



Preparing for the Unexpected





California Today

DROUGHT

97.5% of California in some form of drought

PANDEMIC

COVID-19 emergency proclamation

FIRE SEASON

Last year this time only 1,000 acres had burned
Today, 13,000 acres have burned

PSPS

Expected to see increased PSPS events due to
drought and fire season

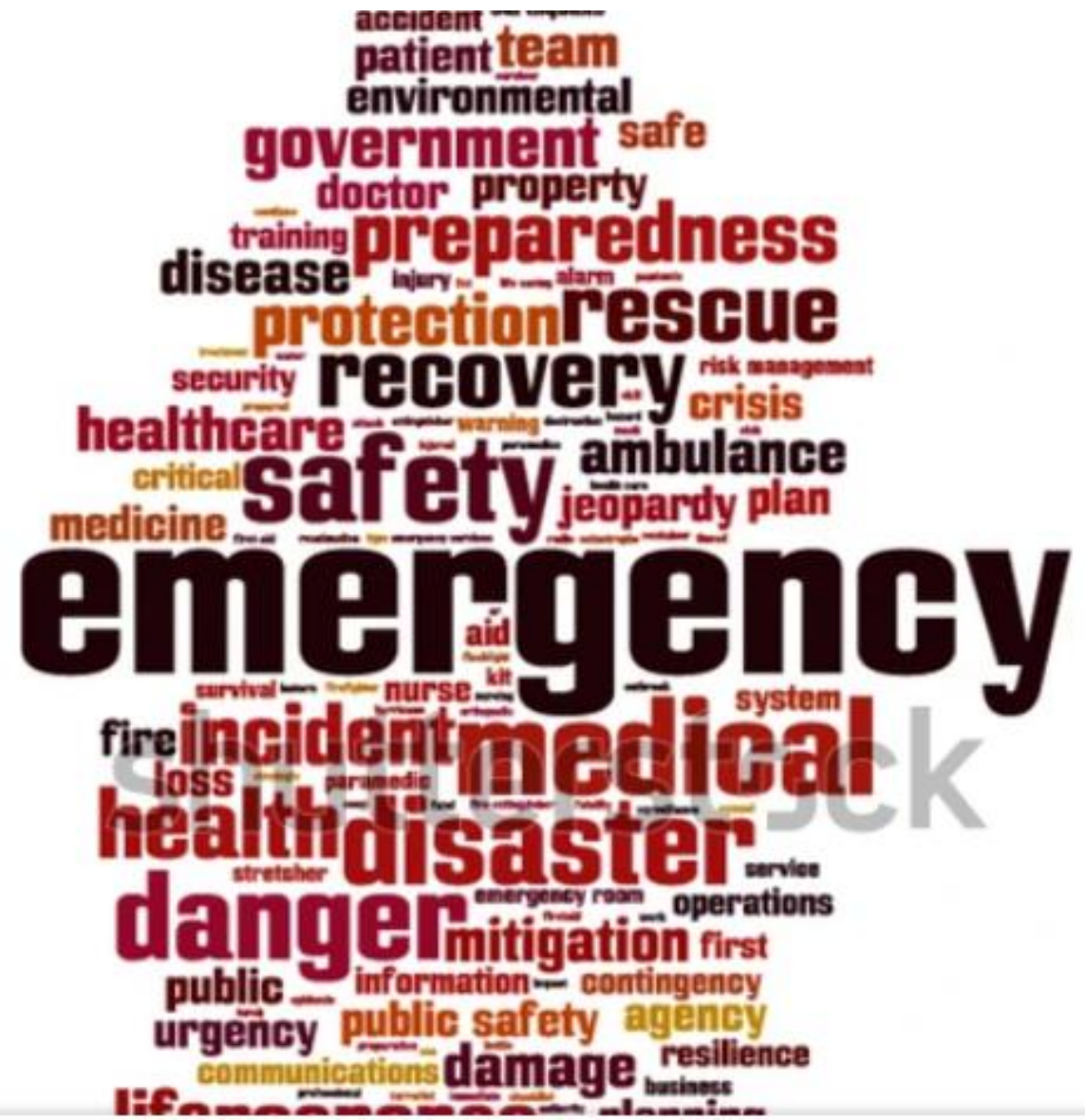
Level of complexity
for disaster response
is only growing!

