



This Tier II awareness level training is intended for all Medical Reserve Corps volunteers.

To complete this training, please review the slideshow and complete the online "OES 101" ten question quiz. Upon completion please submit to the SCMRC Coordinator.



The Modesto Regional Fire Authority was formed in 2011 when the City of Modesto Fire, Stanislaus County Fire Wardens Office, and The Salida Fire District entered a Joint Powers Agreement. The department JPA is governed by a Board of Directors (1 representative from each of the participating agencies). The Fire Chief reports to the Board of Directors.

The department currently has 14 Stations (11 Staffed, 1 Airport, and 2 Unstaffed). The Department protects approximately 83 square miles (40 city of Modesto and 43 Salida District) and a population over 240,000 people (220,000 City of Modesto and unincorporated and 24,000 in Salida Fire District).

The Department covers the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Dry Creek water ways with 3 cross staffed water rescue boats. The areas of protection range from residential neighborhoods, to commercial buildings, to rural areas covering Highways 99, 132, 108, and 219. Modesto Regional Fire provides reliable and efficient service to 43% of Stanislaus County's population in 7% of its geography.

Modesto Regional Fire is broken into **Four Divisions** - Operations, Support, Administrative, and Fire Prevention.

Operations Division includes Fire Suppression Personnel and Training

Support Division consists of Special Operations, Fleet Maintenance, Office of Emergency Services (OES), Emergencies Services, Emergency Planning, CERT, Radios, and Grant Management.

Administration oversees HR, Risk Management, Accounts Payable/ Receivable, Purchasing, Health and Safety, Inventory Control.

Fire Prevention includes Deputy Fire Marshal, Fire Inspectors, Public Education, and Fire Investigations.



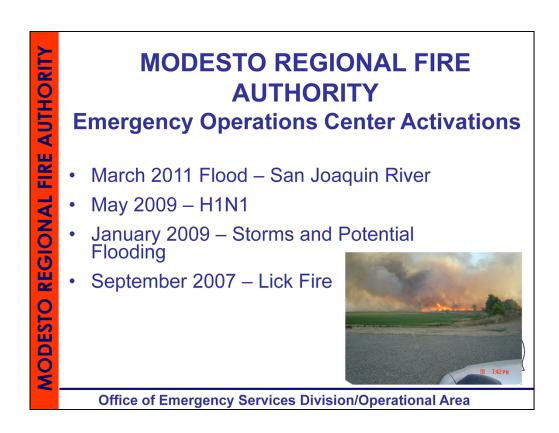
What are the major threats and hazards to Stanislaus County as identified in the Emergency Operations Plan? Most common to Stanislaus County are Natural Disasters involving floods, fire, freezes or heat emergencies.



Public Health threats to Stanislaus County can include pandemic influenza or other emergent disease. Population growth and expanded interactions between people, animals and the environment over the coming decades are expected to increase the emergence of new pandemic threats.



Chemical releases from spills or fires have also occurred, and other threats involving civil unrest, terrorism, chemical, biological, radioactive and/or nuclear exposure are also a possibility.



What are some events the EOC has been activated for in recent years?

During the 2009 H1N1 Influenza Pandemic, the Emergency Operations Center was activated to ensure a coordinated response to this emerging public health threat. To help mitigate any local impact to Stanislaus County residents, Medical Reserve Corps volunteers were deployed to staff H1N1 vaccination clinics.





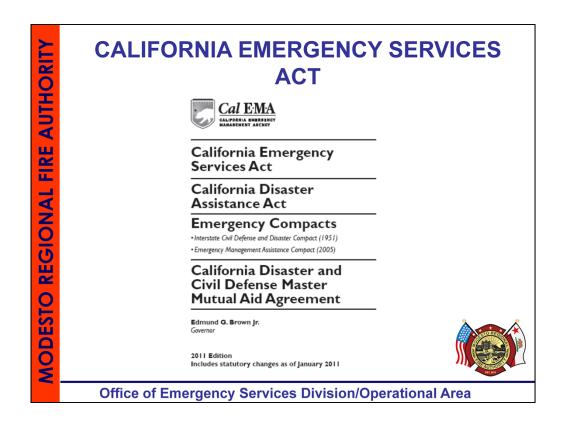
What is the difference between an incident and a disaster?



The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is the organizing structure and legislation for disaster response in California. The system unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements. SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA), the Operational (OA) Area concept and multiagency or interagency coordination. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) used by the federal government is based on SEMS.



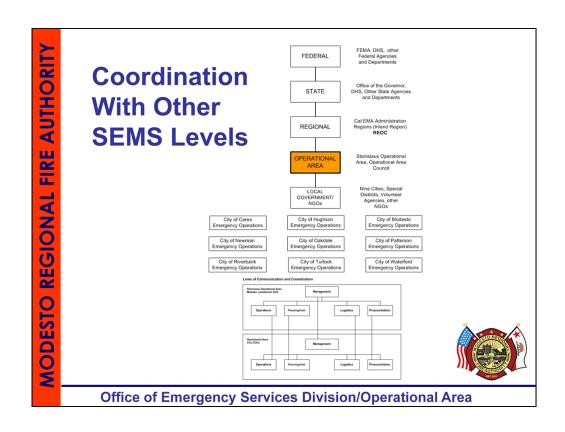
SEMS legislation resulted from the 1991 Oakland Hills Fire and signed into law in 1993. Its policies and procedures are set forth in the California Government Code, Section 8607, Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2).



