion, stream and creek flooding, snowstorms, and avalanches have all recently occurred. Especially noteworthy are the tropical storms that are blown into California on a wind current called the “Pineapple Express.” From the central Pacific, warm storm fronts move quickly and directly northwest, picking up energy and pulling moisture from the ocean as they travel. Once they come ashore and are forced to rise over the coastal mountains, they cool and begin to drop their moisture. Winter storms frequently drop large amounts of rain onto the coastal mountains which can result in flash flooding and landslides.

Winter storm damage from high winds can result in damage to structures, downed trees, down or damaged phone or cable lines as well as arching or down electrical lines. Due to the rugged nature of the community it can take from hours to days to restore these services.

Power outages are a major issue almost every winter.

Specific Situation

The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon have experienced the impacts of winter storms, most notably in 1982, 1997, and 1998 and 2005, 2006, 2015, and 2019. These experiences have demonstrated the variety of potential hazards to the community. Winter storms can cause any combination of destruction, ranging from floods to landslides, disruption of public utilities and transportation routes, or direct injuries or structural damage. Expected impacts are dependent on the nature and severity of the storm.

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THREAT ASSESSMENT 5: TSUNAMI

General Situation

A tsunami is a series of traveling ocean waves generated by earthquake or underwater landslides. As the tsunami crosses the deep ocean, its length from crest to crest may be one hundred miles or more, its height from the bottom of the wave to the crest only a few feet. It cannot be felt aboard ships in deep water and cannot be seen from the air, but in deep water, tsunami waves may reach forward speeds exceeding 600 miles per hour.

As the tsunami enters the shallow water of coastlines in its path, the velocity of its waves diminishes and wave height increases. It is in these shallow waters that tsunamis become a threat to life and property, as they can crest to heights of more than 100 feet, and strike with devastating force. This danger is not over until the entire wave series has passed. All tsunamis, like hurricanes, are potentially dangerous, even though they may not damage every coastline they strike. At present, there is no way to determine, in advance, the amplitude or size of tsunamis in specific locations. A small tsunami at one beach can be a giant one a few miles away.

Tsunamis may also be generated by earthquakes or underwater landslides just off shore. These “near-shore tsunamis” can also be very large but may arrive with little or no warning. In addition to the initial event, additional – and even larger – waves may continue to arrive for hours.

Specific Hazard

Numerous residences, businesses, and yacht clubs on the Tiburon Peninsula are waterfront property. Additionally, many recreational areas such as beaches, shoreline park, Paradise Park and the multiuse path or along the shoreline and are at risk from tsunamis. A tidal surge from a tsunami could lead to flooding of low-lying areas, similar to a winter storm related slow rise flood, but much more rapid and less predictable. Inundation could continue for up to 24 hours from the time of initial impact.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 6: LANDSLIDE

General Situation

Landslides include all movements of soil, rock, or debris as a result of falling, sliding, or flowing. Landslides are categorized according to the types of motion and material involved. They can be directly caused by earthquakes or be completely independent of them.

Falls describe the sudden movement of material from vertical or near-vertical slopes, and are generally labeled by the type or material displaced, e.g., soil fall, rock fall.

Slides refer to movements in which the material moves more or less as a unit along recognizable sheer surfaces. If the sheer surface is concave, the slide movement will be rotational, and is denoted by the term "slump." If the sheer surface is flat, the term "slide" is used alone.

Flows describe the movement of material in which small-scale movements, rather than massive sliding, is the dominant mechanism of transport. Flows are described by the type of material involved and the rate at which it moves, e.g., debris flow, mudflow.

Landslides can occur due to both natural and human factors. Natural factors include the cohesive strength and characteristics of the affected minerals, the orientation of joints and planes of weakness between slide material and bedrock, the steepness of slopes, seismic activity, the degree of saturation of ground materials (highly affected by rainfall), and the density of vegetation. Human factors include the creation of excessively steep and overloaded slopes, the removal of natural vegetation, and excessive water introduced into the hillside through domestic use.

Landslides will usually be associated with earthquakes or heavy rainfall. There are many identified sites within the county. Many threaten key highways. Some jurisdictions may be directly affected or simply isolated. Landslides will normally be associated with some other incident such as a winter storm or earthquake.

Landslides and debris flowing can damage or destroy buildings, block roads, sever utilities, disrupt water supplies, and injure or kill people. Damage control and emergency response operations may be seriously hampered by road closures and loss of communications. Evacuation of dangerous areas may become necessary. Extensive efforts may be needed to rescue trapped people, recover bodies, remove debris, and restore utilities and services.

Specific Situation

The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon lie in the California Coast Ranges and has two contrasting topographic settings: steep hills and ridges, and flat marshlands, bay plains, and mudflats. The hills and ridges of Marin are characterized by very steep slopes and defined differences in the strength and stability of the geological materials underlying the surface soils.

Landslides constitute one of the principal hazards to structures, roads, and utilities on these hillsides. A typical soil debris avalanche in Marin involves several hundred cubic yards of soil and colluvium (rock fragments, sand, etc.) that accumulate on steep slopes or at the foot of

cliffs), and is the result of total saturation of a part of the regolith (mantlerock or the loose, unconsolidated material, residual or transported, that rests on the solid rock of the earth's crust) on a hillside. During the last 20 years, they have occurred abundantly when excessive rain fall occurs in a relatively short period of time or when a heavy storm brings rain to an already saturated ground.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 7: DROUGHT

General Situation

A gradual phenomenon, drought often takes two or three consecutive winters with less than average precipitation to produce any significant impacts. California has experienced major droughts in 1912-13, 1918-20, 1923-24, 1929-34, 1947-50, 1959-61, 1976-77, and 1987-92 and 2010-18.

Drought produces a variety of impacts that span many sectors of the economy and reach well beyond the area experiencing physical drought. Impacts are commonly referred to as direct or indirect. Reduced crop, rangeland, and forest productivity; increased fire hazard; reduced water levels; increased livestock and wildlife mortality rates; and rationing are a few examples of direct impacts. These problems can, in turn, produce others. For example, a reduction in crop, rangeland, and forest productivity may result in reduced income for farmers and agribusiness, increased prices for food and timber, unemployment, reduced tax revenues, increased crime, foreclosures on bank loans to farmers and businesses and migration. Increased drought years cause dryer fuels which can increase acreage burns, fire danger. The last 20 years, reduced rainfall has resulted in an increase in acreage burned by fire.

Specific Situation

Marin County is very sensitive to the impacts of drought due to its growing population, dependence on fragile water sources, agricultural economic base and environmental concerns.

Drought of 1976-77

The drought of 1976-77 was the worst in the state's recent history due to the driest (1977) and fourth driest (1976) years on record. Statewide, California's average annual rainfall is 200,000,000 acre-feet. In 1977, precipitation totaled only 90,000,000 acre-feet, or 45 percent of average. This drought left California with dangerously low reservoir and ground water levels. Forty-seven of the state's 58 counties declared emergencies, and economic losses totaled $2.4 billion.

In Marin County, drought response measures included rationing or eliminating water allocations for industry, agriculture, landscaping, and fish flows. Water had to be hauled into several communities whose wells ran dry. Public education campaigns were undertaken to convince the public to use less water. Low water levels threatened to reduce water pressure in firefighting hydrant systems.

Water sources

The principal source of water for the Marin County is the from the Mt. Tamalpais watershed, through the services and facilities of the Marin Municipal Water District.

ASSESSMENT 8: CLIMATE CHANGE/SEA LEVEL RISE

General Situation:

Climate disasters are on the rise. Around 70 percent of disasters are now climate related – up from around 50 percent from two decades ago. These disasters take a heavier human toll and come with a higher price tag. Over the next twenty years, we can expect more and intense climatic hazards everywhere. Particular at risk are our communities located in areas prone to floods. The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the authoritative global scientific consortium on climate change, has provided overwhelming scientific evidence that human-induced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are now producing climate impacts with dangerous consequences. According to research by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and James Hansen, NASA's Chief Climate Scientist, recent global emissions trend lines – if unchanged – are likely to produce the following:

Temperature: Average temperatures could increase as much as 10 degrees Fahrenheit (ºF) by the end of the century, with 3.6 ºF considered the "tipping point" beyond which runaway climate impacts – including full melting of the polar ice – are inevitable.

Fire Risk: The occurrence of large wildfires could increase by as much as 35-55%.

Water Availability: By 2050, the average April measurement of the Sierra snowpack will drop by 13 feet, resulting in a loss of 36% of California's water supply. These impacts will dramatically increase competition for scarce water resources, severely reduce the state's agricultural production, and further intensify the frequency and duration of droughts.

Public Health: The frequency and intensity of conditions conducive to air pollution, harsh heat, and vector bore disease will increase.

Sea Level Rise: Sea levels could rise from as little as 2-3 feet if emissions trend downward, to as much as 8.5-35 feet by the end of the century if emissions continue to rise in a "business as usual" (BAU) scenario. Between 1900 and 2000, sea level rise on San Francisco Bay (underneath the Golden Gate) was seven inches, primarily due to thermal expansion from global warming, and this rate of increase is accelerating. According to the Bay Conservation and Development Commission's (BCDC) September, 2008 report "A Sea Level Rise Strategy for the San Francisco Bay Region": *Recent analyses indicate that sea level rise from warming oceans may be 1.4 meters (about 55 inches) over the next 100 years, or even higher depending upon the rate at which glaciers and other*

THREAT ASSESSMENT 9: PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

General Situation

One of the gravest threats to the life safety of Marin County residents and visitors is posed by biological agents that occur naturally. Bacteria and viruses continue to evolve and spread. Drug-resistant strains of these pathogens also pose serious challenges to modern medicine.

