

## MEMO

**To:** Disaster Council Area Coordinator, Hill/Highlands Area

**cc** Disaster Council Area Coordinators: Panoramic, Downtown, Calles/Patios, Seadrift; Neighborhood Emergency Preparedness Division; Stinson Beach Village Association; Stinson Beach County Water District; Stinson Beach Community Center; Stinson/Bolinas School District; Seadrift Owners Association; Stinson Beach Fire Protection District; Stinson Beach Fire Department; Marin County Sheriff Department; property owners and residents of Stinson Beach

**From:** Richard Reasoner

**Date:** Saturday, September 24, 2016

**Subject:** Emergency/Disaster Preparedness

**Reference:** Marin Independent Journal: Major quake probabilities rise

The article in today's IJ is a reminder of how vulnerable we could be in the event of major Bay Area earthquake or other regional emergency or disaster (see earth quake scenario attached).

At the August meeting of the Stinson Beach Village Association fire chief Kenny Stevens provided copies of the *Stinson Beach Disaster Planning Zone Emergency/Disaster Contingency Plan*, circa the '80s, or thereabouts. The plan is about as exciting and informative to read as U.S. Tax Code! However, that plan, and the 3/10 copy (attached), clearly states that it is the responsibility of **community groups** to prepare their own individual plans and to review those plans annually, in cooperation with the Stinson Beach Fire Protection District:

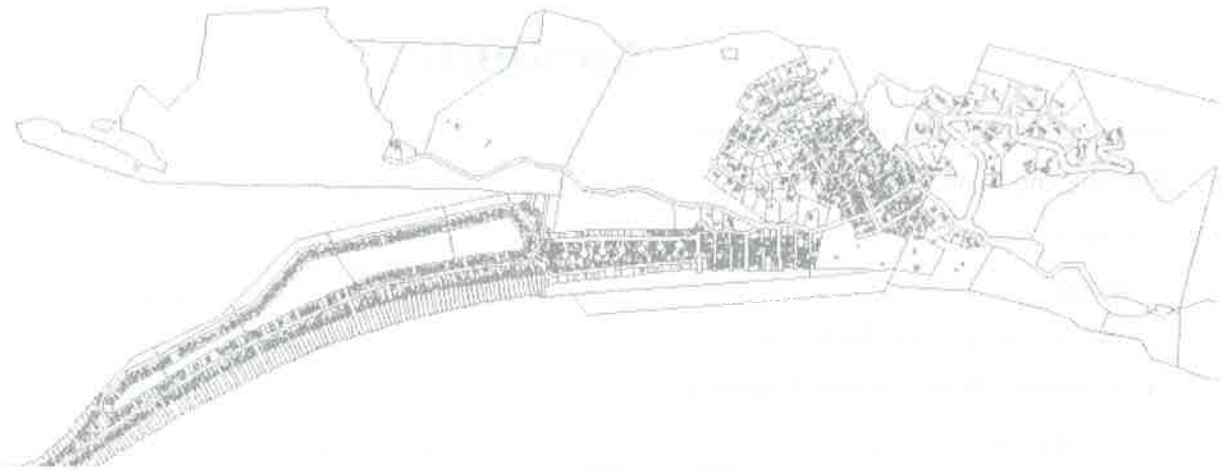
***“The Stinson Beach communities, in cooperation with the Stinson Beach Fire Protection District, hereby establish a coordinated plan of action in preparation for and alleviation of severe emergency or disaster conditions. “***

A review (and a dozen or so readings) of the 3/10 Disaster Contingency Plan raises a few questions not addressed that I hope you and the above will be able to answer... Please see the attached.

More specifically, as the Disaster Coordinator for the Hill/Highlands area, I would like to request that you bring together residents from our area in creating a Neighborhood Emergency Preparedness plan.

Thanks and I look forward to hearing from you.





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# STINSON BEACH DISASTER PLANNING ZONE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

***DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY***

Document	Date
Initial Draft	10/24/2016

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# Introductory Letter to the Community

The **Stinson Beach Disaster Operations Plan** has been developed by the Stinson Beach Disaster Council (SBDC), community groups, and interested individuals to prepare the community for a local or countywide disaster such as a major earthquake or fire.

The SBDC is a volunteer organization, created in 1986, working in cooperation with the County of Marin fire Department, whose purpose is to:

1. Help Stinson Beach residents to prepare for a disaster
2. Develop plans for community response and assistance in the event of a Disaster.
3. Assist the emergency services by coordinating community self-help activities in the event of a disaster.

A major disaster in the county or Bay Area could overwhelm the county and regional emergency services in the initial stages. Such a disaster could be a Major earthquake, area fire, airliner crash, or even the result of a nearby terrorist incident. Rural communities, such as Stinson Beach, are encouraged to develop their own plans for at least five (5) days of self-sufficiency and not to rely on county emergency services. This implies that every resident have sufficient provisions (food and water) and supplies for that needed period. It also means that the community must have its own plans to respond to an emergency, ensuring that everyone is accounted for, that emergency assistance is provided from volunteer resources, and that first aid and shelter are provided where needed, including visitors to the area.

A Volunteer community plan such as this requires cooperation and active participation from all within the community, and the preparation as much as in the execution. Unlike an urban area, properties in Stinson Beach are spread out and may be hard or difficult to access. Neighbors need to be able to contact and account for all residents and provide damage assessment and request for assistance to the Disaster Council Coordinator.

Citizens are encouraged to take CERT (community emergency response training), organize their own neighborhoods, and identify neighborhood liaisons. The SBDC, the Stinson Beach Fire Department, and the West Marin Disaster Council will assist with neighborhood organization and training.

Volunteers will also be used on the Specialist Disaster Divisions for certain specific tasks such as Animal Rescue, Damage Assessment, Medical Response, Shelter Management, and Communications. These SBDC will arrange specialist disaster training and will maintain a register of qualified residents to serve on these divisions.

This plan provides critical disaster planning information for Disaster Council members and should be kept in a secure place and updated as necessary. All personal information and property details must be kept confidential and may not be copied or distributed to unauthorized parties, or used for any purpose other than the preparation and execution of this Disaster Operation Plan.

Disaster Coordinator

DC Phone

DC Cell Phone

# Purpose and Scope of this Plan

## Purpose

This Emergency Operations Plan has been developed the Stinson Beach Disaster Council (SBDC), community groups, and interested individuals to prepare the community for a local, countywide or regional disaster. It describes when and how the Stinson Beach Disaster Council (SBDC) coordinates with emergency services in preparation for and response to a disaster. It also identifies the roles and responsibilities of SBDC volunteers assisting Emergency Responders, provides pertinent background information, and describes communication and coordination strategies.

## Scope

Not all emergencies require the activation of the SBDC or other volunteers.

**Normal Emergencies** can be handled entirely by Marin County fire, paramedic, law enforcement, public works and other public agency personnel. Generally, little if any outside assistance or citizen participation is required.

The SBDC Emergency Operations Plan would not be activated.

**Greater Than Normal Emergencies** require outside assistance in the form of equipment or personnel from adjacent stations or additional public agencies within the Marin Operational Area (MOA) or the California Coastal Region, but still require little if any local citizen participation.

The SBDC Emergency Operations Plan may be activated.

**Catastrophic Events (Disasters)**, such as major earthquakes, fires, floods and windstorms that affect the entire County or region, overburden all emergency services. No resources are initially available from outside the Stinson Beach Planning Zone. Road or bridge failures, slides, high water, downed trees and other barriers, including disruption of telephone and electronic communications, may isolate the area.

At this highest level of response, close coordination of services and organized citizen participation will be essential. This Emergency Operations Plan is intended for activation under such circumstances.

