EXTREME TEMPERATURE RESPONSE PLAN

An Annex to the State Emergency Plan

(Includes Guidance for Local Government)



Gavin Newsom
Governor

Caroline Thomas Jacobs
Director

Governor's Office of Emergency Services
November 2026

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To: State Agencies, Boards, Departments, and Offices
City and County Governments

California's diverse climate and geography are among its defining characteristics, but they also present unique challenges. The state experiences a full range of weather conditions, from prolonged drought and scorching heat to severe storms, flooding, and freezing cold. As climate change continues to intensify these extremes, the consequences reach well beyond individual safety, threatening public health, critical infrastructure, agriculture, and the broader fabric of our communities.

Extreme heat is among the deadliest natural hazards in the country, with our most vulnerable residents facing the highest risk. Older adults, individuals with disabilities, and those with access or functional needs face a disproportionate risk when temperatures rise. Cold events present an equally serious concern, and the state must be equally prepared to respond. Protecting Californians from both ends of the temperature spectrum requires sustained commitment from every level of government.

As an annex to the California State Emergency Plan, this Extreme Temperature Response Plan defines state roles and responsibilities and establishes best practices for local governments responding to both heat and cold events. It reflects the latest weather assessment tools, energy emergency definitions, and available state and federal resources, and includes practical guidance and checklists to support local preparedness and response efforts. Implementation depends on strong partnerships with the National Weather Service, tribal nations, all levels of government, the private sector, non-profit organizations, and community-based organizations.

All jurisdictions across California should take the necessary steps to put this plan into practice and to uphold our collective responsibility to safeguard the health and safety of every resident.

Sincerely,



Caroline Thomas Jacobs
Director

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Record of Changes

The *Extreme Temperature Response Plan 2026* is an update of the 2022 plan. The 2022 plan was the first *Extreme Temperature Response Plan,* created by updating and combining the *2013 Contingency Plan for Extreme Cold/Freeze Emergencies* with the *2014 Contingency Plan for Excessive Heat Emergencies*.

The most current copy of this plan, including any changed pages, is available through the Planning and Preparedness Branch of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services at 3650 Schriever Ave., Mather, CA 95655. Copies are also available on the Planning and Preparedness Branch webpage.

Change #	Date	Summary of Changes
0	11/9/2026	2026 Plan Published

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Executive Summary

The *Extreme Temperature Response Plan* is a hazard-specific plan and annex to the California State Emergency Plan (SEP). The *Extreme Temperature Response Plan* describes state preparedness and response activities in anticipation of extreme temperature (i.e., heat and cold/freeze) events. These preparedness and response activities are grouped into three phases, based on the increasing likelihood of an extreme temperature event, as follows:

- *Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness* – occurring during the months when extreme temperatures usually occur.
- *Phase 2 – Extreme Temperature Preparation* – occurring when a specific extreme temperature event is anticipated.
- *Phase 3 – Extreme Temperature Activation* – occurring when response becomes necessary due to anticipated or existing impacts from a specific extreme temperature event.

As the state's coordinating emergency management agency and owner of the Extreme Temperature Response Plan, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) uses this document to:

- Plan and organize internal activities.
- Identify coordination and response activities for extreme temperatures that may be initiated at the discretion of the Cal OES Director and may involve state and other entities.
- Identify activities that may be taken by state and other entities at their own initiative based on their standing authorities, statutory responsibilities, or existing emergency plans, but may require statewide coordination by Cal OES during an extreme temperature event.

The plan recommends best practices for local governments and acknowledges that local and tribal governments maintain their own local plans, policies, and procedures for extreme temperature events. It is the intent of this plan to assist local efforts and improve coordination by providing information about potential state-initiated extreme temperature activities. More information regarding best practices for local governments can be found in Appendix A: Local Government Guidance.

The plan utilizes the National Weather Service (NWS) HeatRisk product, which provides daily guidance on potential heat risks. This risk is assessed by comparing the official NWS temperature forecast to local thresholds which change through the year based on climatology. More detailed information about this product

can be found in Appendix B: National Weather Service Products. In addition to the NWS' HeatRisk tool, the plan introduces the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's (OEHHA's) California Communities Extreme Heat Scoring System (CalHeatScore), released January 1, 2025.

The plan recognizes the need to:

- Communicate and coordinate among state agencies and state partners.
- Communicate and coordinate between state, local, and tribal governments.
- Mobilize resources and initiate actions in advance of extreme temperatures and impacts.
- Support local government actions according to the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

The plan contains the following information:

- The purpose and scope of the plan.
- Recent extreme temperature history in California.
- Background information about extreme temperature emergencies and impacts.
- Assumed capabilities and conditions which set this plan's boundaries.
- Description of state roles and responsibilities in effect at all times and specific activities organized by the plan's phases.
- Description of how the state intends to respond to extreme temperatures.
- Explanation of:
    - The plan's phases
    - How the phases should be used
    - Conditions that approximate those phases
    - State activities specific to those phases
- Suggestions for local governments to help their planning efforts for extreme temperatures can be found in Appendix A: Local Government Guidance.
- Appendices of supporting information on National Weather Service's weather products, health and extreme temperatures, animal vulnerabilities, the electric grid, and state and federal resources.

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1.0 - Purpose and Scope

Purpose

The Extreme Temperature Response Plan is a hazard-specific plan and annex to the California State Emergency Plan (SEP). It outlines actions the State of California may take and provides recommendations for local and tribal governments when an extreme temperature is anticipated or has occurred. It incorporates lessons learned from previous extreme temperature responses and current best practices from federal, state, academic, and local sources.

Scope

This plan was developed to guide emergency management planning and response to extreme temperatures (i.e., heat and cold/freeze) in California. It is flexible, scalable, and may be used during a response to extreme temperatures of any severity. This plan focuses on the state's response in supporting state agencies, Operational Areas (OAs), and local governments (and tribal governments upon request). Additionally, it provides guidance to local governments for preparedness, response, and recovery.

An extreme temperature event occurs when environmental temperatures are higher (extreme heat) or lower (extreme cold/freeze) than what is typically experienced in an area for a significant duration such that negative impacts to the population, critical infrastructure, animals, crops, and businesses begin to occur. These effects are not typically sudden but can accumulate over the duration of the event with sudden failures leading to cascading impacts. As the severity increases, local and tribal governments and state agencies may need to respond to protect lives, ensure critical infrastructure integrity, and safeguard crops, animals, and livestock.

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2.0 - Background

California's climate is one of the most diverse in the world, ranging from the freezing temperatures of Bodie State Park in Mono County, that records nearly 300 days of temperatures below 32°F per year and Death Valley, located in Inyo County, which records around 100 days of temperatures of 99°F or above per year. These drastic differences in climate underscore the necessity that California plan and prepare for extreme temperatures to enhance state and local response and mitigate community impacts.

Impact of Extreme Heat

The California State Hazard Mitigation Plan defines extreme heat as temperatures that hover 10°F or more above the average high temperature for the region for several days or weeks (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2023). Heat waves normally coincide with little overnight cooling/relief. Heat waves do not elicit the immediate impacts that floods, fires, earthquakes, and other disasters do, so the danger of heat may not be as apparent. In California and the United States, heat causes more reported deaths per year on average than any other weather hazard (California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, 2022).

The worst single heat wave causing deaths occurred in Southern California in the summer of 1955. Over an eight-day heat wave, 946 deaths were recorded. In early July 2006, a 13-day heat wave contributed to the deaths of 650 individuals and caused more than $180 million in crop damage and $583 million in other losses. A record-breaking 10-day heat wave occurred during September 2022 and resulted in 395 deaths (California Department of Public Health, 2023).

In comparison, other types of disasters such as earthquakes and fires historically result in fewer lives lost. The 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake resulted in 63 deaths, and the 1992 Northridge Earthquake resulted in 55 deaths. The January 2025 Los Angeles Wildfires resulted in 31 deaths, and the devastating 2018 Camp Fire in Butte County resulted in 85 deaths.

The state experienced its first rolling blackouts in twenty years during the August 2020 heat wave. The Western U.S. experienced a six-day heat wave that encompassed California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, and Montana. Thirty-two million California residents were under a heat advisory or warning (California Independent System Operator, 2021). Limited overnight cooling contributed to people running air conditioners through the night into the next day further increasing power demands. The regional U.S. heat wave reduced California's ability to import electricity during peak demand and

triggered rotating power outages on August 14 and 15 affecting 491,600 and 321,000 customers, respectively (California Independent System Operator, 2021).

In addition to insufficient energy supply causing power disruptions, power may also be intentionally turned off to avoid creating additional impacts. During extreme temperatures, the power transmission infrastructure may threaten the environment. Planned de-energizing of power transmission lines, termed Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS), aims to prevent wildfire starts during extreme heat, dry, and windy periods is another example of how power can be disrupted.

Regardless of cause, loss of power during extreme heat events can cause health issues for individuals sensitive to heat without alternate means of cooling and can cause life-threatening issues for individuals with reliance on powered medical equipment.

Any individual, regardless of age, race, sex, or health status can develop heat stress if engaged in intense physical activity or exposed to extreme environmental heat. Physiological mechanisms maintain the core body temperature (i.e., the operating temperature of vital organs in the head or trunk) in a narrow optimum range around 98°F. When core body temperature rises, the physiologic response is to sweat and circulate blood closer to the skin's surface to increase cooling. Over a period of one to two weeks, exposure to conditions that elevate body temperature, along with physical activity, and/or environmental heat, results in a process of physiological adaptation or acclimatization. When acclimatized, the body produces more dilute sweat, and heart rate and body temperature increase less than when not acclimatized.

Heat-related illnesses and deaths are generally preventable. Heat-related illnesses encompass a broad range of diseases from mild heat cramps to life-threatening heat stroke. Higher temperatures are related to increased medical intervention for issues such as dehydration and heat related illness due to chronic health conditions and/or medications. (California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, 2022). Heat exposure has also been linked to increases in mental health illnesses (e.g., psychiatric conditions, self-harm, aggressive behavior) and increased difficulty managing mental health conditions (Pappas, 2024). Heat can also accelerate the formation of certain air pollution (e.g., ozone, particulate matter) and trap them closer to the ground increasing the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular injuries (California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, 2022). A significant increase in emergency room visits was observed during the 2021 Western Heat Wave which impacted Washington, Oregon, and California. Based on a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report, the mean daily number of emergency room visits due to heat-related illnesses was 70 times higher during the heat

wave than for the same period in 2019 with no heat wave (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021).

Although extreme heat conditions impact the entirety of the state's population, it can be especially life-threatening for individuals with access or functional needs (AFN). Older populations, infants and children, pregnant people, and people with chronic illnesses can be especially sensitive to heat (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2023). Additional factors such as poverty, linguistic isolation, housing insecurity, limited access to cooling or shade, and difficulties accessing health services and transportation reduce opportunities for individuals to mitigate extreme heat and increase their risk of heat illness or death (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2023). Low-income individuals may not be able to afford air conditioning units, the cost of electricity, or may work somewhere without sufficient air conditioning and alternate cooling methods such as shade (U.S. Health and Human Services, 2024).

Urban areas are vulnerable to the heat island effect, when the average temperature in an urban area is higher than its rural surroundings due to the greater absorption of heat by its buildings and pavement, the absence of vegetation to provide evaporative cooling and shade, and the greater amount of heat-generating human activities (e.g., engines, generators) (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2023). According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, daytime temperatures in urban areas are on average 1-6°F higher than in rural areas. In comparison, nighttime temperatures can be as much as 22°F higher, as the heat is gradually released from buildings and the pavement. Heat island effects may be worse for low-income individuals and other marginalized populations due to systemic underinvestment in housing and infrastructure in their communities leading to poorly ventilated buildings and a lack of green spaces to dissipate heat (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2023).

Impact of Extreme Cold/Freeze

Extreme cold events occur when temperatures drop well below normal in an area. Depending on what is considered "normal", this may mean temperatures around the freezing point, 32°F, or below 0°F. Freeze events are when temperatures remain below freezing for a sustained period (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2023). Extreme cold/freezing temperatures, although not as prevalent in California as heat waves, still pose a real danger to life, property, agriculture, and critical infrastructure.

According to the California Department of Public Health Extreme Cold Weather webpage, the direct health impacts of extreme cold on individuals include injuries from frostbite and hypothermia. If protective action is not taken, prolonged exposure to cold temperatures may lead to permanent bodily damage or death from exposure. Because extreme cold reduces blood circulation as the body attempts to preserve heat, individuals with cardiovascular issues may be at an increased risk of a heart attack.

Hazardous travel conditions during extreme cold events may cause traffic collisions due to icy roads and increase exposure risk for motorists due to traffic jams, accidents, and impassable terrain stranding travelers on the road. Motorists staying warm in a running vehicle may be at risk of carbon monoxide poisoning if the vehicle's exhaust pipe gets clogged with snow.

Individuals attempting to stay warm indoors may also be at risk of carbon monoxide poisoning if they try to use gas lamps, stoves, furnaces or charcoal grills to stay warm or run generators in areas with poor airflow (California Department of Public Health, 2024).

Snow and ice accumulation during extreme cold events may down powerlines causing power outages, loss of communications, and potable water. During January 2007, a six-day intrusion of very cold arctic air into Central California caused short-term drinking water loss in Tulare and Kern Counties due to frozen and burst pipes (National Weather Service, 2007). In late December 2021, extreme snowfall and cold/freezing temperatures across California caused power outages in over 109,000 households for up to seven days. This resulted in multiple counties opening and maintaining warming centers for a prolonged period. Sacramento County reported six cold related deaths during the October–December 2021 cold waves (Sacramento County Office of Emergency Services, 2022).

Although infrequent, freezes can severely affect California agriculture. Freezing temperatures occurring during winter and spring growing seasons can cause extensive crop damage. Secondary impacts of freeze disasters include major economic impacts to farmers, farm workers, packers, and shippers of agricultural products. Extreme cold events causing substantial damage to various crops would result in significant increases in consumer food prices. Citrus crops tend to be the most vulnerable to cold/freeze, and these crops account for most of the reported damages between 1972 and 2016.

During December 1990, an arctic airmass from Northwestern Canada caused four days of record-breaking cold temperatures and destroyed $852.4 million worth of citrus crops (Baker, 1991). During January 2007, five days of freezing

temperatures caused almost $1.3 billion in crop damage, economic damage to tens of thousands of workers, and one fatality in Kern County (National Weather Service, 2007). A six-day period of freeze in December 2013 caused more than $440 million in damage to citrus crops (National Weather Service, 2014). During February 2018, an extreme cold event damaged snap pea crops and almond blossoms in the Central Valley resulting in $150 million in estimated crop damage (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2023).

Climate Change

Naturally, most of California experiences Mediterranean climate patterns (hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters), with distance from the ocean and elevation differences responsible for most of the climate variation within the state (California Natural Resources Agency, 2026). Climate change, due to human activities releasing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere is intensifying and disrupting the state's historical climate patterns. Observations of the state's weather show more frequent and intense heat waves, more variable precipitation ranging from severe floods to extreme drought, and an increase in average temperatures (California Natural Resources Agency, 2026). Because of these trends in combination with California's already diverse natural climate, California is considered one of the most climate-challenged regions in North America (California Natural Resources Agency, 2026).

Since climate change is increasing the threat of extreme heat and reducing periods of extreme cold/freeze, the complexity of implementing statewide solutions requires sufficient lead time and appropriate modeling and analysis. The long-term solutions to climate change's root causes and hazard mitigation for extreme temperatures exist outside the scope of this immediate response plan. More information on the topic of state climate change can be found in:

- CNRA - California Fifth Climate Change Assessment - A comprehensive assessment of climate change in California made up of three parts: a statewide report, nine regional reports for each climate region in the state, and climate projections and analysis.
- CNRA - California Climate Adaptation Strategy - hosted at climateresilience.ca.gov - A comprehensive document describing the state's existing and planned climate adaptation efforts falling into four areas: statewide climate action plans, sector-based strategies, regionally focused strategies, and state stewardship plans.

- Cal OES Hazard Mitigation - California Adaptation Planning Guide - Provides guidance to local governments on local adaptation and resiliency planning.
- CNRA – Protecting Californians From Extreme Heat: A State Action Plan to Build Community Resilience – hosted at CNRA's Building Climate Resilience webpage – A state heat action plan providing strategic and comprehensive actions assigned to state agencies to adapt and build extreme heat resilience.

3.0 - Assumptions

The following assumptions should be considered:

- Climate change may increase the extremes in temperature not only in the summer and winter months but throughout the year.
- Weather conditions often vary greatly from one geographic region to another.
- Different climates exist across the state, and people are acclimated best to the climates where they live and work.
- Local governments are the first responders in emergencies and request mutual aid through the established process under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) when necessary.
- The Cal OES will primarily rely on the OAs to determine the activation levels at which specific mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities will be undertaken in their jurisdictions.
- The state may initiate specified actions independently but will communicate and coordinate those actions with local government.
- Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution grids are impacted by the increased loads resulting from heat or cold/freezing temperatures.
- Power disruptions may occur simultaneously with extreme temperature incidents, thus increasing the risk to life safety, critical infrastructure, and the environment.
- Extreme temperatures are potentially life-threatening to people, pets, and livestock.
- Extreme temperature incidents may result in significant economic losses to the state's agriculture sector.
- Extreme temperature incidents may restrict public gatherings and require some public facilities to be used as temporary respite areas.
- Individuals with access or functional needs are disproportionately impacted and at higher risk for serious illness and negative impacts from extreme temperatures.
- Individuals experiencing homelessness may need immediate transportation to and from cooling/heating centers, temporary sheltering, and wraparound services during extreme temperatures.

- Extreme heat may result in an increase in water rescues/recoveries.
- The majority of California has a Mediterranean climate which may increase the population's vulnerability to cold temperatures.
- Sustained temperatures below freezing may cause disproportionate loss of life, increased suffering, and health risks to older adults, individuals with disabilities, and individuals with access or functional needs.
- Extreme cold/freezing temperatures may result in an increase in falls and cold-water drownings.
- Heavy ice/snowfall accumulation may result in the collapse of roof structures, power lines, and other critical infrastructure.

4.0 - State Concept of Operations

As the state's coordinating emergency management agency and owner of the Extreme Temperature Response Plan, Cal OES uses this document to:

- Plan and organize internal activities.
- Identify coordination and response activities for extreme temperatures initiated at the discretion of the Cal OES Director involving state and other entities.
- Identify activities that may be taken by state and other entities based on their standing authorities, statutory responsibilities, or existing emergency plans, but may require statewide coordination by Cal OES during a sustained extreme temperature event.

In advance of extreme temperatures, the Cal OES Director may advise the Governor on local activities and anticipated needs. State Operations Center (SOC) activations may be enhanced as needed. The Cal OES Director may convene key state agencies to identify any executive actions the Governor should be advised to take to alleviate the situation, including the proclamation of a state of emergency, potentially before a local emergency declaration is made. Local governments will initiate their own extreme temperature operations according to their local plans, policies, and procedures.

Potential preparedness and response **activities are grouped into three phases.** The phases are organized by increasing likelihood of an extreme temperature event occurring with:

Plan Phases

- *Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness* - occurring during the months when extreme temperatures usually occur.
- *Phase 2 – Extreme Temperature Preparation* - occurring when a specific extreme temperature event is anticipated.
- *Phase 3 – Extreme Temperature Activation* - occurring when response becomes necessary due to anticipated or existing impacts from a specific extreme temperature event.