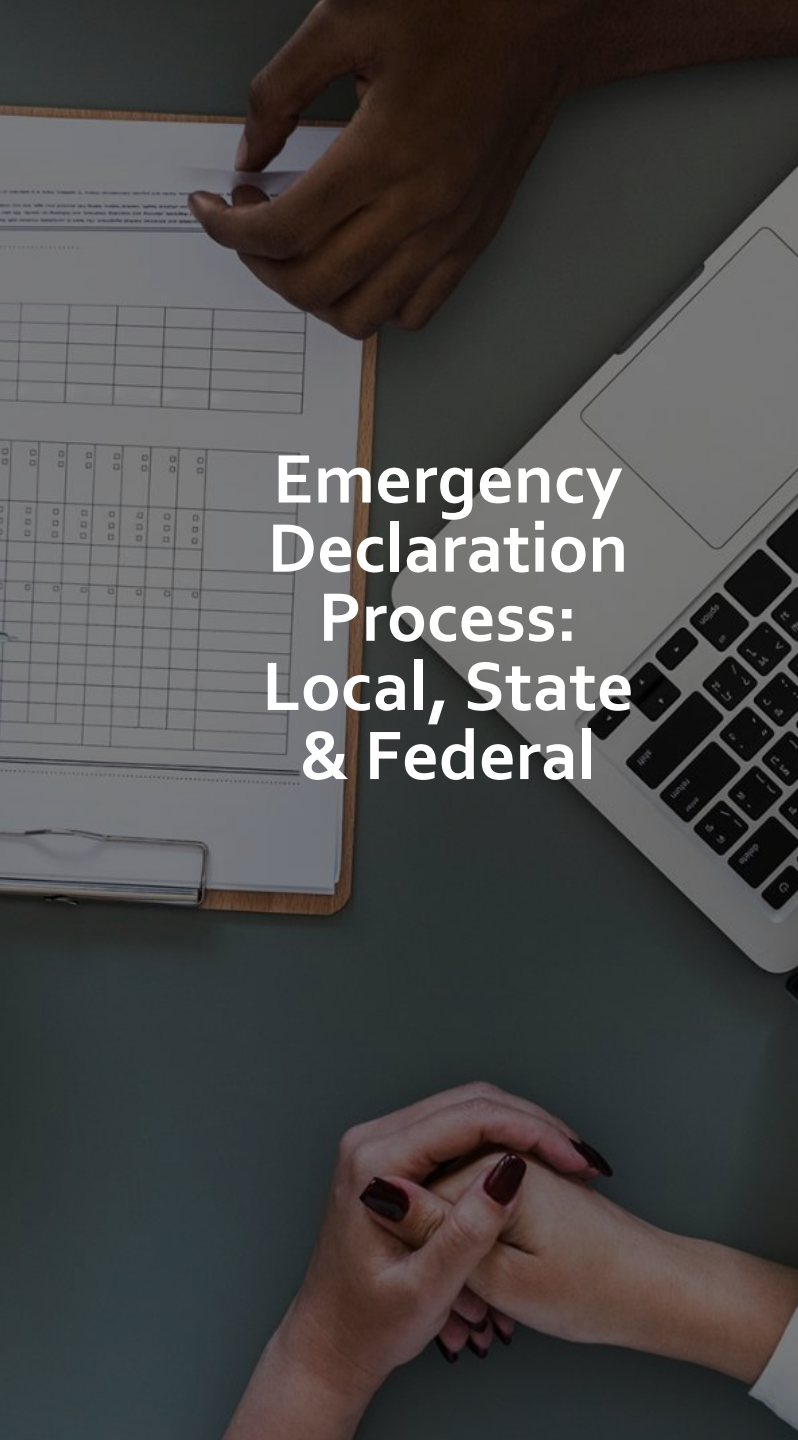
Disaster Declaration: Triggers

Local Fire Event: The local jurisdiction is overwhelmed in trying to coordinate resources for temporary evacuation points, sheltering, medical evacuation and fire suppression therefore they declare a Local Emergency Proclamation for resource support, emergency powers and mutual aid.

