

**HOMELAND SECURITY
EXERCISE AND EVALUATION PROGRAM**

**MONTEREY COUNTY
MULTI-YEAR TRAINING
AND EXERCISE PLAN
2014-2016**



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FOREWORD

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) Preparedness Directorate's Office of Grants and Training (G & T) requires that every State and Urban Area conduct a Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan Workshop (TEPW) annually. As part of its continuous improvement and as a member of the Bay Area UASI, Monterey County recently conducted a Multiyear TEPW and has since produced this Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan (TEP).

The Monterey County Multiyear TEP is the roadmap for State or Urban Areas to accomplish the priorities described in their Homeland Security Strategy. County of Monterey has pursued a coordinated homeland security strategy that combines enhanced planning, new equipment purchases, innovative training, and realistic exercises to strengthen the County's emergency prevention and response capabilities. This is a working document that will change as many of the external influences that impact local public safety and government do. Funding, AARs and improvement plans will modify the calendar each year as agencies address new priorities and strive to address needed capabilities.

State of California training and exercise programs are administered by the Monterey County Office of Emergency Services (MCOES), in coordination with local emergency response agencies. The training and exercise agenda described in this plan is binding for all State-level response agencies, as well as any municipal response agencies receiving State homeland security funds. The plan helps prepare Monterey County and State of California to optimally address both the natural and technical hazards that it faces.

The National Preparedness Goal:

A secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Points of Contact (POCs)..... | i |
| Foreword..... | iii |
| Contents..... | v |
| Introduction..... | 1 |
| Preparedness Program Description..... | 3 |
| Exercise Methodology..... | 4 |
| Program Maintenance and Evaluation..... | 10 |
| Program Priorities..... | 16 |
| Summary..... | 27 |
| Appendix A – Common Acronyms | A-1 |
| Appendix B – Exercise Schedule | B-1 |

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INTRODUCTION

Monterey County is located on the north-central coast of California. The adjacent counties are Santa Cruz to the north; San Benito, Fresno, and King to the east; and San Luis Obispo to the south. The Pacific Ocean borders the County to the west. At its northernmost boundary, the County lies 92 miles from San Francisco, and at its southernmost boundary, the County lies 222 miles from Los Angeles on U.S. Highway 101 (US 101). The County occupies an area of 3,324 square miles and has 100 miles of coastline, two coastal ranges (the Santa Lucia and Gabilan Mountain Ranges), and two valleys (the Salinas and Carmel Valleys). Areas along the coast experience a Mediterranean-like climate that is characterized by moderate temperatures, a winter rainy season, and cool dry summers. Further inland, temperatures are more extreme and rainfall is considerably less.

The agriculturally rich County includes 12 incorporated cities and 18+ small unincorporated towns and communities. Approximately 75 percent of the countywide population resides in the 12 incorporated communities, which consists of only 15 percent of the total land area. The cities are often grouped into two classifications: the valley cities consist of King City, Gonzales, Greenfield, Salinas, and Soledad; the peninsula cities consist of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Del Ray Oaks, Marina, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Sand City, and Seaside. Unincorporated communities include Aromas, Boronda, Big Sur, Carmel Valley, Castroville, Chualar, Del Monte Forest, Fort Romie, Jolon, Las Lomas, Lockwood, Moss Landing, Prunedale, Pajaro, San Ardo, San Lucas, and Spreckels.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census), the County's population, including the incorporated cities, was 415,057 in 2010. Approximately 75 percent (301,510) of the County's population resides in the 12 incorporated communities.

The terrain, geology and coastal environments in Monterey County provide an environment where several types of natural disasters may occur. The most prevalent of these are; earthquake, wild land fires, flooding, landslides and tsunamis. Monterey County may also experience man-made disasters. These may include hazardous materials spills, chemical releases, and acts of sabotage or terrorism. The preparation for, response to and recovery from these emergencies must be coordinated through a system of emergency management.

The agency responsible for emergency management in Monterey County is the Office of Emergency Services within the County Administrative Office. Monterey County Emergency Services is dedicated to the service of community and government safety during peacetime or disaster, whether natural or man-made. This is accomplished through the management and coordination of varied resources including county departments, local government, public safety and private agencies.

An integral part of emergency management is the exercise and evaluation program. Monterey County's exercise program is focused on providing participating agencies with exercise events tailored for Monterey County to evaluate capabilities required to prevent, mitigate, respond to and recover from natural and man-made disasters. An integral part of the program is the Monterey County Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan designed to systematically test preparedness capabilities at the local and county levels, through a progressive series of exercises.

Funding for training and exercise is accomplished through the leveraging both State Homeland Security (SHSP) grant opportunities and the Bay Area UASI training and exercise program. UASI prohibits reimbursement for personnel costs such as back fill and overtime whereas SHSP does. The Monterey County Training and Exercise sub-committee works to coordinate and plan workshops, trainings, and exercises, (TEPW) and calendars these tools to ensure maximum funding opportunities for our public safety /emergency services stakeholders.