These phases may be initiated based on anticipated weather, predicted impacts, and severity of risk to the population including older adults, individuals with disabilities, and others with access or functional needs; critical infrastructure; and agriculture. The direct involvement of state and local governments is intended to protect the public as the severity of risk increases.

Specific actions by the state agencies, departments, and other entities are described in Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9. In addition to the actions described, the state may provide supplemental support to local activities during any of the three phases.

State actions should be coordinated with local and tribal governments. It is essential that state agencies and departments, when possible, inform local and tribal governments of any state-initiated actions anticipated for Phase 2 and Phase 3. It is equally important for local and tribal governments to keep the state apprised of their actions. These communications are facilitated through the SEMS process starting with the Cal OES Administrative Regions and Cal OES Office of Tribal Coordination anticipating impacts to state operations using information sharing systems, emails, phone calls, texts, and various other communications and notifications.

To see a list of suggested local government actions, refer to Appendix A: Local Government Guidance. These are only recommendations, and local governments initiate their own extreme temperature operations according to their local plans, policies, and procedures.

Extreme Heat Event

When temperatures spike without an adequate drop in nighttime temperature to cool the outdoor and indoor environments, there is a significant increase in the risk to older adults, individuals with disabilities, and people with access or functional needs. Therefore, the definition of a heat wave will consider both daytime maximum temperatures and nighttime maximum low temperatures.

Current best practice is to utilize the NWS HeatRisk, a climate-region-specific and health impact assessment tool, to assess potential statewide concerns for extreme heat. Details about HeatRisk are in Appendix B: National Weather Service Products. When NWS forecasters predict a heat wave for a given region, the NWS will disseminate information in the form of a Partner Email Briefing, Watch, Advisory and/or Warning. The choice of product depends on how far in advance the prediction is made before the event. Specifically:

- A **Partner Email Briefing** is usually issued several days in advance of a heat event to give advance notice of the possibility of extremely hot conditions. These briefings will contain details about duration, extent of the event, and potential impacts. These are typically issued daily (or more frequently) leading up to and through the heat event.
- An **Extreme Heat Watch** is issued days prior to an event to give the public advance notice of the possibility of extremely hot conditions.

If conditions escalate, a watch may be upgraded to one of two conditions listed here in increasing severity:

- A **Heat Advisory** indicates a high degree of confidence that abnormally hot conditions will occur or are occurring and could cause significant inconvenience. They are usually issued within 12-48 hours of the event.
- An **Extreme Heat Warning** is issued when confidence has increased to the point that a dangerous or life-threatening heat event is about to happen or is happening.

In addition to NWS' HeatRisk tool, the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) released the California Communities Extreme Heat Scoring System (CalHeatScore) on January 1, 2025. CalHeatScore incorporates historical heat and health data with current weather modeling to display a public health, Geographic Information System (GIS) map ranking forecasted heat conditions and impacts at the ZIP code level over the next 7 days in California. This tool highlights vulnerable groups most susceptible to extreme heat, offers tips to stay safe, and lists important resources such as cooling centers. As the system continues to develop and features are added, CalHeatScore has the potential to further strengthen the identification of anticipated public health impacts, increase preparedness for extreme heat, and alert local government and community-based organizations of the needs in their underserved communities, who often are at higher risk during heat events. As CalHeatScore continues to develop, new use cases and opportunities for integration into the state's extreme heat response efforts will be explored.

Heat-related preparation and response activities should be carried out in consultation and coordination with state agencies, Cal OES Regions, and OAs that are impacted. All state communication will be delivered using accessible platforms and formats.

Extreme Cold/Freeze Event

The NWS has simplified its suite of cold weather products to improve messaging and provide better decision making. NWS Extreme Cold products focus on life-safety and Frost/Freeze products focus on vegetation and agriculture. Effective October 1, 2024, cold and freeze products have been consolidated into:

- **Cold Weather Advisory:** When seasonably cold air temperatures or wind chill values, but not extremely cold values, are expected or occurring.

Individuals should be aware and take routine measures (e.g., dressing appropriately).

- **Extreme Cold Watch:** When dangerously cold air temperatures or wind chill values are possible in the next 24-72 hours. Individuals should avoid being outside during the coldest parts of the day and take preparedness measures (e.g., cars have at least half a tank of gas, winter survival kits ready).
- **Extreme Cold Warning:** When dangerously cold air temperatures or wind chill values are expected or occurring. Individuals should avoid being outside or should take maximum precautions if they must go outside, such as fully covering exposed skin, communicating travel with another person before going out, and communicating updates to confirm safe arrival at destination.
- **Frost Advisory:** When areas of frost are expected or occurring, forecast to be 33°F to 36°F, posing a threat to sensitive vegetation. Generally issued late fall and again in the spring through May. The most important agricultural periods are:
    - First frost in the fall for an area to catch the "killing frost."
    - Any frost once the bud stage has started for fruits and stone fruits (nuts).
- **Freeze Watch:** When there is a potential for significant, widespread freezing temperatures within the next 24-72 hours. Typically issued in the autumn until the end of the growing season and in the spring at the start of the growing season.
- **Freeze Warning:** When temperatures are expected or currently are below 32°F. This temperature threshold kills some types of commercial crops and residential plants. A "hard freeze" is when temperatures are 28°F or below. This temperature will kill most types of commercial crops and residential plants.

The Frost/Freeze weather products are generally confined to the active agricultural areas. This is generally the area below about 2,000 feet. Geographically, this includes the entire Central Valley and lower foothills, the Delta, and the area near Clear Lake. Frost results from the external freezing of water, and because frost is primarily formed by radiational cooling, it may occur when temperatures are above 32°F. For more information on Extreme Cold and Freeze products, visit the NWS Cold Weather Safety webpage.

5.0 - Roles and Responsibilities

State agencies, departments, and other response partners named in this section should act in accordance with their delegated authorities and emergency response plans, policies, and procedures. Some of the roles and responsibilities that may be relevant for an extreme temperature event are listed below. The phase-specific actions that derive from these roles and responsibilities can be found later in this plan at:

- Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness,
- Phase 2 – Extreme Temperature Preparation, and
- Phase 3 – Extreme Temperature Activation.

For a broader, more complete list of roles and responsibilities, refer to the SEP.

State Agencies and Departments

CA State Warning Center (CSWC)

- Statewide emergency alert and warning notifications.
- Disseminates watches and warnings through statewide communications networks.
- Collects situational updates from OAs.

Cal OES Situation Cell

- Clarifies and defines the weather forecast with the National Weather Service and other sources, such as CalHeatScore.
- Coordinates among all partners to gather situational awareness for report development.
- Develops and disseminates the Situation Cell Weather Outlook and/or Situation Cell Incident Report.
- Facilitates state coordination conference calls, as needed.
- Continually analyzes the weather event for changes in duration or impacts.

Cal OES Response Operations and Affected Administrative Regions

- Emergency management - all Incident Command Systems (ICS)/SEMS/National Incident Management System (NIMS) functions.
- Recovery programs through California Emergency Services Function (CA-ESF) 14 Recovery during response and the transition process to the Cal OES Recovery and the Regions when response is concluded.

Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs (OAFN)

- Identifies and integrates the needs of older adults and persons with AFN within the state's emergency management systems.
- Provides partnership, development, outreach, training, guidance, and technical assistance to emergency managers, planners, community-based organizations, and whole community partners for planning, disaster response, and recovery.

Cal OES Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI)

- Identifies and integrates the needs of priority populations within the state's emergency management system.
- Leads the Priority Populations Task Force (PPTF), if activated.
    - Identifies and addresses unmet needs to assist Californians at greatest risk during a disaster and coordinates PPTF member agency resources to serve the whole community.
    - Provides real-time technical assistance to government partners on demographic snapshots, accessible and culturally appropriate messaging, and strategies for supporting local partners.
    - Engages closely with local partners including county government, local voluntary organizations active in disasters (VOADs), and community-based organizations (CBOs).
- Provides partnership, development, outreach, training, guidance, and technical assistance to emergency managers, planners, community-based organizations, and whole community partners for planning, disaster response, and recovery.

Cal OES Office of Crisis Communications and Public Affairs (OCCPA)

- Responsible for all public communication, education, and media relations during response, recovery, and in preparation for disasters and emergencies.

Cal OES Office of International Affairs (OIA)

- Provides information to the Office of Foreign Missions within the U.S. Department of State for distribution to foreign consulates and international communities within California.
- Monitors and responds to inquiries from foreign consulates.

CA Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)

- Oversees Boards, Departments, and Offices (BDOs) under CalEPA including:
  - California Air Resources Board (CARB)
  - Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)
  - Department of Resources Recycling & Recovery (CalRecycle)
  - Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)
  - Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
  - State Water Resource Board (SWRCB)
- Coordinating agency for CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials and may assign lead or supporting roles to its BDOs during emergencies.

CalEPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

- Develops and maintains CalHeatScore, a statewide extreme heat ranking system.
- Provides technical support and training on CalHeatScore.
- Ensures CalHeatScore data and resources are accessible.
- Performs public health and epidemiological research to identify populations most vulnerable to extreme heat.

CA Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

- Coordinates animal (livestock and domestic) health services and biosecurity efforts.
- Coordinates CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture and the California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES) during disasters.
- Food safety and security measures.
- Provides information and assistance to Agricultural Commissioners and growers.
- Assists in coordinating animal mortality needs and carcass disposal.

CA Department of Aging (CDA)

- Provides information and assistance for older adults, adults with AFN, and caregivers.

CA Employment Development Department (EDD)/ Workforce & Labor Development Agency

- Disability Insurance, Paid Family Leave, Unemployment Insurance, Disaster-Related Services, tax collection, and workforce services.

CA Department of Public Health (CDPH)

- Oversees state public health disaster planning, the Medical and Health Coordination Center, and public health programs.
- Provides guidance on extreme temperature impacts to public health.
- Provides hospitalization and heat injury data.

CA Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)

- Educates workers and employers on heat illness prevention.
- Investigates worker heat-related illnesses and fatalities.
- Ensures employer compliance with California's heat illness prevention regulation through targeted inspections.
- Coordinates with Public Information Office to issue hazard alerts.
- Develops strategic outreach initiative for annual heat illness prevention media campaign.

CA Department of Social Services (CDSS)

- California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) - cash aid and services (including immediate need)
- CalFresh (including expedited service and/or Disaster CalFresh benefits).
- Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP).
- Coordinates state resources in support of local government.
- Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD) Responsible for the health and safety of persons in care in licensed facilities.
- Coordinates Mass Care and Shelter during disasters.

CA Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)

- Emergency medical care.
- Provides disaster medical services if needed.
- Provides Medical Health Operational Area Coordinators (MHOAC) and Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialists (RDMHS).
- Reviews pre-hospital services as appropriate.

CA Military Department (CMD)

- Logistical support of armories.
- Provides California National Guard (Cal Guard) troop resources.
- Provides the SOC with an available resources list during a disaster (e.g., portable water storage, desalinization apparatus, etc.).

CA Department of Developmental Services (DDS)

- Provides communication and assistance to regional centers and state operated facilities, who provide direct services and assistance to people with access or functional needs.
- Advises Cal OES on the needs of people with access or functional needs.

CA Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)

- Oversees Medi-Cal.
- Provides Crisis Counseling (regular and immediate).

CA Department of Rehabilitation (DOR)

- Provides communication and assistance to individuals with access or functional needs.

CA Department of State Hospitals (DSH)

- Provides treatment, care, and security for hospital in-patient psychiatric population.
- Ensures support and care for patients receiving treatment in DSH programs.

CA Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

- Multimodal transportation coordination.
- Transportation infrastructure.

CA Business and Consumer Services Agency (BCSA)

- Loan guarantees for farm and agriculture related enterprises.

CA Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)

- Housing programs.

CA Department of Community Services & Development (CSD)

- Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), Low Income Home Energy and Household Water Assistance Programs (LIHEAP/LIHWAP), Low Income

Weatherization Program (LIWP), and other programs designed for individuals and households with low income.

Commissions

California Energy Commission (CEC)

- State of California's primary energy policy and planning agency, including planning for shortages and major crises affecting the availability of electricity, natural gas, and petroleum fuels; assisting local governments with energy resiliency planning; and encouraging reduced energy demand during emergencies.
- Engages with utilities, private-sector partners, and balancing authorities
- Supports emergency response efforts by serving as a central source of credible and timely information on emergency impacts to the state's energy infrastructure.
- Upon activation by the Governor via executive order, the Fuels Set Aside Program authorizes the CEC, in cooperation with Cal OES, to instruct petroleum storage facilities to hold and redirect fuel for use in disaster response and recovery efforts.
- Assists local governments to develop energy resilience plans to ensure reliable energy supplies for essential services.
- Publishes the annual California Energy Resource and Reliability Outlook (CERRO) and the quarterly Joint Reliability Planning Assessment on the Energy Commission Publications web page.
    - CERRO – an annual comprehensive, statewide assessment of electric, fossil gas, and petroleum resource planning and reliability over the next 5 years.
    - Joint Reliability Planning Assessment – required by Senate Bill 846 (Chapter 239), this quarterly assessment include updates on electric system demand and supply for the next 5 and 10 years, as well as an assessment of electric system reliability under different risk scenarios.

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)

- Regulates investor-owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies.

- Supports electric reliability and demand efforts led by the CEC and California Independent Systems Operator (California ISO).
- Monitors and reports on potential PSPS operations and generation outages.
- Contacts regulated industry when needed for voluntary electricity conservation and load reduction during a potential severe energy shortage.

CA Agricultural Labor Relations Board

- Provides interpreters and mobile resources for agricultural workforce.

Utilities

Investor Owned/Publicly Owned Utilities

- Provides low-income energy assistance.
- Alerts customers of potential power disruptions.
- Supports customers impacted by power disruptions.
- Assists customers who are dependent on power for life sustaining medical devices and other individuals with access or functional needs through various programs.

Electric Balancing Authority

California Independent System Operator (ISO)

- Largest balancing authority in California.
- Operates an electrical transmission control area, managing 80% of the state's electric load.
- Matches power generation and needs to maintain consistent electricity, even during extreme weather or disasters.

Other California Balancing Authorities

(Balancing Authority of Northern California (BANC), Los Angeles Department of Water & Power (LADWP), Imperial Irrigation District (IID), Turlock Irrigation District (TID), Western Area Power Administration, Lower Colorado (WALC), PacifiCorp West, and NV Energy).

- Each authority above operates an electrical transmission control area.
- Matches power generation and needs to maintain consistent electricity, even during extreme weather or disasters.

- These authorities together manage 20% of the state's electric load.

Refer to the California Electric Balancing Authority Areas Map for specific coverage areas and details.

Non-Governmental Agencies

American Red Cross (ARC)

- Care and shelter services during and after disasters.
- Post-disaster financial assistance, if approved.

California Foundation for Independent Living Centers (CFILC)

- Communicates and connects with the Independent Living Centers (ILC) and other access and functional need service providers.

California Southern Baptist Convention (SBC)

- Provides mass feeding units for shelters.
- Recovery assistance after disasters.

The Salvation Army

- Care and shelter services and after-disaster recovery assistance.

Voluntary/Community-Based Organizations

- Provides immediate and unmet needs such as food, shelter, clothing, mortgage, and rental assistance.

Federal Agencies

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency

- Provides Emergency Loan Program for farmers' and ranchers' crop production and physical losses.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- Assists response to an actual or potential public health and medical disaster or incident.

USDA Food and Nutrition Service

- Provides Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP).

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)

- Provides Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) available to small, non-farm businesses; small agricultural cooperatives; and most private, non-profit organizations of any size.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Assists post-disaster.
- Coordinates Crisis counseling program.
- Directs federal assistance if approved.

U.S. Department of Labor

- Provides resources for and manage employment programs.

National Weather Service (NWS)

- Provides weather, water, climate data, forecasts, and warnings to protect life and property.
- Provides remote or on-site decision support services such as briefings, webinars, conference calls, or other operational or planning guidance.

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6.0 - State Activation Phases

This plan groups together similar and associated actions under the following phases:

Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness

- When seasonally appropriate extreme temperatures may occur, but a specific extreme temperature event has not been predicted, and general extreme temperature preparedness is recommended.

Phase 2 – Extreme Temperature Preparation

- When a specific extreme temperature event has been predicted and preparation for response may be warranted.

Phase 3 – Extreme Temperature Activation

- When extreme temperatures are occurring, and response is necessary due to anticipated or current impacts.

Using Phases in Preparation and Response

When using this plan, it is important to keep in mind:

- Phases represent approximate postures decision makers can use to ready their organization.
- Phases are not triggered automatically – plan recommendations, along with external considerations, should be factored into any decision to initiate (or not) phase activities.
- It is not necessary to wait for impacts to initiate phase activities.
- Actions anticipated or needed will dictate the phases (not the other way around).
- Phases may be initiated in any order and may change as needed.
- Actions from multiple phases may need to be carried out simultaneously – being at a higher phase does not exclude taking actions from lower phases.
- Different state agencies and departments may be at different phases of this plan during a response.
- Local governments have their own plans and may have different phases than the state.
- Local governments set their own response posture which may differ from the state's response posture.

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7.0 - Phase 1 - Seasonal Readiness

Seasonal Readiness actions for extreme heat should be taken leading into the hotter months (May through August) and for extreme cold/freeze leading into cooler months (November through February) to maintain a state of increased readiness. Activities from this phase are taken at the discretion of individual state agencies and departments.

Below is a summary of seasonal readiness actions. For a list of suggested resources and supplies to prepare for extreme temperatures, refer to Appendix C: Resources and Supplies for Preparedness and Response. For information on public information refer to Appendix D: State Public Information.

Recommended Actions for All State Departments/Agencies

- Review procedures and resources to identify any capabilities, gaps, issues, or problems for the upcoming season.
- Update and validate alert and warning notification processes.
- Train staff and brief executives on plans and procedures.
- Verify use and availability of key facilities and resources.
- Initiate public awareness campaigns through various media outlets, social media, and staff awareness campaigns through internal communications.
- Collaborate to identify any anticipated state-wide needs or problems.
- Coordinate with power balancing authorities (e.g., California ISO) and municipal utilities to determine power availability.

CA State Warning Center

- Establishes a link with NWS for weather advisories, watches, and warnings.

Cal OES Situation Cell

- Maintains situational awareness with weather forecasts.
- Clarifies and defines the weather forecast with the NWS.
- Conducts outreach to regions to gather information on actions taken by local jurisdictions.
- Develops and disseminates the Situation Cell Weather Outlook as needed and includes a plan assessment detailing/clarifying current phase.
- Analyzes the plan and makes recommendations for actions to be taken and possible phase movement.

Cal OES Response Operations and Affected Administrative Regions

- Review the Extreme Temperature Response Plan.
- Coordinate to determine the readiness and availability of resources.
- Initiate communication with key state departments/agencies.
- Coordinate with Cal OES OCCPA to post seasonal readiness campaign material on the Cal OES website and other various media sources.
- Coordinate with the OAFN to review guidance and best practices, and to implement AFN-specific considerations into response operations.
- Contact OAs to determine what seasonal efforts are in place at the local level.
- Facilitate Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee (MARAC) presentations by NWS.