Statewide Drought Event: The state is overwhelmed by the drought in 97.5% of California and therefore declares a State of Emergency. The State of Emergency allows state to state mutual aid, authorizes emergency funds and brings pertinent state stakeholders into a unified coordination group for enhanced response.

Once a State of Emergency has been declared the State Operations Center (SOC) is activated and the 12 Departments and 5 offices under the CHHS umbrella coordinate response activities for and with the affected jurisdictions.





Emergency Declaration Process: Local, State & Federal

Statewide Response: What Happens?

Disaster Declaration Process: The California Emergency Services Act provides for three types of emergency proclamation in California (1) Local Emergency, (2) State of Emergency, and (3) State of War Emergency

A local governing body may proclaim a Local Emergency if there is extreme peril to safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city etc. where the declaring entity is overwhelmed and unable to abate an existing or potential emergency and requires resources from other unaffected political subdivisions and jurisdictions.

The Governor may proclaims a State of Emergency based on a the formal request from the local governing body triggering California Health and Human Services Agency and its Departments to respond and serve those in need.

A request from the local governing body is not always necessary for the Governor to proclaim a State of Emergency. The Governor can proclaim a State of Emergency if the safety of persons and property in California are threatened by conditions of extreme peril or if emergency conditions are beyond the emergency response capacity and capabilities of local authorities.

The President of the United States can declare an Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, thereby providing federal government resources.

What Powers Does the State Have in an Emergency

Exercise police power

Use and commandeer public and private property and personnel

Direct all State agencies to utilize and employ personnel, equipment and facilities for the performance of any and all activities designed to prevent or alleviate disaster impacts

Make, amend or rescind orders and regulations during an emergency and temporarily suspend any non-safety-related statutes, ordinances, regulation or rules that impose restrictions on the emergency response activities

Request federal assistance and resources.