# Terms, Acronyms, and Definitions

- 1
- 2 **Center for Volunteer and Nonprofit Leadership of Marin (CVNL):** CVNL is a nonprofit agency  
3 dedicated to enriching and strengthening volunteerism and nonprofit organizations in Marin County  
4 through education and support.
- 5 **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT):** CERT is a team made up of community  
6 volunteers who are certified Disaster Service Workers. CERT can be activated in a disaster response  
7 and utilized by the Fire Department for Search and Rescue or other activities.
- 8 **Convergent Volunteers:** Convergent Volunteers are individuals who have not previously registered to  
9 help in a disaster, but who spontaneously present themselves to assist during an event.
- 10 **Coordination Center:** The term Coordination Center differentiates the local community “E.O.C.”  
11 from that of the County and other large agencies. This difference in terminology helps avoid  
12 confusing similar operations by identifying the particular area being served. A Coordination Center  
13 may also serve a geographical area somewhat larger than its immediate area if it possesses resources  
14 or the ability to secure and distribute resources to neighboring entities.
- 15 **Disaster Coordinator:** [Not here but included in the body of the document]
- 16 **Division (or Area) Coordinators:** [Needs clarification. “Divisions” are division of labor to perform  
17 specific task, whereas “Area,” as in “Area Coordinator” (AC) is geographic. The SBFD website  
18 indicated five geographic “Divisions.” Therefore, for this draft, “Divisions” and “Areas” are used  
19 synonymously.]
- 20 **Disaster Council:** [Clarification required. The current Contingency Plan seems to imply that the  
21 Disaster Council consists for the Disaster Coordinator and the five Division/Area Coordinators who  
22 may be called on to assume the position of Incident Command. The current use of “Disaster Council”  
23 appears to also include the Neighborhood Liaisons.
- 24 **Disaster Council Planning and Response Divisions:** The SBDC organizes its volunteers into five (5)  
25 Divisions to plan for and respond to a disaster.
- 26 **Disaster Service Worker (DSW):** A DSW is a volunteer trained and sworn in to support emergency  
27 services. DSWs qualify for worker's compensation if injured while performing an assigned function.
- 28 **Emergency Communication Center (ECC):** The E.C.C. is the heart of the Marin County Fire  
29 Department, Woodacre Headquarters operations. All Fire Department communications are routed  
30 through this office for both normal and emergency business. The E.C.C. has at its command a large  
31 inventory of resources, which it can make available as the needs dictate. It is a main link with the  
32 Local Coordination Centers in West Marin.
- 33 **Emergency Operations Center (EOC):** The EOC is opened at the Marin Civic Center or another  
34 suitable facility following the declaration of an emergency in Marin County. From this location,  
35 emergency operations are directed for the entire Marin Operational Area (MOA).
- 36 **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):** FEMA is the part of Homeland Security whose  
37 mission is to support citizens and first responders to ensure that the nation works together to build,  
38 sustain, and improve its capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and  
39 mitigate all hazards.
- 40 **Incident Commander (IC):** The Fire Officer on duty at the onset of an emergency/disaster becomes  
41 the Incident Commander for that incident, and is responsible for implementation of this Emergency  
42 Operations Plan and initiating the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

1 **Incident Command Center (I.C.C.):** The I.C.C. is the combination of facilities, equipment,  
2 personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with  
3 responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives  
4 pertaining to an incident.

5 **Incident Action Plan (IAP):** An IAP is created following an emergency to delineate the specific  
6 actions for the subsequent operational period (OP). It contains the general objectives reflecting the  
7 overall incident strategy.

8 **Incident Command System (ICS):** ICS is the system through which personnel and resources are  
9 organized. ICS employs a "first-on-scene" structure, where the first qualified person to arrive on a  
10 scene is in charge until the incident has been declared resolved, a superior-ranking responder arrives  
11 on scene and seizes command, or the Incident Commander appoints another individual as IC.

12 **Marin County Fire Department (MCFD):** MCFD is the County agency responsible for responding  
13 to emergencies at all levels in the unincorporated areas of Marin, including Stinson Beach.

14 **Marin Operational Area (MOA):** The MOA includes the entire County of Marin, which is organized  
15 by the Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services for emergency preparedness and response. In a declared  
16 emergency, operations for this Area are directed from the County EOC.

17 **Marin Office of Emergency Services (MOES):** MOES is the Office within the Marin County  
18 Sheriff's Department that organizes the entire County for emergency preparedness and response.

19 **Marin County Emergency Operations Center (MCEOC):** See EOC, above.

20 **National Incident Management System (NIMS):** NIMS is a system used in the United States to  
21 coordinate emergency preparedness and incident management among various federal, state, and local  
22 agencies.

23 **Office of Emergency Services (OES):** See MOES, above.

24 **Public Information Officer (PIO):** The PIO is an individual appointed by the IC to be the  
25 spokesperson to the general public and to the media for an incident.

26 **Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES):** RACES is a network run by licensed volunteer  
27 amateur radio operators who are able to provide emergency communications when normal means of  
28 communications are out of service, insufficient, or otherwise unavailable for important local, County  
29 wide or regional needs

30 **Rally Point:** The Rally Point is the location at which members of the community, who are not part of  
31 the organized relief effort, should report to volunteer to help in the emergency response.

32 **Stinson Beach Disaster Council (SBDC):** The SBDC is a coordinating body that brings together  
33 people from relevant agencies and community groups, as noted in this plan, as well as interested  
34 citizens, in furtherance of local preparedness efforts. Because the Disaster Council has neither  
35 government nor formal nonprofit status, all Official actions are taken through its component agencies.

36 **Search and Rescue (SAR):** SAR refers to teams that are organized to search an area in order to locate  
37 and rescue victims.

38 **State Emergency Management System (SEMS):** SEMS is the State of California's system of  
39 emergency management. It functions in coordination with NIMS.

40 **Shelter:** A Shelter is a location where members of the community should report for information, food,  
41 housing and other assistance.

- 1 **Staging Area:** A Staging Area is the location at which members of the community who are part of the  
2 organized relief effort report to sign in and receive their assignment.
- 3 **Telephone Emergency Notification System (TENS):** TENS, or reverse 911, is a high-speed  
4 communication system that delivers emergency information or warning to designated geographic  
5 areas. TENS is a combination of telephone, computer, and Geographic Information System (GIS)  
6 technologies  
7

# 1 Assumptions, Planning, and Authorities

## 2 Assumptions

- 3 1. The Marin County Fire Department (MCFD) is the primary public safety entity for Marin  
4 County, providing fire, medical, and rescue services.
- 5 2. A major disaster anywhere in Marin County or region could overwhelm the county emergency  
6 services.
- 7 3. Initial emergency assistance, including first aid and shelter, will necessarily be provided from  
8 volunteer resources.
- 9 4. The SBDC is an organization made of up local citizens who have partnered with the Fire  
10 Department and other agencies and community group to provide additional disaster response to  
11 major incidents in Stinson Beach. It exists under, and reports to, the Stinson Beach Fire  
12 Department and coordinates with other agencies, public and private, that are involved in  
13 response and recovery operation.
- 14 5. Every household in the Stinson Beach should have/will have sufficient provisions and supplies  
15 for at least five (5) days. In addition, each community planning area will have plans to respond  
16 to an emergency and ensure that everyone is accounted for.
- 17 6. This Emergency Operation Plan will be reviewed, in October of each year, by all participating  
18 community groups and revised as necessary by the Disaster Coordinator.

## 19 Planning

20 **Basis for Organization and Planning:** Organization, planning and coordination shall be based upon  
21 use of existing agencies, community groups, interested citizens within the Disaster Planning Area.  
22 These include:

- 23 • Marin County Fire Department
  - 24 • Marin County Sheriff's Department
  - 25 • State and Federal agencies
  - 26 • Stinson Beach Fire Protection District
  - 27 • Stinson Beach Fire Department
  - 28 • Stinson Beach Disaster Council
  - 29 • Stinson Beach County Water District
  - 30 • Stinson Beach Flood Advisory Board
  - 31 • Stinson Beach Village Association
  - 32 • Stinson Beach Community Center
  - 33 • Seadrift Homeowners Association
  - 34 • Coastal Health Alliance
- 35

