

## Part I. Planning Basis

### 1. Purpose

- A. This Multi-hazard Emergency Plan addresses the campus emergency management system for extraordinary emergency situations. It strives for compatibility within The California State Universities (CSU) as well as with the National Incident Management System [NIMS], the Standardized Emergency Management System [SEMS], and the Incident Command System protocols [ICS].
- B. The campus Emergency Multi-hazard Plan is supported by various Annexes that focus on specific campus functional unit responsibilities to specific kinds of emergencies, such as a major earthquake, flood, or hazardous materials incident. The President or his designee places it into operation, whenever an extraordinary emergency affecting the campus is anticipated or when such an emergency reaches proportions beyond the capacity of routine procedures.
- C. The major goals of this Emergency Multi-hazard Plan and supporting guidance are the preservation of life, the protection of property, and continuity of campus operations. Secondary objectives include:
- Prescribing authority, responsibility, functions, and operations of the Campus Emergency Management Organization, including the management of critical resources.
  - Coordinating emergency operations with those of other agencies.
  - Developing mutual aid and other support agreements with appropriate local and state agencies.

### 2. Organization of the Emergency Multi-hazard Plan

- A. The California State University, Los Angeles (CSULA), Multihazard Emergency Plan is organized into three main components:
1. The Planning Basis unit that depicts requirements and background.
  2. The Emergency Management Plan that establishes campus policies and procedures which depicts the Campus Emergency Management Organization and assignments relative to the responsibilities for managing emergency operations.
  3. Ten functional annexes that provide guidance for Functional Coordinators:
    - Fire Operations
    - Law Enforcement and Traffic Control
    - Medical Operations
    - Public Health Operations
    - Coroner Operations
    - Care and Shelter Operations
    - Movement Operations
    - Rescue Operations
    - Construction and Engineering Operations
    - Resources and Support Operations
- B. The Emergency Multi-Hazard Plan is based on a thorough analysis of the hazards (or potential emergencies) that could affect the CSULA campus. The analysis identifies situations that would be faced by emergency managers and responders if an emergency occurs.

### 3. Campus Emergency Management

- A. The Campus President:
  - Establishes the basic policies that govern the Campus Emergency Management Organization;
  - Declares a campus emergency when required; and
  - Acts as the highest level of authority during an emergency.
- B. The Emergency Operations Plan provides specific guidance regarding management of emergency operations.
- C. The Campus Emergency Management Organization is comprised of designated campus officials and functional coordinators, which are responsible for all emergency operations on the campus. Additionally, the Campus Emergency Management Organization coordinates with neighboring jurisdictions as required for effective emergency response. (Note: It is crucial that necessary agreements, processes, and procedures be in place with these neighboring jurisdictions prior to an emergency to optimize the timeliness and effectiveness of the response structure.)
- D. The Emergency Operations Executive is responsible for all aspects of the campus emergency plan, training, and implementation. Key to this Emergency Management Organization is the establishment of a Campus Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- E. A matrix has been completed showing primary and support responsibilities of campus functional units for the functions identified in the plan and are provided in Enclosure 2, "Functional Responsibilities of Campus Units."
- F. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed that provide "how to" information for specific operations or activities during an emergency.
  - Each campus functional unit with an assigned responsibility has developed SOPs for fulfilling these responsibilities.
  - Since an emergency may occur at a time when many individuals with emergency responsibilities are not on campus, essential call-back procedures have been developed.
  - CSULA has identified critical sites (e.g., buildings containing toxic or radioactive materials, utility cut-off locations, et cetera) and will develop SOPs for those personnel working in the field during an emergency.
  - Additionally, SOPs for protection of vital records, including computer data bases, must be developed.

### 4. Concept of Operations

- A. Concepts presented in this emergency management plan consider the full spectrum of emergency responses, from a minor involvement (Level I) to total involvement from a destructive impact (Level III). Some emergencies will be preceded by a build-up period that, if recognized and utilized effectively, can provide advance warning to individuals on campus who might be affected. Other emergencies occur with little or no advance warning, thus requiring mobilization and commitment of campus resources just prior to or after the onset of the emergency situation.

- B. All available elements of the Campus Emergency Management Organization must respond promptly and effectively to any foreseeable emergency to include the provision and utilization of mutual aid.

## 5. Campus Emergency, Local Emergency, State of Emergency, and Mutual Aid.

### A. Campus Emergency.

1. If, in the opinion of the President and conditions warrant, he/she can officially proclaim a "Campus Emergency." Whenever possible, this will be done in coordination with the Office of the Chancellor.
2. Proclamation of a Campus Emergency by the President has the following effects:
  - a. It activates the Multi-hazard Emergency Plan;
  - b. It facilitates campus participation in mutual assistance in the event of declaration of local emergency and/or State of Emergency;
  - c. It ensures that supervisors are acting under Presidential delegation in directing activities outside the regular scope of employees' duties and helps ensure appropriate payment of Workers' Compensation, reimbursement for extraordinary expenses, and federal disaster relief, where applicable. It must be emphasized that records should be as accurate and complete as possible in order to file claims for such coverage, to seek reimbursement for extraordinary expense, and to seek federal disaster relief, where appropriate.
  - d. Further information on authority for emergency operations is provided in Enclosure 3, "Authority."

### B. Local Emergency.

1. "Local Emergency" under the California Emergency Services Act means 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, or city and county, or city which are likely to be beyond the control of that political subdivision.
2. Only properly designated officials within these political subdivisions may declare a Local Emergency.
3. This designation was not intended to apply to a situation geographically confined to the CSULA campus.

### C. State of Emergency.

1. A "State of Emergency" under the Act means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state, which conditions, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of any single local jurisdiction and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat.
2. Only the Governor or his designee may declare a State of Emergency.

**D. Mutual Aid.**

1. If it is determined that local, state, or possibly federal aid will be needed:
  - a. A Campus Emergency will be proclaimed;
  - b. A request will be made to the City of Los Angeles Disaster Management to proclaim a Local Emergency; and
  - c. A formal request will be submitted by the City of Los Angeles through Operational Area EOC and the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) requesting that the Governor proclaim a State Of Emergency.
2. If law enforcement assistance is needed, the request will be made to the City of Los Angeles Police Department.
3. As provided in the California Emergency Plan, certain State agencies will provide assistance to threatened or stricken areas. State agency representatives will establish liaison with their local counterparts to relay information and mutual aid and State assistance as necessary. (The State of California is currently divided into six Mutual Aid Regions, as shown on the following page.) Further information on the mutual aid system is provided in a subsequent chapter titled, "California Mutual Aid System".