Cal OES Office of Crisis Communications and Public Affairs (OCCPA)

- Prepares inclusive, accessible media statements to increase awareness of the risk from extreme temperatures for the public, including older adults, individuals with AFN, and other priority populations.
- Promotes CA Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS) seasonal readiness campaign material.
- Coordinates any ongoing seasonal preparedness media campaign information about the risk from extreme temperatures and ways to mitigate effects.
- Issues pre-scripted tips to media outlets, local government through SEMS, websites, service clubs, associations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), volunteer organizations, and faith-based organizations.
- Leverages social media channels to amplify messaging.

Cal OES Office of Tribal Coordination (OTC):

- Convenes tribal government coordination calls to provide seasonal outlooks, preparedness information, and available resources.

Cal OES Office of International Affairs (OIA)

- Amplifies Cal OES extreme heat preparedness materials, including multilingual resources, to foreign consulates and international communities in California.

CA Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

- Reviews NWS watches and warnings and advises Cal OES of any potentially serious agriculture or livestock issues.
- Identifies a Public Information Officer (PIO) to coordinate emergency public information with Cal OES.
- Identifies potential fairgrounds/facilities for use as cooling or warming centers.
- Provides animal removal, disposal, and rendering information.
- Provides guidance to local Agricultural Commissioners.
- Coordinate to determine the readiness and availability of resources.

CA Department of General Services (DGS)

- Sets guidelines and policies for the energy efficient operation of state facilities, including facility operations when electrical emergencies are predicted (California Department of General Services, 2014).
- Provides Cal OES with an updated list of state facilities that could be used for cooling or warming centers.
- Provides vendors for air conditioners, generators, and other warming and cooling supplies and equipment.

CA Employment Development Department (EDD)

- Provides Cal OES OCCPA information related to assistance programs that will be available in extreme heat conditions as applicable to farm workers and related businesses whose workers may lose employment due to the weather conditions.
- Prepares to respond to possible increase in unemployment resulting from extreme temperature emergencies.

CA Department of Education (CDE)

- Notifies schools to review school procedures and practices for measures schools should take in extreme temperature emergency conditions.

CA Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)

- Maintains CalEPA's Resources and Actions to Combat Extreme Heat web page.
- Supports the Emergency Animal Disposal Guidance.

CalEPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

- Identifies key partners across state agencies to share communications materials on CalHeatScore, including talking points, social media toolkits, and newsletter content.
- Identifies key partners across state agencies to share CalHeatScore data, including the CalHeatScore Application Programming Interface (API), historical data, and supplemental data on vulnerable populations.
- Coordinates with Cal OES PIOs to update cooling center resources across counties.

California Energy Commission (CEC)

- Conducts weekly incident team meetings (July–September).
- Hosts a multi-agency summer tabletop exercise and summer energy reliability workshops.
- Updates its contingency programs, playbooks, resource lists, and key points of contact.

CA Department of Public Health (CDPH)

- Identifies a PIO to coordinate emergency public information with Cal OES.
- CDPH Licensing and Certification (L&C) monitors extreme temperature-related unusual occurrences reported by long term care facilities in affected areas until they are resolved and provides the reporting process long-term care facilities must follow to report any unusual occurrence related to the extreme temperature and for any facilities to report problems with information on caring for patients/residents during extreme temperature conditions.
- Provides information regarding cooling and warming center operations during a pandemic event, as needed.
- Coordinates with partner agencies to determine the readiness and availability of public health resources.

CA Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)

- Continues the multilingual heat illness prevention media campaign using radio, billboards, wallboards, and social media.
- Reaches out to and educates employees, employers, and community-based organizations about the hazards of heat exposure and the

methods to protect workers from heat illness and comply with the Heat Illness Prevention regulation.

- Reviews and updates Heat Illness Prevention Special Emphasis Program and provides training to staff on any program changes.
- Compiles statistics and prepares reports summarizing heat inspection data.

CA Department of Social Services (CDSS)

- Disaster Services Branch (DSB) - Monitors the situation with the American Red Cross and the Department's internal and local partners.
- Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD) – Releases and communicates extreme temperature-related information and tips to licensees through mass-emails and a "robocall system"; posts information on the CCLD webpage; and includes in licensing quarterly updates. Requests providers and advocacy organizations to include the information in their newsletters and other communications to licensees.
- CCLD - During annual visits, including but not limited to those conducted by tele-visits and virtual video conferencing, reviews facility emergency and disaster plans to ensure that they are current and includes the required content for emergencies and disasters.
- Adult Programs Division (APD) – County In-Home Supportive Services/Adult Protective Services (IHSS/APS) programs follow the instructions in the All-County Letter (ACL) issued by CDSS APD regarding their action to be taken in extreme temperature-related events and emergencies. Each county uses their targeted list to contact those individuals identified as the most at-risk group in their IHSS/APS population.

CA Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)

- Disseminates hazard-related information to regional and local medical partners.
- Prepares to provide medical assistance upon request to support local medical system needs.
- Coordinates with partner agencies to determine the readiness and availability of resources.
- Coordinates with the RDMHSs and MHOACs.

CA Department of Developmental Services (DDS)

- Quality assurance system ensures that state operated facilities emergency preparedness plans are reviewed, updated, and sufficient to address the needs of all possible emergencies and disasters.
- Contract requirements for regional center's emergency preparedness plans are monitored for compliance.
- Notifies community-based programs serving people with developmental disabilities regarding any status changes and monitors their status.

CA Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)

- During annual facility reviews or virtual site visits, Mental Health Licensing Section (MHLS) analysts ensure that the Mental Health Rehabilitation Centers (MHRC) and Psychiatric Health Facilities (PHF) Disaster and Emergency Preparedness Plans are reviewed, updated, and sufficient to address the needs of all possible emergencies and disasters.
- As a best practice, the Substance Use Disorder Licensing and Certification Section (SUDLCS) recommends that Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) residential and outpatient programs maintain Disaster and Emergency Preparedness Plans. While on-site for biennial facility reviews or conducting virtual site visits, SUDLCS analysts ensure that these Disaster and Emergency Preparedness Plans are reviewed, updated, and sufficient to address the needs of all possible emergencies or disasters.
- During annual facility reviews or virtual site visits, Counselor and Medication Assisted Treatment Section (CMATS) analysts ensure that the Narcotic Treatment Program (NTP) Disaster and Emergency Protocols are reviewed, updated, and sufficient to address the needs of hazards, emergencies, and disasters.
- Ensures ongoing updates to the NTP Facilities emergency contact information as programs modify their contact information.
- Maintains and updates current telephone numbers of County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California (CBHDA).

CA Department of Rehabilitation (DOR)

- During biennial facility reviews or virtual site visits, Driving Under the Influence Licensing Section (DUILS) analysts discuss the program's

established protocols for addressing possible hazards, emergencies, and disasters.

- Notify clients, constituents, and community-based organizations (e.g., Independent Living Centers) in impacted areas.
- Remains available to advise Cal OES on potential issues and needs of the community.

CA Department of State Hospitals (DSH)

- DSH emergency preparedness management staff review the Cal OES Extreme Temperature Response Plan and communicates with employees about preparation for heat/freeze conditions and offers useful safety tips/resources, as necessary.

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8.0 - Phase 2 – Extreme Temperature Preparation

Extreme Temperature Preparation can be initiated at the discretion of the Cal OES Director. The following considerations may inform Cal OES' decision to initiate this phase, but they are NOT automatic triggers.

Plan considerations and other external considerations should be factored into any decision to initiate (or not) Phase 2. Currently, the plan considerations include:

- NWS issuing an Extreme Cold or Freeze Warning indicating extreme cold or freeze for three days or more.
- An elevated HeatRisk of Moderate or above in the state and an elevated Issuance of an Extreme Heat Warning with three nights or more with poor overnight recovery.
- NWS issuing an Extreme Heat Watch that lasts for five or more days consecutively.
- The credible prediction of power disruptions from California ISO or another electric balancing authority during periods of high heat or cold weather.
- Notification(s) from an OA(s) that the jurisdiction is issuing a special notice (warning, alert, etc.).
- An abnormal animal mortality rate or loss of agricultural crops associated with an extreme temperature.
- Potentially impacted geographic areas, time of year, and number of extreme temperature events so far this season.

  The location of the extreme temperatures may affect initiating this phase. For example, extreme heat in the Inland Desert of the state during the hotter months would be normal whereas extreme heat in the Central Coast would be unusual. Additionally, the first extreme temperature event of the season may be more impactful, as individual acclamation to new weather may not have occurred yet.

For information on the health effects of extreme temperatures on both humans and animals see Appendix E: Health Information and High-Risk Populations and Appendix F: Animal Vulnerabilities in Extreme Temperatures.

During this phase, contact with local agencies and coordination among state agencies increases. Phase 2 actions for Cal OES and identified response partners may include:

- An initial coordination call among the key state departments/agencies and the potentially affected OAs and regions.
- Conducting additional coordination calls as needed with weather and power updates.
- Increasing public information efforts to include conducting outreach to community-based organizations, whole community partners, and AFN partners to brief on the situation and provide initial recommended actions.
- Contacting local public health and other officials to encourage contact with individuals at high risk and other priority populations during extreme temperatures.
- Confirming roles and identifying specific local needs.
- Confirming details of agency participation and staffing.
- Confirming location and status of equipment and supplies if activation occurs.
- Stand by and activation (if needed) of state-owned facilities as cooling or warming centers.

National Weather Service (NWS)

- Sends extreme temperature watch notifications to CSWC.
- Coordinates partner briefing emails and calls.

CA State Warning Center (CSWC)

- Notifies Cal OES, CDPH, and EMSA Duty Officers, Cal OES Regional Administrators, the Governor's Office, and executive staff of the NWS statement indicating likely extreme temperatures.

Cal OES Situation Cell

- Elevates Situation Cell to Enhanced Watch status.
- Develops and disseminates Situation Cell Incident Reports to Cal OES executives, Duty Officers, and state department/agency partners.
- Conducts outreach to state departments/agencies outlined in Phase 2 for a roll-up on their activities for the event.

- Continues to work with Administrative Regions to provide actions taken by counties.
- Continues to clarify and define weather forecasts with the NWS.
- Continually analyzes the weather event for changes in duration or impacts.

Cal OES Response Operations and Affected Administrative Regions

- Disseminate the scope of the alert to the OAs.
- Determine the current situation, readiness, and availability of potentially needed resources.
- Coordinate with local governments to determine if supplemental support to local activities will be requested.
- Cal OES Administrative Regions contact OA emergency managers in affected areas daily for updates, including asking about OA public messaging and alerts.
- Initiate the daily conference calls and reports with key state response departments/agencies.
- Schedule conference calls once daily concerning weather, electrical power, and situational status.
- Coordinate public information efforts with OCCPA.
- Stand by to activate the SOC as needed.
- Develop staffing patterns as necessary.
- Identify gaps in contacts, especially with older adults, individuals with disabilities or AFN, community-based organizations, other whole community partners, cooling and warming centers, and accessible transportation resources.
- Task state departments/agencies to augment local cooling and warming centers in the affected area and identify available non-state fairground facilities to utilize in support of local government.
- Contact local emergency management, EMSA contacts local emergency medical, and CDPH contacts local public health offices to determine the adequacy of accessible transportation for licensed healthcare facilities.
- Respond appropriately to all requests for assistance.

- Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch coordinates with county coroners' offices to track mortality data.
- Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch coordinates security for state cooling and warming centers, if necessary.

Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs (OAFN)

- Works with community partners to identify and address unmet needs.
- Provides best practices, technical assistance, and guidance.
- Amplifies messaging through its whole community network.
- Ensures communication access (e.g., American Sign Language (ASL) services and world language translation) at cooling and warming centers.
- Partners with community-based organizations serving individuals with access and functional needs to provide status changes as well as advises regarding potential issues and needs.
- Works with partners to support physical and programmatic accessibility and effective communications at general population shelters and cooling and warming centers.

Cal OES Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Equity (ODEI)

- Works with whole community partners to identify and address unmet needs of priority populations.
- Provides best practices, technical assistance, and guidance.
- Leads PPTF. If activated, PPTF can:
    - Produce early demographic snapshots of expected impacted areas
- Amplifies messaging through its whole community network.

Cal OES Office of Crisis Communications and Public Affairs (OCCPA)

- Releases critical pre-scripted and public safety information.
- Distributes the extreme temperature emergency pre-scripted educational materials to the impacted OAs and Cal OES Regional Administrators.
- Considers scheduling press briefings to ensure the public is kept informed concerning actions underway and assistance available.
- Issues needed materials focused on older adults, individuals with disabilities, and anyone with access or functional needs with links to local resources.

- Notifies CDPH and EMSA PIOs who have been briefed by their respective duty officers. In coordination with other identified state agencies, considers issuing joint press releases.
- Requests other state department or agency PIOs and Cal OES Regional Administrators to distribute to the impacted OAs the following:
    - Extreme temperature-related educational materials.
    - Information on state-operated cooling and warming centers.
- Notifications by Cal OES and/or CDPH, EMSA, and Cal/OSHA to specific businesses and sports venues, outdoor public events, with specific risk reduction guidance.
- Notifications by Cal OES and/or CDPH strongly encouraging community agencies to check on older adults, individuals with disabilities, and anyone with an access or functional need, known to the county, or served by the county-run programs, including but not limited to the following:
    - Single Resident Occupancy (SRO) buildings.
    - Neighbors, those living alone, children, individuals with high medical risk, individuals living alone, and individuals with access or functional needs.

Cal OES Legislative and Governmental Affairs (LGA)

- Continues monitoring and responding to inquiries from elected officials, staff, and stakeholders, particularly concerning anticipated extreme temperatures.
- Amplifies messaging from Cal OES OCCPA on extreme temperature preparation.
- Publishes updates in the Statewide Key Messages, including information on available resources (e.g., cooling center locations).

Cal OES Office of Tribal Coordination (OTC)

- Convenes tribal coordination calls as needed to provide situation updates, discuss potential impacts, provide information on available resources, and coordinate preparedness messaging.

Cal OES Office of International Affairs (OIA)

- Monitors and responds to inquiries from foreign consulates related to extreme temperatures.

- Provides situational awareness updates to the Office of Foreign Missions within the U.S. Department of State for distribution to foreign consulates and international communities in California.

CA Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

- Activates CA-ESF 11 and CARES, if requested.
- Identifies state owned fairground facilities to be used for cooling/ warming centers if requested by Cal OES, including non-state-owned fairgrounds for use, if needed.
- Activates cooling and warming centers (state owned fairgrounds) if requested by Cal OES in support of local governments.
- Conducts outreach to agricultural commissioners and growers if significant agricultural impacts are expected.
- Partners with CalEPA to provide guidance on livestock carcass disposal.

CA Department of Aging (CDA)

- Instructs local Ombudsman Programs to report to CDA any complaints from skilled nursing or residential care facilities that they receive related to temperature conditions in the facility or health and safety issues related to the extreme temperatures.
- Advises all CDA contractors of the extreme temperature warnings; public health alerts being issued; and the availability of heat tip sheets that are available on the Cal OES, CDPH, and CDA websites for dissemination.
- Requests CDA contractors to report to CDA any shortages of supplies and equipment that contractors encounter due to extreme temperatures.
- Instructs CDA contractors to continue to provide them with updated temperature-related information until the extreme weather condition ends.

CA Department of General Services (DGS)

- Provides a list of state facilities that could be used for cooling and warming centers.

CA Employment Development Department (EDD)

- Provides access to EDD Individual Assistance for Unemployment. (This program is available on a regular basis.)
- Anticipates the possible need for providing access to Insurance and Disaster Unemployment Assistance (funded by Department of Labor

through EDD in the case of a presidential disaster declaration) and take preparatory actions as appropriate to the situation.

CA Department of Education (CDE)

- Notifies schools to review procedures and practices for measures schools should take in extreme temperatures.

CA Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)

- Coordinates with Boards, Departments, and Office (BDOs) to monitor for extreme temperatures and identify potential impacts.
- Supports the Emergency Animal Disposal Guidance.

CalEPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

- Uses CalHeatScore's seven-day forecast data to determine whether upcoming heat-health risks warrant a coordinate communications response.
- Gathers and summarizes CalHeatScore data to identify regional extent and duration of extreme heat risks.
- Sends notifications of high CalHeatScore rankings to notification system subscribers.
- Disseminates relevant CalHeatScore data and communications materials to state and local partners to raise awareness of heat risks to communities.
- Recommends public health and safety actions to consider at different CalHeatScore rankings and identifies populations most sensitive to heat for proactive outreach.

California Energy Commission (CEC)

- Monitors and maintains situation awareness of the natural gas sector, petroleum sector, and power plants for impacts.
- Coordinates grid contingency programs.

CA Department of Public Health (CDPH)

- Disseminates information specific to the extreme temperatures to local health departments via conference calls and/or the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) and, in coordination with EMSA, disseminate information specific to the heat alert event to the MHOACs, RDMHS, and Local Emergency Medical Services Agencies (LEMSAs) via conference calls and/or CAHAN.

- Contacts and coordinates via conference calls and CAHAN with local health departments, CDPH executive staff and programs (e.g., Licensing and Certification, Center for Preparedness and Response (CPR), and the Office of Public Affairs (OPA).
- CDPH's L&C notifies Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs) and Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF).
- CDPH's L&C monitors heat or cold-related unusual occurrences reported by long-term care facilities in affected areas until they are resolved.
- CDPH/EMSA Medical Health Coordination Center (MHCC) Operations/CPR Duty Officer collects Public Health and Medical situation reports from local health departments in affected areas.
- CDPH's L&C provides the reporting process long term care facilities must follow to report any unusual occurrence related to the extreme temperatures and any facilities that report problems with information on caring for patients or residents during extreme temperatures.
- The RDMHS contacts local emergency management, emergency medical, and public health agencies to determine potential unmet needs for licensed healthcare facilities, services for older adults, individuals with disabilities and AFN, and other at-risk individuals.
- Provides information regarding cooling and warning center operations during a pandemic event, as needed.

CA Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)

- Ensures all routes through which complaints may be filed are constantly monitored, including, but not limited to, walk-ins, phone, fax, emails, and referrals from other units.
- Responds to complaints about unsafe workplace due to high heat conditions.
- Ensures that all reports of suspect heat illnesses/fatalities are investigated as soon as feasible.
- Holds bi-weekly heat calls from May through September to review past and upcoming activities, obtain feedback on operations, review heat illness and fatality cases, and provide ongoing instruction.
- Notifies management and Public Information Office when the NWS has issued a statement indicating likely extreme temperatures.

- Works with the Public Information Office to issue heat illness prevention reminders.

CA Department of Social Services (CDSS)

- Disaster Services Branch (DSB) - Monitors the extreme temperature situation with the American Red Cross and the Department's internal and local partners.
- DSB - Coordinates with internal partners' Extreme Temperature Response Plan responsibilities and ensure that the Department reports out all necessary information.
- DSB - Identifies staffing to assist local government with cooling or warming center/shelter operations when local resources can no longer meet staffing needs, in accordance with SEMS.
- CCLD - Monitors any unusual heat or cold/freeze-related occurrences or emergencies reported by community care licensees and aids as needed.
- CCLD - During site visits, tele-visits, virtual video conferencing, and other interactions, encourages licensees in the affected geographic areas to implement extreme temperature-related tips to protect persons in care, such as making sure persons in care are hydrated and remain in air-conditioned interior spaces during peak hours of heat or when the weather is coldest, provide adequate heating and ensure persons in care have weather appropriate supplies (e.g., blankets). Remind licensees to consult extreme temperature-related information and tips posted on the CCLD webpage as necessary.
- CCLD - As necessary, during other site visits, tele-visits or virtual video conferencing, reviews facility emergency and disaster plans to ensure that they are current and include the required content for emergencies.
- APD - Considers issuing an electronic alert to county welfare directors, public authorities, and county IHSS/APS program managers instructing them to implement their individual county plans or protocols to help ensure the safety of the most at risk IHSS/APS recipients/consumers.
- APD - CDSS posts extreme heat weather or cold/freeze advisory tips/information. CDSS APD prepares to forward this information to each county, the CA Association of Public Authorities (CAPA), and the California Welfare Directors Association (CWDA) when an extreme temperature alert is issued.