1 **Authorities**

2 **This Plan**

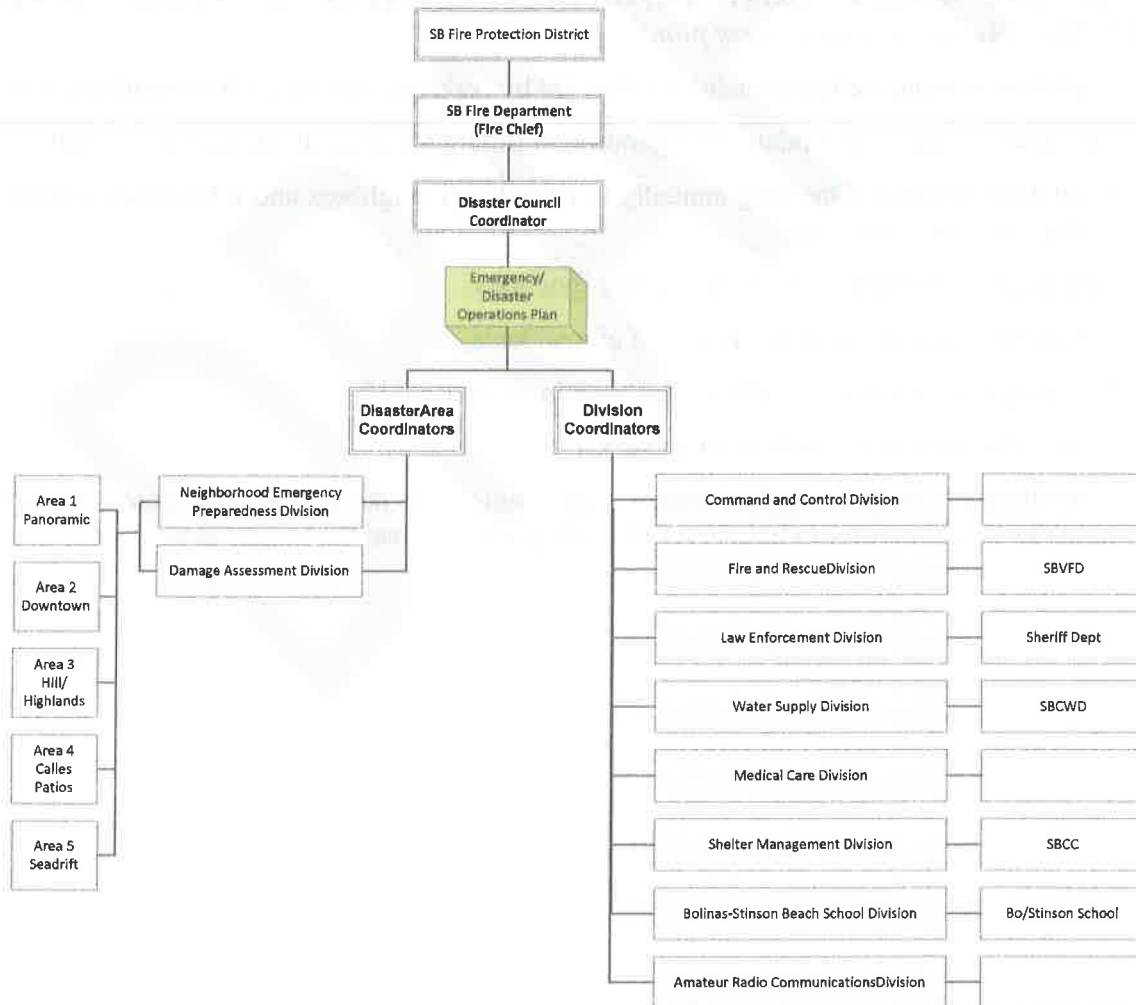
3 This Emergency Operations Plan is based on the functions and principles of the California  
4 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System  
5 (NIMS), and the California Incident Command System (ICS).

6 **Plan Development and Maintenance**

7 The Stinson Beach Disaster Coordinator and Division Coordinators of the SBDC shall be responsible  
8 for developing and maintaining this plan for each of their five respective areas:

- 9 Division Area 1 – Panoramic
- 10 Division Area 2 – Downtown
- 11 Division Area 3 – Hill and Highlands
- 12 Division Area 4 – Calles and Patios
- 13 Division Area 5 – Seadrift

14 **Plan Development and Maintenance**



15  
16

1 **Position Descriptions – Non-Emergency**

2 Preparedness positions depend on volunteers. Volunteers come and go routinely and always need  
3 training. Having clear position descriptions would aid in volunteer training and a better  
4 understanding of position responsibilities. The Disaster Coordinator and Division Coordinators, for  
5 example, might be expected to be C.E.R.T. trained.

6 **Position Responsibilities – Non-Emergency**

7 **Disaster Coordinators**

- 8 • Provide continuing leadership, planning and organizational support for all Divisions of the  
9 plan.
- 10 • Meet with Division Coordinators as needed, but at least annually.
- 11 • Coordinate periodic drills.
- 12 • Review all plans annually, and direct revisions as necessary or appropriate.

13 **Division Coordinators**

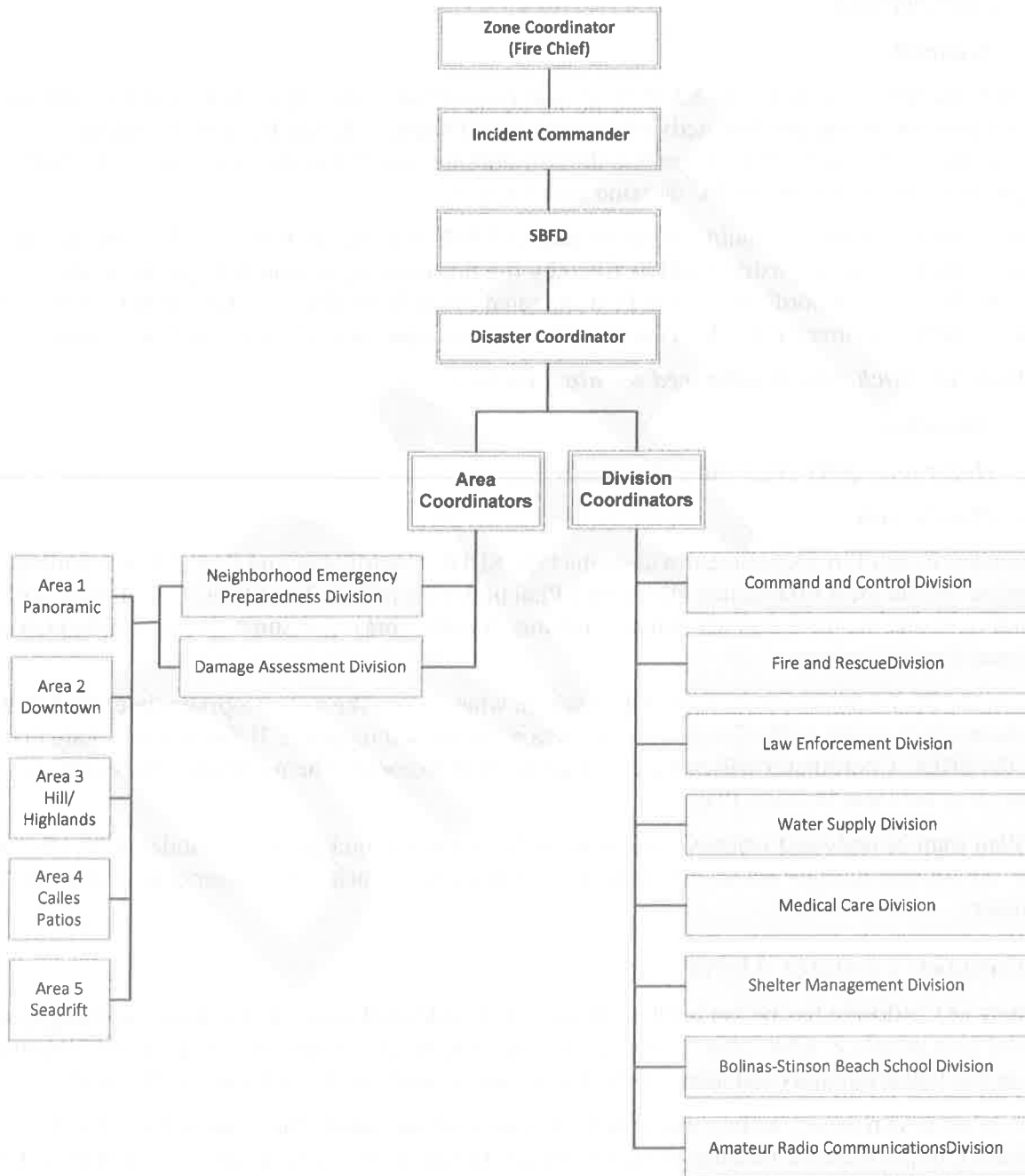
14 **THIS IS THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF LOCAL DISASTER**  
15 **PLANNING!** *(As stated in the current plan)*

- 16 • Establish an organized preparedness effort led by residents serving as Neighborhood Liaisons.
- 17 • Maintain, review and update a Neighborhood Emergency Preparedness plan annually.
- 18 • Hold a neighborhood meeting annually to refresh old neighbors and inform new neighbors as  
19 to the contents of the plan.
- 20 • Designate individuals to perform specific functions.
- 21 • Encourage interest and participation of all residents.
- 22 • Encourage preparation and safety measures in all households.
- 23 • Assure that all house numbers are posted.
- 24 • Communicate with other Divisions concerning special needs and resources in each  
25 neighborhood, in order to help in refining the plans of those Divisions.
- 26

1 **Organizational Structure of Emergency Response:**

2 The organizational structure of the emergency response will follow guidelines of the National Incident  
3 Management System (NIMS) used Nationwide for both governmental and nongovernmental agencies  
4 to respond to natural disasters and/or terrorist attacks at the local, state, and federal levels of  
5 government.