This Multiyear Training and Exercise Plan provides a description of the Monterey County exercise program, exercise methodology, and program maintenance and evaluation requirements. The appendices include: common acronyms and a 2014-2016 schedule of exercises constructed to address a variety of County and local capabilities and requirements. This schedule is not etched in stone. Projections into the 4th quarter of 2015 and 2016 are long range planning that has not been vetted through either Homeland Security grant funding or the Bay Area UASI. The Multiyear Training and Exercise plan should be considered a living document and be updated on a periodic basis (semi-annually) and during the annual Training and Exercise Plan Workshop (TEPW) to reflect changing needs.

Preparedness Program Description

PURPOSE

Both existing and future emergency response plans and the capabilities required to mitigate potential disasters will be systematically tested through appropriate exercises to ensure that emergency plans are robust and that emergency response actions are effective.

The Monterey County exercise program has the following strategic goals:

- Ensure Monterey County is involved in State initiatives, exercises, and policy-making.
- Ensure exercises meet HSEEP (Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program) requirements.
- Provide an exercise series addressing Monterey County EOC staff and first responder agencies in both urban and rural settings.
- Ensure that recent Regional Catastrophic planning efforts and local operational plans are exercised.
- Ensure that Hazardous Materials training is incorporated into regional exercise to build capacity of HAZMAT teams to Type III.
- Incorporate private industry and volunteer groups into the Monterey County exercise series.

Monterey County's exercise program goals are based on guidance and the strategic goals and objectives developed by the Monterey County Operational Area for the next three years.

HAZARDS / VUNERABILITIES

The 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan and 2014 Jurisdictional Workshop conducted as part of the training and exercise workshop (TEPW) identified the following hazards as high risk for Monterey County:

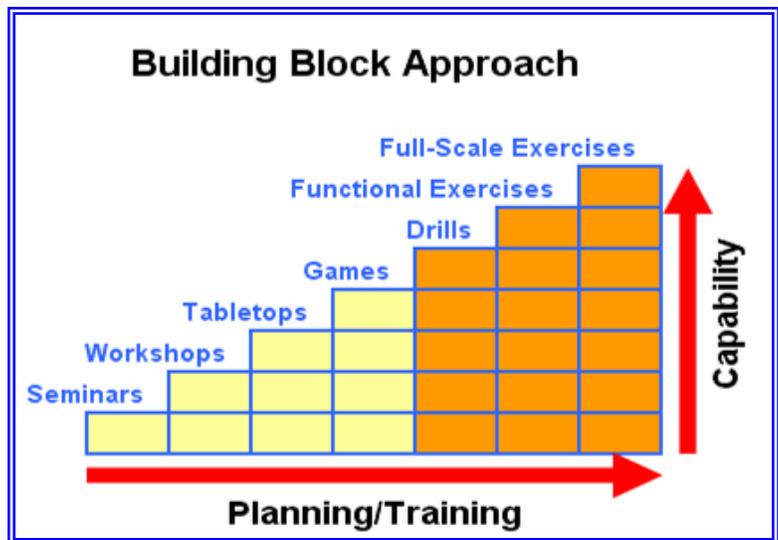
- Wild-land Fire
- Flooding and Mudslides
- Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Earthquake and/or Tsunami
- Terrorism Incident including Agro-terrorism

Exercise Methodology

Building-Block Exercise Approach

Members of the Monterey County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff possess different levels of readiness regarding all-hazards and WMD prevention, response, and recovery capabilities. There are also varying degrees of expertise among the staff regarding the awareness and operation of new EOC equipment. Because of these differences, the Monterey County Exercise Plan utilizes the exercise delivery strategy in a building-block approach that will remain constant throughout the life of the exercise program.

The building-block approach ensures successful progression in exercise design, complexity, and execution, and allows for the appropriate training and preparation to occur in the community receiving the exercise. By using this methodology, Office of Grants and Training (G&T) can ensure that the levels of exercise scope, scale and complexity are tailored to each specific area within Monterey County, while maintaining a consistent delivery method. A more thorough description of each exercise type is provided below.

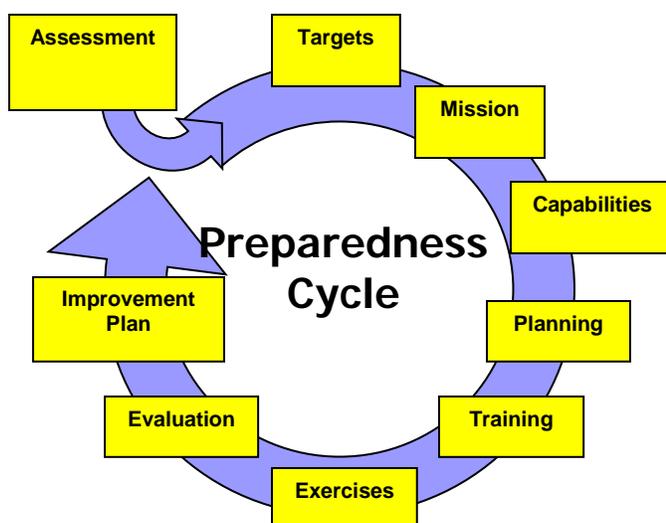


For Monterey County, the baseline exercise progression for this series is to move from a seminar, to a tabletop exercise, and finally to a full scale exercise. These particular exercise types allow for a logical progression of County and jurisdictional preparedness by increasing in size, complexity, and stress factor, while allowing for significant learning opportunities that complement, build upon, and directly lead into one another effectively. This model will remain flexible enough to allow for the addition of, or inclusion of, other desired exercise types that Monterey County may require. The exercise model allows for a cyclical approach to exercises, which provides the County with a sustainable program for achieving higher degrees of overall preparedness for terrorism events.