- EFAP - Establishes communications with the local food banks to assess any increased participation rates.
- EFAP - Provides additional food to the food banks when necessary and available.
- CalFresh - CalFresh (including expedited service, individual replacements, and/or Disaster CalFresh benefits) food commodities programs.
- CalWORKs - cash aid and services (including immediate need).

CA Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)

- Communicates EMSA's activities to executive management and CHHSA.
- Coordinates with CDPH information dissemination to local public health officers/departments, the MHOACs, RDMHCs, RDMHS, and LEMSAs.
- Maintains communications with RDMHSs, MHOACs, and LEMSAs to identify potential needs for medical assistance to local government. Coordinates with CDPH and CDSS for medical support needed in support of local or state shelters.
- Tracks hospitalization and weather injury data through the LEMSAs.

CA Department of Developmental Services (DDS)

- Ensures that all regional centers and state operated facilities are alerted to any heat or cold/freeze advisories and/or warnings and alerts that impact their geographic area.
- Regional centers and state operated facilities implement various procedures to protect the health and safety of residents and staff, including, but not limited to the following:
    - Curtails or suspends outdoor activities.
    - Closes training sites that lack air conditioning or that lack adequate heating.
    - Provides for alternate activities for residents in air conditioned or heated areas.
    - Provides extra fluids, sunscreen, and modified clothing.
    - Adjusts employee work schedules to avoid strenuous assignments during afternoon heat.
    - Distributes reminders to staff regarding precautionary measures.

- Initiates contact with their community emergency preparedness networks to identify cooling or warming sites and resources for assisting persons to access those sites if needed.
- Initiates contact with service providers and consumers who live independently to provide them with information about precautionary measures for protecting the health and safety of consumers and staff, identification of cooling and warming sites, and other pertinent information.

CA Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)

- DHCS Licensing and Certification ensures that all MHRCs and PHFs are alerted to any heat advisories and/or warnings and alerts that impact their geographic area.
- DHCS Licensing and Certification ensures that host counties Mental Health Practitioners (MHPs) of MHRCs and PHFs are alerted to any heat advisories and/or warnings and alerts that impact their geographic area and will request the MHP monitor and provide appropriate assistance to the facility under their jurisdiction as needed.
- DHCS Licensing and Certification provides heat-related tips/information to all MHRCs and PHFs. Specifically, DHCS Licensing and Certification will request all providers of MHRCs and PHFs to implement numerous procedures to protect the health and safety of residents and staff, including but not to be limited to:
  - Provides the contact information to the community emergency preparedness networks to identify cooling and warming sites and resources for assisting persons to access those sites if needed.
  - Curtails or suspends outdoor activities.
  - Provides for alternate activities for residents in air conditioned or heated areas.
  - Provides extra fluids, sunscreen, and modified clothing.
  - Distributes reminders to staff regarding precautionary measures.
- While on-site for annual reviews, the DHCS licensing reviewer ensures that the MHRC and PHF facility disaster and emergency preparedness plans are reviewed, updated, and enough to address the needs of all possible emergencies and disasters.
- Outdoor activities are limited, and preventative cool-down rests are encouraged.

CA Department of State Hospitals (DSH)

- Ensures that all five state hospitals at Atascadero (San Luis Obispo County), Coalinga (Fresno County), Metropolitan (Los Angeles County), Napa (Napa County), and Patton (San Bernardino County) are activating their heat or cold temperature plans when environmental triggers are reached. These triggers will be based upon Cal/OSHA requirements and CDPH licensing thresholds and regulatory guidance.
- All hospitals ensure that clinical staff carefully monitors patients taking antipsychotic and other forms of medications that have possible drug/heat or sun exposure interactions.
- Provides hats, sunscreens, water, shade, cooling areas, and reminders to drink fluid are provided for patients and employees as needed.
- Each DSH Hospital Health and Safety Office distributes timely reminders and training to staff regarding precautionary measures to prevent heat-related illness.

CA Military Department (CMD)

- Prepares to assist the affected area with personnel and transportation if the situation is expected to be widespread, prolonged, or compounded by power disruptions, if needed.
- Prepares Cal Guard troops, if requested.
- Prepares to open National Guard Armories as cooling and warming centers, if needed.

CA Department of Community Services & Development (CSD)

- Administers Community Services Block Grants (CSBG), Low Income Home Energy and Household Water Assistance Programs (LIHEAP/LIHWAP), Low Income Weatherization Program (LIWP), and other program designed for low-income individuals and households.

9.0 - Phase 3 – Extreme Temperature Activation

Extreme Temperature Activation can be initiated at the discretion of the Cal OES Director. Phase 3 actions are taken when conditions in one or more OAs pose a severe threat and when one or more of the following exists:

- Notification from an OA that one or more jurisdictions have proclaimed an emergency related to extreme temperatures.
- NWS issues Extreme Cold or Freeze Warnings that indicate weather conditions of extreme cold/freeze conditions that endanger human life with credible weather forecasts of more than three consecutive days.
- NWS issues Extreme Heat Warnings that indicate heat that can endanger human life with credible weather forecasts of three consecutive days or more.
- Medical emergencies and mortality due to extreme temperatures are expected to exceed or have exceeded local capabilities.
- Animal mortalities due to extreme temperature are expected to exceed or have exceeded local capabilities.
- Anticipated or actual energy notifications or extended power disruptions during extreme temperatures from California ISO or another electric balancing authority.

For information on power disruptions, see Appendix G: The Electrical Grid and the California Independent System Operator. Also see Appendix E: Health Information and High-Risk Populations and Appendix I: Infectious Disease and Cooling/Warming Centers for helpful information supporting the operation of cooling and warming centers. Additional conditions for initiating Phase 3 may be considered by Cal OES SOC Response Operations.

During this phase, active coordination with local governments and state response partners increases, specific needs are identified and addressed, and resources are activated/mobilized. Based on response needs, Phase 3 actions for Cal OES and identified partners should include:

- Activating the SOC.
- Activating the MHCC.
- Activating the AFN/Priorities Population Task Force.
- Scheduling and coordinating more frequent conference calls.

- Engaging with state and local programs, including housing and homelessness programs.
- Coordinating with local jurisdictions to ensure cost-free accessible transportation is being provided for individuals with AFN, including individuals experiencing homelessness, and other priority populations, to and from cooling and warming centers.
- Coordinating requests for mutual aid and state assistance in accordance with SEMS.
- Prioritizing resource allocations.
- Identifying state assets that can be used as cooling and warming centers.
- Mobilizing personnel, equipment, and supplies based on anticipated needs, requests, or extreme temperature impacts.
- Mobilizing warming or cooling centers, if requested.
- The Governor proclaiming a State of Emergency in the affected area and requesting a federal disaster declaration, if applicable.

Critical Information requirements during an extreme temperature emergency may include:

- Accurate weather forecasts as well as accurate list of impacted areas.
- Any PSPS or unplanned power disruptions affecting the impacted area(s).
- Information on impacted areas and individuals with AFN, medical, or other unmet needs.
- Impacts to critical facilities such as hospitals and nursing homes.
- Cooling and warming center locations, times of operation, and instructions.
- Backup power generation capabilities of cooling and warming centers and critical facilities.
- Identification of state priorities.
- Identification and integration of local/OA and state priorities and supporting objectives (communicated at all levels).
- Status of local and/or state proclamations.
- Requests/needs for state assistance.
- Local transportation resources including accessible paratransit services.

- Food and agricultural information of the affected areas relative to the impact of extreme temperatures.
- Agricultural damage estimates and significant economic impacts of the extreme temperature emergency.

National Weather Service (NWS)

- Sends extreme temperature warning notifications to CSWC.

CA State Warning Center (CSWC)

- Notifies Cal OES and Regions, CDPH and EMSA duty officers, and the Governor's Office that an extreme heat or cold/freeze warning has been issued.

Cal OES Situation Cell

- Transitions from Situation Cell Enhanced Watch status to SOC activation.
- Holds transition meeting with SOC Situation Status (SitStat) Unit, if activated, to brief on the report and what actions have been taken.
- Coordinates with SOC Situation Status Unit through at least one reporting period to answer questions and provide current situational awareness.
- After SOC's first report, Situation Cell transitions out of reporting back to its steady state operations.

Cal OES Director

- Advises Governor on local activities and needs.
- In conjunction with key state response departments/agencies, identifies any rules and executive actions the Governor may be advised to take to alleviate the situation, including the proclamation of a state of emergency by the Governor.
- Requests a state of emergency proclamation by the Governor if conditions warrant.

Cal OES Response Operations and Affected Administrative Regions

- Notifies all key state departments/agencies involved with heat or cold warning response and provides current situation information.
- Establishes a schedule for conference calls – which may cover weather, fatalities, cooling or warming center locations and operations, electrical power, and operational status with emphasis on power generation status.
- Activates the SOC to appropriate levels, as needed.

- Directs requested state resources to assist local government, as necessary.
- Develops Cal OES staffing patterns, as necessary.
- The SOC will develop incident action plans, as needed.
- The SOC will support the Unified Coordination Group (UCG), as needed.
- Cal OES Regions contact and coordinate with local emergency managers to identify any gaps in accessible transportation resources available to take individuals with AFN to and from cooling or warming centers.
- Obtains identification of the cooling or warming center locations including senior centers, community centers, shopping malls, churches, and other potential cooling and warming centers.
- Advises affected local government to do wellness checks on older adults, individuals with disabilities and AFN, and other priority populations.
- Advises affected jurisdictions to integrate considerations that support individuals with access and functional needs, including people experiencing homelessness in SRO buildings and accessible shelters, as necessary.
- Advises affected local government that has social service, public health, public safety, and community organizations to check on those most at risk including seniors living alone and those in SRO buildings.
- If local resources are exhausted, Cal OES may facilitate coordination of the following, but not limited to, activities:
    - Cal OES coordinates with CDFA to open state fair cooling and warming centers in the affected area to augment local cooling and warming centers already open.
    - Cal OES may task the CMD to provide personnel to assist the OA with person-to-person contacts and transportation to cooling or warming centers.
    - Cal OES, CDPH, and EMSA contact local emergency management and health offices to determine the adequacy and availability of free accessible transportation resources to move individuals with access and functional needs to/from cooling and warming centers.
    - Cal OES or DOR coordinates with CFILC to determine the adequacy of accessible transportation for individuals with disabilities living independently.

- Cal OES Law Enforcement Section collects death-related information.
- Cal OES Law Enforcement coordinates security for state shelters, if necessary.

Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs (OAFN)

- Places staff on call, including contracted sign language interpreters, if necessary.
- Amplifies messaging through its network of whole community-based organizations regarding status changes, potential issues, and measures to ensure the viability of cooling and warming centers.
- Provides guidance, best practices, and available contracts to support affected communities.
- Provides partnership development, outreach, training, guidance, and technical assistance to ensure whole community needs are identified and addressed.

Cal OES Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI)

- Amplifies messaging through its network of whole community organizations regarding status changes, potential issues, and measures to ensure the viability of cooling and warming centers near affected priority populations.
- Provides guidance and best practices to support affected communities.
- Leads PPTF. If activated, PPTF:
  - Conducts activities centered primarily on improving access to resources and translated materials.
  - Works to provide alternatives to the traditional Disaster Recovery Centers to fill gaps in serving all disaster survivors, such as resource sites and information developed with cultural considerations to improve access among communities.
  - Produces reporting for the UCG and SOC to support disaster response.

Cal OES Office of Crisis Communications and Public Affairs (OCCPA)

- In coordination with CDPH and EMSA, issues public notices on protective measures and to check on neighbors, children, older adults, individuals

with disabilities, individuals at high medical risk, individuals living alone, and anyone with access or functional needs.

- Considers activating a Joint Information Center (JIC) and requests PIO resources/representatives from departments/agencies.

Cal OES Legislative and Governmental Affairs (LGA)

- Continues monitoring and responding to inquiries from elected officials, staff, and stakeholders, particularly concerning the extreme temperatures.
- Amplifies messaging from Cal OES OCCPA and extreme temperature resources.
- Continues publishing updates in the Statewide Key Messages. If extreme temperature severity warrants an incident-specific report, Key Incident Information (KII) with the latest incident information and resources may be disseminated.

Cal OES Office of Tribal Coordination (OTC)

- Conducts outreach to assess impacts and identify unmet needs among affected tribal nations.
- Coordinates with appropriate agencies to facilitate available resources and support for impacted tribal communities.
- Convenes tribal coordination calls as needed to provide situational awareness, operational updates, information on available resources, preparedness messaging, coordinate response efforts, and coordinate recovery efforts.

Cal OES Office of International Affairs (OIA)

- Continues to monitor and respond to inquiries from foreign consulates related to extreme temperatures impacts.
- Continues situational awareness updates to the Office of Foreign Missions within the U.S. Department of State for distribution to foreign consulates and international communities in California.

CA Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

- Activates CA-ESF 11 and CARES, if requested.
- Opens fairgrounds in the affected areas to augment local cooling and warming centers already open, if tasked.
- Coordinates with CalEPA for carcass removal and disposal.

- Contacts agricultural commissioners and growers if significant agricultural impacts are expected.
- Shares information with agricultural industries regarding extreme heat/cold.

CA Department of Aging (CDA)

- Instructs local Ombudsman Programs to report back to CDA any skilled nursing or residential care facility complaints related to temperature conditions in the facility or safety issues related to extreme temperatures.
- Advises all CDA's contractors of extreme temperature emergency warnings, public health alerts, and tip sheets available on Cal OES, CDPH, EMSA, and CDA websites.
- Requests any shortages of supplies/equipment contractors are encountering be communicated to CDA.
- Reminds contractors to request additional resources through their county office of emergency services.
- Instructs CDA contractors to provide updates on extreme temperature-related information until the extreme weather condition ends.

CA Employment Development Department (EDD)

- Provides access to EDD Individual Assistance for Unemployment.
- Provides access to Insurance and Disaster Unemployment Assistance (funded by Department of Labor through EDD) if there has been a Presidential disaster declaration.

CA Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)

- Continues to coordinate with Boards, Departments, and Office (BDOs) to monitor for extreme temperatures and identify impacts.

CalEPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

- Ensures ongoing functionality of CalHeatScore tool and related data layers (e.g., cool centers).
- Provides technical assistance on using CalHeatScore data products and interpreting CalHeatScore guidance materials.
- Continues to disseminate public health information using CalHeatScore in coordination with other departments.
- Recommends public health and safety actions to consider at different CalHeatScore rankings.

California Energy Commission (CEC)

- Supports the state's emergency response efforts by gathering and analyzing critical information, maintaining subject specific technical expertise, and coordinating contingency planning activities with key stakeholders.
- Monitors the activities of the petroleum sector and provides strategic analysis.
- In coordination with Cal OES, advises the governor on the nature, extent, and duration of energy emergencies and appropriate state responses.

CA Department of Public Health (CDPH)

- CDPH and Cal OES PIOs are notified and briefed by their respective duty officers.
- Contacts and coordinates activities with local health departments, CDPH executive staff and programs, and the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) via conference calls and CAHAN.
- Coordinates through the RDMHSs with the MHOACs.
- In coordination with EMSA and Cal OES, issues press releases via the JIC at Cal OES, if activated.
- Responds to the SOC, as requested by Cal OES.
- L&C monitors extreme temperature related unusual occurrences reported by health care facilities until they are resolved.
- Collects public health and medical situation reports from local health departments in affected areas.
- L&C provides the reporting process that long-term care facilities follow to report any unusual occurrence related to extreme temperatures and provides affected facilities with information on caring for patients or residents during extreme temperatures.
- CDPH Primary and Rural Health Care Systems Branch provides a list of primary care clinics in the affected counties that provide services to patients regardless of their ability to pay.
- Provides information regarding cooling and warming center operations during a pandemic event, as needed.

CA Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)

- Ensures all routes to file complaints are constantly monitored. This includes walk-ins, phone, fax, emails, referrals, and any additional routes from other units.
- Responds to complaints about unsafe workplace due to high heat conditions.
- Ensures that all reports of suspect heat illnesses/fatalities are immediately investigated.
- Supplements field enforcement related to outdoor heat illness prevention by engaging in high-heat inspections.
- Conducts evaluations of targeted workplaces to determine compliance with heat illness prevention regulations.
- If an employer is in violation, ensures the employer corrects any violations and achieves compliance with heat illness prevention regulations, including the provision of water, shade, training, and emergency procedures.

CA Department of Social Services (CDSS)

- Includes extreme temperature-related tips/information on the CDSS website, including local emergency response information provided by local emergency response agencies when an extreme temperature warning is issued.
- DSB monitors the situation with the American Red Cross and the CDSS' internal and local partners.
- DSB coordinates the completion of internal partners' *Extreme Temperature Response Plan* responsibilities and ensures that the CDSS reports out all necessary information.
- DSB identifies staffing to assist local government with cooling and warming center or shelter operations when local resources can no longer meet staffing needs, per SEMS.
- CCLD ensures that all regional licensing offices are notified of any extreme temperature alerts that impact their geographic area.
- CCLD releases information regarding declared extreme temperature emergencies, including how to find a local cooling or warming center, and posts the information on the CCLD webpage.

- CCLD reminds licensees to consult the CCLD webpage or the regional licensing office for extreme temperature-related information and tips.
- CCLD monitors any unusual heat-related occurrences or emergencies reported by licensed community care licensees and provides aid, as needed.
- CCLD maintains contact with facilities that require evacuation of persons in care and assists during the emergency, as needed.
- APD issues an ACL APD regarding the action county IHSS/APS are to take in extreme temperature-related events and emergencies. Ensures each county uses their targeted list to contact those individuals identified as the most at-risk group in their IHSS/APS population. As needed, APD may issue an electronic alert to county welfare directors, public authorities, and county IHSS/APS program managers.
- APD maintains contact with county IHSS/APS programs during the emergency, as needed.
- EFAP coordinates with local county food banks to ensure they have an adequate food supply to meet increased demands.

Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)

- Communicates EMSA's activities to CalHHS.
- Along with CDPH, coordinates information dissemination to local public health officers/departments, MHOACs, RDMHS, and LEMSAs via conference calls, emails, and CAHAN.
- Maintains communication with RDMHSs, MHOACs, and LEMSAs to identify potential needs for medical assistance to local government.
- Provides extreme temperature-related tips and information to RDMHCs, RDMHSs, MHOACs, LEMSAs, and provider associations for their websites and distribution lists.
- Coordinates with CDPH and CDSS on potential medical support needed for local and state shelters.
- Mobilizes medical mutual aid assets, if requested.
- In coordination with CDPH and CDPH, issues press releases via the JIC, if activated.

- Includes extreme temperature-related tips and information on the EMSA website, including local emergency response information from local agencies when an extreme temperature warning is issued.
- Collects and disseminates data from LEMSAs and hospitals regarding temperature related injuries.