6 **Organizational Structure of Emergency Response**



# Concepts of Operations

## Notification

*Incidents for which there may be no advanced warning, such as:*

- *Earthquakes*
- *Fire/wildland*
- *Tsunami*

All SBDC members, including R.A.C.E.S., should respond immediately to their local Fire Station for incident assessment and possible activation of the local Disaster Plan under the ICS (Incident Action System). If no fire personnel are present at the fire station when SBDC members arrive, the SBDC Coordinator will take charge of DC division coordinators.

Disaster Council members should always be alert to NIMS and the needs the Fire Department. In keeping with ICS, the IC position will be filled by fire department personnel. Depending on the situation, the SBDC Coordinator could be designated as the IC by the Fire Department. At no time will the SBDC members make that determination unless requested to by the Fire Department.

*Incidents for which there is advanced warning, such as:*

1. *Terrorism*
2. *Hazardous spills High tides/ Tsunamis*
3. *Plane Crash*

The Stinson Beach Fire Department will contact the SBDC Coordinator and R.A.C.E.S. regarding activation of the local Emergency Operations Plan under the NIMS. The SBDC Coordinator will, depending on the incident, contact SBDC Division Coordinators regarding activation of the plan and their need for participation.

If Disaster Council members are not notified within what seems like an appropriate time, the SBDC Coordinator will report to the fire station to assess situation and response. If fire personnel are in the field, the SBDC Coordinator will make a concerted effort to contact them for assessment and possible activation of the local Disaster Plan.

This Plan shall be activated whenever the ranking fire officer or Incident Commander deems that a major emergency/disaster exists, or conditions or forecasts are such that a major emergency/disaster is imminent.

## Earthquake/Tsunami Alerts

The state of California has begun implementing a statewide earthquake and tsunami warning system that will give people at least a few seconds warning. The siren downtown is great for the downtown, most of the Hill/Highlands and some of the Calles areas, but diminishes greatly to the north.

Given Stinson's proximity to two major fault, its potential for liquefaction, and our transient population, might there be funding available for additional sirens, tied into the state system, at Fire House #2, the county parking area at the end of Arroyo, and at the end of Seadrift?

1 **Activation**

2 **Incident Commander:** The Fire Officer on duty at the Stinson Beach Fire Station at the onset of the  
3 emergency/disaster shall become the Incident Commander, and shall be responsible for implementation  
4 of this plan. At the time of the disaster, the IC will determine activation of the local Disaster Plan as  
5 appropriate to the disaster and call on the SBDC Coordinator to activate and coordinate Disaster  
6 Council members necessary for the response.

7 **SBDC Coordinator:** Upon activation of this plan, the Disaster Council Coordinator shall function as  
8 assistant to the IC in coordination of disaster operations.

9 **Command and Coordination:** Upon activation of this plan, an Incident Coordination Center shall be  
10 opened at the Stinson Beach Fire Station #1, or, if fire station #1 is not habitable, Fire Station #2, or at  
11 another suitable facility. From this location, emergency operations shall be locally coordinated and  
12 integrated into the countywide operations directed from Emergency Operations Center at the Marin  
13 Civic Center.

14 **CERT Liaisons:** When the Emergency Operations Plan is activated, CERT Liaisons will check on the  
15 safety and welfare of all residents within their neighborhoods and report any emergencies back to the  
16 Coordination Center. If necessary, they will physically visit each property to confirm whereabouts and  
17 safety of residents and establish a neighborhood Rally Point so that residents can report in personally  
18 and receive information if communications are interrupted.

19 **Staging Area:** If necessary, each of the five (5) DC planning areas will establish a Staging Area  
20 where members of the community who have already checked in with their own neighborhood can  
21 gather to organize search and rescue activities as needed.

22 The primary Staging Areas shall be [yet to be determined]. If the area is not accessible, another  
23 suitable location will be designated.

24 **Shelters:** Shelters will be established in each West Marin village as needed. Members of the  
25 community who are not part of the organized relief effort should report to their shelter for information,  
26 food, housing and other assistance. The Primary Red Cross Shelters for Stinson Beach residents, and  
27 others who may be temporarily stranded here, is the **Community Center**.

28 If it is not habitable, another suitable location shall be designated. Satellite Staging Points may be  
29 opened if necessary or appropriate.

30 **An information center** shall be established at each of the designated shelters and Satellite Staging  
31 Points to provide instructions, advice, and directions to assistance, and reports on current status of all  
32 relief efforts. At least daily briefings shall be given so that all members of the community and others  
33 will know the extent of the emergency and progress toward mitigating it.

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35

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# Roles and Responsibilities

The Stinson Beach Fire Department shall be responsible for coordination and implementation of emergency/disaster operations, in cooperation with the SBDC and community members participating in the formation and carrying out of this plan. The SBDC is responsible for developing and maintaining this plan.

## **ICS Organization**

The organizational structure used nationwide to respond to disasters follows the Incident Command System (ICS). Most incidents do not require utilization of the entire structure. Often, a single qualified person shall fill many roles. When fully employed, ICS structure creates five sections, each headed by a Chief.

1. **Management Section:** The Management Section is responsible for the overall coordination and administration of emergency response operations for the incident. Management includes positions that provide support functions for the Coordination Center, such as the Coordination Center Manager and the Public Information Officer (PIO).
2. **Operations Section:** The Operations Section is dedicated to all field operations being carried out within the jurisdiction. Fire (MCFD, Law (Marin Sheriff's Department), Medical (Marin Health and Human Services), Shelter (The American Red Cross), and Animal (Marin Humane Society) operations come under this Section.
3. **Planning/Intelligence Section.** The Planning/Intelligence Section collects, evaluates, processes, and disseminates information for use in the emergency.
4. **Logistics Section:** The Logistics Section is the resource support arm for emergency response operations. Its Personnel Branch provides trained and volunteer personnel resources as requested in support of the Coordination Center and field operations. Its Supply Branch is responsible for ordering, receiving inventory, storage and distribution of supplies for the incident, and for servicing non-expendable supplies, materials and equipment (except mutual aid resources). Communications, led by R.A.C.E.S. and Transportation are part of the Logistics Section.
5. **The Finance/Administration Section:** The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for managing all financial and administrative aspects of the emergency response, including time keeping.

## **Divisions**

Divisions become part of the ICS system during a disaster response. SBDC volunteers and supplies are conceptualized as resources that are made available to emergency personnel. The SBDC Personnel Manager and Logistics Controller work under the Logistics Chief to provide volunteers and supplies requested to help with operations or with the functioning of the Coordination Center.

1 The SBDC recognizes five division that may need to be implemented during an emergency/disaster:

- 2 • Disaster Command and Coordination
- 3 • Damage Assessment and Support
- 4 • Medical Care
- 5 • Shelter Operations
- 6 • Communications Division
- 7 • Volunteer/Personnel Division
- 8 • Logistics Controller
- 9 • Animal Rescue

10 Each Disaster Planning Division will have a **Team Leader and a designated back up**, who shall  
11 activate and coordinate the Division as required. He or she will maintain liaison with the command  
12 center at all times throughout the emergency/disaster. Furthermore, each Division shall maintain its  
13 own Contingency Plan, which shall be a part of this Emergency Operations Plan.

14 **Command and Coordination Division**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Non-emergency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide continuing leadership, planning and organizational support for all Divisions.</li><li>• -Meet the Division Coordinators as needed, but at least annually.</li><li>• -Coordinate periodic drills.</li><li>• -Review all plans annually and direct revisions as necessary or appropriate</li></ul>   |
| Emergency     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide leadership, direction and coordination throughout the emergency period.</li><li>• -Channel all requests for assistance to the County, State and Federal agencies and other outside sources, and coordinate such assistance when it is received.</li><li>• -Conduct initial and daily briefing of all Division Coordinators, and neighborhood liaisons as appropriate, including assessment of the emergency, priorities, and proposed action programs.</li><li>• -Provide up-to-date information to the information center at the shelters relating to actions, activities, and forecasts.</li></ul> |

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1 **Damage Assessment and Support Division**

Non-emergency

- Maintain, review and update Damage Assessment Plan annually.
- Maintain a minimum number of support team members, and lists of available equipment.
- Conduct annual member training and drills.
- Recruit and train new members
- Encourage all team members to take CERT training

Emergency

- Gather teams at the Staging areas, conduct surveys of the affected areas, including structures, bridges, roads and utilities, identifying hazardous conditions.
- Provide assessment of extent of damage, and estimate resources necessary for immediate and short-term remedies.
- Assist in establishing priorities for response by limited services.
- As available, augment personnel, supervision and support from other Divisions.
- Where possible, assist in transporting people, supplies, and messages.