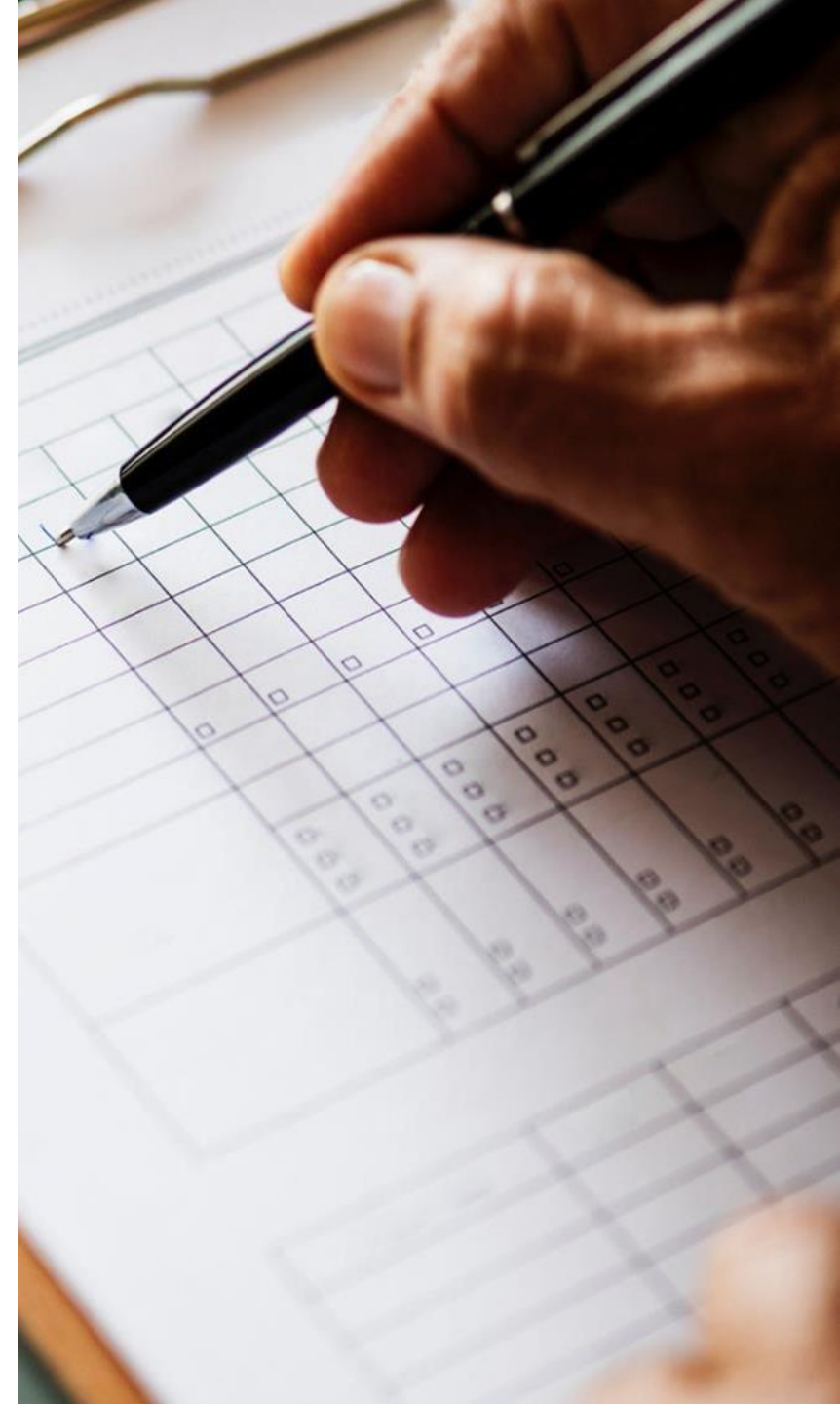
Can authorize funding

State Response: Priorities

Operational Priorities:

- 1) Save Lives
- 2) Protect Health and Safety
- 3) Protect Property
- 4) Preserve the Environment

All possible efforts must be made to supply resources to meet basic human needs, including food, water, accessible shelter, medical treatment and security during an emergency.



Statewide Response: Concept of Operations

During an emergency the state utilizes the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to organize operations into a clear and consistent organizational structure.

SEMS facilitates priority setting, interagency cooperation and the efficient flow of resources and information.

Outreach to partners occurs through several channels:

- 1) Emergency Management: OA EOC, REOC, SOC
- 2) Public Health: MHOAC, RDMHS, MHCC, SOC
- 3) Emergency Alert Systems
- 4) All Facilities Letters
- 5) All Plan Letters



Emergency Response – Who Are the Players?

Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense, US Health and Human Services

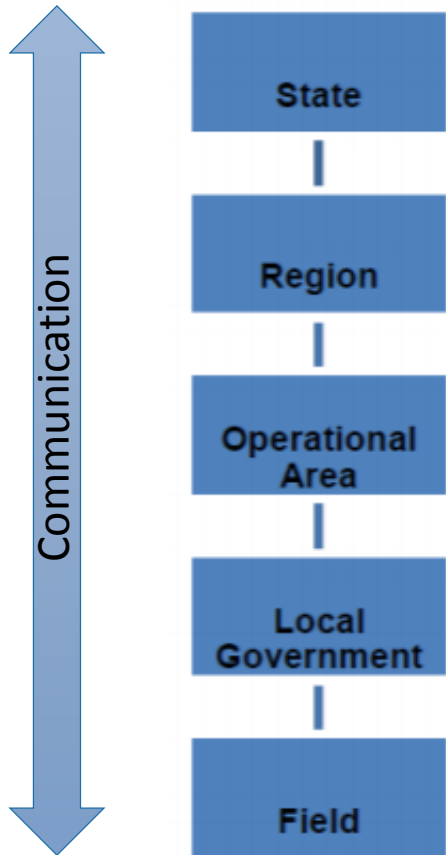
California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, California Health and Human Services Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture

Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators and Specialists, Regional Emergency Operations Center, Public Health Officer Regional, Healthcare Coalition Regions

Operational Areas (Counties), Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator, County Sheriff, County Administrator, County Public Health Officer

City Manager, Police Chief, Fire Chief

Incident Commander at Fire Scene, Emergency Manager at Hospital, SNF Administrator