CA Department of Developmental Services (DDS)

- Ensures that regional centers and state operated facilities are notified of any extreme temperature alerts in their geographic area.
- Regional centers and state operated facilities implement procedures to protect the health and safety of residents and staff, including, but not limited to:
    - Curtailing or suspending outdoor activities.
    - Closing training sites that lack air conditioning or heaters.
    - Providing alternate activities for residents in air conditioned or heated areas.
    - Providing extra fluids, sunscreen, and modified clothing.
    - Adjusting employee work schedules to avoid strenuous assignments to avoid afternoon heat or extreme cold/freeze conditions.
    - Reminding staff about precautionary measures.
- Regional centers contact their community emergency preparedness networks to identify cooling and warming sites and resources for assisting persons to access those sites, if needed.
- Regional centers contact their service providers and consumers who live independently to provide information about precautionary measures to protect the health and safety of consumers and staff, identification of cooling and warming sites, and other information.

CA Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)

- Ensures nursing staff in all facilities carefully monitor patients taking antipsychotic or other medications that interact with heat or cold exposure and cancel outdoor activities, if necessary.
- Contacts county mental health directors and licensed facilities to ensure they have information on cooling and warming center locations and extreme temperature tips. Licensed facilities will determine if additional assistance is needed and take action.

- Licensing and Certification ensures all MHRCs and PHFs are notified of extreme temperature alerts in their geographic area.
- Licensing and Certification ensures that host counties MHPs at MHRCs and PHFs are notified of extreme temperature alerts in their geographic area and requests the MHPs monitor and assist their facilities, as needed.
- Licensing and Certification provides extreme temperature-related tips and information to all MHRCs and PHFs.
- Licensing and Certification requests MHRCs and PHFs to implement procedures to protect the health and safety of residents and staff, including, but not limited to:
    - Providing contact information for their community emergency preparedness networks to identify cooling and warming sites and resources for assisting persons accessing those sites, if needed.
    - Curtailing or suspending outdoor activities.
    - Providing alternate activities for residents in air conditioned or heated areas.
    - Providing extra fluids, sunscreen, and modified clothing.
    - Reminding staff about precautionary measures.

CA Department of State Hospitals (DSH)

- Ensures that all state hospital facilities are notified about extreme temperature alerts in their geographic area.
- Implements procedures to protect the health and safety of patients and staff, as directed by site specific illness prevention plans and administrative directives.
- Contacts service providers in community programs to ensure precautionary measures to protect the health and safety of patients and staff are implemented.

CA Military Department (CMD)

- Provides CMD personnel and transportation to support local governments, if mission tasked.
- Opens cooling and warming centers, if mission tasked.
- Supports other mission tasks.

California Volunteers (CalVolunteers)

- Ensures that Cal Volunteers organizations are contacted and utilized, if requested.
- Utilizes the AmeriCorps California to assist communities, if requested.

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10.0 - Recovery

Cal OES is responsible for emergency recovery under the California Emergency Services Act (ESA), the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA), the federal Stafford Act, and other disaster related legislation. Cal OES provides recovery assistance to local governments, special districts, tribal nations, certain nonprofit organizations, individuals, businesses, and agricultural communities impacted by disaster(s) within California.

Public Assistance

Extraordinary emergency costs (such as overtime or equipment rental) incurred by local government in response to an extreme temperature-related disaster may potentially be recovered (on a cost share basis) under CDAA when the governor has proclaimed a state of emergency. Eligible costs may include the extra costs related to establishing cooling or warming centers, staffing emergency operations centers (EOCs), renting generators, air conditioners, or heaters for the emergency sheltering effort, emergency public information costs, fatality management costs, and overtime costs for police, fire/rescue, and medical activities directly related to extreme temperatures. Additionally, funding can be provided (on a cost-share basis) to repair publicly owned facilities or infrastructure damaged by extreme temperatures. This includes damaged transformers and other electrical equipment owned by a public utility.

If the response and repair costs meet federal thresholds, the governor may request, through FEMA, a presidential declaration of a major disaster, opening federal funds for these same applications under the Stafford Act. The Federal Highways Administration's Emergency Relief Program may be independently activated so highways in the Federal-aid Highway Program can be covered for heat or cold damage.

Individual Assistance

In response to severe economic impacts in a disaster area, the Cal OES Recovery Individual Assistance (IA) Section works with local, state, and federal agencies to identify recovery programs that may assist individuals, businesses, and farmers. Some of the departments/agencies the IA Section coordinates with are:

- **CA Employment Development Department (EDD)**
  Disability Insurance, Paid Family Leave, Unemployment Insurance, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Tax Collection, and Workforce Services.

- **CA Department of Community Services and Development (CSD)**
  Community Service Block Grants (CSBG) - Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), migrant worker programs, and other grant assistance.
- **CA Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)**
  Crisis Counseling Immediate Services Program and Crisis Counseling Regular Program.
- **CA Department of Developmental Services (DDS)**
  Purchase of emergency services and support via local regional centers to protect the health and safety of persons with developmental disabilities.
- **CA Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)**
  Funds may be redirected through local housing authorities to assist with housing needs.
- **CA Department of Social Services (CDSS)**
  CalWORKs cash aid and services (including immediate need) and CalFresh (including expedited service and/or Disaster CalFresh benefits) food commodities programs.
- **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)**
  Emergency Loan Program for farmers and ranchers for crop production and physical losses and other direct assistance through special legislation. Food and Nutrition Service, D-SNAP.
- **U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)**
  Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) available to small, non-farm businesses; small agricultural cooperatives; and most private, non-profit organizations of any size.
- **Voluntary and Community-Based Organizations**
  Immediate and unmet needs such as food, shelter, clothing, mortgage, and rental assistance.

Assistance Centers

Assistance centers may be set up to provide information and assistance to disaster survivors. When set up, Cal OES PIO will support local PIOs in issuing press releases to disseminate information on assistance centers through local government and community-based organizations.

Agricultural Recovery

Agricultural damage assessments may be conducted to determine if a request should be submitted to the USDA to approve a disaster designation. An approved designation would make emergency loans for physical production losses available to eligible applicants on family-sized farming operations. Following a natural disaster designation by the USDA Secretary, the SBA issues EIDL available to small, non-farm businesses; small agricultural cooperatives; and most private, non-profit organizations of any size. Additional assessments to determine if a presidential disaster declaration may be requested to access disaster unemployment insurance or crisis counseling programs will also be made.

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Appendix A: Local Government Guidance

Guidance - Roles and Responsibilities

This plan recognizes that local agencies may have their own systems for managing extreme temperatures. It also acknowledges that such systems should be consistent with SEMS. It is the intent of this guidance to provide a tool to assist local efforts and improve coordination with state departments/agencies. The guidance is intended to be flexible to fit unique community needs.

Local Government Checklists

The following are some recommended actions to assist local government in addressing extreme temperatures. This checklist is not a list of all required actions. Each local government may have changes and/or additions to make to adapt it to their jurisdiction. Again, the checklist is intended to be flexible to fit unique community needs.

Phases for an extreme temperature response are listed below:

- Local Guidance for Phase 1 - Seasonal Readiness
    - Planning
    - Awareness
    - Cooling or Warming Centers
    - Transportation
    - Other
- Local Guidance for Phase 2 – Extreme Temperature Preparedness
- Local Guidance for Phase 3 – Extreme Temperature Activation

Local Guidance for Phase 1 - Seasonal Readiness

PLANNING

Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Establish a working group consisting of agencies, private, volunteer and service organizations, access and functional needs representatives, food banks, faith-based organizations, cultural groups, and immigrant groups to develop a whole community strategy for accessible notification, emergency actions, and the provision of transportation resources when establishing cooling or warming centers.		
Determine local activation levels in an extreme temperature warning plan based on the phases in this guidance and local weather conditions.		
Develop a standard operating procedure (SOP), which outlines the consistent process individuals with access and functional needs should use to secure accessible transportation during extreme temperature events.		
Establish formalized, signed agreements with accessible transportation providers within the jurisdiction, and with surrounding jurisdictions, to leverage resources/assets during extreme temperature events. Ensure the agreements are executable 24/7 and provide on-demand service at no cost to evacuees.		
Pre-identify potential facilities for cooling and warming centers that are ADA compliant.		
Create programs for outreach and support of older adults, individuals with disabilities, and anyone with access or functional needs (phone trees, in- home check-ups, video visits, etc.) utilizing volunteer and service organizations.		

AWARENESS

Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Identify volunteer and service organizations, private sector, food banks, faith-based organizations, cultural groups, immigrant groups, medical and care facilities, schools' representatives, law enforcement, fire personnel, and other representatives to determine the best locations for cooling and warming centers to provide services for and to support individuals with access or functional needs.		
Coordinate with state programs serving individuals with access and functional considerations to ensure needs are anticipated, identified, and addressed.		
Develop culturally and linguistically appropriate public safety materials that include posters, flyers, and public media announcements. Announcements should include information for individuals with access and functional needs regarding how to obtain free accessible transportation assistance in extreme temperature events.		
Establish processes to rapidly disseminate extreme heat emergency guidance to food banks, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), faith-based organizations, cultural groups, immigrant groups, service organizations, care providers, medical and health facilities, workplaces, schools, public facilities, and private industries.		
Ensure accessible messaging, including social media posts, utilizes captioning, sign language interpretation, alternative text, and other effective communication considerations.		

Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Consider utilizing current grant funding (e.g., Emergency Management Program Grant (EMPG)), to develop 211 capability and/or telephonic notification systems with accessibility-related capabilities to contact persons with disabilities, including text paging for people who are deaf or hard of hearing and audible messaging for individuals who are blind or have low vision.		
Conduct extreme temperature emergency awareness fairs and exercises extreme heat emergency plans.		
Provide volunteers and service organizations, private sector, faith-based organizations, medical and care facilities, schools' representatives, public officials, law enforcement, and fire personnel with accurate and accessible information to share with older adults, individuals with disabilities, and anyone with access or functional needs.		
Develop any additional public safety materials (in various accessible formats) that include posters, flyers, and public/social media announcements.		
Disseminate guidance on extreme temperature warning to older adults, individuals with disabilities, and anyone with access or functional needs in a timely manner through the local emergency alert systems, service groups, CERT, CV, disabilities organizations, care providers, medical and health facilities, workplaces, schools, public facilities, and private industries. Ensure materials are accessible for persons who are blind or have reduced vision via audible message and persons who are deaf or heard of hearing via captioning and sign language interpretation.		

COOLING AND WARMING CENTERS

Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Ensure facilities identified for cooling/warming centers will be available.		
Confirm points of contact for cooling/warming center operations.		
Determine if special considerations for cooling/warming procedures are needed, such as a pandemic event.		
Identify the services provided at the cooling/warming facilities, taking into consideration accommodations for individuals with disabilities, service animals, domestic pets, and possible 24-hour operations.		
Coordinate with the local power utility to identify and develop procedures for the operation of cooling/warming centers that could be exempt from rotating blackouts, if necessary.		

TRANSPORTATION

Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Confer with an Access and Functional Need Advisory Committee to identify and develop transportation procedures to ensure older adults, individuals with disabilities, and anyone with access or functional needs are provided accessible transportation to cooling/warming centers.		
Ensure formalized, signed agreements with accessible transportation providers within the jurisdiction are in place. Ensure the agreements are executable 24/7 and provide on-demand service at no cost to individuals.		

OTHER

Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Identify actions during an extreme temperature warning that will require emergency regulations or ordinances.		

Local Guidance for Phase 2 – Extreme Temperature Preparedness

Phase 2 – Heat or Cold/Freeze Alert Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Send extreme temperature warnings related notifications to CSWC.		
Distribute information specific to the extreme temperature warnings to local jurisdictions.		
Stand by or begin activating pre-identified cooling/warming centers and works with volunteer groups to identify additional cooling centers that may be needed. Pre-identify potential sheltering facilities within the jurisdiction and ensure they are assessed for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) at regular intervals.		
Activate local extreme temperature response plans.		
Disseminate extreme temperature protective measure guidance to all media sources and ensure messages are translated into the most commonly spoken languages and made available in American Sign Language (ASL) in advance.		
Activate telephone extreme temperature hotlines and ensure effective communication services are available for operators to utilize (relay services, language services, etc.).		
Alert appropriate neighborhood volunteer groups, volunteer and service groups, CERT, disability organizations, social services departments/agencies, medical facilities, and care homes.		
Notify paratransit or other local transportation of the potential need to transport individuals to cooling/warming centers.		

Phase 2 – Heat or Cold/Freeze Alert Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Utilize and disseminate standard operating procedure (SOP) which outlines the consistent process individuals with access and functional needs should use to secure accessible transportation to and from cooling/warming centers.		
Coordinate and brief all emergency managers on actions to be undertaken and responsible departments/agencies.		
Coordinate with local utilities to assess power restrictions or limitations.		
Plan transportation services and ways for individuals to request the transportation if utilities fail.		
Activate transportation resources, including paratransit and private accessible transit services to assist those without transportation, including service animals, to and from cooling/warming centers.		
Request mutual aid as needed through SEMS if weather forecasts indicate extreme temperatures may be imminent.		
Activate EOC if necessary.		
Establish regular public official briefings to include weather updates and actions taken and planned. Ensure press conferences, town halls, community briefings, etc. utilize American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters.		
Schedule regular reporting and monitoring procedures with cooling/warming centers, volunteer organizations, utilities, public safety, and medical facilities.		
Determine the need to proclaim a local emergency (or public health emergency) based on current or projected conditions.		

Phase 2 – Heat or Cold/Freeze Alert Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Consider reducing energy usage in local public buildings and reducing hours of operations that would not impact the cooling/warming center operations.		
Activate hot line for public information.		
Implement a method to track extreme temperature-related deaths and medical emergencies.		
Ensure all employees review and update their home emergency plans.		

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Local Guidance for Phase 3 – Extreme Temperature Activation

Phase 3 – Heat or Cold/Freeze Warning Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Activates EOC, as needed.		
Monitors and determines need for more cooling/warming centers and resources.		
Establishes regular media releases.		
Tracks extreme temperature related fatalities and medical emergencies. Report extreme temperature related deaths to Cal OES, if requested.		
Prioritizes public offices that should remain open and close others to conserve energy.		
Issues targeted extreme temperature warnings to older adults, individuals with disabilities, and anyone with access or functional needs.		
Monitors jurisdictional cooling/warming center facilities providing regular updates on numbers of persons at each, support issues including AFN, and power availability.		
Coordinates activities with OA and neighboring jurisdictions. The OAs coordinate with Cal OES Regions providing information updates, resource assessments, and mutual aid requests.		
Determines if special considerations for cooling/warming procedures are needed during a pandemic event. See Appendix I: Infectious Disease and Cooling/Warming Centers.		
Proclaims and ratifies emergency (local and/or public health) and renews resolution as appropriate.		
Identifies any regulatory or ordinance issues that may need to be suspended.		

Phase 3 – Heat or Cold/Freeze Warning Activity	Dept/Agency Assigned	Applied
Establish regular briefings with the National Weather Service.		
Ensure employees have updated extreme temperature related materials and methods for checking on family members.		
Ensure impacts to pets and animals due to extreme temperatures are addressed at cooling/warming centers.		
Request state activation of state-owned cooling/warming centers in the vicinity as needed.		
Survey available emergency resources and facilities to determine replenishment needs.		
Notify ambulance providers and hospitals to expect and prepare for surge in extreme temperature related illnesses.		
Submit regular situation reports to the Cal OES Administrative Region.		
Gather data on damages, if appropriate: submit Initial Damage Estimates (IDE), prepare to participate in Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA), and establish Local Assistance Centers (LACs)		

Appendix B: National Weather Service Products

National Weather Service Information

NWS issues Extreme Heat, Cold, and Freeze products using the Outlook/Watch/Advisory/Warning concept. These products are explained as follows:

- **Partner Emails** are issued for any potentially significant weather event, usually several days ahead of time. This is not an official NWS product, but an email heads up notification with very wide distribution to emergency managers and the California State Warning Center.
- **Watches** are issued when the risk of hazardous weather or hydrological event has increased significantly, but its occurrence, location and/or timing is still uncertain. It is intended to provide enough lead time so those who need to set their plans in motion can do so. This can be 1-7 days ahead of the event, depending on NWS forecast confidence.
- **Advisories** are for less serious conditions that cause significant inconvenience and, if caution is not exercised, could lead to situations that may threaten life and/or property. This indicates a high degree of confidence that an abnormally hot or cold event will occur as described. Usually issued within 12-48 hours of the event.
- **Warnings** are issued when a hazardous weather or hydrologic event is occurring, is imminent or has a very high probability of occurrence. It is used for conditions posing a threat for life or property. Usually issued within 12-48 hours of the event.

Rarely, warnings may be issued even if neither an Outlook nor Watch was issued in advance. Similarly, Outlooks and Watches may have been issued but conditions then change enough that a warning is not warranted.

National Weather Service HeatRisk

Heat affects everyone differently. To prepare for upcoming heat events, the NWS produces forecasts which provide daily guidance on potential heat risks, out to seven days. This risk is assessed by comparing the official NWS temperature forecast to local thresholds which change through the year based on climatology and communicated using the NWS HeatRisk product.

NWS HeatRisk is portrayed in a numeric (0-4) and color (green, yellow, orange, red, and magenta) scale. This daily value indicates the level of heat risk concern for any location, along with identifying the groups who are most at risk. Essentially, the higher the value, the greater the potential heat risk. In simple terms, these HeatRisk levels inform the decisions NWS forecasters make to issue their watches, advisories, and warnings.

See **Figure 1** below for an example of the NWS HeatRisk product distributed by NWS in partner emails. See **Table 1** on the following pages for the HeatRisk table used to identify the risk used in the HeatRisk product.

For more information visit the NWS HeatRisk webpage. The NWS National Digital Forecast Database Display shows HeatRisk mapping along with other NWS operational, experimental, and prototype products and CDC's HeatRisk Dashboard combines HeatRisk with information on potential health impacts and air quality.