2

3 **Medical Care Division**

Non-emergency

- Maintain, review, and update Medical Care Plan annually.
- Maintain lists of medical and dental professionals and related workers available to
- Assist emergency.
- Hold annual meeting for all Division members.
- Recruit and brief new members.
- Annually review the needs for medical equipment and supplies; inspect current inventory for serviceability and operational condition, and replace as needed.
- Maintain agreements with the SGV Golf Course

Emergency

- Direct, coordinate and provide medical assistance using predetermined facilities.
- Compile an inventory of persons with illness, injury, or need for special medication.
- Assess Health and sanitation needs throughout emergency period

4

5

1 **Shelter Operations Division**

- Non-emergency
- Maintain, review, and update shelter plan annually.
  - Survey, review and reassess all shelter sites and revise lists accordingly.
  - Hold an annual meeting and drill at each shelter for Division members.
  - Recruit and train new members with Red Cross assistance.
  - Annually inventory all shelter equipment and supplies, in Coordination with the Logistics Controller, and report needs to the Disaster Council.
- Emergency
- Open and operate one or more shelters.
  - Provide all shelter services, including housing, food and clothing, as well as information and referral assistance.
  - Integrate available personnel from Health and Human Services and the Red Cross. Activate phone tree for staffing.

2

3 **Communications Division (R.A.C.E.S.)**

- Non-emergency
- Maintain, review, and update Amateur Radio communications plan annually.
  - Recommend and/or obtain necessary equipment to carry out disaster assignments.
  - Hold periodic meetings and drills.
  - Recruit and brief additional licensed operators.
- Emergency
- Establish emergency radio network linking the Woodacre (Fire Station), San Geronimo Valley Coordination Center with Marin County Emergency Operations Center (Civic Center), and other stations as necessary.
  - Provide base station and mobile communications.
  - Observe established priorities for radio traffic according to degree of importance.
  - Relay routine health, welfare and operations messages as other traffic allows.

4  
5

1 **Volunteer/Personnel Division**

- Non-emergency
- Maintain, review, and update volunteer rosters (including CERT members) annually.
  - Organize and support Neighborhood Emergency Preparedness planning.
  - Assist in providing training Programs, including training with other Divisions as well as first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a general basis.
  - Provide clerical and research assistance to other Divisions.
  - Maintain continuous liaison with Disaster Command and Coordination Division.
  - Take minutes at Disaster Council meetings.
  - Maintain contact with the Center for Volunteer and Non-profit Leadership (CVNL)
- Emergency
- Help coordinate shelter and information centers.
  - Provide and coordinate volunteers from the Staging Area to supplement those already assigned to Divisions.
  - -Participate in San Geronimo Valley Coordination Center operations.

2

3 **Logistics Controller**

- Non-emergency
- Establish/maintain emergency supply container and basic inventory.
  - Review supply container annually and report needs to the Disaster Council.
  - Work with Shelter Management Division to annually inventory all shelter equipment and supplies.
  - Report needs to the Disaster Council.
  - Maintain agreements with local stores and restaurants.
- Emergency
- At the request of the Incident Commander or Disaster Coordinator, provide access to the emergency supply container.
  - Distribute supplies to shelters and Emergency Response Teams as needed.
  - Keep log of all supplies and equipment provided in a disaster.
  - Requisition resources from stores and restaurants as needed.

4  
5

1 **Animal Rescue Division**

Non-emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serve as primary contact with Marin Humane Society.</li> <li>• Review Animal Rescue Plan annually.</li> <li>• Maintain list of veterinary professionals and volunteers available to assist during emergencies.</li> <li>• Identify possible animal shelters and establish agreements with the property owners.</li> <li>• Hold annual meetings for all team members, recruit, and brief new members.</li> </ul>
Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the request of the Incident Commander or Disaster Coordinator, activate Animal Rescue Team services and respond to needs identified by neighborhood teams.</li> <li>• Open animal shelters as needed. Establish a communications board at all opened shelters for posting of lost and found animals.</li> </ul>

2 **Planning Responsibilities from the Original Plan**

Non-emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide continuing leadership, planning and organizational support for all Divisions of the plan.</li> <li>• Meet with Division Coordinators as needed, but at least annually.</li> <li>• Coordinate periodic drills.</li> <li>• Review all plans annually, and direct revisions as necessary or appropriate.</li> </ul>
---------------	---

3

# Plan Scenarios

We all know that bad things can happen. That is why we buy car, house, and life and health insurance. The incidents below may well never happen in our lifetimes, but then again, in the case of a catastrophic earthquake, it could happen while you are reading this. We certainly cannot keep the earth from moving or the heaven from falling, but we can be as best prepared as we can for:

***Earthquake***

***Fire/Wildland***

***Tsunami/Winter Flooding***

An **Emergency Operations Plan** is a contingency planning tool used for risk management when an exceptional risk that, though unlikely, would have catastrophic consequences. Contingency plans are often developed to explore and prepare for any eventuality.

Stinson Beach is within “striking distance” of several major earthquake faults, with two major faults, the San Andreas and San Gregorio, just a few hundred yards off our beach.

The scenario below is a hypothetical seismic event that would severely tax the ability of every available emergency responder, Disaster Council member and convergent volunteer. A contingency plan developed with this event in mind could go a long way in preparing our community for the actual seismic event to come.

## **Incident Preplanning To Date**

This Emergency Operations Plan must first recognize the efforts by past Fire Protection District boards, fire chiefs, in particular Kenny Stevens, the current chief, volunteer firefighters, EMTs, and a multitude of volunteers and preparing for, and responding to, local emergencies. As taxpayers, we can rest assured that our tax dollars have been well spent.

Below is a summary of each groups preplanning efforts to demonstrate Stinson’s coordinated community efforts in preparing for ***The Incident***.

### **Fire Department and Ambulance Corps**

[Summary by the Fire Dept. / ambulance Corps]

### **SB Disaster Council**

In 2015, Disaster Council member moved from having property information on multiple Excel spreadsheets, maintained and updated by the Disaster Coordinator, to a Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping program and a geodatabase. All the data in those spreadsheets was add to the database and a “Property Inventory Day” was undertaken to update all property data available at the time. Aare Coordinators are now able to keep their own area information and maps updated as circumstance change within their area to keep the Disaster Coordinator and this plan updated in real time.

1 [Summary by Disaster Coordinator]

2

3 **Bolinas / Stinson School District**

4 [Summary by Bolinas/Stinson School District]

5

6 **SB County Water District**

7 [Summary by SBCWD]

8

9 **SB Flood Control District**

10 [Summary by Flood Control District]

11

12 **SB Community Center (Shelter Management Group)**

13 [Summary by Flood Control District]

14

15 **Other Groups**

16 [Summary by Other Groups]

17

18 Each of these groups has a special area of concern and focus. Each has either a very detailed plan or,  
19 at a minimum, an “everyone knows” plan. The former are necessary for strategic planning, cost  
20 projections, determining personnel needs, and more. The latter may all that is needed for tasks always  
21 performed by the same persons.

22 **The remainder of this document** focuses on a strategic Emergency Operations Plan for Disaster  
23 Council members: Disaster Coordinator (DC), Area Coordinators (AC), Neighborhood Liaisons  
24 (NLs), and the assumption that numerous Contingent Volunteer (CV) will be involved. This latter  
25 group is assumed to have little or no training or background, but will be seeking out emergency  
26 workers with a “How can I help?”

27 This document is a **first draft** and is definitely a **work-in-progress** as it is usually easier to edit than  
28 to compose. This document is no exception.

29 It is provided primarily to address each step involved during a disaster/emergency. It makes many  
30 assumptions and presumes actions required based on those assumptions, any of which can be  
31 challenged, modified, or deleted. This is therefore a **dynamic document**, not a static one.