**6. Emergency Management Training and Exercising**

- A. The objective of the Emergency Management Organization is efficient and timely response during emergencies. A good plan is a first step toward that objective. However, planning alone will not guarantee preparedness. Training is a vital element of the campus Emergency Multi-hazrd Plan.
- B. The following emergency management personnel are included in specific emergency management training:
 

● Emergency Operations Center Staff	● Environmental Health & Safety
● University Police	● Amateur Radio Group
● Student Health Center	● Building Coordinators
● Emergency Response Teams	● Volunteers
- C. There are three major training considerations.
  1. The Campus Emergency Multi-hazard Plan:
    - An overview of the Plan and the responsibilities of each area/department;
    - Levels of responsibilities with clearly designated individuals and their roles; and
    - An Outreach Plan that brings the “need-to-know” information to the people on campus.
  2. Response:
    - Levels of response to emergencies;
    - Special circumstances [hazardous materials, public health];
    - Control and reporting; and
    - Use of outside agencies and resources [mutual aid].

### 3. Emergency Preparedness:

- Drills and practice sessions;
- Identification of dangerous areas;
- Formulation of an Emergency Preparedness Team;
- Review and familiarization of available emergency equipment and supplies;
- Individual training in building safety, search and rescue, basic first aid, incident containment, and public safety;
- Coordination of campus-wide response.

D. An essential element of the training program is emergency simulation exercises that allow personnel to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities, and systems that will actually be used in emergency situations. These exercises are carried-out in several forms.

- Orientation seminars are used to introduce or refresh participants to plans and procedures. They may involve lectures, panel discussions, media presentations, talk-through or reviews of past cases for lessons learned. Such exercises can involve all levels of personnel and particularly support service groups.
- Tabletop exercises provide a convenient and low-cost method of introducing officials to scenario-related problem situations for discussions and problem solving. These exercises are a good way to see if policies and procedures exist to handle certain issues.
- Functional exercises are utilized to simulate actual emergencies. They will involve the complete emergency management staff and are designed not only to exercise procedures but also to test the readiness of personnel, communications, and facilities. Such exercises will be conducted at the EOC level and as field exercises.
- Full Scale Exercises are the most complex type of activities and the ultimate goal of the training program. This is a full performance exercise that adds a field component, which interacts with the EOC through simulated messages. These exercises test the deployment of resources and operations field personnel.

## 7. Campus Emergency Equipment

- A. It should be recognized that certain extraordinary emergencies (e.g., major earthquake) of a local/regional impact could necessitate the CSULA campus standing alone for a significant period of time (e.g., 72 hours or longer).
- B. A list of available and inventoried equipment is included as an appendix.

## 8. Hazard Mitigation

- A. Hazard mitigation is an important element of a comprehensive disaster preparedness program. Measures will be taken to reduce the potential impact of known hazards on the campus, if feasible.
- B. Once a disaster has occurred, the campus may be involved in complying with the hazard mitigation requirements of Section 406 of the Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974. The procedures for implementing Section 406 are summarized in an appendix.

## California State University, Los Angeles Community

1. Location.
  - A. The campus consists of 176 acres, comprising approximately two million gross square feet of building interior within Los Angeles County. The campus is in the upper northeastern section of the City of Los Angeles.
  - B. The University is bounded on the northeast by the City of Alhambra and on the southeast by the City of Monterey Park. The University is bounded on the east and south by two major freeways.
  - C. A Metrolink train station is located on the south portion of the campus and serves approximately 750 passengers daily.
  
2. Population Characteristics.
  - A. The Student Housing area can have up to 850 residents depending on the time of year. There are 192 apartments in a two story complex design. Each apartment has approximately 368 square feet and there is a 5,000 square foot recreational building.
  - B. During peak hours (0830–1300 and 1700-2000, Monday through Thursday), it is estimated that the student population on the campus reaches approximately 8,000 to 10,000.
  - C. The number of staff and service personnel on the campus totals approximately 2400 employees. A variety of shifts are worked (figures include faculty) with the majority working daytime hours between 0800 and 1800.
  - D. The disabled population is approximately 250. This figure includes students, staff and service personnel. It is unknown how many disabled persons are on campus during peak hours.
  - E. CSULA has several children-related programs scattered throughout the campus:
    1. *Child Care Center*, Anna Bing Arnold: The Children's Center provides part-time or full-time care for children within the ages of 4 months to 30 months; a pre-school program; a Kindergarten; and an after school program. They operate Monday-Thursday, 0730-1830; Friday 0730-1730, with no weekend hours.
    2. *Centro de Niño's y Padres*, King Hall 158, operates daily, Monday-Friday, may have up to 40 children. This early intervention program serves young children with disabilities and their families from the multicultural community of East Los Angeles. The center, part of the Division of Special Education--provides early home and school intervention for children from birth to three who are identified by the Regional Center as having developmental disabilities and are at risk. Its goal is to provide family-focused services that will enhance the child's overall development and the quality of family.
    3. *Los Angeles High School of the Arts*, main office area is located in Library North (#7A on the campus map) with classes in King Hall and other locations. Over 500 high school 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders participate in this program.
  
3. Parking.
  - A. There are presently 7,261 parking spaces available on campus.
  - B. There are three multi-level parking structures on campus: two located on the southwest end and another one just north of the Luckman Fine Arts Complex.

## HAZARD ANALYSIS AND PLANNED RESPONSE

### Earthquake

#### 1. Earthquake Analysis.

- A. Four known active faults run near the CSULA campus area:
- The Raymond Hills Fault is 4 miles north of the campus, runs through South Pasadena and has measured 6 to 7 on the Richter Scale.
  - The Newport/Inglewood Fault runs from Long Beach to Baldwin Hills and has measured up to 7 on the Richter Scale.
  - The San Andreas Fault is approximately 25 miles from the campus and is capable of an 8.5 Richter magnitude or higher.
  - Whittier Narrows Fault is located 7 miles southeast of Pasadena and was unknown until an event occurred on October 1, 1987, that did affect the campus.
- B. The multiple floor high-rise buildings and the parking structures are locations that require immediate inspection in the event of an earthquake. The Physical Science Building contains numerous labs, bottled gas, radioactive material, and explosive compounds to be considered.
- C. An earthquake reaching 7.0 Richter magnitude or higher places CSULA in an extremely hazardous situation. The anticipated region-wide damage will doubtless limit outside assistance. During the first 72 hours, emergency operations will be hampered by many problems such as: loss of communications, damage to transportation routes, and disruption of public utilities. The initial earthquake damage will only be a preamble to additional hazards, such as fire, mudslides, and toxic pollutants, all of which have the capacity to exceed the earthquake itself in disaster potential.