The state has long recognized its responsibility to mitigate the effects of natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies which result in conditions of disaster or in extreme peril to life, property, and the resources of the state, and generally to protect the health and safety and preserve the lives and property of the people of the state. To ensure that preparations within the state will be adequate to deal with such emergencies, the California Emergency Services Act was developed as the "bible for emergency management" within California.



State agencies are required to use SEMS and local government entities must use SEMS in order to be eligible for any reimbursement of response-related costs under the state's disaster assistance programs.



This slide outlines how the different levels of government are organized under SEMS. One of the key components of SEMS is single point ordering and management of resources during a disaster.



The Threat Assessment Group – Initial information regarding a threat or incident may come from a variety of sources. When the information reaches a public source (OES, Sheriff, Ag Commissioner, DER, Public Health, etc) the public representative will contact county OES who will facilitate a meeting or conference call between the public member, CEO, OES and a discipline specific representative. The purpose of the initial meeting or call is to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the information from a threat perspective.

One outcome of the meeting is to activate the Stan MAC. The Multi-Agency Coordination System or MACS is part of the Incident Command System (ICS), Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The Stanislaus County MAC Group is made up of jurisdiction and/or agency representatives who have the responsibility to provide coordination and support incidents involving all risk situations that may impact the county.

The objectives of the Stan MAC include:

-Evaluate threat conditions within the County;

-Provide multi-agency, multi jurisdictional coordination of information and resources,

and;

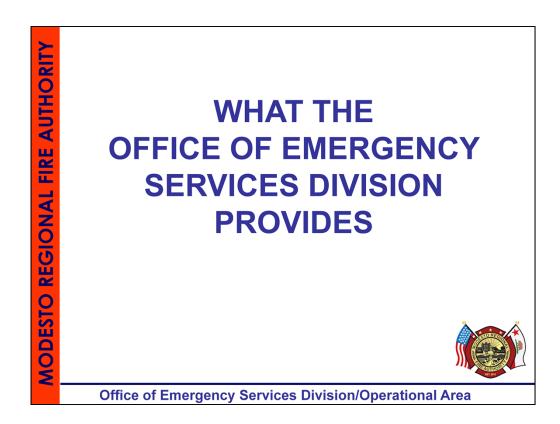
-Develop Operational policy and direction.



Traditionally, fire and law enforcement have been commonly referred to as "first responders." As emergency management has progressed over the years, "non-traditional" agencies have become integrated so that response efforts are efficiently coordinated and the most effective use may be made of all manpower, resources, and facilities when dealing with any incident or emergency that may occur.







The Office of Emergency Services Division is responsible for the day-to-day administration of Stanislaus County's disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery programs.

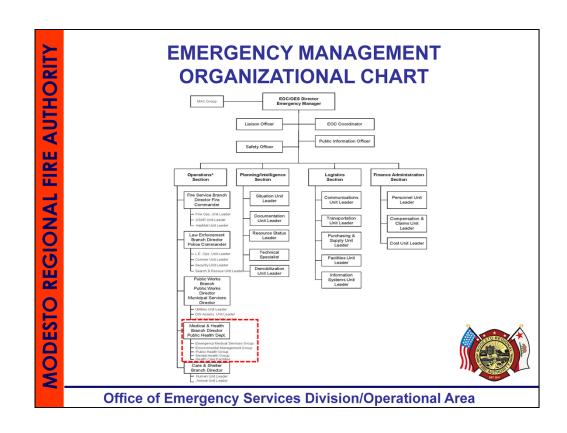


The Office of Emergency Services division develops and maintains the Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and its associated annexes. OES also coordinates training, planning and exercises for first responders throughout the Stanislaus Operational Area.

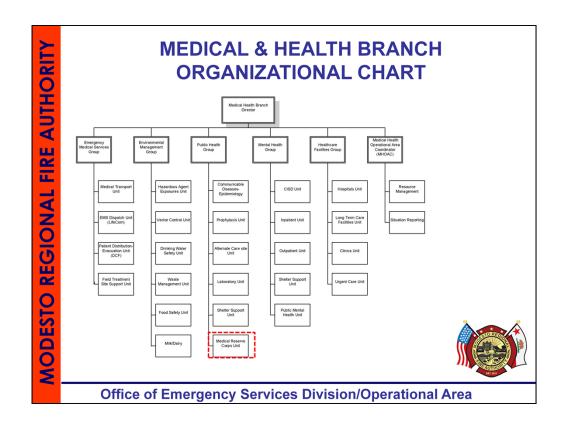


The Office of Emergency Service (OES) maintains the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Modesto and the Alternate Emergency Operations Center in Ceres in partnership with Ceres Emergency Services. The EOC is the focal point for local coordination during a disaster. OES also facilitates the Operational Area Council and the Disaster Council.