Figure 1: NWS HeatRisk Product Example

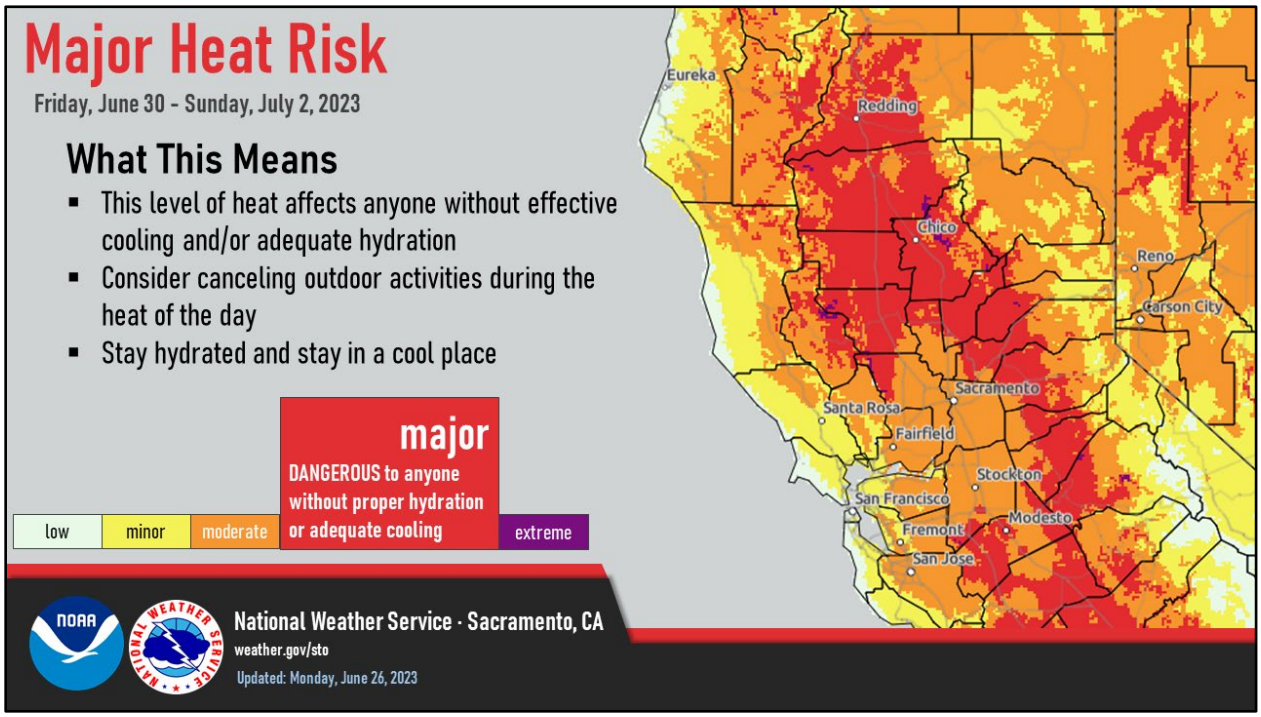


Table 1: NWS HeatRisk Table

Numerical Value	Meaning	Who/What is at Risk?	How Common is this Heat?	For those at risk, what actions can be taken?
0 (Green)	Level of heat poses **little to no risk**	No elevated risk	Very Common	No preventative actions necessary

Numerical Value	Meaning	Who/What is at Risk?	How Common is this Heat?	For those at risk, what actions can be taken?
1 (Yellow)	Heat of this type is **tolerated by most**; however, there is a **minor risk for sensitive groups** to experience negative heat-related health effects	**Primarily those who are extremely sensitive to heat**, especially when outdoors without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration	Very Common	Increase hydration Reduce time spent outdoors or stay in the shade when the sun is strongest Open windows at night and use fans to bring cooler air inside

Numerical Value	Meaning	Who/What is at Risk?	How Common is this Heat?	For those at risk, what actions can be taken?
2 (Orange)	Heat of this type is tolerated by many; however, there is a **moderate risk for members of heat sensitive groups** to experience negative heat-related health effects **Some risk for the general population who are exposed to the sun for longer periods of time** For those without air conditioning, **living spaces can become uncomfortable during the afternoon and evening**, but fans and open windows at night will help	**Primarily heat sensitive or vulnerable groups**, especially those without effective cooling or hydration Those not acclimated to this level of heat (e.g., visitors) Otherwise, healthy individuals exposed to longer duration heat, without effective cooling or hydration, such as in the sun at an outdoor venue Some transportation and utilities sectors Some health systems will see increased demand, with increases in emergency room visits	Fairly common most locations Very common in southern regions of country	Reduce time in the sun during the warmest part of the day Stay hydrated Stay in a cool place during the heat of the day Move outdoor activities to cooler times of the day For those without air conditioning, use fans to keep air moving and open windows at night

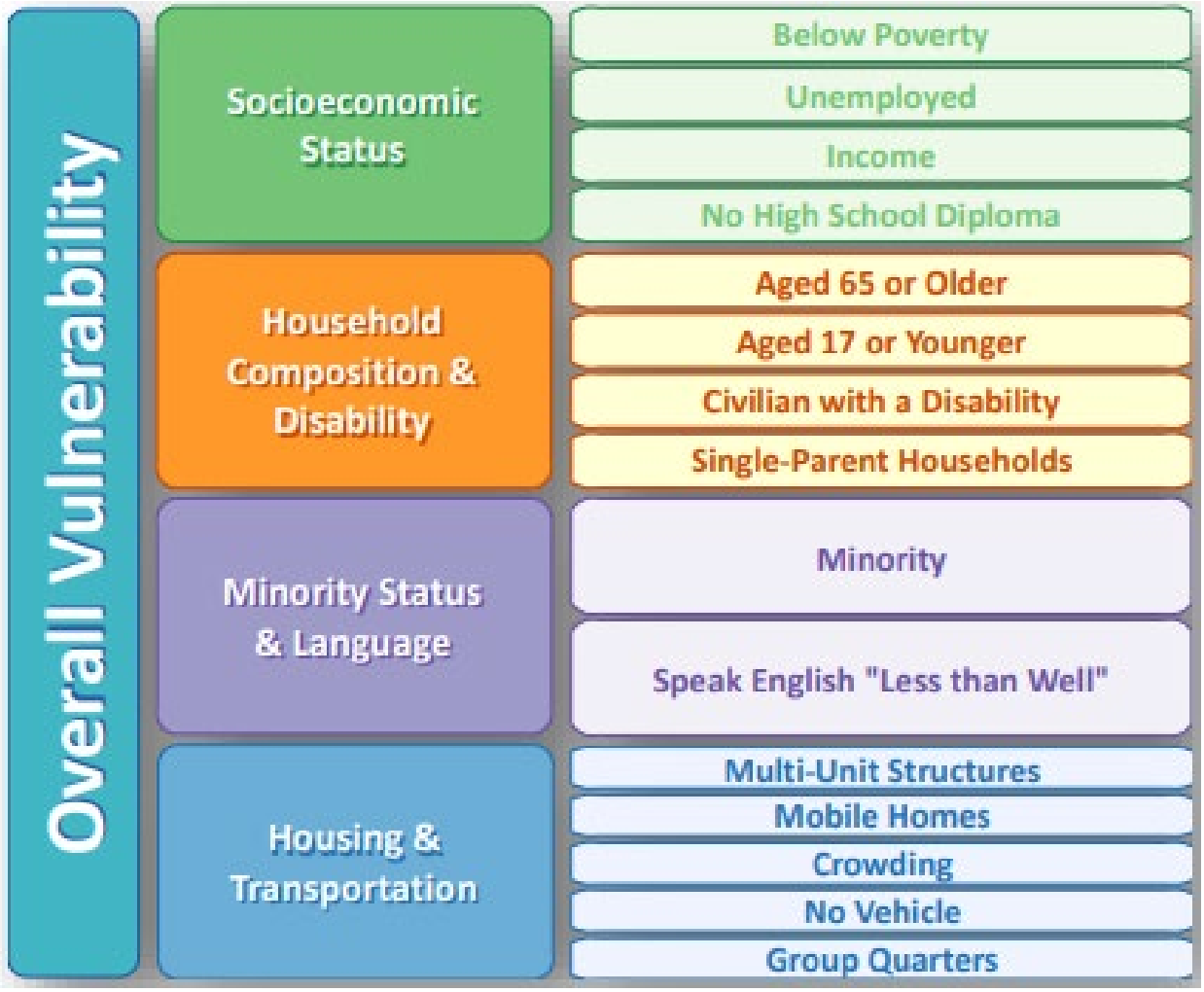
Numerical Value	Meaning	Who/What is at Risk?	How Common is this Heat?	For those at risk, what actions can be taken?
3 (Red)	Heat of this type is a **major risk to those who are 1) exposed to the sun and active or 2) are in a heat sensitive group** **Dangerous to anyone without proper hydration or adequate cooling** **For those without air conditioning, living spaces can become deadly during the afternoon and evening. Fans and open windows will not be as effective** **Poor air quality** is possible **Power interruptions** may occur as electrical demands increase	**Much of the population, especially anyone without effective cooling or hydration** Those exposed to the heat/sun at outdoor venues Most transportation and utilities sectors Health systems likely to see increased demand with significant increases in emergency room visits	Uncommon in most locations Fairly common in southern regions of the country	Consider canceling outdoor activities during the heat of the day, otherwise move activities to the coolest part of the day Stay hydrated Stay in a cool place especially during the heat of the day and evening If you have access to air conditioning, use it, or find a location that does. Even a few hours in a cool location can lower risk. Fans may not be adequate.

Numerical Value	Meaning	Who/What is at Risk?	How Common is this Heat?	For those at risk, what actions can be taken?
4 (Magenta)	**This is a rare level of heat leading to an extreme risk for the entire population** **Very dangerous to anyone without proper hydration or adequate cooling** **This is a multi-day extreme heat event.** Prolonged heat is dangerous to anyone not prepared **Poor air quality** is likely **Power outages are increasingly likely** as electrical demands may reach critical levels	**Entire population exposed to the heat is at risk** For people without effective cooling, especially heat sensitive groups, **this level of heat can be deadly** Most transportation and utilities sectors Health systems highly likely to see increased demand with significant increases in emergency room visits	Rare most locations Occurs up to a few times a year in southern regions of country, especially the Desert Southwest	Strongly consider canceling outdoor activities Stay hydrated Stay in a cool place, including overnight If you have access to air conditioning, use it, or find a location that does. Even a few hours in a cool location can lower risk. Fans will not be adequate Check on your neighbors

Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

The NWS HeatRisk utilizes the CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) in combination with the weather forecast to determine the level of HeatRisk in an affected area. See **Figure 2** for Overall Social Vulnerability by Category.

Figure 2: Overall Social Vulnerability by Category



The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program (GRASP) created this database to help emergency response planners and public health officials identify and map communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event. To learn more, visit the ATSDR's CDC SVI webpage.

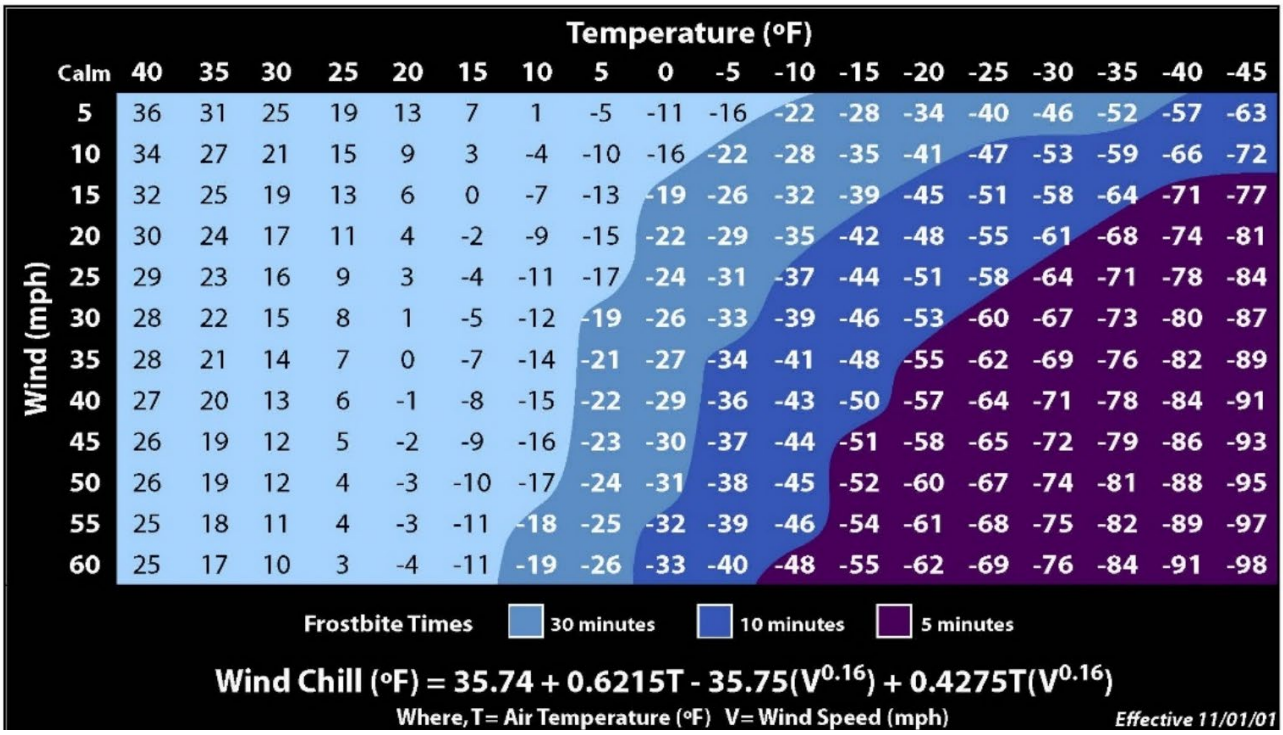
National Weather Service Wind Chill Temperature

The NWS Wind Chill Temperature (WCT) Index uses science, technology, and computer modeling to provide a formula for calculating the dangers of winter winds and freezing temperatures. The WCT index:

- Calculates wind speed at an average height of five feet, the typical height of an adult human face, based on readings from the national standard height of 33 feet, which is the typical height of an anemometer.
- Is based on a human face model.
- Incorporates heat transfer theory which describes heat loss from the body to its surroundings, during cold and breezy/windy days.
- Lowers the calm wind threshold to three miles per hour.
- Uses a consistent standard for skin tissue resistance.
- Assumes no impact from the sun (i.e., clear night sky).

To determine the wind chill temperature, find the value closest to your outside air temperature. Find the value that most closely represents your present wind speed. Your wind chill temperature is the value where lines drawn from the air temperature and wind cross. See **Figure 3**, NWS Wind Chill Chart, on the following page.

Figure 3: National Weather Service Wind Chill Chart



For more information and to use the Wind Chill Calculator, visit the NWS Wind Chill webpage.

Notification

The CSWC maintains situational awareness of California 24 hours a day, including weather conditions. When the CSWC receives NWS extreme temperature information, it then:

- Forwards the information to the OAs via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS).
- Forwards the information to third party distribution systems, the media, and subscribing emergency managers through the Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS).

Items requiring immediate action are also verbally transmitted to OAs, Cal OES duty officers, and other essential personnel.

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Appendix C: Resources and Supplies for Preparedness and Response

The following is a partial list of resources supplies that can assist in preparing for and responding to extreme temperatures. If a point of distribution strategy for resources and supplies is planned, the strategy should also include a process for providing direct deliveries to individuals who cannot leave their homes.

Extreme Temperature Warning Resources and Supplies

- Public education pamphlets – preventive measures, symptoms, etc.
- Press releases listing available resources and contact numbers.
- List of facilities, including fairgrounds with temperature-controlled venues to act as warming and cooling centers.
- Portable generators to loan to licensed facilities (e.g., skilled nursing facilities) and congregate care facilities (e.g., adult day care).
- List of companies interested in donating goods.
- Ready to eat meals or commercial equivalents.
- Dietary products used by individuals with access or functional needs, particularly for infants, older adults, and people on prescribed diets.
- Coupons that can be used at pre-identified stores to obtain ice, water, etc.
- List of volunteers to staff cooling and warming centers and check on individuals at high risk of negative outcomes during extreme temperature events.
- List of county cooling and warming centers.
- List of potential air conditioned or heated dormitory rooms available to house individuals including those individuals with access or functional needs and other priority populations.
- List of available vehicles and volunteers/personnel to transport impacted individuals with access or functional needs and other priority populations.
- Pre-staged portable tables and chairs to accommodate clientele.
- List of facilities that can accommodate pets.
- Animal cages to house pets.
- List of volunteer groups for providing animal care and resources.

- Stockpiled animal food and water.
- Disposable dishes to serve animals.
- Standard and accessible portable showers.
- Standard, bariatric, and accessible cots.
- List of transportation agreements (e.g., paratransit providers) including 24/7 point of contact.

Heat Resources and Supplies

- Portable air conditioners and fans to loan where needed.
- Bottled water and assorted cold drinks.
- Identified sources of ice to distribute at cooling centers.
- Dry ice to assist community members with power disruptions.
- Bottled Pedialyte and adult equivalent.
- Cooling tents for setting up in state/county parks.

Cold/Freeze Resources and Supplies

- Portable heaters to loan where needed.
- Bottled water and other warm beverages.
- Identified sources for obtaining blankets to distribute at warming centers.
- Bottled/boxed fruit juices.
- Blankets, care kits, and other comfort items.

Appendix D: State Public Information Dissemination

Cal OES coordinates statewide preparedness activities, including dissemination of preparedness information through media and in-person events with an emphasis on providing reasonable accommodations and accessible messaging for individuals with AFN, and other underserved communities. These events will include multiple levels of government, private entities, and NGOs, such as community, faith based, volunteer, and service organizations. Discussion groups at these events will assist in fine-tuning materials, developing delivery methods, reviewing and updating plans and procedures, and developing community-based partnerships. As extreme temperature weather increases, consider a variety of strategies and methods for dissemination.

Seasonal Approach

Public information functions will address extreme temperatures using a seasonal approach:

- A heat awareness campaign during the month of May, or earlier in the event of forecasted heat events.
- Ongoing heat awareness campaign in the summer months during prolonged periods of temperatures nearing, at, or above 100°F.
- An extreme cold/freeze conditions awareness campaign during the months of November to February or earlier in the event of forecasted extreme cold/freeze conditions.

Public information messages should reinforce communications received from key state agencies/departments. Messages should be culturally appropriate and accessible to individuals with access or functional needs and other priority populations considerations (e.g., Spanish, large print, etc.), and should include:

- Extreme temperature safety awareness for all populations, including workers.
- Extreme temperature health safety tips.
- When to use 911 and go to hospital emergency departments.
- Checking on family, friends, and neighbors.
- Availability of resources for assistance and respite.

Outreach by State and Local Departments/Agencies

Public information should include the use of traditional media, social media, and community education strategies, such as:

- Using QR codes to direct the public to safety and preparedness information for extreme temperatures on flyers, billboards, and multimedia campaigns.
- Sending notification and prevention tips through schools, businesses, and associations.
- Posting public information tips at hospitals, medical offices, post offices, places of worship, grocery stores, and community centers.
- Additional outreach to parks and recreation, sports and outdoor activity venues, senior and day care centers, and organizations serving non-English speakers.

All materials and messages should be coordinated with state agencies/departments with public health and safety responsibilities. All content posted online, including social media, should be posted in accessible formats including images that contain alternate text information.

Free Media

- Public service announcements (PSAs)
- Media advisories
- Press releases
- Social media platforms
- Opinion page editorials and guest columns
- Guest spots on news programs, public affairs appearances, talk shows, etc.
- Community events/expos as feasible
- Websites with resources (Cal OES and other state agencies/departments)
- Press conferences and news briefings

Partnerships

- Partner with private sector businesses on promotional campaigns.
- Partner with community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations serving individuals with AFN and other underserved

communities on extreme temperature safety awareness outreach materials.

- Partner with utility companies on extreme temperature safety awareness outreach materials.
- Partner with local government on regional promotions.

Speakers Bureau

Establishes a multi-agency/department speaker's bureau with subject matter experts on topics, such as issues related to older adults, individuals with disabilities, and anyone with access or functional needs.

Joint Information Center Activation

As extreme temperature warnings unfold, Cal OES OCCPA determines when to activate a JIC and bring together representatives from all responsible departments/agencies to coordinate crisis communications and public information (e.g., Cal OES, DHCS, CDSS, CDFA, and other key state and local agencies). Previously developed extreme temperature warnings and pre-scripted materials should be distributed to local agencies prior to any extreme temperature event. Ensure pre-scripted materials are translated into the most commonly spoken languages in the affected region and made available in ASL.

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Appendix E: Health Information and High-Risk Populations

Symptoms of Heat Exposure

Heat Exhaustion occurs when the body is dehydrated resulting in an imbalance of electrolytes.