#### 2. Planned Response. [The following summarizes the major operations in response to an earthquake. Detailed response actions are included in checklists attached to the Plan.]

- A. When a major earthquake has occurred, the campus-wide notification system (using available and working technology, including telephone, email, voice mail, fax, public address systems in Police vehicles, and/or person to person) will be activated for alerting the campus community of road conditions, potential hazards, and public announcements.
- B. Full or partial activation of the CSULA Emergency Operations (EOC) will depend upon the damage to the University and potential hazards. When the EOC is activated, a direct line to the countywide EOC will be maintained.
- C. Damage assessment teams will be sent to survey the campus for injured people, building damage, chemical and electrical hazards, and resource requirements. Assessment teams will continue until all campus buildings are identified as safe for re-entry.
- D. Rescue operations may be required to assist trapped and injured persons. Emergency care will be provided to injured persons. Food and temporary shelter may be provided until the campus is restored to normal operations.

- E. In the event of major damage or injuries, classes may be canceled and protective measures will be taken. Extensive damage or threats from secondary hazards may require the campus be evacuated. Students, faculty, and staff will be notified by the campus public address system, by the Public Safety staff, by telephone calls (if operational), or through the University's MIR-3 mass notification system. Any evacuation will be coordinated with the County of Los Angeles, Emergency Operations Center.
  
- F. If evacuation is not possible, shelter facilities will be announced and a shelter supervisor sent to each designated shelter. That person will register the people in the shelter and maintain radio communication with the CSULA EOC.



**HAZARD ANALYSIS AND PLANNED RESPONSE**  
**Hazardous Materials Incident**

**1. Hazardous Materials Incident Analysis.**

- A. Los Angeles County is a blend of urban, rural, and industrial communities all of which are in close proximity to major industrial complexes normally associated with the use of varying degrees of hazardous materials. The potential for a hazardous materials incident exists throughout the County on major transportation routes as well as fixed industrial sites. Consequently, any major incident will involve multiple communities requiring each to draw upon the available resources of the County.
- B. CSULA should expect to initially address any hazardous materials incident affecting its campus, independent of immediate County resources. Moreover, the County and region may assess its available resources and determine that CSULA has a problem that could be of lower priority than another community, thereby causing additional aid to be delayed. Realistically, it may be several days before outside assistance is obtained.
- C. Hazardous materials are also found on campus in controlled quantities. A release could pose a threat to individuals in the immediate vicinity.
- D. The campus is directly bordered by railroads and two major freeways. Tons and hundreds of gallons of hazardous materials may be transported by the railroad system and by trucks on the freeways at any given time of the day. This creates the potential for a serious hazardous materials spill or release in the campus area.
- E. ANALYSIS OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ON CAMPUS

Chemical Stores

- 1) Due to the nature of the instructional, research and support activities being conducted at CSULA, the hazardous nature of the materials varies significantly.
- 2) The support areas typically house petroleum products – from oils to fuels (gasoline and diesel), janitorial cleaners, insecticides, and pesticides. Some of these are in bulk quantities while the majority is in smaller consumer-type containers.
- 3) In the educational areas the variety of types and hazards of chemicals is vast. The more sensitive materials include: metals (mercury, cadmium, chromium, lead), cyanides, acids (low pH), alkaline (high pH), organic solvents, chlorinated solvents, water/air reactives, and highly flammable compressed gas cylinders. Most materials are in small containers averaging less than five- (5) gallons each in size.
- 4) Access into chemical areas should be highly restricted due to the toxic nature present.

Biological Agents

- 1) The nature of the biological agents in the four Sciences buildings (Physical, Biological, La Kretz, & Wing B) is not considered to be area contaminant issues. The hazards are more direct contact and personnel entering areas designated as having biological agents and/or pathogens (blood products) should wear appropriate levels of personal protective equipment.
- 2) There are additional laboratories in the Fine Arts and King Hall buildings, which are designated as infectious areas.

Radioactive Materials

- 1) The predominant buildings of concern for radiological hazards are the Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences and Student Health Center structures.
- 2) If an incident were to develop impacting an area identified as storage, or where there is use of radioactive isotopes, the responders should secure the perimeter and not allow anyone in except for qualified personnel. Qualified personnel are those trained in radioactive material response, and/or responsible University Radiation Safety Office personnel.
- 3) Of particular concern are the Basement and Sub-Basement areas of Physical Sciences, which house the Van de Graaff Particle Accelerator, high-energy isotope storage and radioactive waste storage.

Miscellaneous

- 1) Besides the environmental health concerns mentioned above, it should be clearly understood by anyone entering the buildings that damaged infrastructure carries the possibility of asbestos and lead inhalation concerns.
- 2) In addition, mercury switches in the thermostats and potentially PCB-containing ballasts are ever present in the older structures.

**2. Planned Response to Hazardous Materials Incident – General Information.**

- A. The campus Environmental Health and Safety Officer will be contacted immediately upon notification of an incident. It will be his duty to evaluate the situation and to provide professional analysis.
- B. Full or partial activation of the CSULA Emergency Operations (EOC) will depend upon the damage to the University and potential hazards. When the EOC is activated, a direct line to the countywide EOC will be maintained.
- C. Traffic will be controlled and monitored within the campus and at the access/egress control points. An estimate will be made of the number of people and cars leaving the campus and to what extent additional transportation is required. Control will be initiated over the campus transportation resources, which have been assessed to be capable of transporting 200 individuals at a combined effort. Handicapped, children, and persons with special needs will be evacuated first. If additional transportation resources are necessary they will be requested through the County EOC.
- D. The campus EOC director will confirm CSULA evacuation with the County during the action for purposes of judging the progress and to the end to ensure completion.
- E. Perimeter and security control will be established and maintained.
- F. The area will be checked to ensure that everyone has evacuated.

### 3. Planned Response: On Campus Incident.

- A. An on campus incident is unlikely to require the evacuation of more than a small area of the campus. Individuals in the affected area will be warned and directed to leave.
- B. The campus Environmental Health and Safety Officer will be contacted immediately upon notification of an incident. It will be his duty to evaluate the situation and to provide professional analysis.
- C. The area will be sealed off by Public Safety employees with appropriate barricades, tape, and positioned personnel (safety considerations first priority).
- D. Campus Health Center should be notified immediately if operational during the time of the incident.
- E. Any injured, exposed, or ill persons will be treated at the Campus Health Center, or if necessary transported to local hospitals.
- F. Identification of source materials is an absolute requirement. The fire department and medical personnel need specifics to determine the appropriate level of response and treatment. Gathering data from witnesses and victims assists in this endeavor, however all safety precautions must be considered.