The functions of the EOC are based on the Incident Command System (ICS), SEMS and NIMS.



During an EOC activation, when an emergency or incident significantly impacts or is anticipated to impact public health, environmental health, or emergency medical services, the Medical Health branch will be staffed to manage the incident. Medical Reserve Corps volunteers may be deployed when a local medical or health incident occurs.



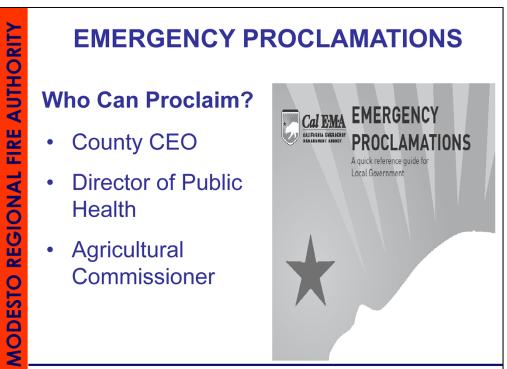
Within the Medical Health Branch, the Medical Reserve Corps Unit falls under the command of the Public Health Group.



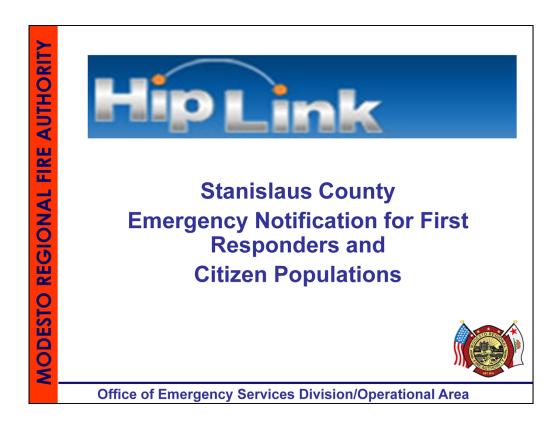
All-Hazards emergency response plans are developed through a continual process of improvement involving five (5) steps: Threat assessment, planning, training, drills and exercises, and after action and improvement. These plans include procedures for systems used to notify the public in the event or a local incident or emergency.



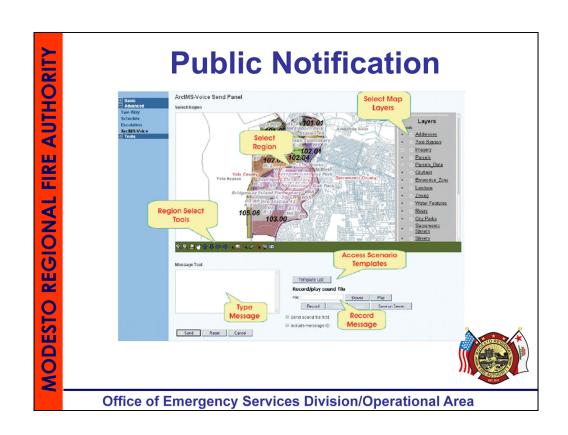
GETS / EAS / EDIS are systems used to communicate with responders and the public during an emergency.



Office of Emergency Services Division/Operational Area



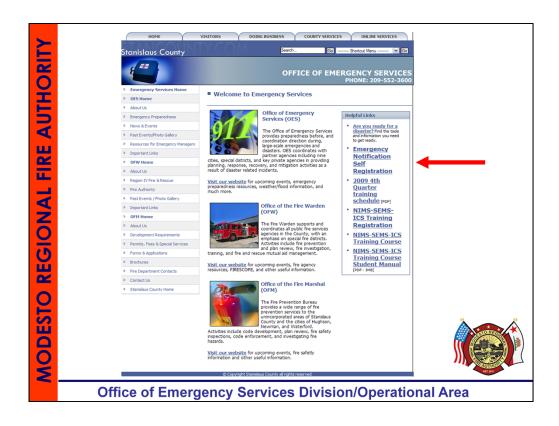
Hiplink is an emergency notification system for the public. This type of system is sometimes referred to as reverse 911.



Using the Hiplink system, OES can develop targeted message and disseminate emergency information rapidly to affected locales.



To quickly alert communities or large populations within Stanislaus County, notification of an emergency or incident may occur using state-of-the-art technology to disseminate important information.



Stanislaus County residents may opt to self register up to five addresses for the notification system on the OES website.



The emergency notification system has been used numerous times over the years to alert residents of significant emergencies or incidents.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Modesto Regional Fire Authority

Office of Emergency Services Division

REGIONAL FIRE AUTHORITY

MODESTO

Deborah Thrasher

Program Manager

3705 Oakdale Road

Modesto, CA 95357

(209) 552-3600

dthrasher@stanoes.com

Office of Emergency Services Division/Operational Area

Please complete the OES 101 Quiz and submit to the SCMRC coordinator.

QUESTIONS?

Please Contact:

REGIONAL FIRE AUTHORITY

MODESTO

Stanislaus County

Medical Reserve Corps Coordinator

(209) 558-8332

(209) 652-3070

scmrc@schsa.org



Office of Emergency Services Division/Operational Area