Exercise Development in the Preparedness Cycle – Ensuring Continuous Improvement

The response entities within Monterey County will take a cyclical approach to training exercise development. Exercises shall be integrated into an overall community preparedness program. On an annual basis the preparedness activities will follow the cycle of:

- Conducting **Assessment**/Re-assessments
- Identifying Vulnerabilities/**Targets/Target Hazards**
- Aligning Community **Missions** into National Preparedness goals
- Identifying Current and Target/ Core **Capabilities**
- Integrating **Plans**, Policies, Procedures, and Protocols
- Conducting Training
- Conducting **Exercises**
- Assessment **Evaluations**
- Tracking **Improvement Plans**



Exercise Types

Following are descriptions of the types of exercises used within the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) and the products associated with each. The type of exercise that best meets the jurisdiction's requirements is identified through analysis of the stated exercise purpose, proposed objectives, experience, operations, historical precedence, and levels of participation.

Seminars

Seminars are generally employed to orient participants to, or provide an overview of, authorities, strategies, plans, policies, procedures, protocols, response resources, or concepts and ideas. Seminars provide a good starting point for jurisdictions that are developing or making major changes to their plans and procedures. They offer the following attributes:

- Low-stress environment employing a number of instruction techniques, such as lectures, multimedia presentations, panel discussions, case study discussions, expert testimony, and decision support tools
- Informal discussions led by a seminar leader
- Atmosphere that is not constrained by real-time portrayal of events
- Effectiveness with both small and large groups

Workshops

Workshops usually focus on development of a product by the attendees. Organization of attendees into functional groups, aided by facilitators and the use of breakout sessions, are common. Final results are often presented and approved in a plenary session. In conjunction with exercise development, workshops are most useful in planning specific aspects of exercise design, such as:

- Determining program or exercise objectives
- Developing exercise scenario and key events listings
- Determining evaluation elements and standards of performance

Drills

A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency. Drills are commonly used to provide training in the use of new equipment, to develop or test new policies or procedures, or to practice and maintain current skills. Typical attributes include:

- A narrow focus, measured against established standards
- Instant feedback
- Realistic environment
- Performance in isolation
- Performance as a subset of full-scale exercises (FSE's)

Games

A game is a simulation of operations that often involves two or more teams, usually in a competitive environment, using rules, data, and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real-life situation. It does not involve the use of actual resources, but the sequence of events affects, and is in turn affected by, the decisions made by the players.

Players are commonly presented with scenarios and asked to perform a task associated with the scenario episode. Each episode then moves to the next level of detail or complexity, taking into account the players' earlier decisions. The decisions made by game participants determine the flow of the game. The goal is to explore decision-making processes and the consequences of decisions. In a game, the same situation can be examined from different perspectives by changing variables and parameters that guide player actions. Large-scale games are multi-jurisdictional and can include active participation from local to national levels of government. Games stress the importance of the planners' and players' understanding and comprehension of interrelated processes.

With the evolving complexity and sophistication of current simulations, there are increased opportunities to provide enhanced realism for game participants. The use of computer-generated scenarios and simulations can provide a more realistic and time-sensitive method of introducing situations for analysis. Planner decisions can be input and models run to show the effect of decisions made during a game. Games are excellent vehicles for the following:

- Gaining policy or process consensus
- Conducting "what-if" analyses of existing plans
- Developing new plans

Tabletop Exercises

Tabletop Exercises (TTXs) involve senior staff, elected or appointed officials, or other key staff in an informal setting to discuss threat scenarios and disaster plans. This type of exercise is intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. It can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures, or to assess the types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, and recovery from the defined event. TTXs are typically aimed at facilitating the understanding of concepts, identifying strengths and shortfalls, and/or achieving a change in attitude. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem solving, rather than rapid, spontaneous decision making that occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions. In contrast to the scale and cost of exercises and games, TTXs can be a cost-effective tool when used in conjunction with more complex exercises. The TTX's effectiveness is derived from the energetic involvement of participants and their assessment of recommended revisions to current policies, procedures, and plans.

There are two categories of TTXs: basic and advanced. In a basic TTX, the scene set by the scenario materials remains constant. The scene describes an event or emergency incident, and brings participants up to the simulated present time. Players apply their knowledge and skills to a list of problems presented by the leader/moderator. Problems are discussed as a group, and resolution is generally agreed upon, and then summarized by the leader. In an advanced TTX, play revolves around delivery of pre-scripted messages to players that alter the original scenario. The exercise controller (moderator) usually introduces problems one at a time, in the form of a written message, simulated telephone call, videotape, or other means. Participants discuss the issues raised by the problem, using appropriate plans and procedures. Activities in a TTX may include:

- Practicing group problem solving
- Familiarizing senior officials
- Conducting a specific case study
- Examining personnel contingencies
- Testing group message interpretation
- Participating in information sharing
- Assessing interagency coordination
- Achieving limited or specific objectives

Functional Exercises

The functional exercise (FE) is designed to test and evaluate individual capabilities, multiple functions or activities within a function, or interdependent groups of functions. It is generally focused on exercising the plans, policies, procedures, and staffs of the direction and control nodes of the Emergency Operations Center, Incident Command and Unified Command. Events are usually projected through an exercise scenario, with event updates that drive activity at the management level. The movement of equipment and personnel is simulated.