### 4. Planned Response: Off-Campus Incident

- A. A major off-campus release could require sheltering or evacuation of all or part of the campus.
- B. A sudden release of hazardous materials may allow little time for an organized response. The appropriate reaction may be advising people to stay indoors, close doors and windows, shutdown heating, air conditioning and exhaust systems, and to seal any openings as feasible.
- C. If time permits, evacuation may be the appropriate action to take. Evacuation would most likely occur on notification from county or city officials responsible for managing the incident.
- D. Special considerations must be given for the transport and assistance of handicapped persons and children.

## HAZARD ANALYSIS AND PLANNED RESPONSE: FLOODING

### 1. Flooding Incident Analysis.

- A. Flooding in the Los Angeles City area will typically be the result of torrential rains. Water damage on campus will probably be confined to basement and ground-floor levels located on the lower-campus area. Flooding of low ground public streets and campus parking lots may isolate the campus for a period of time.
- B. Usually there will be advanced warning as water rises. Close coordination with local authorities, coupled with constant vigilance of the surrounding area, will minimize danger to employees, damage to property, or loss of equipment.
- C. One of the greatest hazards to personnel will be the electrical grounding of equipment and power lines. Explosions could occur from extinguished gas flames.
- D. An analysis was conducted of the campus to identify potential flood zones and buildings with the following results:
  - 1) Administration Building: storm drain blockage (south side) can result in the flooding of the basement area.
  - 2) Engineering and Technology Building: storm drain blockage and heavy run-off can flood basement (northeast side).
  - 3) King Hall: minor flooding in basement is possible if storm drain becomes clogged with leaves or debris (north side).
  - 4) Luckman: loading dock area could build up with water and enter building through electrical conduits located near the ramp.
  - 5) Sump pumps: all sump pumps should be checked to ensure they are keeping up with demand (Physical Science, Library North, King Hall Mechanical Room, Administration, and Engineering and Technology).

### 2. Planned Response to Flood Incident. [Detailed actions are included in response checklists.]

- A. Since advanced warning of flooding conditions can usually be anticipated, the Emergency Operation Center will be activated if conditions warrant it to determine the necessary action to be taken.
- B. If the EOC is activated, the Emergency Operations Center Director (Director of Public Safety) will organize inspection teams to evaluate and monitor each area previously identified as at risk locations.
- C. When required, all employees and students, except those necessary to assist in the emergency, will be released if time permits. Prior to the release of employees and students, freeway and street conditions will be ascertained and announced on the campus-wide public address system and reported to local radio stations.
- D. Accomplishment of shutdown procedures of the areas that may be affected by flooding is of primary consideration to prevent fire, explosion, and electrical hazards.
- E. Concurrently, pumping will begin as soon as water levels threaten.

- F. Any area flooded or evacuated will be sealed off by barricades or University Police personnel to prevent injury to employees, pilferage, and interference with emergency operations.
- G. Injured or ill people will be treated at the Health Center or, as necessary, dispatched to hospitals. Under more severe conditions, outside ambulance service may be impossible to request; therefore, other means of evacuating serious cases must be considered.
- H. Once the dangerous conditions to employees have been reduced, immediate attention should be turned to minimizing damage or loss to property and equipment by water.
- Sand bags will be used, where feasible, to protect against flood waters.
  - Teams will be organized to remove material and equipment to high ground safety.
  - Personnel will be assigned to provide early warning of rising water in other portions of the University.
  - Damage assessment will be continually reported.
- I. In extreme cases of flooding where outside areas are affected and travel disrupted, it may be necessary for employees to remain at the University for an unusual length of time.
- Lodging and feeding of personnel will be required.
  - Rationing of food and possibly water must be considered.
  - Assignment of employees to safe areas and rooms may be necessary.
  - Eating and work schedules, emergency lighting, clothing and bedding may be required.
- J. When the water has subsided and the threat of further flooding diminishes, repair operations will receive primary consideration.
- Priorities of work will be assigned to restore the educational effort at the earliest practicable time.
  - Completion of this work may involve restoration of public utilities; electrical and machinery areas; specialized zones such as the computer areas; the switchboard area; and other support facilities.
  - Material and equipment removed must be returned to its original storage.
  - Assistance required at this time, in addition to an increase in manpower, may be food services, emergency procurement, and provisions for emergency expenditure of funds.

## AUTHORITY

### 1. Introduction

- A. The California Emergency Services Act (California Government Code, Section 8850 *et seq.*, hereinafter referred to as the Act) provides the basic authority for conducting emergency operations following a proclamation of emergency by the Governor and/or appropriate local authorities. The provisions of the Act are supplemented by emergency regulations at the local level. Local and Campus Emergency Plans are considered to be extensions of the California Emergency Plan.
- B. The California Emergency Plan is published in accordance with the Act. It describes overall Statewide authorities and responsibilities and outlines the functions and operations of government at all levels.

### 2. Emergency Proclamations

#### A. Campus Emergency.

1. The President may declare a Campus Emergency under this Plan and his/her inherent authority to regulate campus buildings and grounds and maintain order on campus (see California Administrative Code, Title 5, Sections 41302 and 42402). Such a declaration will be made when, in the President's opinion, there is an actual or threatened condition of disaster or extreme peril to persons or property on campus which cannot be met by ordinary campus administrative procedures and makes implementation of this Plan necessary.
2. Implementation of the Campus Multi-hazard Plan puts into effect the campus' role in the California Emergency Plan and is the first step in coordinating disaster assistance with local jurisdictions and giving and receiving mutual aid under that Plan, if necessary.

#### B. Local Emergency.

1. The local governing body or a duly authorized local official, as specified by local ordinance, may proclaim a Local Emergency. Proclamations normally will be made when there is an actual or threatened disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city.
2. The proclamation of a Local Emergency provides legal authority to:
  - Request that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency (if necessary).
  - Promulgate orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property.
  - Exercise full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, plans, and/or agreements.
  - Request that State agencies provide mutual aid.
  - Require the emergency services of any local official or employee.
  - Requisition necessary personnel and material of any department or agency.
  - Conduct emergency operations without facing liabilities for performance or failure of performance.