A public health crisis will immediately impact the width and breadth of emergency medical services.

In order to reduce costs, the medical community has worked to increase its efficiency by reducing or closing facilities, reducing staff, and relying on just-in-time inventory systems for medical supplies. This has resulted in an indirect reduction in the capacity to handle large-scale health events and an increased reliability on crisis response systems.

Public health events are likely to impact whole regions and nations. Resources from outside Marin County may not be available. American society has not had to respond to a major health crisis in modern times. Existing concepts and response systems may be overwhelmed.

ASSESSMENT 10: EXTREME TEMPERATURE EVENT

General Situation

While Marin County enjoys a moderate climate year-round, the unexpected extremes of temperatures can be dangerous to segments of the population unable to take adequate measures to protect themselves. Extreme temperature increases the number of heat and cold-related injuries and can cause death. Marin County's Extreme Temperature Annex serves as a guide to help reduce the effects of extreme temperature events. [7]

THREAT ASSESSMENT 11: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

General Situation

A hazardous material is any substance that may be explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, radioactive, or any combination thereof, because of its quantity, concentration or characteristics. Hazardous materials require special care and handling because of the threats they pose to public health, safety, and the environment. The production, transportation and use of hazardous materials have become a normal part of society.

Accidental releases of hazardous materials can be especially damaging when they occur in highly populated areas or along transportation routes used simultaneously by commuters and hazardous materials transports. Incidents are more likely to occur along highways and railways. Fixed facilities, such as manufacturing and light industrial facilities, release hazardous materials; however, stringent safety requirements help to limit these.

Hazardous materials incidents in the urban areas of the county may require precautionary evacuations, or may have residents do shelter-in-place. Such an event may produce many victims suffering from exposure to the agent or burns and require implementation of the county's Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan.

Specific Situation

[7] Marin County Extreme Temperature Emergency Annex, April 2010

The Tiburon Peninsula is not home to the large industrial complexes normally associated with a high incidence of hazardous material emergencies. Marin County is served by one hazardous materials team. Due to traffic congestion, it is estimated that significant out-of-county assistance may be unavailable for a period of one to three hours – especially if the incident occurs at a peak traffic time.

Transportation Routes or Fixed Hazardous Materials Facilities

Hazardous materials incidents on the Tiburon Peninsula would most likely occur on the transportation routes or at fixed hazardous materials sites within the City of Belvedere or Town of Tiburon. Hazardous materials are often moved through the area on U.S. Highway 101; however, they rarely pass through the Tiburon Peninsula. Limited hazardous materials would come onto the Peninsula as the only locations that have gas pumps are the 76 Station at Greenwood Beach Rd. at Tiburon Blvd and at the Department of Public Works Corporation Yards in both Belvedere and Tiburon.

Maritime transportation of hazardous materials on the bay presents a potential to impact the Tiburon Peninsula should a hazardous materials release occur on the bay.

Oil Spill

An oil spill can be a significant hazard to the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon's ecosystems, including wildlife and environmentally sensitive sites (resources at risk).

Sewage Spills

Sewage spills into the county's waterways or the San Francisco Bay may cause significant contamination, causing sickness to people who come in contact with those waters, as well as distressed and sick wildlife. Sewage spills are often caused by waste treatment facilities pump and alarm failures as well as human errors.

*Other Source*s

Another source of hazardous materials incidents is the illegal manufacturing of drugs in clandestine laboratories. The residue and hazardous waste from these laboratories are usually dumped illegally, posing a public health and safety hazard and a threat to the environment. In many cases, criminals will conduct their activities in the midst of residential or commercial neighborhoods to remain hidden.

A hazardous material emergency may involve any compound or combination thereof which is flammable, combustible, corrosive, explosive, toxic, poisonous, radioactive, an oxidizer, an infectious agent, a compressed gas and/or a cryogenic which has been released or will imminently be released from its normally "safe" containment vessel. And because of the quantity, concentration, physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may pose a direct threat to public health and safety, protection of the environment.

The release of a hazardous material to the environment can cause a multitude of problems to the community. The significance of the problems to the environment, property or human health is dependent upon the type, location and quantity of the material released. Releases of explosive and highly flammable materials can cause fatalities and injuries, necessitated large

scale evacuations, long term sheltering of evacuees and property damage. Hazardous materials incidents can cause injuries and fatalities among emergency response teams when proper precautions are not followed.

When toxic materials enter either surface or ground water supplies, serious health effects can occur. Releases of hazardous chemicals have been especially damaging when they have occurred in highly populated areas or along heavily travelled transportation routes.

The Tiburon Peninsula does not have the multiple risks of hazardous material emergencies normally associated with a more urbanized environment. The Town of Tiburon is exposed to the effects of a major hazardous material emergency due to the proximity of U.S. 101 and the trucking commerce into the City. Surveys have indicated the presence of the following classification of hazardous materials travelling on the roadways:

1. Explosives
2. Poisons
3. Corrosives
4. Flammable liquids
5. Compressed gases
6. Combustible liquids and materials
7. Radioactive
8. Oxidizers

Although these materials should be of concern, the most likely incident would involve a gasoline tanker. An average of 500,000 gallons of gasoline is delivered to service stations monthly in the city. Because of its low flash point, and toxicity to the environment, it presents a multitude of problems, i.e., evacuation, control and containment of the spill and elimination of all ignition sources.

The Southern Marin Sewer Agency maintains up to 1500 gallons of Sodium Hypochlorite and 500 gallons of Ferric Chloride located in large outside double walled tanks on the North end of the facility.

The Tamalpais High School pool facility maintains up to 500 gallons Sodium Hypochlorite and 150 gallons of 15% Muriatic Acid. Chemicals are contained in separate vaults on the ground floor of the building in double wall containers.

These chemicals will not pose a significant threat to public health in the event of a spill so long as safe isolations distances are put in place using the DOT EGR. In the unlikely event these products mix with certain other chemicals, it is possible they could pose risk to public health by emitting fumes. Please refer to the DOT guide book and MSDS for further information.

Propane is a highly flammable mixture of hydrocarbon gasses that are stored as a liquid under pressure. Downwind evacuation should be considered if propane is leaking from its container, but not on fire. Vapors from propane may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flash back or explode. If the container is exposed to fire, you should evacuate to a radius of at least 3,500 feet.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 12: TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

A major incident involving an airplane, truck, or train could result in numerous casualties and could significantly impact Marin County's transportation systems. The ability of emergency

response teams to respond and transport victims to hospitals will be affected by the time of day and traffic congestion.

A major incident on any of the primary routes would produce road closures of at least four or more hours. Extensive search and rescue operations may be required to assist trapped and injured persons. Emergency medical care and temporary shelter would be required for injured or displaced persons. Identification, movement, and temporary storage of any significant number of dead would be difficult. Families may be separated, particularly if the incident should occur during working hours. In some instances, the loss of communications and disruption of other essential services may hamper emergency operations.

Under certain circumstances, government effort would be required to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, and assist in reestablishing public services. It may be necessary to provide continuing care and welfare for the affected population.

Each of these hazards could produce several secondary threats, such as a hazardous materials incident, fire, severe damage to nearby buildings or vehicles, or loss of life in either adjacent buildings or vehicles and pedestrians.

Major accidents could involve an airplane crash or trucking incident. The following assessments provide additional details unique to each type of incident:

Airplane Crash

General Situation

Often the impact of a disabled aircraft as it strikes the ground creates the potential for multiple explosions, resulting in an intense fire. Wherever the crash occurs, the resulting explosion and fires have the potential to cause injuries, fatalities, and the destruction of property. The time of day when the crash occurs may have a profound effect on the number of dead and injured. As well, an airplane crash produces profound mental health issues for survivors, surrounding residents, and emergency responders. Marin County has no commercial service airports with regularly scheduled air carrier passenger services.

Specific Situation

A downed aircraft due to natural or human cause would pose significant challenges. A large area could be affected with falling parts, burning fuel and destroyed buildings. Many state and federal agencies would respond to the scene in a very short period, and media attention would be intense.

Major Vehicle Accident

General Situation

A major vehicle accident or trucking incident that occurs in a heavily-populated industrial area or residential area can result in considerable loss of life and property. Potential hazards could be overturned tank trailers, direct impact either into a residence or industrial building, or cutting into the normal flow of traffic.

Specific Situation

The main transportation artery through Marin County is U.S. Highway 101. This route is heavily used most hours of the day, and the control of vehicular traffic in and around the affected area of a multi-casualty or hazardous materials incident would be the primary problem at any time.

In many areas there are few good alternate routes. During commute hours, the problem would be severely compounded. It would be necessary to expedite the flow of essential emergency response vehicles through the area and divert non-essential traffic. In a major accident, it is not uncommon for these roads to close for most of a day to support rescue, recovery and accident investigation activities.