32 As used here “DC” means the entire emergency response group.

33 With that, let us begin with *The Incident...*

34

## *The Incident – Regional – A 6.8 Earthquake*

It is a sunny and warm Tuesday. Some local residents are over the hill shopping or doing other errands. Others are at work throughout the Bay Area or otherwise out of town. Between Muir Beach and the Bolinas Hwy One wye, there are 691 people either driving up the coast, on the beach, or in downtown. There are an additional 551 people staying in vacation rentals for the week.

Then at 2:53 p.m., the Hayward and Rogers faults rupture producing a 6.8 earthquake and major aftershocks will follow.

Throughout the Bay Area, there are immediately major highway crashes, liquefaction in Foster City, and fires in Mill Valley.

Stinson has one of the best-prepared local volunteer fire departments on the coast. It is as prepared as any department can be. Nevertheless, it, and every other emergency service throughout the Bay Area, will be quickly overwhelmed. It is therefore the responsibility of every Stinson resident to first address his or her own safety, security, and personal needs and then to be available to assist our emergency service providers, neighbors, and travelers.

Some possibilities to consider:

**Some of the fire department's volunteer personnel will not be in town. Additional help from the county, Bolinas, or Muir Beach departments is out of the question. They all have their own emergencies to deal with.**

The fire department's first responsibility is saving lives and attending to injuries.

- Where will emergency treatment centers be setup?
- Who will be responsible for getting them set up?

**Structural fires and/or grass and wildland fires are possible. In the short-term, county fire and Cal Fire will not be available.**

- How many "hose-dragging" volunteers will be available, how will they be mustered, supervised?

**In this scenario, happening on a weekday, the full staff of water district personnel will probably be available to deal with broken water mains and to carry out water district's emergency plan.**

- When water mains are shut down, what water supplies are available for firefighting?
- Do residents have at least – the very least – three days of emergency water? If not, how will that water be supplied on a short and longer-term basis?

**There may not be a sheriff's deputy or other law enforcement in town.**

- This may not be an issue in the first 24 hours, but after that?

**There are approximately 30 CERT trained volunteers on the Disaster Council (and a need for many more).**

- How many of these may not be in town or available?
- What are their rallying and information distribution points?
- Who do they report to at the main firehouse, assuming all emergency personnel are fully occupied? Who will be second in command if that person is not available?

1 **One, two, or all three of our access routes may be impassable, perhaps for a few days to several**  
2 **weeks or months.**

- 3 • How will road closures be determined and communicated to local emergency personnel?

4 **Liquefaction in the downtown area, the Calles, Patios, and Arroyo is a strong possibility,**  
5 **making the streets impassable and the possible collapse of one or more buildings.**

- 6 • What happens when the equipment in Fire House #2 cannot be moved?

- 7 • Who will address possible trapped or injured people the collapsed buildings?

8 **Of the more than 350 propane tanks in town, 95% are unsecured, 98% have no earthquake**  
9 **shutoff. Many are in FEMA flood zones. Ruptured gas lines at the tanks and in houses can be**  
10 **expected.**

- 11 • How will gas line leaks be reported?

- 12 • Who will shut off the gas?

- 13 • What preventative steps can be taken now to lessen the number of unsecured tanks?

14 **The 551 vacationer renters will be able to “shelter-in-place.” The 641 travelers probably will**  
15 **have no place to go.**

- 16 • How will they be sheltered, fed, and cared for.

- 17 • What will be their local source for current information and where will they go to get it?

18 **Emergency 911 services are overwhelmed and/or there is no cell phone service. Our local**  
19 **exchange (868) may still be operable.**

- 20 • Assuming that emergency service personnel will be fully occupied, who will answer the phone  
21 at the firehouse?

- 22 • If 868 landlines are not operable, how will emergencies be reported?

- 23 • For residents over-the-hill on errands or at work, with no cell phone availability, who will look  
24 after their children, pets, and family members until they are able to get home (probably by  
25 walking)?

26

27 We can never be fully prepared for all disaster scenarios. However, each of us has a personal  
28 responsibility to prepare for the (earthquake) disaster that will surely come, to **Get Ready!**

29 The Stinson Beach Fire Protection District has the ultimate responsibility for the development and  
30 implementation of a **Stinson Beach Community Disaster Action Plan**. Given our small resident  
31 population and huge visitor load, **it is vital that SBVA, all community organizations, and indeed**  
32 **each of us, do our part in the development and implementation of our local community disaster**  
33 **plan.**

34

1 **Where Might You Be?**

2 Your location and ability to act may determine your survivability or possible injury.

3 **At home:** Duck, cover, and hold, is the word!

4 **Walking on the beach:** Get off of it as quickly as you can. It may be prone to liquefaction or  
5 tsunami.

6 **In the East or South Bay:** If not driving, be prepared to shelter in place for a day or more,  
7 walk to a friend's house, or a very long walk to Stinson. Highways and side streets, if not  
8 clogged from traffic, downed power lines, accidents, etc. will be impassable. The bridges may  
9 be closed until they can be inspected. Be ready to rely on the contents of the emergency  
10 backpack in your car.

11 **Almost anywhere in Marin:** Find as save a place as possible to leave your care, take your  
12 emergency backpack and anything you want to carry, and start your four to eight hour walk  
13 home (or to a friend's house that you've prearranged).

14 **Driving:** Hang on and lookout! Depending on your speed, places to maneuver, slow down,  
15 move to the right, stop, but don't get out yet. There may be other careening vehicle still out of  
16 control.

17 This Emergency Operations Plan hopes that you will be one of the ones fortunate enough to be at  
18 home, at Stinson, and not anywhere else in the Bay Area. You can rest assured that everyone in our  
19 community will do the best that they can to carry out this plan to ensure the safety of the community.

20

21

22

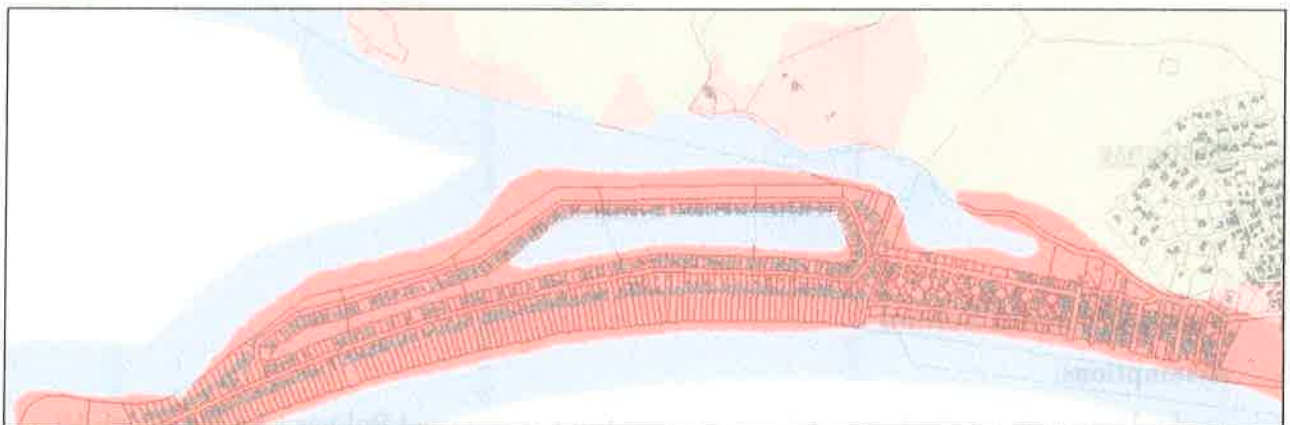
## The Incident – Stinson Beach

Stinson Beach is a wonderful place to live, but like any place in the world, it has its possible perils. None of us can eliminate those periods, but we can, as best we can, prepare for them. These include:

- Structural failures
- Power pole failure, transformers exploding, electrical wire blocks streets and/or causing fires. (Dipsea, at his favor resting spot, knew this and moved before the pole came down.)
- The regional power grid may collapse.
- Injuries (are possibly deaths) are possible, with no possibility of a medical evacuations for days.
- Transient visitors will be stranded in unknown numbers.
- Panoramic Highway and Hwy 1 both impassable due to roadbed collapses, slides, or liquefaction and would remain closed for an indefinite period.
- No 911, no cell phone coverage, but 868 might still work. (It runs off a generator at our local exchange. The line to Bolinas might also continue to work.)
- Unsecured propane tanks may be forced off their foundations. Unsecured gas appliances in houses may move, rupturing gas lines.
- Water mains will break.
- Liquefaction of large area is possible.
- Of course, the sky may fall, Chicken Little, but we can address that later...