The objective of the FE is to execute specific plans and procedures and apply established policies, plans, and procedures under crisis conditions, within a particular function or by a specific team.

The FE simulates the reality of operations in a functional area by presenting complex and realistic problems that require rapid and effective responses by trained personnel in a highly stressful environment. Activities in an FE include:

- Evaluating functions
- Evaluating EOCs, headquarters, and staff
- Reinforcing established policies and procedures
- Measuring the adequacy of resources
- Examining inter-jurisdictional relationships

Full-Scale Exercises

In a full-scale exercise (FSE), response elements are required to mobilize and deploy to a designated site or locate in response to a simulated attack, generally for an extended period. Actual mobilization and movement of personnel and resources are required to demonstrate coordination and response capability. EOCs and field command posts are activated. The FSE is the largest, costliest, and most complex exercise type and may involve participation at the County, local, regional, and Federal levels. Although pre-scripted events may be used, the exercise is primarily driven by player actions and decisions.

The FSE is used to evaluate the operational capabilities of systems, functional interfacing, and interaction during an extended period. It involves testing a major portion of operations plans and overall organization under field conditions. Activities in an FSE may include:

- Assessing organizational or individual performance
- Demonstrating interagency cooperation
- Allocating resources and personnel
- Assessing equipment capabilities
- Activating personnel and equipment locations
- Assessing inter-jurisdictional cooperation
- Exercising public information systems
- Testing communications systems and procedures
- Analyzing memoranda of understanding (MOUs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), plans, policies, and procedures

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Program Maintenance and Evaluation

Carrying out a successful exercise program requires that all jurisdictions throughout the County participate in exercises and support Monterey County's exercise program goals. Exercise program maintenance depends on making the program sustainable. The overall exercise program will not be successful if exercises are conducted independently of each other. They must be integrated into overall preparedness efforts and evaluated. Improvement efforts should be built into planning, training, and exercising efforts to assure sustainability.

To maximize the benefit of an exercise, planners and evaluators must look at how participants implemented plans and made decisions in response to the incident. This should focus on positive outcomes, as well as areas for improvement. The evaluation results should be viewed by the participating agencies and jurisdictions as an opportunity to identify ways to build on strengths and improve capacity. Because planning and conducting an exercise requires a significant commitment of resources, it is important to maximize the benefits gained from the exercise through the evaluation and improvement process.

The goal of exercise evaluation is to validate strengths and identify improvement opportunities for the participating organization(s). This is accomplished by:

- Observing the exercise and collecting supporting data;
- Analyzing the data to compare performance against expected outcomes; and
- Determining what changes need to be made to the procedures, plans, staffing, equipment, organizations, and inter-agency coordination.

The focus of the evaluation for TTXs and other discussion-based exercises is on plans, policies and interagency/inter-jurisdictional relationships. The focus for operations-based exercises (Functional and Full Scale) is on assessing performance of each critical task or capability. Additional information for evaluating the exercises can be found in *HSEEP Volume II: Exercise Evaluation and Improvement*.

Evaluation Components

After-Action Reports (AARs) and Improvement Plans (IPs) as described below are fundamental tools used in the evaluation of exercises. These tools will also provide valuable input into strategy development and program planning at the Federal, State, County, and territorial levels, as well as lessons learned that should be shared with other jurisdictions across the country.

After-Action Reports

An AAR provides a description of what happened during the exercise, issues that need to be addressed, and specific recommendations for improvements. There are different methods for compiling information for the AAR; however all should contain certain key elements.

Key AAR/IP elements include:

1. Date, time, and place of exercise
2. Type of exercise – (e.g., tabletop, functional, or full-scale)
3. Focus of the exercise – Is it oriented toward prevention, response and/or recovery from a terrorism event? What initiating event is being highlighted?
4. Participants – Who were the participants, how many were there, what agencies were involved, what type of responders or officials were involved?
5. Objectives – Exercise objectives provide the foundation for exercise design and development. Objectives are developed by selecting the target capabilities and critical tasks that the Exercise Planning Team chooses to demonstrate during the exercise. Objectives statements are then crafted that reflect those decisions. These objectives provide a framework for the development of the scenario, guide development of individual organizational objectives, and provide evaluation criteria for the exercise. Agency specific objectives are aligned with the Exercise Objectives.
6. Discussions/Observations with Corresponding Recommendations – Discussions are summarized by evaluators for discussion-based exercises, and observations are captured by evaluators for operations-based exercises. These discussions or observations should be analyzed as described provided in *HSEEP Volume II: Exercise Evaluation and Improvement* for each capability or critical task included in the exercise (e.g. gross decontamination, agent identification, surveillance procedures, etc.). There should also be corresponding recommendations for improvement to implement lessons learned from the exercise.
7. Lessons Learned – Lessons learned reflect knowledge gained from innovations or experiences that provide valuable evidence, positive or negative, for how to approach a similar problem in the future. Lessons learned are not just summaries of what went right or wrong, rather, they provide insight to describe a change that was made to address a particular issue. More broadly, these lessons will be shared with other jurisdictions across the County and the country in an effort to enhance preparedness.
8. Principle Findings or Significant Observations – Principle findings are the most important results from a discussion based exercise. Significant observations are the most important observations recognized by one or more evaluators during an operations-based exercise. These generally cut across functional disciplines or are areas within a function that are found to be extremely important for elevating preparedness in a community, region, or the County. These often directly tie back to the objectives for the exercise.