In a major disaster, increased reliance on goods and equipment being trucked into the county and into the Tiburon Peninsula, combined with restricted or damaged roads could result in a greater chance for a major accident.

Damage to major land transportation routes may hamper response and recovery operations. Damage may involve direct structural damage, collapse of overpasses, landslides, liquefaction and lateral spreading of road surfaces and blockage by collapsed building debris. Damage to transportation routes outside the City may hamper the ability to receive additional outside resources needed for response and recovery operations. Surface streets on the Tiburon Peninsula could become alternate routes for north/south traffic if U.S. 101 were closed.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 13: DAM FAILURE

General Situation

Dam failure is the collapse or failure of an impoundment that causes significant downstream flooding. The most common cause of dam failure is overtopping where the water behind the dam flows over the face of the dam and erodes the structure. This is most common during heavy rainstorms.

The collapse and structural failure of a dam may be caused by a severe storm, earthquakes, internal erosion of piping, and foundation leakage. Seismic activity may also cause inundation by the action of a seismically-induced wave that overtops the dam without causing failure of the dam, but still floods downstream. Landslides flowing into a lake may also cause a dam to fail or overflow.

The principle consequences of dam failure are injury, loss of life, and significant downstream property damage.

Specific Situation

There are not any dams on the Tiburon Peninsula.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 14: ENERGY DISRUPTION

General Situation

Modern society has increasingly grown dependent on technologies which use various sources of energy. Events in the last 30 years have underscored the major impacts that a disruption in the energy supply can have:

- The major Arab oil embargo in 1973 led to significant economic and political changes, including increased domestic oil production, additional investment in alternative energy sources, inflation and a marked reduction in the Gross National Product.
- The California electrical shortages of 2001 resulted in the use of rotating electrical outages, also known as rolling blackouts. This crisis created a great deal of confusion, loss of power, increased utility rates and negatively impacted the state budget.

Fossil Fuels

This includes natural gas, oil and gasoline. Disruptions in the supply of these resources would immediately cause serious problems in transportation, electrical generation, business, communications, and would cause prices for most goods and services to rise dramatically.

Electrical Power

A power failure is any interruption or loss of electrical service due to disruption of power generation or transmission caused by an accident, sabotage, natural hazard, equipment failure or fuel shortage. These interruptions can last anywhere from a few seconds to several days. Power failures are considered significant problems only if the local emergency management organization is required to coordinate the provision of food, water, heating, etc. as a result. Power failures are common when severe weather and winter storm activity occur. Critical systems, including telecommunications, will fail unless provided with alternate or redundant power sources.

Specific Situation

There is no significant manufacturing of any petroleum products in Marin or on the Tiburon peninsula. The majority of these products are imported from Bay Area refineries. A natural gas pipeline feeds the majority of the population along the U.S. Highway 101 corridor and feeds smaller distribution lines in Belvedere and Tiburon.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 15: RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT

General Situation

Depending upon the type, location, and quantity released, nuclear (radiological) materials can damage human health, the environment, and property. Such an accidental release is extremely rare. Commercial nuclear plants began generating power in 1957. The United States has had only one major incident that occurred at the Three Mile Island facility near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1979. Other minor incidents have occurred, but these have been infrequent and have caused few off-site consequences.

Common sources of radiological materials include those used in medical procedures, research, industrial production, and construction.

It is important to note that a radiological event differs from a regular hazardous materials spill in that the affected area could be large, radioactivity is difficult to detect, specialized equipment is required to pinpoint sources, and cleanup may require tremendous resources. Long-term effects may be difficult to determine. Public perception will play a critical role in the incident. Media coverage of such an event will be massive. Federal agencies will play a key role in managing response and recovery efforts.

Generally, shielding, limited exposure time and increased distance from the source are the keys to effective mitigation and response.

Specific Situation

The City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon are a suburban area, removed from the multiple risks of nuclear (radiological) materials emergencies normally associated with a more urban environment. Only a few sites (medical facilities) use such materials – and these are considered a relatively low-level threat. As U.S. Highway 101 is the primary north/south corridor for California's north coast, some industrial and medical grade radiological materials are transported on this route. However, due to its proximity to the City of San Francisco, the Tiburon Peninsula could be subject to collateral effects of a direct radiological incident in the City of San Francisco or the greater San Francisco Bay Area.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 16: TERRORISM

General Situation

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines terrorism as "the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives".

Since the events of September 11, 2001, a significant increase in the assessment and preparation for terrorism has been a national priority.

Terrorism can be state-sponsored or the outgrowth of a frustrated, extremist fringe of polarized and/or minority groups of people. Extremists have a different concept of morality than the mainstream society. Terrorist groups include:

- Ethnic separatists and political refugees
- Left-wing radical organizations
- Right-wing radical organizations
- Anti-authority survivalist groups
- Extremist issue-oriented groups, such as political, environmental or religious.

Events could typically be expected in urban areas near public gatherings, government facilities, or highly visible areas, but no one area is less likely to be a target than any other. Communities are vulnerable to terrorist incidents and most have high visibility and vulnerable targets. These facilities, sites, systems, and special events in the community are usually located near routes with high transportation access. Examples include:

- Government office buildings, courthouses, schools, hospitals, and shopping centers
- Dams, water supplies, power distribution systems
- Military installations

- Railheads, interstate highways, tunnels, airports, ferries, bridges, seaports, pipelines
- Recreational facilities such as stadiums, theaters, parks, casinos, concert halls
- Financial institutions and banks
- Sites of historical and symbolic significance
- Scientific research facilities, academic institutions, museums
- Telecommunications, newspapers, radio and television stations
- Chemical, industrial, and petroleum plants, business offices, and convention centers
- Law, fire, emergency medical services facilities, and operations centers
- Special events, parades, religious services, festivals, celebrations
- Family planning facilities

Weapons of Mass Destruction

Experts generally agree that there are five of categories Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) which terrorists could use: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE). It is important to note that developing and properly employing such weapons is very difficult – but not impossible. Each category of weapon is discussed below:

- Chemical agents are compounds with unique chemical properties that can produce lethal or damaging effects in humans, animals, and plants. Chemical agents can exist as solids, liquids, or gases, depending on temperature and pressure. Most chemical agents are liquid and can be introduced into the unprotected population relatively easily using aerosol generators, explosive devices, breaking containers, or other forms of covert dissemination. Dispersed as an aerosol, chemical agents have their greatest potential for inflicting mass casualties.

- Biological agents pose a serious threat because of their accessible nature and the rapid manner in which they spread. These agents are disseminated by the use of aerosols, contaminated food or water supplies, direct skin contact, or injection. Several biological agents that could be adapted for use by terrorists include anthrax, tularemia (rabbit fever), cholera, the plague, botulism, and pandemic flu. A biological incident will most likely be first recognized in the hospital emergency room, medical examiner's office, or within the public health community long after the terrorist attack. The consequences of such an attack will present communities with an unprecedented requirement to provide mass protective treatment to exposed populations, mass patient care, mass fatality management, and environmental health clean-up procedures and plans.

- A radiological weapon involves the detonation of a large conventional explosive that incorporates nuclear material or detonation of an explosive in close proximity to nuclear materials in use, storage or transit.

- A nuclear threat is the use or threatened detonation of a nuclear bomb or device. At present, there is no known instance in which any non-governmental entity has been able to obtain or produce a nuclear weapon.

- Explosive incidents account for 70 percent of all terrorist attacks worldwide. Bombs are the terrorist's weapon of choice. The Internet and local libraries provide ample information on the design and construction of explosive devices. The FBI reported that 3,163 bombing incidents occurred in the United States in 1994; 77 percent were due to

explosives. Residential properties are the bombers' most common targets.

Cyber terrorism

In addition to WMD attacks, cyber terrorism is a relatively new phenomenon, used to potentially disrupt our society and exploit our increasing reliance on computers and telecommunication networks. Cyber terrorism threatens the electronic infrastructure supporting the social, health, and economic well-being of our communities. Interlinked computer networks regulate the flow of power, water, financial services, medical care, telecommunication networks and transportation systems.

Specific Situation

The San Francisco Bay Area contains many high-profile sites and buildings that are considered potential terrorist targets. Therefore, even though Marin County and the Tiburon Peninsula may not suffer such an attack, it is likely that it will be asked to provide support to this major metropolitan area that has been impacted. Another consideration is the potential for large numbers of the public to move from the impacted area due to actual or perceived dangers.

The federal and state response to terrorist activities has been intense since the attack of September 11, 2001. Emergency management actions have centered on terrorist threat assessment, planning, grant administration and training. Detailed terrorism threat assessments for the county and the State of California have been completed and are considered confidential.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 17: CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Civil disturbance includes incidents that are intended to disrupt a community to the degree that law enforcement intervention is required to maintain public safety. Civil disturbances are generally associated with controversial political, judicial, or economic issues and/or events. The effects of civil disturbances could include traffic congestion or gridlock, illegal assemblies, disruption of utility service, property damage, injuries, and potential loss of life. This is in contrast to civil disobedience.