### Areas Predispose to Liquefaction



*The extent and severity of any of these factors will not be known until the initial emergency response teams have completed their assessments.*

# Response – Stinson

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## **The Community**

### **Assumptions:**

### **Notification**

## **Fire Department/EMTs**

### **Assumptions:**

### **Notification**

### **Response**

## **Water Department**

### **Assumptions:**

### **Notification**

### **Response**

## **Bolinas/Stinson School**

### **Assumptions:**

1. Preparations have been made for the kids from Stinson and Bolinas who are at Tam Hi.

### **Notification**

1 Response

2

3 **Disaster Council**

4 Notification

5 **Assumptions:**

- 6 1. The DC, all ACs, and half of the NLs are in town
- 7 2. Each has survived the initial shock wave unhurt and is available to check in as being available
- 8 3. All have a two-way (“NL”) radios (fully charged) either with them or readily available – *and*
- 9 *are well experienced in the use of their radios.*
- 10 4. The ACs have an additional “AC” radio
- 11 5. Their vests, hardhats, and backup battery are all readily available

12 ~~All SBDC members, including R.A.C.E.S., should respond immediately to their local Fire Station for~~  
13 ~~incident assessment and possible activation of the local Disaster Plan under the ICS (Incident Action~~  
14 ~~System) (This, from the SGVDC plan probably does not apply here given that all Disaster Council~~  
15 ~~member have radios for emergency use.)~~

16 The purpose of the Disaster Council members having radios is to be able to check in from afar, and in  
17 this example, DC members don’t need to be told that there has just been a major incident.)

- 18 • The siren (sequence?) will sound to alert DC members and the entire community that a  
19 disaster/emergency response is in progress.
- 20 • All DC member radios are tuned to channel 1, the “information” channel. This channel is for  
21 the exclusive use of the Coordinator and the ACs.
- 22 • The Coordinator do a roll call to determine the ACs available. Assuming all are available, will  
23 then head to Fire House #1 to coordinate DC/FD activities.
- 24 • ACs will then do a roll call to determine the availability of NLs for their areas on their  
25 respective channels
  - 26 ○ 2 – Downtown
  - 27 ○ 3 – Hill/Highlands
  - 28 ○ 4 – Calles/Patios
  - 29 ○ 5 – Seadrift
  - 30 ○ 6 – Panoramic
- 31 • In the absence of an AC, the Coordinator will ask the designated NL backup to assume the roll  
32 call and assume responsibility for the area.
- 33 • Alternately, the Coordinator may assign another AC to assume the roll call and the additional  
34 area.
- 35 • All radio communication within an area **must** remain on that area’s respective channel.  
36 **Channel 1 must remain open at all time for AC use only.**

- 1 • As roll calls are completed, the AC, using channel 1, will report to the Coordinator the  
2 availability of NL and possibly CVs.
- 3 AC's are now ready to proceed to their Staging Area to organize and dispatch available volunteers.  
4 In the meantime, the Disaster Coordinator has arrived at Fire House #1 to begin activating the DC  
5 coordination center: wall map displays, laptop with all DC information setup, get the DC base radio  
6 active, and other essential emergency management administrative tasks.  
7 *This as all taken place with 15 to 20 minutes of the start of the incident.*

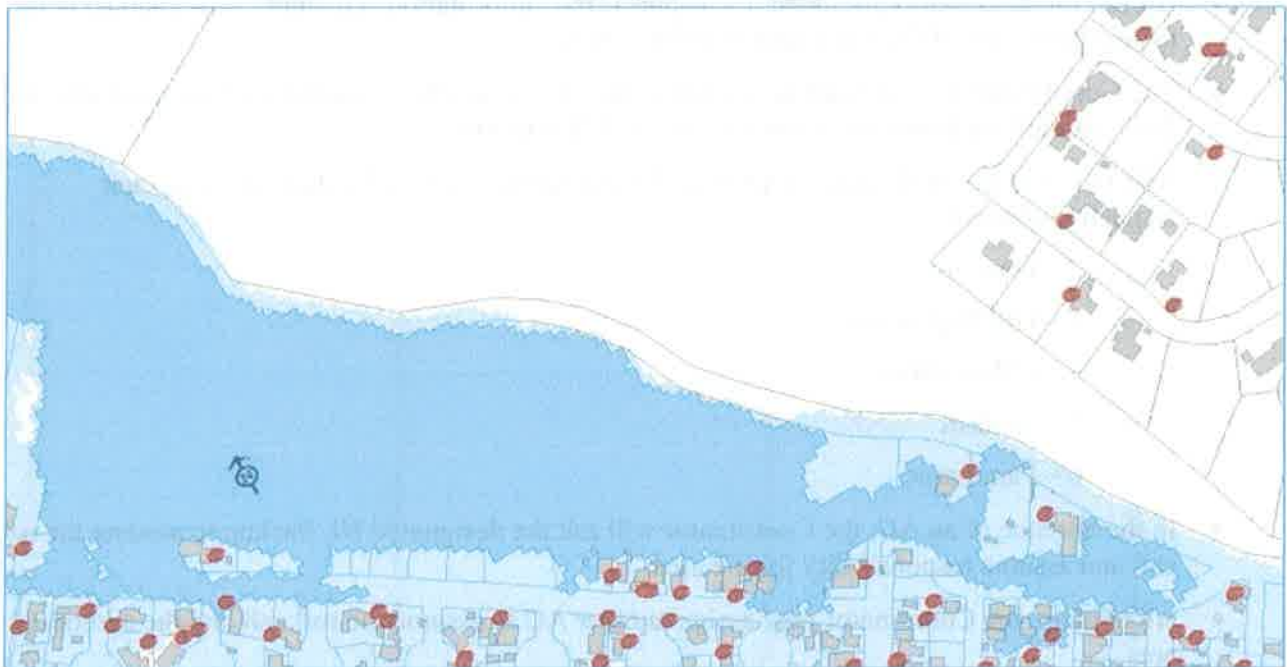
8 **Response – All Disaster Divisions**

9 As mentioned above, there are five geographic areas for disaster planning”

- 10 Division Area 1 – Panoramic
- 11 Division Area 2 – Downtown
- 12 Division Area 3 – Hill and Highlands
- 13 Division Area 4 – Calles and Patios
- 14 Division Area 5 – Seadrift

15 Each of these areas shares some commonalities in disaster response with the other, but each also has  
16 its unique in its features, some of which are addressed below. One of the most troubling  
17 commonalities is the fact that when the Disaster Council inventoried last year as part of it  
18 preparedness effort, it found 97% of the propane tanks to be either unsecured or have no earthquake  
19 shutoff. This issue remains to be addressed.

20 **Unsecured Propane Tanks – FEMA Two Foot Sea Level Rise**



21  
22

1 The single most important commonality:

2 **The Disaster Council members will lack sufficient numbers of people to deal with the incident!**

3 Therefore, it is imperative that this Emergency Operations Plan be in place before the incident, that  
4 Disaster Council members be familiar with it, trained, and ready to respond. Members must also be  
5 prepared to direct contingent volunteers (VCs) who will be available at the time and seeking direction.

6 **Assumptions:**

7 1. AC property information binders are all current (below)

8 a. Street and county situs addresses have been confirmed (in some cases they are not the  
9 same)

10 b. Property addresses show clearly from the street

11 c. Water shutoffs, electrical meter locations and propane use have been identified

12 d. Occupant needs are determined.

13 2. Current household occupancy status

14 3. Special household needs

15 4. Animals

16 **Disaster Response Database**

17

Utilities Inventory								
Street Address	Address Visible	Propane In Use	Tank Secured	Quake Shutoff	Water Meter (W)	Backflow Y/N	Bld. Water Shutoff	Located (E)
	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	TBD	Y

18

Resident Information										
First Name	Last Name	Name	Residence Phone	Resident Cell #	Resident Work #	Other Numbers	Email	Mail	City	Zip

19

Disaster Assessment							
Street Address	Residence Notes	Welfare Check	Propane Status	Electric Status	Water Status	General Assessment	Call-in Day/Time

20

21

1 **Staging Areas and Rally Points**

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- Given the size of the areas involve, staging areas and rally points are probably the same as these would be the gather location for both DC members and those wanting to volunteer.
  - The two “Info” locations would be for dissemination of information for the transient population and requesting volunteers.
  - The locations shown are examples only.