As mentioned above, the AAR provides a picture of the response so that readers understand what was planned to happen during the exercise, what actually happened, why it happened, and what could have been done differently to improve performance.

The initial Improvement Plan (IP) will be included in the final AAR. The IP is the means by which the lessons learned from the exercise are turned into concrete, measurable steps that result in improved response capabilities. The IP will be developed by the jurisdiction. When

complete, it specifically details what actions will be taken to address each recommendation presented in the draft AAR, who or what agency(s) will be responsible for taking the action, and the timeline for completion.

The IP should be realistic and should establish priorities for the use of limited resources. Every effort should be made to address recommendations related to performance of critical tasks. Other recommendations should also be addressed, as appropriate. When resources may not be immediately available, short-term and long-term solutions should be discussed.

For example, if a recommendation identifies the need to improve communications among various County agencies, the jurisdiction may determine that new equipment is needed. However, the jurisdiction may not currently have funding available for equipment purchase from its budget or from grants. Therefore, the IP should indicate that the emergency management agency will request funds to purchase new equipment (either through budgeting or grants processes) and will also implement interim measures to improve communications in the short-term, such as providing cell phones to essential personnel. In this fashion IPs can serve as the basis for future assessments.

Sharing Lessons Learned

Goals and benefits of sharing the AAR/IP include:

- The AAR/IPs should be shared with officials from the agencies that participated in the exercise. For local jurisdictions, the IP will provide a workable and systematic process to initiate and document improvements to plans, policies, and procedures and to identify and secure needed training, equipment and other resources. It is developed by local officials to address local needs.
- The AAR/IPs provide a method for collecting information about corrective actions from jurisdiction governments and local agencies so the needs identified can be integrated into the County-wide strategy process and resource allocation plans and to share lessons learned. The Training and Exercise Sub-committees should routinely review corrective action plans from multi-agency exercises.

For Monterey County, the AAR/IPs provides information needed for program planning, to direct resources, and to assess levels of preparedness. This information will also provide the DHS and Congress with accurate information on HSEEP performance as executed by Federal, County, and local agencies and serve as a basis for integrating HSEEP initiatives with other programs in DHS and other departments. AAR/IPs also provides information that can inform the development and refinement of performance standards and recommended practices and enhance federally-sponsored training programs. **For homeland security grant recipients (SHSP and EMPG) AARs are required for funding reimbursement.** All AARs will be entered into the HSEEP NEXES program by County OES planners. The Grants Approval Authority can also review shared lessons learned as part of the training and exercise strategic planning.

Exercise Plan Review

On an annual basis, Monterey County Office of Emergency Services, the Training and Exercise sub-committee of the Grant Approval Authority, the Operational Area Coordinating Council will review and revise the County Exercise Plan and issue exercise planning guidance to local planners in preparation for the TEP. The resulting revised Monterey County Multi Year Exercise Plan will be submitted to the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). Beyond an annual review, the County will conduct periodic reviews of the exercise schedule. Numerous factors can impact a projected exercise schedule and changes to the schedule are expected.

Monterey County Training and Exercise subcommittee should conduct an annual review for the Multiyear TEP for County and local agencies during the month of March. Local and County agencies should begin reviewing exercise goals and objectives and all current and projected exercise activities in January of each year by conducting coordinating meetings with governmental and private sector personnel responsible for exercise program management or scheduling. The Training and Exercise sub-committee of the Grant Approval Authority is tasked with updating the annual plan. The County will provide TEP guidance during the month of November to address the process for discussing and capturing exercise activities and program management at the annual review.

Additional National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Requirements

In Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, *Management of Domestic Incidents*, the President directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a unified, national system for managing incidents. The NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

The NIMS incorporates the best practices currently in use by incident managers at all levels and represents a core set of doctrine, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all levels. The 5 year NIMS training plan continues to address core training in ICS curriculum as well as Resource Management and Interoperability training. The core curriculum consists of new independent study classes offered by EMI.

This In order to satisfy NIMS requirements, and based on the results of the County's survey, Monterey County should continue to have local officials and local responders complete IS-100.b and IS-700.a training. In addition, local officials and local responders (first line supervisors) should take IS-200.b and IS-800.b.

Higher-level ICS Management officials and local responders responsible for managing to the response shall complete ICS-300 and ICS-400 as necessary. The following page summarizes NIMS training requirements. It lists the audience for the courses and the training needed for each of those individuals. *This training is not annual training for these individuals - they only need to take the course once.* New hires will have to take ICS-100 and IS-700 for the County to remain compliant with the on-going NIMS standard. NIMS training has been included on the

exercise schedule both to allow formal classroom time slots to teach agencies and/or serve as a remainder for agencies to comply with NIMS training on-line for new hires.