The County of Marin has experienced minor civil disturbances in several of its cities and in the unincorporated areas. In recent years, high-profile speakers with political, social, and environmental backgrounds have been invited to functions or events on the Tiburon Peninsula. In the future, protest events tied to world economic and environmental issues could potentially produce a situation for larger civil disturbances to occur within our Town and/or City.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 18: NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY

A national defense emergency will normally be announced by the federal government; however, unless there is a sudden, unprovoked attack, there should be some time available for planning and initiation of evacuation procedures. It is not the duty of civil authorities to fight the war, but rather to control and care for the local population. Local and state

authorities under a “State of War” have not been exercised since World War II.

Potential impacts of a national security emergency include:

Military Call-up and Activity

A major national defense emergency would require the activation of the military reserve forces and the National Guard. Members of those organizations would be called to duty. Their service in the federal government takes precedence over local authority. There would be no trained replacement personnel immediately available. This would affect government agencies at all levels and organizational restructuring might be necessary. There are very few military installations in the region which would be deploying troops. However, movement through the area could place a great deal of strain on major highways and local resources.

Civilian Activity

The civilian population may also be immediately affected by a declaration of a national emergency. Most certainly there would be a significant portion of the population that would try to evacuate the area in advance. This could produce some civil disobedience. Employee safety could become a significant concern.

Outright War or Attack

An attack upon the United States (either conventional or nuclear) is extremely unlikely. The potential for such an event, however, does exist. Although the chances of a massive nuclear strike on the U.S. have greatly diminished, several countries throughout the world have developed, or are seeking to develop, the capability of deploying nuclear weapons, either on a tactical basis or a strategic one. Additionally, the possibility exists that a terrorist organization might acquire the capability of creating a small nuclear detonation. A single nuclear detonation in the United States would likely produce fallout affecting an area many times greater than that of the blast itself.

In the event of a conflict involving the major world powers, an attack on the Bay Area would be an almost certainty. In most probability, the attack would be from missiles with nuclear warheads. An attack on the coast by amphibious forces is unlikely. This is normally the responsibility of the federal agencies; however, protection of municipal facilities and resources would be an important consideration.

There are several "strategic" targets in the Bay Area which are/would be targeted for a nuclear strike. In addition to the military installations, defense production and communications-related civilian activities may be designated as targets. Destruction would be complete in many areas and all normal sources of power and water would cease to exist. The surviving population would flee the area by any means possible. Areas not directly affected by the blast of weapons would suffer the effects of radioactive particulate dispersed into the atmosphere.

In the event of a massive attack, there would be no help from outside agencies for a prolonged period. It would be the responsibility of law enforcement to restore order and the job of the entire government to reassert its authority and reestablish any systems possible to aid in the placement and care of refugees as well as local citizens.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 19: SECURITY RELATED

Whether a disaster is the result of natural or manmade circumstances, our communities are vulnerable not only to the destructive effects of those disasters, but to the related threats that may be caused by increased vulnerability to crime, violence, cyber attacks, toxic environments and general human security (economic, food, health, personal, political).

PART THREE:

REFERENCES

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Support Functions (SF):

The United States National Response Framework (NRF) is part of the National Strategy for Homeland Security that presents the guiding principles enabling all levels of domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. Building on SEMS/NIMS and ICS, the NRF's coordinating structures are always in effect for any level and any time for local, state and national emergency or disaster response.

NRF annexes include specific protocols for ESF's listed below. To facilitate effective operations, the XXX Emergency Management adopts a functional approach that groups the types of assistance into ESFs, each headed by a lead agency or organization which has been selected based on its authority, resources and capabilities in that functional area.

Federal ESF's and State Emergency Functions provide the structure for coordinating federal and state agencies support for a response to an incident. They are a key component to an all-hazards emergency management approach to ensure effective collaboration during all phases of emergency management. The Incident Command System provides for the flexibility to assign EF's and EF's and other stakeholder resources according to capabilities and tasking.

Benefits:

- Improve communications among partners
- Enhance sharing of assets the feds and/or state already owns
- Reduces duplication of efforts
- Promotes efficient response and recovery
- Advocates continuity of operations
- Supports hazard mitigation efforts

Supporting Documents

Available reference material includes annexes, policies, procedures job aids and checklists supplement the Tiburon Peninsula Emergency Operations Plan. These documents provide information or additional detail for hazards or response functions.

The chart below indicates such supporting documents developed by the City of Belvedere, Town of Tiburon, the Marin County Operational Area and the State of California.

	What	By	As of
1	Post-Disaster Housing Annex	County of Marin	2003
2	Golden Gate Bridge Incident Response Plan	OA/Regional	2003
3	OES Public Information Handbook	County of Marin	2004
4	EOC Operations Handbook	County of Marin	2004
5	Care and Shelter Annex	County of Marin	2005
6	Tiburon Peninsula Volunteer Plan	Tiburon Peninsula OES	2008
7	Bioterrorism Annex	County of Marin	2005
8	WMD Response Plan	County of Marin	2005
9	Transportation Emergency Management	State of California	2005
10	Vulnerable/Special Needs Populations Annex	County of Marin	2006
11	Medical/Health Annex	County of Marin	2006
12	Oil Spill Annex	State/County	2006
13	Belvedere Evacuation Plan	Tiburon Peninsula OES	2010
14	Local Assistance Center Handbook	County of Marin	2006
15	Medical and Health Annex	County of Marin	2006
16	Tsunami Annex	County of Marin	2007
17	Hazardous Materials Area Plan	County of Marin	2008
18	Winter Storm Event	County of Marin	2008
19	Sheriff Evacuation Operations Procedures	County of Marin	2009
20	Mutual Threat Zone Plan	County/City	2010
21	Extreme Temperature Annex	County of Marin	2010
22	Electrical Disruption Planning Guide	State	2010
23	Communications Interoperability Plan	Sate	2011
24	Distance Source Radiological Release Plan	State	2011
25	Access and Functional Needs Planning Guide	County of Marin	2011
26	California Fire Assistance Agreement (CFAA)	State/County/City	2012
27	Recovery Planning	County of Marin	2012
28	Japan Tsunami Marine Debris Plan	State	2012
29	Mass Fatality Annex	State/County	2013
30	Mass Care and Shelter	State/County	2013
31	Mass Debris Management	State/County	2013
32	Marin County Fire Chief's Mutual Aid Plan	County	Ongoing

The chart below demonstrates correlation between these locally prepared documents and California Support Functions (SF).and Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF).

CA - SF	FED - ESF	Sate	OA	City
Transportation	Transportation	9		
Communications	Communications	23		32
Construction and Engineering	Public Works & Engineering			
Fire and Rescue	Firefighting	26	19, 20, 26	19, 20, 26, 32
Management	Emergency Management		4, 16, 18, 25, 27	32
Care and Shelter	Mass Care		5, 30	
Resources	Resource Support		14	32
Public Health and Medical	Public Health & Medical Mgt	24	7, 15, 21	
Search and Rescue	Search and Rescue		19, 20, 26	19, 20, 26, 32
Hazardous Materials	Oil and Haz Mat Response		17	32
Food and Agriculture	Agriculture & Natural Resources			
Utilities	Energy	22		
Law Enforcement	Public Safety		2, 8 20	20
Long-Term Recovery	Long Term Recovery		1	
Public Information	External Affairs		3	
Evacuation			2, 8, 20	20
Vol. & Donations Mgt			7	
Cyber Security				

Additional Supporting Documents

Additional local documents prepared to support EOC operations have been developed to include:

- Job Descriptions and Checklist
- Action Planning Template with Sample Objectives
- EOC messaging Forms
- Status boards
- Employee Phone Rosters
- Cellular and Satellite Phone Procedures
- EOC layout and set up procedures
- Sample Proclamations
- Sample Public Information Messaging

PART FOUR

RECOVERY OPERATIONS

Concept of Operations

In the aftermath of a disaster, many citizens will have specific needs that must be met before they can pick up the thread of their pre-disaster lives. Typically, there will be a need for such services as listed:

- rapid initial assessment of the extent and severity of damages to homes, businesses and other property;
- restoration of essential services generally available in the community - water, food and medical assistance;
- repair of damaged infrastructure, businesses, homes and property and professional counseling when the sudden changes resulting from the emergency create mental anguish and inability to cope.

The City and Town will help individuals and families recover by ensuring that these services are available and by seeking additional resources as needed. Special districts, such as the Marin Municipal Water District, serving Belvedere and Tiburon residents have the responsibility for restoration of services to their customers.

Recovery occurs in two phases. Short-term recovery operations are coordinated from within the Emergency Operations Center. These activities begin during the response phase of the emergency. Long-term recovery addresses the rebuilding process that may last years.

Short Term Recovery

The goal of short-term recovery is to restore local government services to at least minimal capacity. Short-term recovery includes:

- utility restoration
- expanded social, medical and mental health services
- re-establishment of Belvedere/Tiburon government operations
- transportation route restoration
- debris removal and clean-up operations
- building safety inspections
- abatement and demolition of hazardous structures.

Emergency actions may be taken to address specific conditions such as the following:

- suspension of evictions
- request utilities to provide bill relief
- waiver of permit fees for damage repairs
- need for temporary housing and business space
- change or alter traffic patterns.

Short-term recovery operations will include all the agencies participating in the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon's disaster response.

Belvedere and Tiburon will coordinate with special district and private utility companies on all efforts to restore utility systems and services during recovery operations. The Marin County Community Mental Health Services Division will be requested to coordinate and conduct Critical Stress Debriefings for emergency response personnel and victims of the disaster/event.