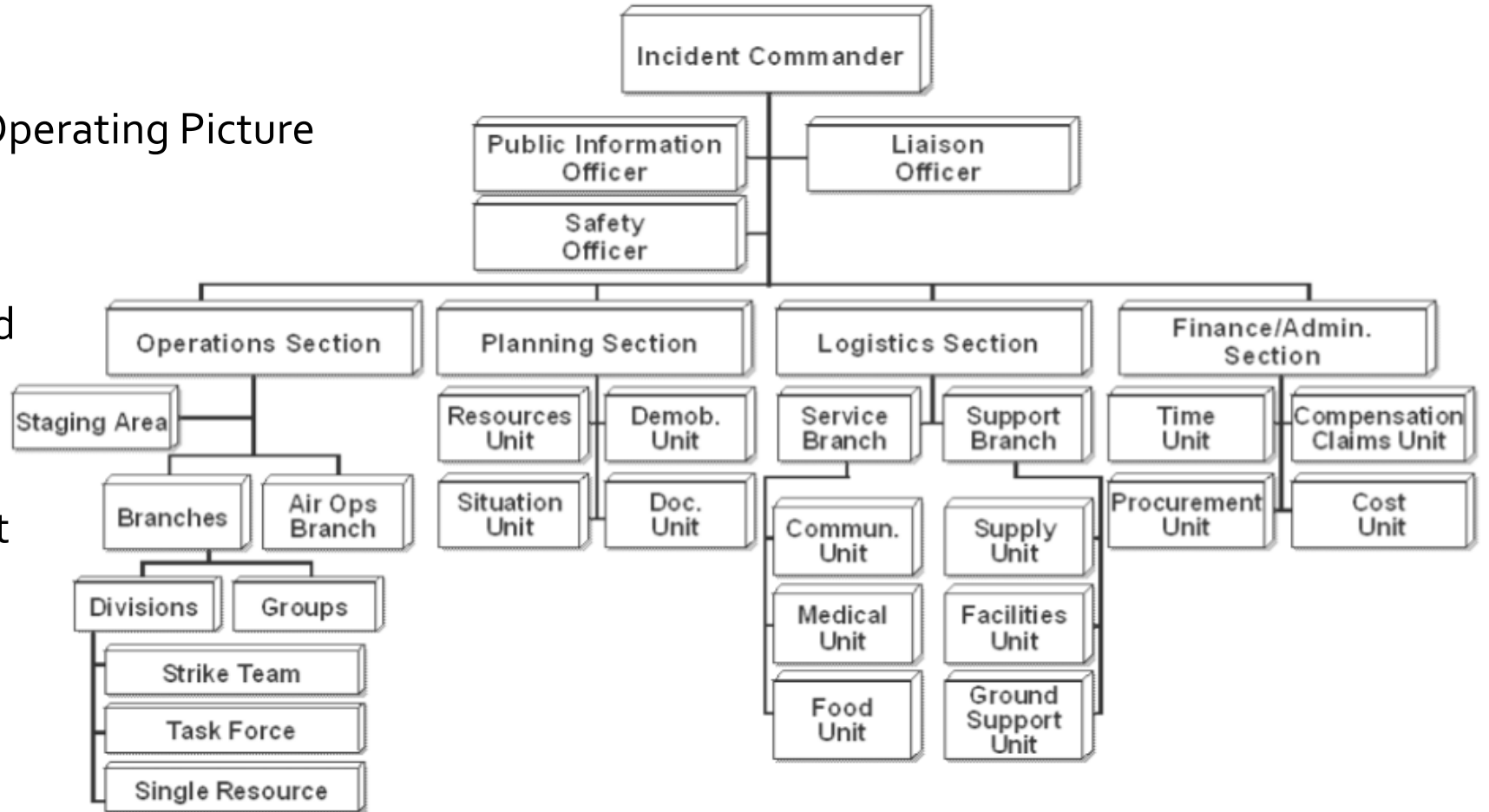


How Do State and Local Governments Work Together?

Information sharing: Common Operating Picture

Resource Requests & Mutual Aid

Objectives Based Management





What does this mean for you?

Our continued partnership with health care plans is essential to those in crisis.

Ensuring there is consistent communication around changes in policies, procedures, and rules necessary to support medical surge and clients under a health care plans allows for effective whole-community response.

In an ever-changing environment and state which consistently is managing multiple disasters, our coordination and pre-planning for response is what makes the difference!