NIMS Training Guidelines

| Audience | Required Initial Training |
|---|---|
| <p>Federal/State/Local/Tribal/Private Sector & Non-governmental personnel to include:</p> <p>Entry level first responders and disaster workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Medical Service personnel • Firefighters • Hospital Staff • Law Enforcement personnel • Public Health personnel • Public Works/Utility personnel • Skilled Support Personnel • Other emergency management response, support, volunteer personnel at all levels | <p>FEMA IS-700.A: National Incident Management System (NIMS) An Introduction</p> <p>FEMA IS-100.B: Introduction to Incident Command System, ICS-100 or equivalent</p> |
| <p>Federal/State/Local/Tribal/Private Sector & Non-governmental personnel to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Line Supervisors • Single resource leaders • Field Supervisors • Emergency Mgt. & response personnel that require a higher level of ICS/NIMS Training | <p>FEMA IS-700.A: National Incident Management System (NIMS) An Introduction</p> <p>FEMA IS-100.B: Introduction to Incident Command System, ICS-100 or equivalent</p> <p>FEMA IS-200.B: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents</p> |
| <p>Federal/State/Local/Tribal/Private Sector & Non-governmental personnel to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle Management • Strike and Task Force and Unit Team Leaders • Division/group supervisors • Branch directors • Multi-agency coordination system/emergency operations center (EOC) staff | <p>FEMA IS-700.A: National Incident Management System (NIMS) An Introduction</p> <p>FEMA IS-800.B: National Response Framework, An Introduction</p> <p>FEMA IS-100.B: Introduction to Incident Command System, ICS-100 or equivalent</p> <p>FEMA IS-200.B: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents</p> <p>ICS-300: Intermediate ICS or equivalent (FY07 Requirement)</p> <p>FEMA IS-701.a;702.a;703.a</p> |
| <p>Federal/State/Local/Tribal/Private Sector & Non-governmental personnel to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command and General Staff • Select Dept. Heads with multi-agency coordination system responsibilities • Area commanders • Emergency Managers • Multi-agency coordination system/emergency operations center (EOC) managers | <p>FEMA IS-700.a: IS-701.a;702.a;703.a; IS-706</p> <p>FEMA IS-800.b: National Response Plan</p> <p>FEMA IS-100.b: Introduction to ICS or equivalent</p> <p>FEMA IS-200.b: Basic ICS or equivalent</p> <p>ICS-300: Intermediate ICS or equivalent (FY07 Requirement)</p> <p>ICS-400: Advanced ICS or equivalent (FY07 Requirement)</p> <p>Complete ICS Position Specific Training- Practicum</p> <p>Complete EOC position Specific Training Practicum</p> <p>Professional Development Series (on-line classes)</p> <p>Advanced Development Series (FEMA –EMI classes)</p> <p>CSTI Emergency Manager Specialist (7 classes)</p> |

Table 1.

Program Priorities

As part of the continuous preparedness process, the Monterey County Emergency Services developed a survey to capture the current relevance and needs of emergency response agencies to clearly define the County's efforts and areas of focus. Based on the results of this survey and the improvement actions identified from previous emergency response exercises, the direction for Monterey County incorporates their goals with the National Priorities defined by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Monterey County has identified ten priorities on which to focus its planning, equipment acquisition, training, and exercises. These priorities were developed from the Training and Exercise Workshop and 2011 Public Safety Survey of Needs.

- 1. NATURAL DISASTER EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI:** Determine strengths and weaknesses in the local coordination and integration of natural disasters response resources, regional catastrophic planning efforts, EOC and Multi-Agency Coordination Center Interface; identifying critical issues and potential solutions.
- 2. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WMD:** Strengthen county wide hazardous materials response capabilities. Maintain the hazardous materials response at a Type II level.
- 3. LAW ENFORCEMENT:** Coordinate direct and derivative authority and response to a civil disturbance, terrorist attack or intentional criminal acts involving the threats and/or attacks on communities. Improve intelligence gathering and information sharing/dissemination of local crime activities, trends and gang related threats.
- 4. EOC OPERATIONS:** Continue to Improve EOC operational effectiveness. Ensure all EOC members are trained, prepared and ready for activation. Increase efforts for information sharing between local, county and state EOCs. Improve regional collaboration between counties in the Bay Area UASI. Ensure common operating picture between incident command and EOC.
 - i. Improve logistical resource management to include resource inventories that reflect NIMS typing; process for ensuring resource ordering and tracking through the system.
- 5. MASS CARE PROVIDERS:** Support training and exercises to promote coordination among federal, state, tribal, and local agency to support shelters and reception centers in Monterey County including testing capacity to integrate functional needs populations into exercise planning and deliverance.
- 6. MASS CASUALTY/MASS FATALITY MULTI-AGENCY RESPONSE:** Familiarize EMS and first responders with NIMS command and control processes in a multi-jurisdictional multi-disciplinary response.