In coordination with the Marin County Division of Social Services and the American Red Cross, the City will provide sheltering for disaster victims until housing can be arranged. The City and Town will ensure that debris removal and clean-up operations are expedited.

For federally-declared disasters, tele-registration centers may be established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to assist disaster victims and businesses in applying for individual assistance grants and Small Business Administration loans. In coordination with the Marin County Office of Emergency Services, the City of Belvedere and/or Town of Tiburon may establish a Local Assistance Center to house representatives of public and private agencies offering services and resources to residents.

Long Term Recovery

The goal of long-term recovery is to restore facilities and community resources to pre disaster condition. Long-term recovery includes:

- hazard mitigation activities
- restoration and reconstruction of public facilities
- restoration of economic, social and institutional activities
- disaster response cost recovery.

The major objectives of long-term recovery operations include:

- coordinated delivery of long-term social and health services
- improved land use planning
- improved Tiburon Peninsula Emergency Operations Plan
- re-establishment of the local economy to pre-disaster levels
- recovery of disaster response costs
- effective integration of mitigation strategies into recovery planning and operations

Belvedere and Tiburon will be responsible for long-term recovery activities separate from the Marin Operational Area. Any changes to the Plan will be coordinated with all participating departments and agencies. Structures that present public safety threats will be demolished and abated during short-term recovery operations.

Hazard mitigation actions will need to be coordinated and employed in all activities by the Town/City and special districts in order to ensure a maximum reduction of vulnerability to future disasters. The Town/City and special districts will strive to restore essential facilities to their pre-disaster condition by retrofitting, repairing or reconstructing them during long-term recovery operations. In addition, consideration might be given to other mitigation activities such as building codes, plan reviews, seismic safety elements and other land use planning techniques.

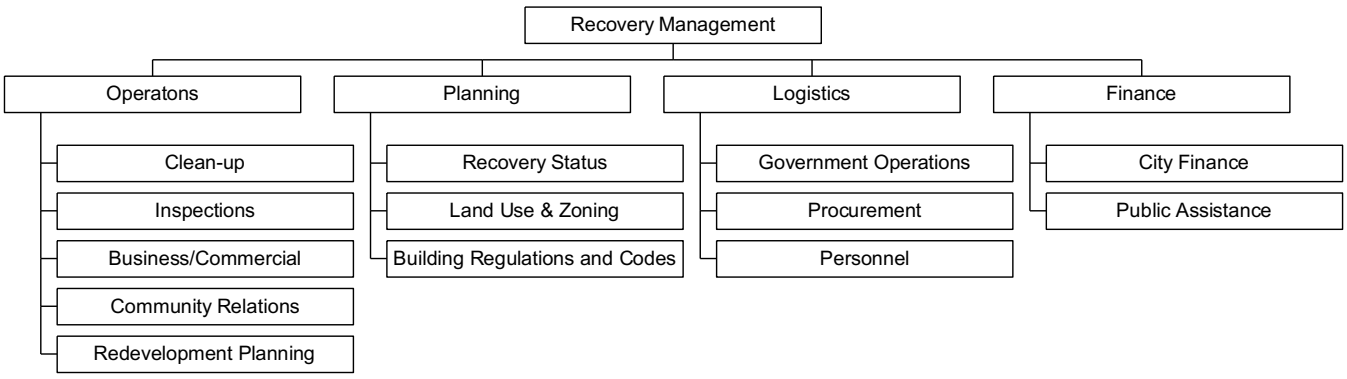
With public safety a primary concern, rapid recovery may require adjustments to policies and procedures to streamline the recovery process. The Planning and Building Department will be responsible for procedures that expedite the permit process for repair and rebuilding of residential and commercial properties

Recovery programs will also be sought for individual citizens and private businesses. Strategic planning will include input from and participation by businesses, citizens and non-profit organizations. The City and Town's Planning and Building Department will play a vital role in coordinating the rebuilding of commercial areas of the Tiburon Peninsula.

Organization

Recovery operations for the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon will be managed by a Recovery Operations Team, under the direction of the City/Town Managers. Recognizing that it is important to assess and take steps to reduce the impact of future events, every member of a recovery operations organization should be responsible for documenting and reporting possible mitigation actions. Recovery issues involving other jurisdictions and/or special districts will be coordinated and managed between the City/Town Managers or designees and their designated representatives. On a regularly scheduled basis, the City/Town Managers, or designees, will convene meetings of the Recovery Operations Team. These meetings may include other key staff and individuals, as well as representatives from affected jurisdictions and special districts. These meetings will be held to collectively make policy decisions and to gather and disseminate information regarding completed and ongoing recovery operations. The Tiburon Peninsula Emergency Services Coordinator will assist the City/Town Managers in facilitating and leading the recovery process. All City departments may need to take responsibility for certain functions throughout the recovery process.

Example of Recovery Operations Team Org Chart

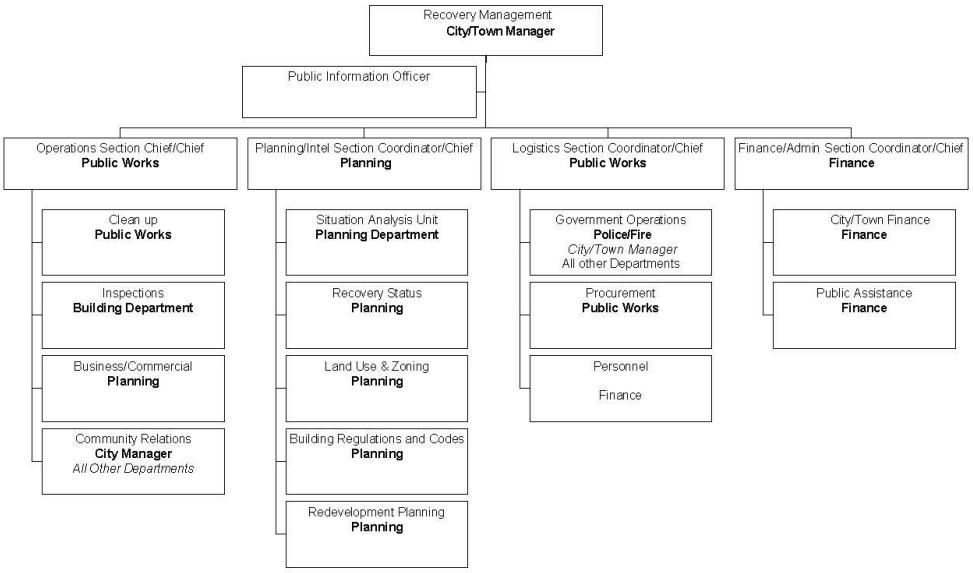


Department Functional Matrix

P = Primary Responsibility S = Supporting Responsibility

	City Manager's Office	Finance	Fire	Police	Public Works	Planning	Recreation	Library
MANAGEMENT								
Director	**P**		**S**		**S**	**S**		
Public Information	**P**		**S**		**S**	**S**		
OPERATIONS								
Clean-up			**S**		**P**			
Inspections			**S**		**S**	**P**		
Business/Commercial			**S**		**S**	**P**		
Community Relations	**P**		**S**		**S**	**S**		
PLANNING								
Recovery Status			**S**		**S**	**P**		
Land Use & Zoning			**S**		**S**	**P**		
Bldng Regulations & Codes			**S**		**S**	**P**		
Redevelopment Planning			**S**		**S**	**P**		
LOGISTICS								
Government Operations	**P**	**S**	**S**		**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**
Procurement		**S**	**S**		**P**	**S**	**S**	**S**
Personnel		**S**	**S**		**P**	**S**	**S**	**S**
FINANCE								
City Finance	**S**	**P**						
Public Assistance	**S**	**P**	**S**	**S**	**S**		**S**	

Tiburon Peninsula Recovery Operations Team Organization Chart



Responsibilities

City/Town departments and key personnel have specific assigned responsibilities as a part of the Tiburon Peninsula Recovery Operations Team. Effective fulfillment of these responsibilities is critical for a timely and successful physical, economic and social recovery.