#### c. State of Emergency.

1. A state of Emergency may be proclaimed by the Governor when:
  - a. There exist conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and

- property within the State; and
  - b. it has been requested by local authorities, or local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency.
2. Whenever the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency:
- a. Mutual aid shall be rendered in accordance with approved ordinances, plans, and/or agreements, including the campus Plan and its agreements with local jurisdictions.
  - b. The Governor shall have the right to exercise within the designated area all police power vested by the Constitution and the laws of the State of California.
  - c. The Governor may suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute; or any statute prescribing the procedure for conducting state business; or the orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency, including campus procedures.
  - d. The Governor may commandeer or utilize any private property or personnel (other than the media) in carrying out his responsibilities.
  - e. The Governor may promulgate, issue, and enforce orders and regulations as he/she deems necessary.
3. **References:** The following provides emergency authority for conducting and/or supporting emergency operations.

#### A. Campus

1. The authority to govern The California State University and to maintain its buildings and grounds has been given to the Board of Trustees by the Legislature (California Education Code, Sections 66600, 66606, and 89031). In turn, the campus President has been delegated the authority to regulate the buildings and grounds of his or her individual campus (see California Administrative Code, Title 5, Sections 41302 and 42402).
2. Title 5, California Administrative Code, Section 42404, states: "The President of each campus is responsible for the educational effectiveness, academic excellence, and general welfare of the campus over which he presides."
3. Title 5, California Administrative Code, Section 41302, states: "During periods of campus emergency, as determined by the President of the individual campus, the President may, after consultation with the Chancellor, place into immediate effect any emergency regulations, procedures, and other measures deemed necessary or appropriate to meet the emergency, safeguard persons and property, and maintain educational activities."

#### B. State.

1. California Emergency Services Act, California Government Code, Sections 8550-8668.
2. California Natural Disaster Assistance Act, California Government Code, Sections 8680-8692.
3. Flood Fighting, California Water Code, Section 128.

#### C. Federal.

1. Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288).
2. Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920), as amended.
3. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers--Flood Fighting (Public Law 84-99).

## THE CALIFORNIA MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

### 1. Introduction

- A. The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s).
- B. The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. This Agreement was developed in 1950 and adopted by California's incorporated cities and by all 58 counties. It created a formal structure within which each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities but may give and receive assistance. State government, on the other hand, is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies.
- C. To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six Offices of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Regions (see map, Planning Basis Section). Through this mutual aid system, the state OES can receive a constant flow of information from every geographic and organizational area of the state. This includes direct notification from a state agency or department or from a local government entity that a disaster exists or is imminent. In some cases, it also includes information that makes it possible to anticipate an emergency and mitigate its effects by accelerated preparations, or perhaps prevent a situation from developing to disaster proportions.
- D. To further facilitate the mutual aid process, particularly during day-to-day emergencies involving public safety agencies, Fire Coordinators and Law Enforcement Coordinators have been selected and function at the Operational Area (countywide), Mutual Aid Region (two or more counties), and at the state (OES) level. It is expected that during a catastrophic event, such as an earthquake, coordinators will be assigned at all levels for other essential services (e.g., medical, care and shelter, rescue, et cetera).

### 2. Responsibilities of Operational Levels

- A. Campus. The campus is responsible for:
  - 1. Developing and maintaining current emergency plans that are compatible with the California Emergency Plan and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, which includes provisions for applying campus resources to meet the emergency requirements of the campus or its neighbors and coordinating such plans with those of neighboring jurisdictions. Periodic training and testing of plans are required.
  - 2. Identifying staging areas to provide rally points for incoming mutual aid.
  - 3. Responding to requests for mutual aid.
  - 4. Dispatching situation reports through established channels as the emergency situation develops and as changes in the emergency situation dictate.
  - 5. Requesting assistance from neighboring jurisdictions and/or the Operational Area, as necessary and feasible.
  - 6. Receiving and deploying resources as may be provided by neighboring jurisdictions and state, federal, and private agencies.
  - 7. Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.



- B. Local Jurisdictions. Local jurisdictions are responsible for:
1. Developing and maintaining current emergency plans that are compatible with the California Emergency Plan and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and are designed to apply local resources in meeting the emergency requirements of the immediate community or its neighbors and in coordinating such plans with those of neighboring jurisdictions to ensure mutual compatibility.
  2. Identifying Multipurpose Staging Areas to provide rally points for incoming mutual aid and/or a staging area for support and recovery activities.
  3. Responding to requests for mutual aid.
  4. Dispatching situation reports to the appropriate Operational Area Coordinator and/or OES Mutual Aid Region as the emergency situation develops and as changes in the emergency situation dictate.
  5. Requesting assistance from neighboring jurisdictions and/or the Operational Area, as necessary and feasible.
  6. Receiving and deploying resources as may be provided by neighboring jurisdictions and state, federal, and private agencies.
  7. Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.
- C. Operational Area. Coordinators at the Operational Area level are responsible for:
1. Coordinating intra-county mutual aid.
  2. Maintaining liaison with the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator, the local jurisdictions within the county, and neighboring jurisdictions.
  3. Identifying Multipurpose Staging Areas to provide rally points for incoming mutual aid and/or staging areas for support and recovery activities.
  4. Channeling local mutual aid requests that cannot be satisfied from within the county to the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator.
  5. Dispatching reports to the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator as the emergency situation develops and as changes in the emergency situation dictate.
  6. Receiving and employing resources provided by other counties and by state, federal, and private agencies.
  7. Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.
- D. OES Mutual Aid Region. Coordinators at the OES Mutual Aid Region level are responsible for:
1. Maintaining liaison with appropriate state, federal, and local emergency response agencies located within the region.
  2. Providing planning guidance and assistance to local jurisdictions.
  3. Responding to mutual aid requests submitted by local jurisdictions and/or Operational Area Coordinators.
  4. Receiving, evaluating, and disseminating information on emergency operations.
  5. Providing the State Director, OES, with situation reports and, as appropriate, recommending courses of action.
- E. State Office of Emergency Services
1. Performs executive functions assigned by the Governor.
  2. Coordinates the extraordinary emergency activities of all state agencies.
  3. Receives, evaluates, and disseminates information on emergency operations.
  4. Prepares emergency proclamations and orders for the Governor and disseminates to all concerned.