7. MEDICAL CAPABILITIES:

- i. Work on the prevention of introduction and spread of contaminants, protecting building occupants, emergency responders, and decontamination crews.
 - ii. Strengthen local medical capabilities to treat a countywide pandemic flu response including means to obtain resources and assess the impact of delays in prophylaxis receipt.
 - iii. Promote local capability of distributing and administering medicines and other treatment to victims.
- 8. FUNCTIONAL NEEDS POPULATIONS:** Support training and exercises that integrate people with functional needs into the response and recovery evaluation programs, including sheltering, evacuation, transportation and emergency communication training and exercises.
- 9. VOLUNTEER AND DONATION MANAGEMENT:** Support Training and exercises in Emergency Volunteer Center, and donation management to include CBO and NGO partners.
- 10. DISASTER RECOVERY:** Support training in exercise in debris management, restoration of community services and FEMA individual and public assistance policies and processes.

The Multiyear TEP planning for 2014-2016 was based both on the hazards related to Monterey County and prior exercise improvement plans. The Bay Area UASI Training and Exercise planning workshop identified the following table illustrates those target/core capabilities that participants felt were important enhancing first responder's skills and competencies.

NATURAL DISASTER (EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI)

Determine strengths and weaknesses in the local coordination and integration of response resources, identifying critical issues and potential solutions.

Corresponding National Priority: Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities.

Associated Capabilities:

Critical Infrastructure Protection
Citizen Preparedness and Participation
On-Site Incident Management (NIMS)
Interoperability
Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
Worker Health and Safety
Firefighting Operations/Support
Citizen Protection: Evacuation / in-Place Protection
Mass Care (Sheltering/Feeding)
Economic and Community Recovery

Training Courses and Exercises that Support this State/Urban Area Priority and Associated Capabilities:

IS-100.b: Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS)
DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b>

IS-200.b: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-200.b>

ICS-300: Intermediate ICS
DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA classroom

ICS-400: Advanced ICS
DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA classroom

Evacuation and Re-entry (Means of Training TBD)

Donation Management (Means of Training TBD)

EOC Management (Means of Training TBD)

MGT 346 EOC Operations and Planning for All-hazards and WMD Events Local Jurisdiction

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS / WMD

Strengthen county wide hazardous materials response education and readiness to ensure effective and safety response to incidents. Training and exercises shall meet the standards and procedures set forth in Monterey County Hazardous Materials Operations Plan and State of California Emergency Plan

Corresponding National Priority: CBRNE

Training Courses and Exercises that Support this Priority and Associated Capabilities.

Firefighters:

Hazardous Materials First Responders (24 hours class as defined in 29CFR 1910.120)

Fundamental Course for Radiological Response (MERRTT)

WMD Courses through LSU and CSTI

Yearly exercises (tabletop, functional or full scale that incorporates HAZMAT event)

Tactical Medic course for specialized paramedics

Hazardous Materials Team Members:

Hazardous Material Technician A-D; F & G

- HazMat Assistant Safety Officer
- Additional CE training for the Special Operations program of WMD courses through LSU and CSTI
- Yearly exercises (tabletop, functional or full scale that incorporates HAZMAT event)

Urban Search and Rescue Team:

- Trench rescue
- Basic rope rescue Course
- Medical Specialist

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Coordinate direct and derivative authority and response to a civil disturbance, terrorist attack or intentional criminal acts involving the threats and/or attacks.

Corresponding National Priority: Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities.

Associated Capabilities:

Information Collection and Threat Recognition

On-Site Incident Management (NIMS)

Responder Health and Safety

Public Safety and Security Response

Fatality Management

Training Courses and Exercises that Support this State/Urban Area Priority and Associated Capabilities:

IS-100.b: Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS)

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b>

IS-200.b: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-200.b>

ICS-300: Intermediate ICS

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA classroom

ICS-400: Advanced ICS

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA classroom
DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study

Managing Civil Action in Threat Incidents (Means of Training TBD)

MGT- 315 Enhanced Threat and Risk Assessment

MGT-322-1 TTT Preparedness Response to Food Agriculture Incidents

All Law Enforcement Agencies:

- Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) Basic 8 hrs.
- WMD Course specific to Law Enforcement
- Yearly exercises (tabletop, functional or full scale that incorporates HAZMAT event)
- Platoon I & II Managing Civil Actions (16 hours)

SWAT Teams

- Hostage Negotiations
- SWAT course

- Advanced SWAT update (32 hours)
- Tactical Medicine (8 hours)

MCSO Bomb Squad

- ATF Advanced Explosives disposal Techniques
- ATF Homemade Explosive ID Process and Disp.
- FBI Hazardous Devises School
- ATF Post blast Investigation Techniques I-basics
- Tactical medicine (8 hours)

MCSO SAR

- Rescue Systems 1
- Basic Rope Rescue Course
- Rigging for Rescue

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Associated Capabilities:

Planning

Interoperable Communications

On-Site Incident Management (NIMS)

Emergency Operations Center Management

Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution

Citizen Protection: Evacuation / in-Place Protection

Mass Care (Sheltering/Feeding)

Economic and Community Recovery

Training Courses and Exercises that Support this State/Urban Area Priority and Associated Capabilities:

IS-100.b: Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS)

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b>

IS-200.b: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-200.b>

ICS-300: Intermediate ICS

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA classroom

ICS-400: Advanced ICS

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA classroom

IS-702.a: National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Public Information Systems

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-702.a>

IS 703.a; IS-706

NFA All Hazard Incident Management Team training

All Hazard Specific Position Classes

EOC OPERATIONS

Establish procedures for activating the Monterey County EOC and determining the personnel and skills needed for a specific incident.