- Symptoms - Headache, nausea, dizziness, cool and clammy skin, pale face, cramps, weakness, and profuse perspiration.
- First Aid - Move to a cooler spot, drink water with a small amount of salt added (one teaspoon per quart).
- Without Intervention - Can lead to collapse and heatstroke.

Heatstroke occurs when the body cannot perspire and overheats.

- Symptoms - Headache, nausea, face flushed, hot and dry skin, no perspiration, body temperature over 101°F, chills, and rapid pulse.
- First Aid – Move to a cooler spot as soon as possible, cool person immediately, wrap in a cool, wet sheet, and get medical assistance.
- Without Intervention - Can lead to confusion, coma, and death.

Symptoms of Cold/Freeze Exposure

Frostbite is a reaction to cold that can cause permanent harm.

- Symptoms - A white or grayish-yellow skin area, skin that feels unusually firm or waxy, and numbness.
- First Aid – Move to a warm spot as soon as possible.
    - Unless necessary, do not walk on feet or toes that show signs of frostbite - this increases the damage.
    - Do not rub the frostbitten area with snow or massage it - this can cause more damage.
    - Put the areas affected by frostbite in warm - not hot - water (the temperature should be comfortable to the touch for unaffected parts of the body).
    - If warm water is not available, warm the affected area using body heat. For example, you can use the heat of an armpit to warm frostbitten fingers.
    - Do not use a heating pad, heat lamp, or the heat of a stove, fireplace, or radiator for warming. Affected areas are numb and can easily burn.

- Without intervention, frostbite may permanently damage the body part and in severe cases, can lead to amputation (removing the affected body part).

Hypothermia occurs when the body's temperature drops below 95°F.

- Symptoms - Confusion, dizziness, exhaustion, and shivering are signs of hypothermia. If you experience any of these symptoms, seek medical attention immediately.
- First Aid - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidance on warming procedures:
    - Get the victim into a warm room or shelter. If the victim has on any wet clothing, remove it.
    - Warm the center of the body first - chest, neck, head, and groin - using an electric blanket, if available; or use skin-to-skin contact under loose, dry layers of blankets, clothing, towels, or sheets.
    - Warm beverages can help increase the body temperature, but do not give alcoholic beverages. Do not try to give beverages to an unconscious person.
    - After body temperature has increased, keep the person dry and wrapped in a warm blanket, including the head and neck.
    - Get medical attention as soon as possible.

High Risk Populations and Individuals with Access or Functional Needs

Individuals with AFN are disproportionally impacted by disasters and extreme weather events, as are other high risk and underserved populations. To plan, prepare, respond, and recover with the needs of the whole community in mind, state and local governments should engage in inclusive emergency management processes and operations. California Government Code Section 8593.3 broadly defines individuals with access and functional needs as:

"The access and functional needs population consists of individuals who have developmental or intellectual disabilities, physical disabilities, chronic conditions, injuries, limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, older adults, children, people living in institutionalized settings, or those who are low income, homeless, or transportation disadvantaged, including, but not limited to, those who are dependent on public transit or those who are pregnant."

Establishing an Access and Functional Needs Advisory Committee helps foster trust between the whole community and emergency managers, creates better products, and promotes preparedness and resilience among individuals at greatest risk for negative outcomes associated with extreme temperature events.

For more best practices on emergency preparedness and response that specifically address whole community needs, visit the Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs webpage.

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Appendix F: Animal Vulnerabilities in Extreme Temperatures

Animals in the Extreme Heat

Dogs and cats are less efficient at cooling than humans. They are in danger of heat stroke at 110°F. Their sweat glands are located on the nose and footpads, which are inadequate for cooling on hot days. Panting and drinking water help cooling, but if the air temperature is overheated, brain and organ damage can occur in 15 minutes. Risk factors to heat stress include body size; age (young and old); breed (short nosed breeds, such as bulldogs); obesity; and existing metabolic, cardiovascular, or respiratory disease.

Dogs, cats, and other animals can die if left in hot cars or outside during the summer months. **Table 2** shows the temperature change in a vehicle over time on a warm day:

Table 2: Temperature Changes in a Vehicle Overtime on a Warm Day

Outside Air Temperature	Minutes Inside Vehicle	Temperature in Vehicle
85° F	10 Min.	102° F
85° F	30 Min.	120° F
72° F	30 Min.	104° F
72° F	60 Min.	112° F

Prevention:

- Never leave pets in a car on warm days.
- Call animal control or police immediately if an animal is in distress in a car.
- Be alert for any sign of heat stress: heavy panting, glazed eyes, a rapid pulse, unsteadiness, staggering gait, vomiting, or deep red or purple tongue.
- Never leave pets tied up without shade, air circulation, and fresh water.
- Offer a cool place to rest when temperatures are uncomfortable.
- If you are going to take advantage of a local cooling center and feel the need to bring your pet, always call ahead to find out if they are able to accept pets, and what preparations are necessary (e.g., leash for dog, pet carrier for cats, etc.).

Treatment:

- Overheated pets must be cooled immediately.
- Move pet to shade.
- Apply cool water all over body.
- Apply ice packs to neck and chest area.
- Allow licking ice and small amount of water (large amount will cause vomiting).
- Take affected animal to a veterinary clinic immediately for evaluation.

Animals in Extreme Cold/Freeze

When the temperature outside drops below freezing (32°F), pets should be provided adequate protection from the elements. When the outside temperature and/or wind-chill drops below zero, pets should have access to shelter with heat. Normal body temperature for a dog or cat is around 101°F. Animals experience hypothermia when their body temperature falls dramatically below their normal body temperature, which can lower metabolic rate and affect organ functions.

Signs of Hypothermia in Pets:

- Shivering
- Respiratory depression
- Lethargy
- Weakness
- Gums turn pale or bluish
- Lack of coordination
- Paralysis
- Loss of consciousness
- Eventual cardiac arrest

Treatment:

- Remove the pet from the elements immediately.
- Wrap the animal in a warm, dry blanket.
- Give the pet warm liquids or food.

- Dry any excess moisture from the animal's fur.
- Take affected animal to a veterinary clinic immediately for evaluation.

Livestock, Poultry, and Horses in the Heat

Extreme heat can be hazardous to livestock, horses, and poultry. Reduced productivity, heat-related illnesses, even death can occur. During extreme heat, individuals who own livestock and poultry should observe the following:

- Producers should ensure that all livestock and poultry are provided adequate and accessible drinking water, shade, fans, and water-cooling, where feasible.
- Many producers have back-up generators for their facilities that should be inspected to ensure operational condition in the event power disruptions. Emergency power should also be available for fans and well pumps. Misters, soakers, and fans should be checked to ensure they are operational. Shade structures (especially shade cloths) should be in good repair.
- During an extreme heat warning, dairy producers can use a variety of temporary cow-cooling methods. Fire hoses can be hooked up to water trucks and used to soak the cattle. Cows can be cooled in sprinkler pens if they are not in constant use for milking. Temporary soaking lines can be devised using flexible landscaping PVC hose and high-volume emitters positioned over the cattle. Industrial fans have been rented to augment these water-cooling methods. Temporary shade structures have been erected. In general, working cattle should be avoided except in the early morning.

Livestock, Poultry, and Horses in the Cold

Livestock and poultry are very resilient to winter temperatures. However, when severe winter hits suddenly, it can be a stress factor. During extreme cold, individuals who own livestock and poultry should:

- Provide windbreak and roof shelter, and monitored for signs of discomfort (extensive shivering, weakness, lethargy, etc.). Warming lights should be utilized with poultry if available.
- Provide extra hay/forage/feed as the calories needed to maintain normal body heat may double in extreme cold.
- Ensure animals have access to drinking water. Usual water sources may freeze solid in low temperatures and dehydration can become a life-threatening factor. Many animals, especially the young, may not know

how or cannot break several inches of ice to reach water. In general, animals tend to drink less in extreme cold, risking dehydration. Research on horses shows they will drink more water if it is warmed when weather is cold.

- Provide a warm sloppy bran mash, sloppy moistened beet pulp, or soaking pelleted feed in warm water to add water to a horse's diet and provide some warmth in the cold weather.
- Special attention should be paid to very young and old animals. They may be less able to tolerate temperature extremes and have weaker immune systems.

Livestock, Poultry, and/or Horse Mass Fatality

During an extreme temperature warning, if producers are experiencing difficulties or delays in having carcasses removed by rendering companies, they should immediately contact their agricultural commissioner, their local office of emergency services, or office of environmental health to inform them. Local officials can assist with alternate methods of disposal, including evaluating the need for a proclamation of local emergency. Producers are encouraged to review the CalEPA Emergency Animal Disposal Guidance webpage.

California Animal Response Emergency Support (CARES) Resources

The CARES Unit resides within Animal Health and Food Safety Services Division of CDFA. The CARES Unit aids CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture. To meet animal disaster related responsibilities, CDFA leverages the CARES Unit to coordinate state agency response in support of local government and with the assistance of volunteer organizations. CARES is structured in accordance with SEMS and NIMS.

CARES collaborates with response agencies to build the capabilities and coordination necessary to protect the safety of animals during the four (4) phases of emergency management. CARES also provides operational guidance to assist with all aspects of animal care in the event of an emergency.

For additional information for animal preparedness for livestock, poultry, and horses for disaster preparedness, visit the CDFA CARES webpage.

Appendix G: The California Electrical Grid

California Energy Commission

The California Energy Commission (CEC) is the state's primary energy policy and planning agency. The commission is responsible for energy emergency planning and serves as a central source of credible and timely information on emergency impacts to the state's energy infrastructure.

CEC Summer Reliability Overview

The CEC Summer Reliability portfolio comprises coordinated activities and reports to maintain situational awareness for energy stakeholders in relation to reliability during peak-season conditions. Through integrated planning with the California ISO and CPUC, resource development, emergency preparedness, and public engagement, these efforts help keep California's grid resilient amid intensifying climate and reliability risks.

Summer Energy Reliability Workshop

Each year, the CEC hosts a public workshop that provides an outlook for summer energy reliability across electricity and fossil gas sectors. Topics include anticipated summer weather and wildfire conditions, peak load, resources expected to be available to serve load including hydroelectric availability, and updates on system reliability for both electricity and gas markets.

California Energy Resource and Reliability Outlook (CERRO)

CERRO is the CEC's annual comprehensive, statewide assessment of electric, fossil gas, and petroleum resource planning and reliability. The report evaluates short and mid-term conditions over the next 5 years to present a complete picture of planning and reliability statewide. The report outlines the conditions shaping California's energy landscape and the factors influencing reliability, including energy demand, regional weather patterns, wildfire risks, new resource additions, and hydroelectric capacity. The annual CERRO can be found on the Energy Commission Publications web page.

Quarterly Joint Reliability Planning Assessments

Senate Bill 846 (Dodd, Chapter 239, Statutes of 2022) mandated the CEC and CPUC to develop and provide to the California State Legislature, quarterly joint agency reliability planning assessments. These assessments include updates on electric system demand and supply for the next 5 and 10 years, as well as an assessment of electric system reliability under different risk scenarios. Quarterly assessment can be found on the Energy Commission Publications web page.

California Independent System Operator

The California Independent System Operator (ISO) is tasked with managing about 80 percent of the California electrical power grid, except in areas serviced by municipal utilities.

There are times when energy supply is limited, especially during the summer due to increased air conditioning use. When that happens, the ISO initiates communications with the public to take actions to protect power grid reliability. Loss of generation or transmission equipment, peak electricity demand forecasts, and persistent heatwaves may trigger an emergency notification from the ISO.

Emergency Notifications – Used by the ISO to alert the public based on system conditions. For more information: California ISO Emergency Notifications Fact Sheet. The emergency notifications are:

- **Flex Alert –** The ISO asks consumers to voluntarily conserve electricity when energy supply is anticipated not to meet demand, to prevent more dire measures, such as the Energy Emergency Alerts (EEA).
- **Restricted Maintenance Operations –** When high demand is anticipated, ISO will caution utilities and transmission operators to avoid taking grid assets offline for routine maintenance.
- **Transmission Emergency** - Declared for any event threatening or limiting transmission grid capability, including line or transformer overloads or loss.
- **Energy Emergency Alert Watch (EEA Watch)** - Analysis shows all available resources are committed or forecasted to be in use, and energy deficiencies are expected. Market participants are encouraged to offer supplemental energy. This notice can be issued the day before the projected shortfall or if a sudden event occurs.
- **Energy Emergency Alert 1 (EEA 1)** - Real-time analysis shows all resources are in use or committed for use, and energy deficiencies are expected. Market participants are encouraged to offer supplemental energy and ancillary service bids. Consumers are encouraged to conserve energy.

- **Energy Emergency Alert 2 (EEA 2)** - ISO requests emergency energy from all resources and has activated its emergency demand response program. Consumers are urged to conserve energy to help preserve grid reliability.
- **Energy Emergency Alert 3 (EEA 3) – Preparing for rotating power outages** – Grid operator unable to meet minimum reliability reserve requirements, utilities have been alerted to prepare for outages.
- **Energy Emergency Alert 3 (EEA 3) – Ordering rotating power outages –** Grid operator has ordered utilities to begin rotating power outages to protect grid reliability, occurs when electricity supply is not sufficient, and required reserves are unable to be maintained.

Utilities

Utilities generally attempt to provide outage information through automated notifications such as phone calls, text messages, emails, social and mass media, and, if warranted, door-to-door to inform of electric power disruptions. For non-customers or account holders, some utilities have established a separate registry to receive notifications of potential power shutoffs.

Ongoing emergency coordination between local emergency managers and utilities may enhance advance notification of electric disruptions and restoration coordination. In case of a PSPS disruption, the utilities will also notify local public safety officials and the CSWC.

Electric Power Load Shedding

When the power system is under extreme stress due to heavy demand and/or failure of critical components, it may be necessary to intentionally interrupt service to selected customers to prevent a system collapse. In such cases, customer electricity is cut, with little or no warning. One form of a load shedding, rotating blackout, involves cutting service to selected customers for predetermined periods (usually less than two hours). As power is restored to one block of customers, power to another block of customers service is interrupted to reduce stress on the system.

The state's investor-owned utilities may shut off electric power, referred to as de-energization PSPS, as a measure of last resort to protect public safety during high threat events. Unlike rotating blackouts, areas being de-energized for a PSPS event should receive notifications prior to the event and notifications when the restoration process begins and is concluded. Undefined cooling or warming centers are not covered by this rule and are not exempt from rotating power

outages; however, Cal OES may request an exception from the utilities through the California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA).

For more information on power disruptions, see the Cal OES Electric Power Disruption Toolkit for Local Government.

Appendix H: Cooling or Warming Center Checklist

The following is a list of important and suggested considerations for setting up a cooling or warming center:

Important Criteria	Applied
Air conditioning, heating, or equivalent (temperature kept between 68°F and 79°F)	
Assessed for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	
Ample seating appropriate to the jurisdiction	
Access to potable water	
Access to 911 services	
Publicly advertised	
Parking stalls reserved for accessible parking	
Close proximity to public transit	

Suggested Criteria	Applied
Back-up generators	
Facility security	
Child-friendly, with materials for children to play	
Communications, phone, internet access, and language interpreters (e.g., telephonic translation services, video remote interpreting, etc.)	
Charging stations for mobile devices, assistive technology, power chairs, medical equipment, etc.	
Medical personnel, such as nurses and/or aides and first aid equipment and supplies.	
Mobility aids (e.g., wheelchairs, chairs with arms, walkers, etc.)	
24-hour, 7 days a week operation with outdoor lighting	
Large capacity	
Assistance services for individuals with access or functional needs (e.g., readers)	
Available televisions, books, radios, and games	
On demand transportation for those lacking their own, including wheelchair accessible services provided at no cost	
Follow-up procedures for those in need of additional services (health care, social services, mental/behavioral health, etc.)	
Area for pets and service animals	
Veterinary resources available if needed	

Appendix I: Infectious Disease and Cooling/Warming Centers

Extreme temperatures are a major public health concern in California. Cooling and warming centers are used by many communities to protect health during extreme temperatures. However, the use of cooling and warming centers can risk the transmission of infectious diseases among both visitors and staff. Additionally, individuals at higher risk for illness, such as older adults or those with underlying medical conditions, may have greater need to congregate at cooling and warming centers. This document provides guidance to support a safe, clean environment for visitors and staff at cooling and warming centers.

Utility Assistance

- Consider implementing or expanding programs that provide utility assistance, such as the low-income home energy assistance program to limit shut offs due to financial insecurity.
- A temporary ban on utility shut offs during extreme cold/heat waves would allow individuals to stay home and continue using home heater or air conditioning.

Staff and Volunteers

- Plan for staff and volunteer absences.
- All staff should be screened for temperature and symptoms at the beginning of their shift.
- Provide personal protective equipment.
- Develop flexible attendance and sick-leave policies.
- Identify critical job functions and positions and plan for alternative coverage by cross-training center staff.
- Be prepared to contact emergency officials (call 911) in the case of severe illness requiring medical assistance.

Physical Distancing

- Implement screening and alternative sites for symptomatic and asymptomatic individuals.
- Visitors and staff should be encouraged to wear cloth face coverings while in the center. The center is encouraged to have a supply of face coverings to distribute to anyone who arrives without one. Face coverings must not be shared.
- Maintain physical distancing, ideally at least six feet between individuals or family units.
- Separate furniture and create spaces for individual family units.
- Consider larger facilities to provide adequate space for physical distancing.
- If possible, provide alternative sites for those showing symptoms of illness (e.g., fever, cough, and shortness of breath). This may be separate rooms within the centers or a space that can be used to accommodate visitors with symptoms and separate them from others.
- As space shortages arise, consider emergency alternatives such as using parked air-conditioned buses, trailers, or tents.
- Communities may also partner with closed businesses, such as movie theaters or shopping malls, as alternative cooling sites.

Air Filtration

- Centers should be equipped with air exchange systems and be in buildings with tall ceilings when possible.
- Utilize the highest efficiency filters that are compatible with the cooling center's existing HVAC system and adopt clean-to-dirty directional airflows.
- Ceiling fans with upward airflow rotation combined with upper-air ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) disinfection systems can be utilized.
- When conditions allow (low humidity), shaded outdoor spaces with cross-draft airflow augmented by evaporative coolers may provide a safer alternative.

Cleaning

- Follow the CDPH Effective Cleaning Strategies, and clean facilities if someone is sick.
- Continue routine cleaning and disinfection (every day if possible) with a focus on high touch surfaces, including those in common areas and bathrooms. All viruses can survive for several days on non-porous surfaces.

Communication

- Enhance communication about infectious disease onsite.
- Use health messages and materials developed by credible public health sources, such as your local and state public health departments or CDC.
- Share or post infectious disease posters and CDC Fact Sheets and keep your visitors informed about public health recommendations to prevent disease spread. Messaging may include:
    - Posting signs at entrances and in strategic places providing instruction on hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene, cough etiquette, and cloth face coverings.
    - Providing educational materials about infectious disease for non-English speakers, as needed.
    - Encouraging ill staff and volunteers to stay home (or be sent home if they develop symptoms while at the facility) to prevent transmitting the infection to others.
- Identify and address potential language, cultural, and disability barriers associated with communicating infectious disease information to workers, volunteers, and those visiting cooling and warming centers.