7

8 **Initial Assessment**

9 The Incident Commander must be apprised of the situation in all areas as quickly as possible in order  
10 to prioritize responses and maximize the resources available. Therefore, when Division Coordinator  
11 and Neighborhood disaster binders are up to date, the initial assessment can focus on known items of  
12 highest priority. It may be necessary, depending on the direction of the Disaster Coordinator, for  
13 members to move from there are to another to assist in assessments.  
14

1 **Response – Division 1 Panoramic**



20 The Panoramic area has homes scattered over a relatively large area. Most of the area homes  
21 occupied full time and there has been good participation in disaster planning. The area is susceptible  
22 to wildland fires. The area will probably be able to deal with the initial response satisfactorily.

23 **Assumptions:**

24  
25 **Division Coordinator:**

26 **Neighborhood Liaison Backup:**

27  
28 **Fire**

29  
30 **Injuries/Deaths**

31  
32 **Household Issues**

33  
34 **Animal Care**

1 **Response – Division 2 Downtown**

2



3

4 The downtown area includes not only the immediate downtown, but all of the federal park as well. It  
5 has the fewest number of permanent residents and the least number of Disaster Council members.  
6 The area is subject to liquefaction, downed power lines, failed structures, and immediate traffic  
7 gridlock. It can have a transient population of less than a hundred to several thousand.

8 ***The downtown area must be the area of highest concern and immediate attention!***

9 Highway 1 must be cleared as quickly as possible to allow firefighter and EMTs to get to the two  
10 firehouses. Getting and keeping the highway as open as possible must be the highest priority.

- 11
- 12 • Transients must be encouraged to either stay with their cars in the parking lot, or if on Hwy 1,  
be immediately directed to the parking lot.
  - 13 • Every available contingent volunteer will need to be enlisted in the effort of keeping people in  
14 the park and getting those with immediate medical issues to a triage area within the park.
  - 15 • Transients may be stranded in the park for several days and organizing this “refugee camp”  
16 will be a major challenge to the Shelter Management group to register, feed, and care for  
17 them. CV help will be essential.

18 **Assumptions:**

19

20 **Division Coordinator:**

21 **Neighborhood Liaison Backup:**

22

23 **Fire**

1

2 **Injuries/Deaths**

3

4 **Household Issues**

5

6 **Animal Care**

7

8

DRAFT

1 **Response – Division 3 Hill/Highlands**

2



3 The Hill area, for the most part, consists of older homes, but some of which are renovated and up to  
4 code. Highlands homes are widely separated and tend to be more newly constructed. The entire  
5 Hill/Highlands area is susceptible to wildland fires.

6 In comparison to the other areas, it has a relatively high percentage of permanent residents and has the  
7 highest number of active Disaster Council members of any of the areas. These members will  
8 probably be the most available to provide support to the Downtown other areas.

9 **Assumptions:**

10

11 **Division Coordinator:**

12 **Neighborhood Liaison Backup:**

13

14 **Fire**

15

1 **Injuries/Deaths**

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3

4 **Household Issues**

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7 **Animal Care**

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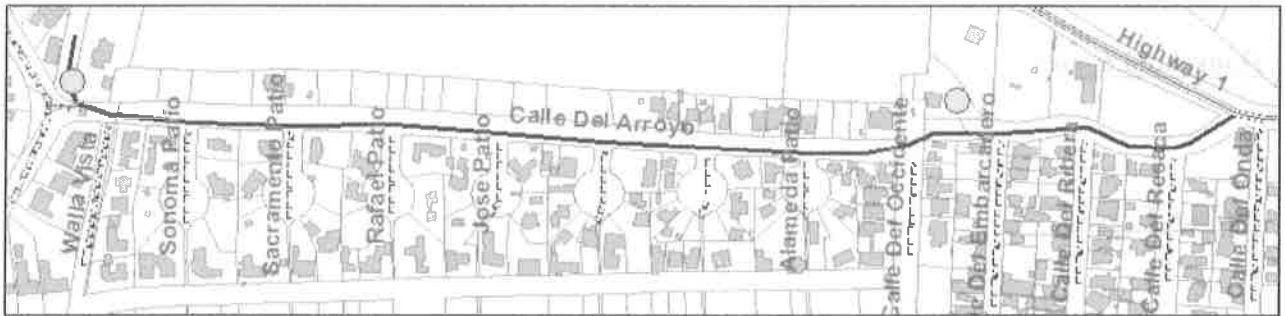
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10

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1 **Response – Division 4 Calles/Patios**

2



3 The Calles and Patios area consists of mostly older houses, with few permanent residents. The area  
4 is subject to liquefaction, flooding, downed power lines, and failed structures. Traffic gridlock could  
5 be an issue if there is a rush to leave the area. Disaster Council members are few, especially  
6 considering the number of buildings and logistics required.

7 **Assumptions:**

8

9 **Division Coordinator:**

10 **Neighborhood Liaison Backup:**

11

12 **Flooding**

13

14 **Fire**

15

16 **Injuries/Deaths**

17

18 **Household Issues**

19

20 **Animal Care**

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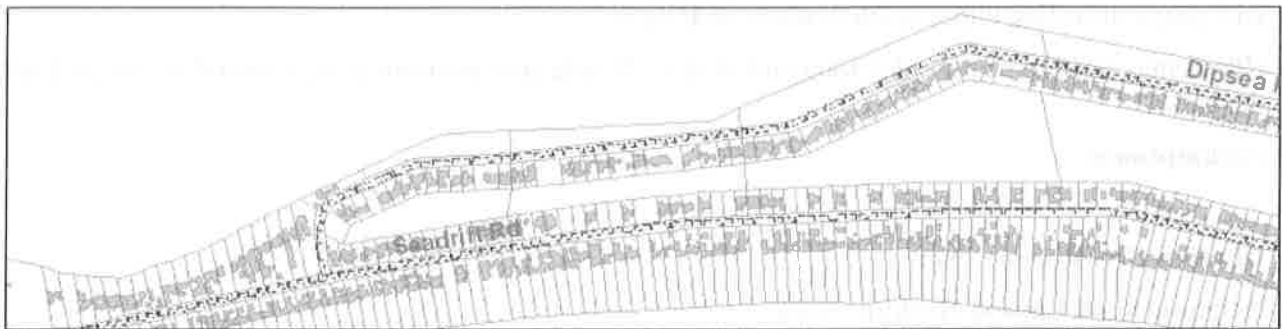
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23

24

1 **Response – Division 5 Seadrift**

2



3 The house on Seadrift represents nearly half of the houses in Stinson. They are of newer  
4 constructions, and even though in an area prone to liquefaction, will probably have few structural  
5 failure. The area also has the lowest percentage of permanent residents. Its transient population will  
6 probably be able to shelter in place. The loss of water, power, and a route out may exist for several  
7 days. There are few members of the Disaster Council in this area, which may not be an issue, given  
8 the low number of permanent resident. This are will probably be able to remain self-sufficient,  
9 particularly with the aid of contingent volunteers.

10 **Assumptions:**

11

12 **Division Coordinator:**

13 **Neighborhood Liaison Backup:**

14 **Flooding**

15

16

17 **Fire**

18

19

20 **Injuries/Deaths**

21

22

23 **Household Issues**

24

25

26 **Animal Care**

27

28

29

1 **Incident Response – Other Areas**

2 The two areas to the north and south (Rouche sp?, and Steep Ravine) will initially be on their own, as  
3 will people traveling either south or north on Hwy 1.

4 Hikers may need to be provided food and shelter. People arriving from Hwy 1 should be directed into  
5 the park.

6 **Assumptions:**

7

8 **Division Coordinator:** None

9 **Neighborhood Liaison Backup:** None

10

11 **Shelter Management (Community Center)**

12 **Assumptions:**

13 1. There will be casualties.

14 2. The first priority: get the church set up for triage and to receive the injured.

15 3. Second priority: establish the Red Cross receiving and information center

16 **Notification**

17

18

19 **Response**

20

21

22 **Medical Care Division**

23 **Assumptions:**

24 1. There is an established list of medical professional who will respond as CVs.

25 2. The church will be set up for them

26 3. Alternate location will be considered: the Coastal Health Alliance facility and the vet clinic  
27 that has an operating table, w-ray, etc. and a parking lot in a decentralize location that could be  
28 used for triage.

29 **Notification**

30

31 **Response**

32

1 **Traffic Control / Law Enforcement**

2 **Assumptions:**

- 3 1. Traffic will be an absolute mess! Particularly in the downtown area.
- 4 2. There will be no Sheriff deputy to help (unless he or she is here at the time)
- 5 3. A method of determining what roads are passable is in place.
- 6 4. The county has a West Marin traffic control plan.
- 7

8 **Notification**

9

10 **Response**

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DRAFT