Recovery Management

Director

- Coordinate the development of procedures and processes to be used in recovery operations
- Provide overall management of the political processes with the City/Town Council and commissions to facilitate changes in ordinances, laws and codes and to expedite recovery planning and financing
- Coordinate interdepartmental matters pertaining to recovery operations
- Direct the business/commercial redevelopment process
- Provide leadership in the development of all policies related to the recovery process

Public Information

- Coordinate the release and dissemination of all public information

Operations

Clean-up

- Coordinate all aspects of structural demolition

- Expedite and direct debris removal on public property and/or in locations that present a public hazard

Inspections

- Carry-out safety inspections of the municipal infrastructure
- Conduct inspections of locations at risk of violating environmental safety
- Coordinate continued initial and follow-up structural and service safety inspections of all buildings, public and private

Business/Commercial

- Assist in locating or creating temporary business and commercial space for existing entrepreneurs
- Facilitate development review, as appropriate, to accommodate business/commercial repairs and replacements
- Liaison with agencies providing assistance for impacted businesses

Community Relations

- Assure that resources for citizen emotional and financial support are accessible and known to the community
- Coordinate efforts to find/create temporary housing for persons in shelters
- Coordinate the process of creating permanent replacement housing
- Liaison with private non-profit agencies providing human services
- Liaison with government agencies that are providing community assistance
- Facilitate and coordinate, with the Marin county Office of Emergency Services, the establishment and operation of a Local Assistance Center

Planning

Recovery status

- Coordinate the preparation and submission of an After-Action Report
- Coordinate with Public Works on the identification of the process for analyzing and conducting potential hazard mitigation projects
- Prepare periodic status reports of recovery actions and activities
- Collect all records and documents and maintain files that relate to recovery operations

Land use and development revew

- Propose processes, as appropriate, which will facilitate repairs, replacement or accommodate changed use such as temporary commercial space
- Examine the need for changes in the General Plan to address needs that emerge from the impact of a disaster
- Serve as a planning resource to redevelopment efforts in matters relating to land use
- Propose land use/zoning changes for hazard mitigation in impacted areas

Building regulations and codes

- Review/revise codes for hazard mitigation in impacted areas
- Utilize permit requirements and controls to reduce loss risks for new development
- Strictly enforce permit requirements for repairs and replacements to mitigate hazards
- Make revisions to expedite permit process for repairs and replacements

Redevelopment planning

- Direct need assessment process
- Identify the process used to rebuild damage areas under redevelopment laws and regulations
- Design procedures for business and community participation in planning development
- Create/develop proposals for hazard mitigation

Logistics

Government operations

- Restore/adapt/replace Town/City communications systems
- Acquire temporary and/or replacement space for Town/City operations
- Coordinate/manage construction repairs and replacement of Town/City facilities

Procurement

- Coordinate ordering of supplies and equipment for recovery operations
- Coordinate procurement of vehicles for recovery operations
- Coordinate replacements of damaged/destroyed supplies and equipment needed for government operations

Personnel

- Coordinate the reassignment of personnel needed for recovery operations
- Facilitate/expedite position vacancies to assure adequate recovery personnel
- Facilitate/expedite filling temporary and permanent positions to assure continuity of ongoing government and recovery operations

Finance

Government finance

- Assure ongoing liquidity to allow the Town/City to meet its financial obligations
- Review/revise current fiscal year budget to reflect the impact of the disaster
- Sign leases and contracts for recovery operations
- Oversee the processing of disaster related claims
- Oversee insurance settlements for Town/City disaster related losses
- Examine the burden and collection of fees and taxes on individuals and businesses impacted by the disaster
- Consider special considerations for hardships and changes to reflect temporary and permanent losses

Public assistance

- Coordinate the preparation of a budget for recovery expenses

- Manage accounting systems to keep a clear and separate record of all disaster related response and recovery expenses
- Clearly identify all costs for emergency work
- Coordinate the preparation and submission of applications for public assistance
- Liaison with state and federal public assistance agencies throughout the recovery period

Damage/Safety Assessment

Under the Belvedere Tiburon Joint Emergency Operations Center's Standard Operating Procedures, an Initial Damage Estimate is developed during the emergency response phase to support a request for gubernatorial proclamation and for the State to request a presidential declaration.

This is followed by a detailed assessment of damage during the recovery phase by the Town/City and special districts. This detailed assessment provides the basis for determining the type and amount of state and/or federal financial assistance available for recovery.

In coordination with Marin County OES, the Public Works and Planning and Building Departments will complete the detailed damage/safety assessment. Administrative and operational divisions of special districts will, in most cases, complete their own detailed damage/safety assessment.

Documentation

Documentation is the key to recovering emergency response and recovery costs. Damage assessment documentation will be critical in establishing the basis for eligibility of disaster assistance programs.

NDAA requirements

Under the State Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA), documentation is required for damage sustained to public buildings, levees, flood control works, city streets, bridges and other public works.

Federal requirements

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

- roads
- water control facilities
- public buildings and related equipment
- public utilities
- facilities under construction
- recreational and park facilities
- educational institutions
- certain private non-profit facilities

Debris removal

Debris removal and emergency response costs incurred by the affected entities should also be documented for assistance purposes under the federal programs. It will be the responsibility of the City/Town and special districts to collect documentation of these damages.

The documented information should include the location and extent of damage, and estimates of costs for debris removal, emergency work, and repairing or replacing damaged facilities to pre-disaster condition.

Building codes

The cost of compliance with building codes for new construction, repair, and restoration will also be documented. The cost of improving facilities may be included under federal mitigation programs.

Documentation will be the key to recovering expenditures related to emergency response and recovery operations. For the City of Belvedere and Town of Tiburon, documentation must begin at the field response level and continue throughout the operation of the Emergency Operations Center as the disaster unfolds.

After-Action Report

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) regulations require the City/Town to complete an after-action report following a locally declared emergency for which the governor proclaims a state of emergency. This report must be transmitted to the Coastal Region OES, via the Marin County Office of Emergency Services within (90) days of the close of the incident period.

The after-action report will provide at a minimum:

- response actions taken
- application of SEMS
- suggested modifications to SEMS
- necessary modifications to plans and procedures
- identified training needs
- recovery activities to date

The after-action report will serve as a source for documenting emergency response activities, identifying areas of concern and successes. It will also be utilized to develop and describe a work plan for implementing improvements.

An after-action report will be a composite document for all SEMS levels, providing a broad perspective of the incident, referencing more detailed documents and addressing all areas specified in regulations. It will include an overview of the incident, including enclosures and addressing specific areas if necessary.

It will be coordinated with, but not encompass, hazard mitigation. Hazard mitigation efforts may be included in the “recovery actions to date” portion of the after-action report.

The Belvedere and/or Tiburon City/Town Manager, with the assistance of the Emergency Services Coordinator, will be responsible for the completion and distribution of the after-action report for their City or Town, including submission to the Marin County Office of Emergency Services for the Coastal Region Office of Emergency Services within the required 90 day period. Completion of the after-action report may be coordinated with the Operational Area and special districts to incorporate information from them for the report.

For Belvedere and Tiburon, the after-action report's primary audience will be Town and City management and employees. As public documents, they are accessible to anyone who requests a copy. The Town and/or City will make copies available through their web page. The after-action report will be written in simple language, well-structured.

Data for the after-action report will be collected from a questionnaire, Response Information Management System (RIMS) documents, other documents developed during the disaster response and interviews of emergency responders. The most recent After-Action Report Instructions and Report Form are available on RIMS.

Disaster Assistance Programs

Introduction

When requesting disaster assistance, some key areas of concern must be adequately addressed. These areas include the needs of distinct groups, disaster assistance available at each level of declaration and the level of detail required on each request for disaster assistance.

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

- individuals
- businesses (including agriculture interests)
- governments
- non-profit organizations

Individuals

Individuals may receive loans or grants for such things as real and personal property, dental, funeral, medical, transportation, unemployment, sheltering and rental assistance, depending on the extent of damage.

Business

Loans for many types of businesses are often made available through the United States Small Business Administration, assisting with physical and economic losses as a result of a disaster or an emergency.

Agriculture

Programs exist for agricultural or other rural interests through the United States Department of Agriculture, including assistance for physical and production losses, repair and reconstruction.

Government

Funds and grants are available to offset the cost of repairs and replacement of public property and to mitigate the risk of future damage.

Non-Profits

Assistance funds may be available for specific facilities of qualifying private non-profit organizations that perform services of a government nature.

Type of Emergency Declaration

A state grant program is available to local governments to respond to and recover from disasters. Federal grant programs are available to assist governments and certain non-profit organizations in responding to and recovering from disasters. At each level of emergency declaration, various disaster assistance programs become available to individuals, businesses, governments and non-profit organizations. Under local emergency declarations, Belvedere and Tiburon may be eligible for assistance under the Natural Disaster Assistance Act (with concurrence of the Director of the Governor's OES).

Businesses and individuals may be eligible for local government tax relief, low-interest loans from the United States Small Business Administration and relief programs under the United States Department of Agriculture.

State of Emergency Proclamation

Under a State of Emergency Proclamation by the Governor, the
City, special districts, individuals and businesses may be eligible, in addition to the assistance available under a local emergency declaration, for services from the following agencies:

- Contractor's License Board
- Department of Insurance
- Department of Social Services
- Franchise Tax Board Tax Relief
- Department of Motor Vehicles
- Department of Aging State Board of Equalization
- Department of Veteran's Affairs (CALVET)

Availability of services will be announced by the State OES following the emergency.

Presidential Declaration

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

- Cora Brown Fund
- Crisis Counseling Program
- Disaster Unemployment
- Temporary Housing Program
- Individual and Family Grant Program
- Internal Revenue Service Tax Relief
- Public Assistance
- Hazard Mitigation
- Veterans Affairs Assistance
- Federal Financial Institutions

Federal assistance is coordinated through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Public Assistance Program Responsibilities

Each entity has the responsibility for the completion and submission of the required documents for both state and federal public assistance programs for their jurisdiction, agency or company.

For Belvedere/Tiburon, the Public Works Department will complete the necessary public assistance program application and supporting materials. The Public Works Department will be the primary contact for state and federal field representatives. Copies of current state and federal forms are included in the Appendix.

Special districts will be responsible for making public assistance application and coordinating with state and federal representatives on projects within their jurisdiction.