5. Receives, processes, evaluates, and acts on requests for mutual aid.
  6. Coordinates the application of state mutual aid resources and services.
  7. Receives, processes, and transmits requests for federal assistance.
  8. Directs the receipt, allocation, and integration of resources supplied by federal agencies and/or other states.
  9. Maintains liaison with appropriate state, federal, and private agencies.
  10. Coordinates emergency operations with bordering states.
- F. Other State Agencies. Provides mutual aid assistance to local jurisdictions commensurate with capabilities and available resources.

### 3. Policies and Procedures

- A. Mutual aid resources will be provided and utilized in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and supporting separate agreements.
- B. During a proclaimed emergency, inter-jurisdictional mutual aid will be coordinated at the appropriate Operational Area or Mutual Aid Regional level whenever the available resources are:
  1. Subject to state or federal control.
  2. Subject to military control.
  3. Located outside the requesting jurisdiction.
  4. Allocated on a priority basis.
- C. Due to the incompatibility of radio communications equipment between most agencies, local agencies should, where possible, provide incoming mutual aid forces with portable radios using local frequencies.
- D. Requests for and coordination of mutual aid support normally will be accomplished through established channels (cities to Operational Areas, to Mutual Aid Regions, to State). Requests should include, as applicable:
  1. Number of personnel needed.
  2. Type and amount of equipment.
  3. Reporting time and location.
  4. Authority to which they are to report.
  5. Access routes.
  6. Estimated duration of operations.

### 4. References. Mutual aid assistance may be provided under one or more of the following:

- A. California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan.
- B. California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.
- C. Local Mutual Aid Agreement.
- D. Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974.

## BASIC CAMPUS EQUIPMENT LIST

1. **Introduction.** The need for equipment is predicated on the following assumptions:
  - A. That the campus will establish an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
  - B. That a primary function will be management of emergencies.
  - C. That the campus may have to "stand alone" for 72 hours, or longer.
  - D. That lifesaving/rescue operations, if appropriate, will be undertaken as quickly as possible.
  - E. That mutual aid will be given by local agencies as available.
  
2. **Equipment.** The equipment available as of January 2015 to carry out the management of emergencies and lifesaving/rescue operations are described in the following listing.

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	Expiration Date	Location
<b>RATIONS</b>			
16 OZ. DRUM STROKE PUMP	5	None	Storage Bldg
2.5 GALLON COLLAPSIBLE WATER CARRIERS	25	None	Storage Bldg
20 GALLON WATER STORAGE SYSTEM	1	None	Storage Bldg
30 GALLON WATER DRUMS	25	None	Storage Bldg
AQUA BLOX WATER RATIONS	51 CASES	Varied	Storage Bldg
BUNG WRENCHES	5	None	Storage Bldg
DATREX FOOD BARS	39		Storage Bldg
DRUM SIPHON PUMP	6	None	Storage Bldg
MEALS READY TO EAT (MRE)	67	Varied	Storage Bldg
TAMPER EVIDENT CAP SEALS	44	None	Storage Bldg
WATER PRESERVER CONCENTRATE (30 GAL.)	0		Storage Bldg
WATER PURIFICATION TABLETS	0		Storage Bldg
Y2K ENERGY BARS	4		Storage Bldg
DATREX Water Pouch	64	Jul-10	Storage Bldg
Instant Cold Pack	20	None	Storage Bldg
Instant Cold Pack	20	None	Storage Bldg
Povidine Iodine Swab sticks	1		Storage Bldg
Waterproof Matches	1	None	Storage Bldg
<b>MEDICAL/FIRST AID</b>			
ANTIMICROBIAL SKIN WIPES	4 BOXES		Storage Bldg
4X4 GAUZE PADS	10 BOXES	None	Storage Bldg
BLS KITS	10		Storage Bldg
BLS KITS	4		Storage Bldg
BODY BAGS	100	None	Storage Bldg
C COLLARS REG	98	None	Storage Bldg
SAM SPLINTS 18"	30	None	Storage Bldg
SAM SPLINTS 2"	30	None	Storage Bldg
SAM SPLINTS 36"	30	None	Storage Bldg

SAM SPLINTS 9"	30	None	Storage Bldg
CLOTH TAPE	5 BOXES	None	Storage Bldg
DUST/MIST RESPIRATOR	55 PKGS	None	Storage Bldg
FIRST AID KITS	2	None	Storage Bldg
FIRST AID MODULES	99	None	Storage Bldg
FOLDING STRETCHERS W/FEET	10	None	Storage Bldg
GAUZE ROLLS	100 PKGS	None	Storage Bldg
LATEX GLOVES	8 BOXES	None	Storage Bldg
EMS Bag Refill Kit	5		Storage Bldg
Blanket - Polyester	25	None	Storage Bldg
Folding Cots	25	None	Storage Bldg
Backboard - Plastic	20	None	Storage Bldg
Personal Eye Wash	50		Storage Bldg
Sodium Chloride Irrigation Solution	50		Storage Bldg
Vionex No Rinse Gel	50		Storage Bldg
Vionex Skin Wipes	20		Storage Bldg
Band Aid Bandages	5	None	Storage Bldg
Non-Aspirin	2		Storage Bldg
Freshette Towelettes	2		Storage Bldg
Triple Antibiotic Ointment	40		Storage Bldg
Triple Antibiotic Ointment	4		Storage Bldg
Masune Assorted Bandages	1	None	Storage Bldg
Masune Butterfly Closures	1	None	Storage Bldg
Masune Butterfly Closures	1	None	Storage Bldg
Masune Penlight	5	None	Storage Bldg
Imodium A-D	5		Storage Bldg
Betadine Topical Solution	28		Storage Bldg
Eye saline Wash	12		Storage Bldg
MOUNTED FIRST AID KIT	1		Storage Bldg
ONE FOLD STRETCHERS	10		Storage Bldg
PROTECTIVE DRESSING OCCUSIVE			Storage Bldg
TRIAGE TAGS	475		Storage Bldg
USAR SURVIVAL/BLS KITS	10		Storage Bldg
<b>SHELTER</b>			
EMERGENCY BLANKETS	47	None	Storage Bldg
EMERGENCY BLANKETS (DISPOSABLE)	100	None	Storage Bldg
H/D PEAKED CANOPY	5	None	Storage Bldg
H/D PEAKED CANOPY 10X20	2	None	Storage Bldg
H/D PEAKED CANOPY 8x8	2	None	Storage Bldg
H/D TARP	21	None	Storage Bldg
POLY TARP	21	None	Storage Bldg
POLY TARP	50	None	Storage Bldg
PORTABLE TOILETS	19	None	Storage Bldg
SPACE SAVER COTS	30	None	Storage Bldg
VINYL TENT W/ HARDWARE	1	None	Storage Bldg
<b>USAR EQUIPMENT</b>			
5 GAL. BUCKETS	6	None	Storage Bldg
ANCHOR STRAPS	0	None	Storage Bldg
ASCENDERS	0	None	Storage Bldg
BARRICADE TAPE "CAUTION DO NOT ENTER"	45 ROLLS	None	Storage Bldg