Prevention Supplies

- Provide infectious disease prevention supplies onsite at centers, if available.
- Have supplies on hand for staff, volunteers, and visitors, such as soap, alcohol-based hand sanitizers that contain at least 60% alcohol, tissues, trash liners, gloves, face shields, masks, and gowns.
- Visitors and staff should wear a cloth face covering, or if supplies are available, be given a clean disposable face mask, even if they are not showing any symptoms.

- Cloth face coverings should not be placed on young children under age two, anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.
- Place posters that encourage hand hygiene to help stop the spread of viruses at the entrance to the facility, at sinks in restrooms, and in other areas where they are likely to be seen.
- If water bottles are distributed at the center, ensure visitors do not share bottles or glasses and other drinking accessories.

This annex utilizes information from the Center for Disease Control's COVID-19 and Cooling Centers guidance and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Guidance for Cooling Centers. The CDPH Environmental Cleaning: Effective Cleaning Strategies provides information on cleaning strategies to reduce infection.

Appendix J: Authorities

STATE AUTHORITIES

- California Emergency Services Act, Gov Code Sections 8550 - 8669.87 California Government Code, Title 2, Division 1, Chapter 7)
    - Section 8588.15: Incorporation of the disability community into the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)
- California Health and Safety Code
    - Section 101040: Local health officer authority to take preventive measures during emergency
    - Section 101475: City public health officer authority to take preventive measures to protect public health.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

- 42 U.S.C. 5151 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

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Appendix K: Definitions

Access and Functional Needs – As defined by Gov Code, Section 8593.3, are individuals who have developmental or intellectual disabilities, physical disabilities, chronic conditions, injuries, limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, older adults, children, people living in institutionalized settings, or those who are low income, homeless, or transportation disadvantaged, including, but not limited to, those who are dependent on public transit or those who are pregnant.

Acclimatization - The process of becoming accustomed to a new condition (e.g., temperature, weather, altitude, physical environments, geographical environments, etc.).

Balancing Authority - A balancing authority is responsible for operating a transmission control area. It matches generation with load and maintains consistent electric frequency of the grid, even during extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

CalHeatScore – A CalEPA OEHHA product, CalHeatScore is a public health tool that uses a heat-health ranking system to provide awareness to local and regional extreme heat events in California. CalHeatScore translates weather information into easy-to-understand heat scores, ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate increasing levels of human health risk from extreme heat impacts.

Cold Weather Advisory – An NWS product issued when seasonably cold air temperature or wind chill values, but not extremely cold values, are expected or occurring. Individuals should be aware and take routine measures (e.g., dressing appropriately).

Cooling Center(s) - Facilities that are made available by public, private, and volunteer organizations as a heat relief station. There is no agreement that these facilities will be exempt from power outages.

Department Operations Center (DOC) - An EOC, specific to a single department or agency where the focus is on internal agency incident management and response. They are often linked to and, in most cases, are physically represented in a combined agency EOC by authorized agent(s) for the department or agency.

Disaster(s) - A sudden calamitous emergency event bringing great damage, loss, or destruction.

Emergency - Per the CDAA, an emergency is any occasion or incident for which, in the determination of the governor, state assistance is needed to

supplement local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the state (Cal. Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 6, Article 1, Section 2900).

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally take place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOC may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Plan(s) - As defined in Gov Code Section 8560 (a) Emergency Plans means those official and approved documents which describe the principles and methods to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. These plans include such elements as continuity of government, the emergency services of governmental agencies, mobilization of resources, mutual aid, and public information.

Energy Emergency Alert Watch – A California ISO issued alert when analysis shows all available [power generating] resources are committed or forecasted to be in use, and energy deficiencies are expected. Market participants are encouraged to offer supplemental energy. This notice can be issued the day before the projected shortfall or if a sudden event occurs.

Energy Emergency Alert 1 - A California ISO issued alert when real-time analysis shows all [power generating] resources are in use or committed for use, and energy deficiencies are expected. Market participants are encouraged to offer supplemental energy and ancillary service bids. Consumers are encouraged to conserve energy.

Energy Emergency Alert 2 – When California ISO requests emergency energy from all [power generating] resources and has activated its emergency demand response program. Consumers are urged to conserve energy to help preserve grid reliability.

Energy Emergency Alert 3 – Preparing for rotating power outages – A California ISO issued alert when grid operator are unable to meet minimum reliability reserve requirements and utilities have been alerted to prepare for outages.

Energy Emergency Alert 3 – Ordering rotating power outages – A California ISO issued alert when the grid operator has ordered utilities to begin rotating power outages to protect grid reliability, the electricity supply is not sufficient, and the required reserves are unable to be maintained.

Extreme Cold Warning – An NWS product issued when dangerously cold air temperature or wind chill values are expected or occurring. Individuals should avoid being outside or should take maximum precautions if they must go outside (e.g., exposed skin fully covered, communicate travel with another person before going out, communicate updates to confirm safe arrival at destination).

Extreme Cold Watch – An NWS product issued when dangerously cold air temperature or wind chill values are possible in the next 24-72 hours. Individuals should avoid being outside during the coldest parts of the day and take preparedness measures (e.g., cars have at least half a tank of gas, winter survival kits ready).

Extreme Heat Warning – An NWS produce issued when confidence has increased to the point that a dangerous or life-threatening heat event is about to happen or is happening.

Extreme Heat Watch - An NWS product issued days prior to an event to give the public advance notice of the possibility of extremely hot conditions.

Extreme Temperatures - Environmental temperatures (low or high) that are often slower to develop, taking several days of continuous, oppressive extreme temperatures before a significant or quantifiable impact is seen.

Freeze - A freeze is when the surface air temperature is expected to be 32°F or below over a widespread area for a climatologically significant period of time.

Freeze Warning – An NWS product issued when temperatures are expected or currently are below 32°F. This temperature threshold kills some types of commercial crops and residential plants. A "hard freeze" is when temperatures are 28°F or below. This temperature will kill most types of commercial crops and residential plants.

Freeze Watch – An NWS product issued when there is a potential for significant, widespread freezing temperatures within the next 24-72 hours. Typically issued in the autumn until the end of the growing season and in the spring at the start of the growing season.

Frost Advisory - An NWS product issued when areas of frost are expected or occurring, forecast to be 33°F to 36°F, posing a threat to sensitive vegetation.

Generally issued late fall and again in the spring through May. The most important agricultural periods are: the first frost in the fall for an area to catch the "killing frost" or any frost once the bud stage has started for fruits and stone fruits (nuts).

Heat Advisory – An NWS product, a heat advisory indicates a high degree of confidence that abnormally hot conditions will occur or are occurring and could cause significant inconvenience. They are usually issued within 12-48 hours of the event.

Heat Cramps - Symptoms: painful spasms usually in leg muscles and possibly the abdomen, and heavy sweating.

Heat Exhaustion - Symptoms: heavy sweating, weakness, cold, pale and clammy skin, possible fainting, and vomiting. Normal temperature is possible.

Heat Island - An urban area having a higher average temperature than its rural surrounding due to the greater absorption, retention, and generation of heat by its buildings, pavements, and human activities.

HeatRisk - The NWS forecasts that provide daily guidance on potential heat risks forecast for 7 days. This risk is assessed by comparing the official NWS temperature forecast to local thresholds which change through the year based on climatology.

Heat Stroke - An individual medical condition with symptoms of high body temperature (106°F or higher), hot, dry skin, rapid and strong pulse, and possible unconsciousness.

Heat Wave - a period of abnormally hot weather generally lasting more than two days. Heat waves can occur with or without high humidity. They have potential to cover a large area, exposing a high number of people to hazardous heat.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents.

Joint Information Center (JIC) - A centralized facility for coordinating an organized, integrated, release of critical emergency information, crisis

communications and public affairs functions, which is timely, accurate, and consistent.

Local Emergency - As defined in Gov Code Section 8558 (c) local emergency 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, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

Local Government - As defined in Gov Code Section 8680.2 and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 2900, is a city, county, city and county, school district, or special district.

Mitigation - Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural or human-caused hazards and their effects. Human-caused hazards include technological/accidental and adversarial/human caused events and conditions.

Mutual Aid Agreements and/or Assistance Agreements - Written or oral agreements between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provide a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - Provides a systematic, proactive federal approach guiding government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and NGO to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) - An entity with an association based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with the government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Operational Area (OA) - As defined in Gov Code Section 8559 (b), an operational area is an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area.

Partner emails - Emails distributed by the NWS for any potential significant weather event, usually several days ahead of time. This is not an official NWS product, but an email heads up notification with very wide distribution to emergency managers and the California State Warning Center.

Priority Populations: Individuals who are experiencing homelessness, individuals with visible and non-visible disabilities, older adults, individuals residing in medical and non-medical congregate facilities, and individuals from the farmworker community.

Private Sector - Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.

Public Information - Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on the incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional partners (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public Information Officer (PIO) - A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) – A preventative measure of last resort if an electric utility reasonably believes that there is an imminent and significant risk that strong winds may topple power lines or cause major vegetation-related issues leading to increased risk of fire.

Rolling or Rotating Blackout - A process of cutting off service to selected customers for a predetermined period (usually not more than two hours) to retain the integrity of the power grid.

Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) – A tool developed by the CDC that evaluates social factors in a community, such as poverty, lack of access to transportation, and crowded housing that may weaken that community's ability to prevent human suffering and financial loss in a disaster**.** The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the GRASP created SVI databases to help emergency response planners and public health officials identify and map

communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event.

Stafford Act - The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) establishes the programs and processes for the federal government to provide disaster and emergency assistance to states, local governments, tribal nations, individuals, and qualified private nonprofit organizations. The provisions of the Stafford Act cover all hazards including natural disasters and terrorist events. Relevant provisions of the Stafford Act include a process for Governors to request federal disaster and emergency assistance from the President. The President may declare a major disaster or emergency.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) - A system required by California Government Code and established by regulations for managing response to multi-agency and multijurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary: field response, local government, operational area, region, and state. Based upon the ICS, the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), the OA concept, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and related mutual aid systems.

State Operations Center (SOC) - The SOC is operated by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services at the State Level in SEMS. It is responsible for centralized coordination of state resources. It is also responsible for providing updated situation reports to the governor and state legislature.

State Emergency Plan (SEP) - As defined in Gov Code Section 8560 (b), the State of California Emergency Plan as approved by the Governor. Where in effect as defined in Gov Code Section 8568, the State Emergency Plan shall be in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and the governing body of each political subdivision shall take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions thereof.

State of Emergency - As defined in Gov Code Section 8558 (b), state of emergency means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by conditions such as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, cyberterrorism, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a state of war emergency, which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or

city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the CPUC.

A state of emergency proclamation by the Governor is warranted when:

- There exists conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons, which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California PUC [Gov Code Sections 8558(b)and 8625]; or
- The Governor is requested to do so by the mayor of a city or the chairman of the county board of supervisors or the county administrative officer; or
- The Governor finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency; and
- Local emergency response costs are significant to make these costs eligible for reimbursable under the California Disaster Assistance Act or as a prerequisite for a request for federal disaster assistance for state and local governments.

Warming Centers - a short-term emergency shelter that operates when temperatures or a combination of precipitation, wind chill, wind and temperature become dangerously inclement.

Appendix L: Acronyms List

Acronyms used throughout this plan and their full names are listed below as they appear in the document:

ADA	American Disabilities Act
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
APD	CDSS Adult Programs Division
API	Application Programming Interface
BANC	Balancing Authority of Northern California
BDO	CalEPA Boards, Departments, and Offices
BCSA	Business and Consumer Services Agency
CAHAN	California Health Alert Network
CAPA	California Association of Public Authorities
Cal OES	California Office of Emergency Services
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalHHS	California Health and Human Services Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CalWORKs	California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCLD	CDSS Community Care Licensing Division
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDA	California Department of Aging
CDE	California Department of Education
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDFA	California Department of Food & Agriculture
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CDSS	California Department of Social Services
CEC	California Energy Commission

CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CERRO	California Energy Resource and Reliability Outlook
CFILC	California Foundation for Independent Living Centers
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
CMD	California Military Department (Cal Guard)
CPR	CDPH Center for Preparedness and Response
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CSBG	Community Service Block Grants
CSD	Community Services & Development
CSWC	California State Warning Center
CUEA	California Utilities Emergency Association
DDS	Department of Developmental Services
DGS	Department of General Services
DHCS	Department of Health Care Services
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOR	Department of Rehabilitation
DPR	Department of Pesticide Regulation
DSB	CDSS Disaster Services Branch
DSH	Department of State Hospitals
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substance Control
D-SNAP	Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
EDD	Employment Development Department
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information System
EFAP	Emergency Food Assistance Program
EIDL	Economic Injury Disaster Loans
EMPG	Emergency Management Program Grant
EMSA	California Emergency Medical Services Agency
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency

Gov Code	California Government Code
GRASP	Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program
HCD	Department of Housing and Community Development
IA	Individual Assistance
ICF	Intermediate Care Facilities
ICS	Incident Command System
IDE	Initial Damage Estimates
IHSS/APS	In-Home Supportive Services/Adult Protective Services
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
ILC	Independent Living Centers
ISO	Independent System Operator
KII	Key Incident Information
LAC	Local Assistance Center
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water & Power
LEMSA	Local Emergency Medical Services Agency
LGA	Cal OES Office of Legislative and Governmental Affairs
LIHEAP	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
LIHWAP	Low Income Household Water Assistance Program
LIWP	Low Income Weatherization Program
MACs	Multi-Agency Coordination
MARAC	Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee
MHOAC	Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator
MHP	Mental Health Practitioner
MHRC	Mental Health Regional Center
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area

OAFN	Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs
ODEI	Cal OES Office Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
OCCPA	Cal OES Office of Crisis Communications and Public Affairs
OEHHA	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OIA	Cal OES Office of International Affairs
OPA	CDPH Office of Public Affairs
OTC	Cal OES Office of Tribal Coordination
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PHF	Psychiatric Health Facilities
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPTF	Priority Population Task Force
PSAs	Public Service Announcements
PUC	Public Utilities Commission
RDMHC	Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator
RDMHS	Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialist
SBA	Small Business Administration
SBC	Southern Baptist Convention
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SNFs	Skilled Nursing Facilities
SOC	Cal OES State Operations Center
SRO	Single Resident Occupancy
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TID	Turlock Irrigation District
UCG	Unified Coordination Group
U.S.	United States
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
WALC	Western Area Power Administration, Lower Colorado

Appendix M: Helpful Resources and Websites

State Resources

Cal OES - California State Emergency Plan - Provides an overview of how the state prepares, mitigates, responds, and recovers from emergencies in California.
Cal OES - Hazard Mitigation Planning Division - 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan - Provides description, analysis, and statewide mitigation strategies for each of the various hazards in the State of California.
CDPH - Extreme Heat - Individual and local health jurisdiction preparedness information, tools, and guidance for extreme heat, such as information on equity-centered local heat planning, protecting pets, and cooling center guidance.
CDPH – Climate & Health Equity Planning – Resources for state agencies, local governments, local health jurisdictions, tribes, community-based organizations, health care organization, and health equity partners to keep individuals and communities safe during extreme heat and other climate-related exposures.
CDPH - Extreme Cold - Individual preparedness and safety information for extreme cold weather conditions.
DIR - Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention Guidance and Resources - Provides detailed information on CCR, Title 8, Section 3396 regarding heat illness prevention in indoor places of employment and Section 3395 regarding heat illness prevention in outdoor places of employment.
CDFA - Emergency Preparedness and Response Section - Information and programs for emergencies impacting animal health and animals in natural disasters.
Cal OES - Access and Functional Needs Library - A comprehensive clearinghouse for access and functional needs-specific best practices, guidance documents, videos, and more.
Cal OES - Electric Power Disruption Toolkit for Local Governments 2020 - Guidance for local governments to identify possible actions to protect public health and safety during electric power disruption regardless of cause (e.g., extreme heat or cold).
Prepare for Power Down - https://prepareforpowerdown.com/ - Sign up for Public Safety Power Shutoff Alerts and learn more about how to prepare.
HeatReadyCA.com - Individual preparedness tips and resources for extreme heat in California.

CSD - Programs - Programs to help low-income Californians meet their home energy needs by reducing their utilities cost, such as the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and Low-Income Weatherization Program (LIHWAP), for heating and cooling.
California Heat Assessment Tool (CHAT) - cal-heat.org - GIS map displaying historical and projected data on heat health events by U.S. census tracts in California.
CalEPA's Resources and Actions to Combat Extreme Heat – List of resources and activities CalEPA's BDOs (OEHHA, CARB, SWCRB, DPR, and DTSC) are taking to protect Californians from extreme heat.
OEHHA CalHeatScore – a public health GIS tool ranking forecasted heat conditions and impacts in California for the next 7-days down to the zip code level.
OEHHA - 2022 Report: Indicators of Climate Change in California - Report documenting observed changes in the state's climate and its impacts in the state.
CNRA - California Fifth Climate Change Assessment - A comprehensive assessment of climate change in California made up of three parts: a statewide report, nine regional reports for each climate region in the state, and climate projections and analysis.
CNRA - California Climate Adaptation Strategy - A comprehensive document describing the state's existing and planned climate adaptation efforts falling into four areas: statewide climate action plans, sector-based strategies, regionally focused strategies, and state stewardship plans.
CNRA – Protecting Californians from Extreme Heat: A State Action Plan to Build Community Resilience – A state heat action plan providing strategic and comprehensive actions assigned to state agencies to adapt and build extreme heat resilience.
Cal OES - Adaptation Planning Guide - Provides guidance to local governments on local adaptation and resiliency planning.
CalEPA - Emergency Animal Disposal Guidance – covers animal mortality management practices when larger than normal animal deaths occur due to disaster.
CDFA - California Animal Response Emergency Support (CARES) – Information and resources regarding CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture and animal disaster related topics, including preparedness.

CEC - California Electric Balancing Authority Areas Map – Map of the eight balancing authority areas responsible for balancing the electric grid in California.
CDPH – Effective Cleaning Strategies – Information about cleaning and disinfection practices.

Federal Resources

NWS HeatRisk – Interactive map that displays the forecasted risk of heat-related health impacts over the next 7-days. Intended to provide guidance to decision makers and heat-sensitive individuals to act based on forecasted heat.
NWS HeatRisk Region Graphics – Displays static HeatRisk graphics for the next 7-days. Can toggle between nationwide graphics and state-specific graphics.
NWS HeatRisk Historical Data – Interactive map showing historical HeatRisk data.
NWS Weather Forecast Offices (WFO) – Locate your nearest Weather Forecast Office to access a short-range, local level Day 1-7 Outlook.
NWS Weather Prediction Center (WPC) – Access the medium-range, national level Day 3-7 Hazards Outlook.
NWS Climate Prediction Center (CPC) – Access long-range, national level forecasting products: 6-10 Day Forecast, 8-14 Day Forecast, and 3 Month Seasonal Forecast.
NWS Extreme Cold Weather Safety – Information on NWS cold products, preparedness, safety, and additional resources.
NWS Wind Chill – Information on understanding wind chill.
National Integrated Heat Health Information System - heat.gov – Federal web portal with diverse news, public education, resources, tools, and funding opportunities collected from over 23 federal agencies.
CDC - Extreme Heat – Individual preparedness information about heat and health.
CDC - Extreme Cold – Individual preparedness information about cold weather and health.

Other Resources

California ISO – Energy Emergency Notifications – Information on grid status and the energy emergency notifications fact sheet.

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Appendix N: References

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