Individual Assistance Program Responsibilities

Individuals are expected, whenever possible, to provide for themselves and direct their own personal recovery. However, many individuals will expect the City to deliver assistance to them well after the disaster.

Belvedere/Tiburon will assist the individuals to the maximum extent possible, including providing them with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) hotline number for individual assistance. The City may establish or coordinate a Local Assistance Center to facilitate access by residents to the services and resources of public and private agencies.

A sequence of delivery guide has been developed by FEMA to assist individuals and local governments in determining the flow of individual assistance. Belvedere/Tiburon's objective is to provide the citizens of their community with all the necessary information to help themselves recover from the disaster. The sequence of delivery appears as follows:

- individual actions for assistance (family, friends, volunteer organizations, churches, etc.)
- recovery/assistance from private insurance carrier
- FEMA disaster housing assistance
- United States Small Business Administration assistance
- individual and Family Grant Program assistance
- Cora Brown Fund Assistance

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Responsibilities

Within locally declared areas, the City Manager and the management of special districts are responsible for identifying projects that will substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss or suffering from a disaster.

These agencies must ensure that each identified project is cost effective and meets basic project eligibility. These agencies will be the primary contact and coordinator for each funded project until completion.

PART FIVE

ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

AAR	After Action Report
ACS	Auxiliary Communications Service
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ARC	American Red Cross
C&S	Care and Shelter
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CalFire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection CDF)
CalTrans	California Department of Transportation
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive
CDAA	California Disaster Assistance Act
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CDF	California Department of Forest and Fire Protection
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CFAA	California Fire Assistance Agreement Act
CVNL	Center for Volunteer and Nonprofit Leadership
DC3	Disaster & Citizens Corps Council
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOC	Department Operations Center
DPW	Department of Public Works
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information System
EMAC	Emergency Mutual Aide Compact (State)
EMMA	Emergency Managers Mutual Aid
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GC	Government Code
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory Code
HSC	Health and Safety Code
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center

JIS	Joint Information System
LAC	Local Assistance Center
MACC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MARAC	Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
MEANS	Marin Emergency Automated Notification System
MHOAC	Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator
MMRC	Marin Medical Reserve Corps
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOC	National Operations Center
NOOA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRP	National Response Plan
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OHS	Office of Homeland Security
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PHO	Public Health Officer
PIO	Public Information Officer
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
RIMS	Resource Information Management System
SAR	Search and Rescue
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SOC	State Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TENS	Telephone Emergency Notification System
TSA	The Salvation Army
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

A

Action Plan: "Action Plan" means the plan prepared in the EOC containing the emergency response objectives, overall priorities and supporting activities for a designated period. (See EOC Action Plan)

After Action Report: A report covering response actions, application of SEMS, modifications to plans and procedures, training need, and recovery activities. After action reports are required under SEMS after any emergency which requires a declaration of an emergency.

American Red Cross: A nationwide volunteer agency providing disaster relief to individuals and families.

Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS): A communications reserve that provides tactical, logistical and administrative support and communications for all government communications systems.

B

Base Flood: A term used in the National Flood Insurance Program to indicate the minimum size flood to be used by a community as a basis for its floodplain management regulations; presently required by regulation to be that flood which has a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also known as a 100-year flood.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The elevation for, which there is a one-percent chance in any given year that flood levels, will equal or exceed it. It is also known as the 100-Year Flood.

C

California Emergency Council: The official advisory body to the Governor on all matters pertaining to statewide emergency preparedness.

Care and Shelter: A phase of operations that meets the food, clothing, and shelter needs of people on a mass care basis.

Casualty Collection Points (CCP): See Field Treatment Sites

Catastrophic Disaster: An event or incident which produces severe and widespread damages of such a magnitude as to result in the requirement for significant resources from outside the affected area to provide the necessary response.

Civil Air Patrol: A civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force which provides personnel, services and equipment for specified missions in support of state and local emergency operations.

Command Post: (See Incident Command Post)

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM): An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for the four general emergency phases (preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation and prevention), for all types of emergencies and disaster and for all levels of government and the private sector.

Continuity of Government: All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of governments in the event of emergency conditions, including line-of-succession for key decision makers.

D

Damage Assessment: The process utilized to determine the magnitude of damage and the unmet needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector and the community caused by a disaster or emergency event.

Declaration: The formal action by the President to make a state eligible for major disaster or emergency assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 3-288, as amended (the Stafford Act).

Delegation of Authority: A statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The Delegation of Authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints and other considerations or guidelines as needed. Many agencies require written Delegation of Authority to be given to Incident Commanders prior to their assuming command on larger incidents.

Department Operations Center (DOC): An EOC used by a distinct discipline, such as fire, law, or public works. Department operations centers may be used at all SEMS levels above the field response level, depending upon the impact of the emergency.

Designated Area: Any emergency or major disaster-affected portion of a state that has been determined eligible for Federal assistance.

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

Disaster Field Office: A central facility established by the Federal Coordinating Office within or immediately adjacent to disaster impacted areas to be utilized as a point of coordination and control for state and federal governmental efforts to support disaster relief and recovery operations.

Disaster Service Worker: Includes public employees and any unregistered person impressed into service during a State of War emergency, a State of emergency, or a Local Emergency by a person having authority to command the aid of citizens in the execution of his duties.

E

Emergency: A condition of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, hazardous material incident, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestations or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy.

Emergency Alert System (EAS): A system that enables the President and federal, state and local governments to communicate through commercial radio and television broadcast stations with the general public in the event of a disaster.

Emergency Management Director (Director of Emergency Services): The individual within each political subdivision that has overall responsibility for the jurisdiction's emergency management efforts. For the Cities of Belvedere/Tiburon, this is the City Manager.

Emergency Operations: Those actions taken during the emergency period to protect life and property, care for the people affected, and temporarily restore essential community services.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): A location from which centralized emergency management can be performed. EOC facilities are established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): The plan that each jurisdiction has and maintains for responding to relevant hazards.

Emergency Period: A period which begins with the recognition of an existing, developing, or impending situation that poses a potential threat to a community. It includes the warning (where applicable) and impact phase and continues until immediate and ensuing effects of the disaster no longer constitute a hazard to life or threat to property.

Emergency Plans: Those official and approved documents which describe principles, policies, concepts of operations, methods and procedures to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. These plans include such elements as continuity of government, emergency functions of governmental agencies, mobilization and application of resources, mutual aid and public information.

Emergency Public Information (EPI): Information disseminated to the public by official sources during an emergency, using broadcast and print media. EPI includes: (1) instructions on survival and health preservation actions to take (what to do, what not to do, evacuation procedures, etc.), (2) status information on the disaster situation (number of deaths, injuries, property damage, etc.), and (3) other useful information (state/federal assistance available).

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. (See Action Plan)

Essential Facilities: Facilities that are essential for maintaining the health, safety, and overall well-being of the public following a disaster (e.g., EOCs, hospitals, police and fire department buildings, utility facilities, etc.). May also include buildings that have been designated for use as mass care facilities (e.g., schools, churches, etc.).

Evacuee: An individual who moves or is moved from a hazard area to a less hazardous area with anticipation of return when the hazard abates.

Exercise: Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of an emergency operations plan (EOP).

Expedient Shelter: Any shelter constructed in an emergency or crisis period on a "crash basis" by individuals, single families, or small groups of families.

F

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): The person appointed by the President to coordinate federal assistance following an emergency or major disaster declaration.

Federal Disaster Assistance: Provides in-kind and monetary assistance to disaster victims, state, or local government by federal agencies under the provision of the Federal Disaster Relief Act and other statutory authorities of federal agencies.

Federal Disaster Relief Act: Public Law 93-288, as amended, that gives the President broad powers to supplement the efforts and available resources of state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major (peacetime) disasters.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): This agency was created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response and recovery.

Field Treatment Site (FTS): A location within a jurisdiction that is used for the assembly, triage (sorting), medical stabilization, and subsequent evacuation of casualties. It may be used for the receipt of incoming medical resources (doctors, nurses, supplies, etc.) Preferably the site should include or be adjacent to an open area suitable for use as a helicopter pad.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM): The official map of a community that shows the boundaries of the flood plain and special flood hazard areas that have been designated. It is prepared by FEMA, using the best flood data available at the time a community enters the emergency phase of the NFIP. It is superseded by the FIRM after a more detailed study has been completed.

Flood Insurance: The insurance coverage provided under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): The official map of a community prepared by FEMA, which shows the base flood elevation, along with the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones. The study is funded by FEMA and is based on detailed surveys and analysis of the site-specific hydrologic characteristics.

H

Hazard: Any source of danger or element of risk to people or property.

Hazard Area: A geographically defined area in which a specific hazard presents a potential threat to life and property.

Hazardous Material: A substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, radiological, explosive, or infectious characteristics, poses a potential danger to humans or the environment. Generally, such materials are classed as explosives and blasting agents, flammable and nonflammable gases, combustible liquids,

flammable liquids and solids, oxidizers, poisons, disease-causing agents, radioactive materials, corrosive materials and other materials including hazardous wastes.

Hazardous Material Incident: Any uncontrolled release of material capable of posing a risk to health, safety and property. Areas at risk include facilities that produce, process, or store hazardous materials as well as sites that treat, store and dispose of hazardous material.