BARRICADE TAPE "DANGER DO NOT ENTER"	112 ROLLS	None	Storage Bldg
BATTERING RAMS	0	None	Storage Bldg
BULL HORNS	7	None	Storage Bldg
CARABINERS	0	None	Storage Bldg
CRIBBING/SHORING	3-Nov	None	Storage Bldg
EMERGENCY ESCAPE LADDERS	6	None	Storage Bldg
EXTRA RED HOSE	1	None	Storage Bldg
EXTRA SPIDER STRAPS	7	None	Storage Bldg
FIGURE EIGHTS	0	None	Storage Bldg
FLAT HEAD AXES	2	None	Storage Bldg
H/D LEATHER PALM GLOVES	145 PAIRS	None	Storage Bldg
HALAGAN TOOLS	6	None	Storage Bldg
HALIGEN LAMPS/WORKLIGHTS	4	None	Storage Bldg
KERNMANTLE RESCUE ROPE - POSS. PMI	1	None	Storage Bldg
LITTERS	0	None	Storage Bldg
NYLON RESCUE ROPE	0	None	Storage Bldg
NYLON UTILITY ROPE	4	None	Storage Bldg
NYLON UTILITY ROPE (RESCUE)	1	None	Storage Bldg
PICK AXE	2	None	Storage Bldg
PRY BARS	19	None	Storage Bldg
RED SURVIVAL BAGS	12	None	Storage Bldg
SHOVELS	42	None	Storage Bldg
SKEDS	7	None	Storage Bldg
SLEDGE HAMMERS	19	None	Storage Bldg
SPINE BOARDS W/ SPIDER STRAPS	20/20	None	Storage Bldg
STREAMLIGHT FLASHLIGHT	10	None	Storage Bldg
STREAMLIGHT FLASHLIGHT CHARGERS	2	None	Storage Bldg
TIE DOWN STRAPS	13	None	Storage Bldg
WARNER LADDER 16'	1	None	Storage Bldg
PLASTIC BUCKETS	100	None	Storage Bldg
<b>DRT/BC/EC EQUIPMENT</b>			
BUILDING COORDINATOR HATS/VESTS	23/25	None	Storage Bldg
BC/EC SEARCH AND RESCUE KITS	26	None	Storage Bldg
DRT PACKS	50	None	Storage Bldg
EVACUATION COORDINATOR HATS/VESTS	25/26	None	Storage Bldg
MOTOROLA 250 RADIOS	32	None	Storage Bldg
MOTOROLA T5420 RADIOS	30	None	Storage Bldg
North SCBA Kits	4	None	Storage Bldg
North Spare Cylinder	4	None	Storage Bldg
<b>EOC EQUIPMENT</b>			
100' HEAVY CAPACITY CORD	1	None	EOC
3M MP8745 PROJECTOR	1	None	EOC
ALINCO DR235T 220 Mhz FM ANTENNA	1	None	EOC
AMPHENOL 831SP COAX PLUG	4	None	EOC
ASTRON RS35M POWER SUPPLY	1	None	EOC
BATTERY BACKUPS	6		EOC
CABLE EXPERTS CXP1318FC100	2	None	EOC
CANON PC 940- COPIER	1	None	EOC
CANON TONER	2 BOXES	None	EOC
CISCO CATALYST 3500	1	None	EOC
COFFEE POTS	3	None	EOC

COFFEE POTS	2	None	EOC
COMET CF142 DUPLEXER	1	None	EOC
COMET CFX514	1	None	EOC
COMET CX333 BASE BAND ANTENNA	1	None	EOC
COMET GP15 ANTENNA 6-2-440	1	None	EOC
COMET GP8 BASE DUAL BAND ANTENNA	1	None	EOC
COMPAQ PROLIANT SERVER DL380	1	None	EOC
COMPAQ SERVER	1	None	EOC
COMPUTERS	5	None	EOC
ELECTRO BAND RADIO - PORTABLE	1	None	EOC
FC20 TUNER	1	None	EOC
FIRST AID KIT (50 PERSON)	1	None	EOC
GAP TITAN DX HF ANTENNA	1	None	EOC
HP C4175A LASER JET 3100SE FAX	1	None	EOC
KENWOOD TO-2550A RADIO	1	None	EOC
KEYBOARD BOXES W/ MISC. COMP. ITEMS	5	None	EOC
MD100A8X DESK MIKE	1	None	EOC
MOTOROLA DISPATCH CONSOLE	1	None	EOC
MOTOROLA M1225 RADIO	2	None	EOC
NETOPIA ROUTER	1	None	EOC
OUTDOOR WATER FILTER SYSTEM	1	None	EOC
OVERHEAD PROJECTOR W/ CASE	1	None	EOC
PANASONIC FAX	1	None	EOC
PHONES	18	None	EOC
POWERWARE ROUTER	1	None	EOC
PRYME PR-460 RADIOS	2	None	EOC
REFRIDGERATOR	1	None	EOC
REVERSE OSMOSIS WATER COOLERS	2	None	EOC
SERVER BACKUP TAPES	2 BOXES	None	EOC
SHARP PG M20X PROJECTOR SYSTEM	1	None	EOC
SPEAKERS MFJ281	4	None	EOC
FOLDING TABLES - RECTANGULAR	6	None	EOC
FOLDING TABLES - ROUND	6	None	EOC
TELEVISION	1	None	EOC
TRIPLEX ER	1	None	EOC
VCR SHARP VC-A552	1	None	EOC
WATER HEATER	1	None	EOC
YAESU FT7100M FM DUAL BAND TRANSCEVER	1	None	EOC
YAESU FT847 RADIO	1	None	EOC
SMARTBOARD REAR PROJECTION SCREEN	1	None	EOC
<b>MISC EQUIPMENT</b>			
55' RADIO MAST	1	None	Storage Bldg
BLOWER	1	None	Storage Bldg
BUCKETS (6 GAL.)	5	None	Storage Bldg
BUNGEE CORDS	Misc Sizes	None	Storage Bldg
COLEMAN BBQ GRILL	1	None	Storage Bldg
CSULA PD LIGHT TOWER	1	None	Storage Bldg
DEWALT POWER TOOL SET	1	None	Storage Bldg
EXTRA PROPANE TANK	1	None	Storage Bldg
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (WALL MOUNTED)	2	None	Storage Bldg
Gate Valve Key	2	None	Storage Bldg

Gate Valve Key	2	None	Storage Bldg
Gate Valve Key	2	None	Storage Bldg
Gate Valve Key	2	None	Storage Bldg
HARD HATS (WHITE)	53	None	Storage Bldg
HARD HATS/VESTS (BLUE)	6	None	Storage Bldg
HARD HATS/VESTS (GREEN)	6	None	Storage Bldg
HARD HATS/VESTS (ORANGE)	6	None	Storage Bldg
HARD HATS/VESTS (RED)	6	None	Storage Bldg
HARD HATS/VESTS (YELLOW)	14	None	Storage Bldg
HOSE W/REEL	1	None	Storage Bldg
Insulating Gloves	2	None	Storage Bldg
Insulating Gloves	2	None	Storage Bldg
MAIN EOC GENERATOR	1	None	Storage Bldg
MICROWAVE OVEN		None	Storage Bldg
PORTABLE COMMAND POST CASES	4	None	Storage Bldg
PORTABLE GENERATOR	3/1 Pkg	None	Storage Bldg
PORTABLE GENERATOR TRAILER	3/1 Lot C	None	Storage Bldg
POWER WASHER	1	None	Storage Bldg
PVC SHRINK FILM (500ft)	0	None	Storage Bldg
REVERSE OSMOSIS WATER FILTERS (INDOOR)	2	None	Storage Bldg
ROLLING STANLEY TOOL BOX W/TOOLS	1	None	Storage Bldg
SAFETY CABINET	1	None	Storage Bldg
SEALER SYSTEM	1	None	Storage Bldg
SHOP VAC	1	None	Storage Bldg
VESTS - REGULAR	55	None	Storage Bldg
Safety Vests Mesh	300	None	Storage Bldg
Counterweight Lift	1	None	Storage Bldg
Counterweights	12	None	Storage Bldg
Minuteman Vacuum	1	None	Storage Bldg
Minuteman Vacuum Bag	1	None	Storage Bldg
Eagle Safety Can	3	None	Storage Bldg
Funnel Spout	2	None	Storage Bldg
Blitz Gas Can	1	None	Storage Bldg
Simple Green Crystal	1	None	Storage Bldg
Strata Degreaser	1	None	Storage Bldg
KI Folding Chairs	100	None	Storage Bldg
KI Mobile Chair Truck	2	None	Storage Bldg
Safco Table Mover	2	None	Storage Bldg
Aluminum Dockplates	2	None	Storage Bldg
Dayton Battery Charger	1	None	Storage Bldg
3m Tape Dispenser	1	None	Storage Bldg
3m Sealing Tape	6	None	Storage Bldg
Tan Spray Mark over	3	None	Storage Bldg
Dura Ink Marker	3	None	Storage Bldg
Emergency Light Sticks	5	None	Storage Bldg
WATER FILTER (OUTDOOR)	1	None	Storage Bldg
WATER FILTER BYPASS VALVE	1	None	Storage Bldg
WORKBENCH W/STOOL	1	None	Storage Bldg
GARDEN RAKES	4	None	Storage Bldg
ECHO GAS TRIMMER	1	None	Storage Bldg

<b>EH&amp;S EQUIPMENT</b>			
CLASS A,B,C FIRE EXTINGUISHERS	8		Storage Bldg
CLASS D EXTINGUISHER	1		Storage Bldg
HALON EXTINGUISHER	1		Storage Bldg
<b>EOC TRAILER EQUIPMENT</b>			
FIRST AID KIT	1	None	Lot
HITCH LOCK	1	None	Lot
PADDLE LOCKS	3	None	Lot
6'x12' TRAILER	1	None	Lot
ATS Traffic Trailer	1	None	Lot
Inst-alert Message Signal Equipment	1	None	Lot
Speed Sentry 15" LED	1	None	Lot

## HAZARD MITIGATION

### Procedures for Implementing Section 406

#### 1. Introduction

- A. This section summarizes procedures for implementing Section 406 (Minimum Standards for Public and Private Structures) of the Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 and hazard mitigation responsibilities of federal and state government.
- B. Activities enumerated in this enclosure will be conducted in accordance with the enabling legislation, plans, and agreements listed in Part I, Authority Section of this document.
- C. Section 406 of Public Law 93-288 requires, as a condition for receiving federal disaster aid, that repairs and reconstruction be done in accordance with applicable codes, specifications, and standards. It also requires that a state recipient of federal aid evaluate the natural hazards of the area in which the aid is to be used and take action to mitigate them, including safe land use and construction practices.

#### 2. Concepts

- A. To be effective, hazard mitigation actions must be taken in advance of a disaster. Whenever possible, both planning and action should take place in advance.
- B. After disaster strikes, mitigation opportunities exist only for the next disaster and even those opportunities are often needlessly limited by the absence of advance planning. Nevertheless, Section 406 deals with the opportunities presented in the immediate post-emergency period to mitigate potential hardship and loss resulting from future disasters. Thus, involvement with hazard mitigation is triggered in post-disaster situations.
- C. Hazard mitigation includes such activities as:
  - 1. Minimizing the impact of future disasters on communities.



2. Improvement of structures and facilities at risk.
3. Identification of hazard-prone areas and development of standards for prohibited or restricted use.
4. Loss recovery and relief (including insurance).
5. Hazard warning and population protection.

**3. Implementation: Federal/State Agreement**

- A. Following each Presidential declared Emergency or Major Disaster, the Regional Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Governor's Authorized Representative execute a document called the Federal/State Agreement. This Agreement includes appropriate provisions for hazard mitigation. Typically, the state agrees to:
  1. Evaluate or have the applicant evaluate the natural hazards in the disaster area and make appropriate recommendations to mitigate them.
  2. Follow up with applicants to ensure that the appropriate hazard mitigation actions have been taken.
  3. Follow up with applicants to ensure that the appropriate hazard mitigation plan or plans have been developed and submitted to the FEMA Regional Director for concurrence.
  4. Review and update as necessary disaster mitigation portions of emergency plans.
- B. The campus will coordinate its mitigation activities with the Governor's Authorized Representative. A Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team will be appointed to assist the Governor's Authorized Representative with assigned responsibilities.