Hazard Mitigation: A measure that will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster event.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act. Provided funding for hazard mitigation projects that are cost effective and complement existing post-disaster mitigation programs and activities for beneficial mitigation measures that are not funded through other programs.

Hazard Mitigation Plan: The plan resulting from a systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards, including the actions needed to minimize future vulnerability to identified hazards.

Homeland Security Advisory System: National system used to communicate the nature and the degree of terrorist threats. Based on five possible threat levels, governments and other organizations will implement protective measures.

I

Incident: An occurrence or event, either human-caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): The plan developed at the field response level that contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for the command of all functions at the field response level.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The location at which the primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): The nationally used standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to 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, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow for strategic and tactical alternatives.

Individual Assistance (IA): Supplementary Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to individuals and families adversely affected by a major disaster or an emergency. Such assistance may be provided directly by the Federal Government or through State, local governments or disaster relief organizations.

Information Officer: Responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies requiring information directly from the incident. This position is also referred to as Public Affairs or Public Information Officer (PIO) in some disciplines.

I-Zone. Urban Interface Zone. Wildfire hazard area where urban development immediately adjoins wild lands.

L

Liaison Officer: Responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Assistance Center (LAC): A facility established by local government within or adjacent to an disaster impacted area to provide disaster victims a "one-stop" service in meeting their emergency representatives of local, state and federal governmental agencies, private service organizations and certain representatives of the private sector.

Local Emergency: The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake or other conditions, 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 that political subdivision and required the combined forces of political subdivisions to combat.

M

Major Disaster: Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high-water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosions, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Federal Disaster Relief Act, above and beyond emergency services by the Federal Government, to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objectives: In SEMS field and EOC levels, this is a top-down management activity that involves a three-step process to achieve the desired goal. The steps include the following: establishing the objectives, selection of appropriate strategy(s) to achieve the objectives, and the direction or assignments associated with the selected strategy.

Mass Care Facility: A location where temporary services are provided to disaster victims during an emergency which may include lodging, food, clothing, registration, welfare inquiry, first aid and essential social services.

Master Mutual Aid Agreement: An agreement entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other 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 to prevent and combat any type of disaster or emergency.

Mitigation: Pre-event planning and actions that aim to lessen the effects of potential disaster.

Multi-Agency Coordination: The functions and activities of representatives of involved agencies and/or jurisdictions who make decisions regarding the prioritizing of incidents and the allocation of critical resources.

Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS): The combination of personnel, facilities, equipment, procedures and communications integrated into a common system. When activated, MACS has the responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support in a multi-agency or multi-jurisdiction environment. A MAC Group functions within the MACS. MACS organizations are used within the California Fire Services.

Multi-Agency Incident: An incident where one or more agencies assist a jurisdictional agency or agencies. The incident may be managed under single or unified command.

Multi-jurisdiction Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that have a statutory responsibility for incident mitigation. In ICS these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel and equipment.

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 subdivision of State Office of Emergency Services established to assist in the coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within a geographic area of the state, consisting of two or more county (operational) areas. Marin County is in Mutual Aid Region II

N

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The Federal program, created by an act of Congress in 1968, that makes flood insurance available in communities that enact satisfactory floodplain management regulations.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): The federal standard for incident management. Based in ICS, provides core set of concepts, principles, and terminology.

National Response Plan (NRP): Supersedes Federal Response Plan. Provides framework for federal agencies involved with domestic incident management. DHS manages response for “Incidents of National Significance.”

National Warning System (NWS): The federal portion of the civil defense warning system, used to disseminate warning and other emergency information from the warning centers or regions to warning points in each state.

O

One Hundred (100)-Year Flood: The flood elevation that has a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. It is also known as the base flood elevation.

Operational Area: An intermediate level of the state emergency organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county's geographic borders. An operational area is defined in law (Section 8559, California Government Code) as an organization (not a jurisdiction) whose boundaries are those of a county. The operational area concept is the backbone of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

Operational Area Coordinator: The individual within the operational area responsible for a specific function such as law enforcement, coroner's services or emergency medical services.

Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS): A statewide emergency communication system based on the operational area concept.

Operational Period: The period of time scheduled for execution of a given set of operation actions as specified in the Incident or EOC Action Plan. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

P

Public Assistance (PA): Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to State and local government agencies or certain private, nonprofit organizations.

Public Information Officer (PIO): The individual delegated the authority to prepare public information releases and to interact with the media. Duties will vary depending upon the agency and SEMS level.

R

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES): An emergency services program designed to make efficient use of skilled radio amateur in accordance with approved emergency communications plans.

Recovery: Activities traditionally associated with providing Federal supplemental disaster recovery assistance under a Presidential major disaster declaration. These activities usually begin within days after the event and continue after the response activities cease. Recovery includes individual and public assistance programs that provide temporary housing assistance, grants and loans to eligible individuals and government entities to recovery from the effects of a disaster.

Recovery Operations Center (ROC): A facility established by the local government within or adjacent to an disaster impacted area to provide disaster relief agencies and organizations "one-stop" shop for the coordination of their efforts. Representatives from local, state and

federal governmental agencies, private service organizations and certain representatives of the private sector may be present.

Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC): Facilities found at State OES Administrative Regions. REOCS are used to coordinate information and resources among operational areas and between the operational areas and the state level.

Response Information Management System (RIMS): A networked computer information system that helps implement California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). It links the State Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOC), several counties and cities, several state agencies and the US Army Corps of Engineers carried via the internet and OASIS.

S

Shelter Manager: An individual who provides for the internal organization, administration and operation of a shelter facility.

Span of Control: The supervisory ratio maintained within an ICS or EOC organization. A span of control of five-positions reporting to one supervisor is considered optimum.

Stafford Act: Robert T. Stafford disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.

Staging Areas: Locations at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure. Standard operating procedures support an annex by indicating in detail how a particular task will be carried out.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): A system required by California Government Code 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, Operation Area, Region and State.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO): The person appointed by the Governor to act for the State in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

State of Emergency: The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property that are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment and facilities of any single county, city and county or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat.

State of War Emergency: The condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the Governor, whenever the state or nation is directly attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon the receipt by the state of a warning from the federal government that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent.

State Operations Center (SOC): An EOC facility operated by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services at the state level in SEMS. Facility located in Sacramento.

T

Technical Specialists: Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the ICS or EOC organization.

Technological Hazard: Includes a range of hazards emanating from the manufacture, transportation, and use of such substances as radioactive materials, chemicals, explosives, flammables, agricultural pesticides, herbicides and disease agents; and oil spills on land, coastal waters or inland water systems.

Triage: A process of rapidly classifying patients on the basis of the urgency of treatment that is needed. The prioritizing of medical care based on the nature and severity of illness or complaint, history, signs and symptoms, general appearance, vital signs and a brief physical assessment.

Tsunami: A large oceanic wave generated by earthquakes, submarine volcanic eruptions, or large submarine landslides in which sudden forces are applied to the water mass. The fastest tsunami waves can move at speeds of hundreds of miles per hour in the open ocean. However, as the waves enter shallower waters in coastal area, wave velocity decreases and wave height can increase to 100 feet or more on impact at the shoreline.

U

Unified Command: In ICS, Unified Command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility or accountability.

Urban Rescue: The complex process in which trained personnel use specialized equipment to locate and extricate victims trapped in collapsed buildings, and the mobilization and management of such personnel and equipment.

W

Weapon of Mass Destruction: Device using chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials.

CITY OF BELVEDERE

RESOLUTION NO. 2024-31

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELVEDERE ADOPTING AN UPDATED PENINSULA OPERATIONS PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Belvedere (City) is subject to earthquake, fire, flood, and other serious hazards; and

WHEREAS, the City faces the possibility of being isolated from other surrounding communities and any subsequent resources; and

WHEREAS, the overall objective of emergency management for the City is to ensure the effective management of response forces and resources in preparing for and responding to situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies; and

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted Resolution 2024-27 on August 12, 2024, adopting the Marin County Multijurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, which identifies the importance of an Emergency Operations Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City is committed to providing effective life safety measures while reducing property loss and damage to the environment; and

WHEREAS, the City is responsible for emergency actions and will commit all available resources to save lives, minimize injury to persons, and minimize damage to property and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Tiburon Peninsula Emergency Operations Plan serves as a basis for effective response to hazards that threaten the City and is a legal and conceptual framework for emergency management in the City; and

WHEREAS, the City recognized its dependence on the County of Marin and Marin Operational Area Services Organizations for certain emergency and resource services this city might not be able to provide for itself during a Local Emergency, State of Emergency, or State of War Emergency condition as contemplated by the State of California Emergency Services Act; and

WHEREAS, the City recognizes that the County of Marin and the Marin Operational Areas adopt emergency plans, attachments and annexes that may be meaningfully applied to support the City during a disaster.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council commits to continuing to support the actions identified in the Tiburon Peninsula Emergency Operations Plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City of Belvedere hereby adopts the Tiburon Peninsula Emergency Operations Plan and those attachments and annexes referenced in said plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Belvedere City Council on September 9, 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

DRAFT

NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

APPROVED: _____
Peter Mark, Mayor

ATTEST: _____
Beth Haener, City Clerk

DRAFT