Corresponding National Priority: Strengthen Interoperable Communication capabilities.

Associated Capabilities:

Planning
Interoperable Communications
On-Site Incident Management (NIMS)
Emergency Operations Center Management
Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
Citizen Protection: Evacuation / in-Place Protection
Mass Care (Sheltering/Feeding)
Economic and Community Recovery

Training Courses and Exercises that Support this State/Urban Area Priority and Associated Capabilities:

Requirements for Professional Development Series:

IS-100.b: Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS)

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b>

IS-200.b: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-200.b>

ICS-300: Intermediate ICS

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA classroom

ICS-400: Advanced ICS

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA classroom

IS-702: National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Public Information Systems

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://www.trainin>

IS 139 Exercise Design

IS 230.d Fundamentals of Emergency Management

IS 235.a Emergency Planning

IS 240.b Leadership and Influence

IS 241.b Decision making and Problem Solving

IS 242 Effective Communication

Donation Management (Means of Training TBD)

EOC Management (Means of Training TBD)

EOC/ICS Interface (Means of Training TBD)

Advanced Public Information (Means of Training TBD)

MGT 346 EOC Operations and Planning for All-hazards and WMD Events Local Jurisdiction

MGT 340 Crisis Leadership and Decision Making for Elected Officials

MGT 312 Senior Officials Workshop For All-Hazards Preparedness

SEMS EOC Action Planning Workshop

MASS CARE PROVIDERS

Support training and exercises to promote coordination among federal, state, tribal, and local agency to support shelters and reception centers in Monterey County.

Corresponding National Priority: Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities.

Associated Capabilities:

Planning

On-Site Incident Management (NIMS)

Emergency Operations Center Management

Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution

Worker Health and Safety

Citizen Protection: Evacuation / in-Place Protection

Mass Care (Sheltering/Feeding)

Economic and Community Recovery

Training Courses and Exercises that Support this State/Urban Area Priority and Associated Capabilities:

IS-100.b: Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS)

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b>

IS-200.b: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-200.b>

IS-244.b: Developing and Managing Volunteers

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-244.b>

Evacuation and Re-entry (Means of Training TBD)

Donation Management (Means of Training TBD)

Community Mass Care Management (Means of Training TBD)

G-197 Integrating Access and Functional Needs into Emergency Planning, Response and Recovery (Means of Training TBD)

MASS CASUALTY MULTI-AGENCY RESPONSE

Familiarize EMS and first responders with NIMS command and control processes in a multi-jurisdictional multi-disciplinary response.

Corresponding National Priority: Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities.

Associated Capabilities:

Planning

On-Site Incident Management (NIMS)

Emergency Operations Center Management

Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution

Worker Health and Safety

Triage and Pre-hospital Treatment

Medical Surge

Fatality Management

Training Courses and Exercises that Support this State/Urban Area Priority and Associated Capabilities:

EMS Operations at Multi-Casualty Incidents (Q0157) On-line Course

U.S. Fire Administration/National Fire Academy: independent study
<http://apps.usfa.fema.gov/nfacourses/catalog/details/502>

IS-100.b: Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS)

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b>

IS-200.b: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-200.b>

IS-300: Intermediate ICS

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: classroom instruction

IS-400: Advanced ICS

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: classroom instruction

WMD EMS (Means of Training TBD)

EMS- Triage Training (Means of Training TBD)

EMS Mass Fatality (Means of Training TBD)

MEDICAL CAPABILITIES

Work on the prevention of introduction and spread of contaminants, protecting building occupants, emergency responders, and decontamination crews. Strengthen local medical capabilities to treat a countywide pandemic flu response including means to obtain resources and assess the impact of delays in prophylaxis receipt. Promote local capability of distributing and administering medicines and other treatment to victims.

Corresponding National Priority: Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities.

Associated Capabilities:

Planning

On-Site Incident Management (NIMS)

Worker Health and Safety

Triage and Pre-hospital Treatment

Medical Surge

Medical Supplies Management and Distribution

Mass Prophylaxis

Fatality Management

Training Courses and Exercises that Support this State/Urban Area Priority and Associated Capabilities:

IS-100.b: Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS)

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b>

IS-200.b: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-200.b>

EMS Mass Fatality (Means of Training TBD)

MUTUAL AID

Strengthen mutual-aid agreements (MAAs) to ensure effective response to incidents that overwhelm a single jurisdiction's response capabilities.

Corresponding National Priority: Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities.

EOP Reference: Administration Annex (1. Policies) Each local government may enter into mutual aid agreements with Federal military installations and private or volunteer organizations in their jurisdictions.

Associated Capabilities:

Planning

On-Site Incident Management (NIMS)

Citizen Preparedness and Participation

Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution

Volunteer Management and Donations

Public Safety and Security

Firefighting Operations/Support

Restoration of Lifelines

Training Courses and Exercises that Support this State/Urban Area Priority and Associated Capabilities:

IS-100.b: Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS)

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-100.b>

IS-200.b: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-200.b>

IS-235.b: Emergency Planning

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-235.b>

IS-317: Introduction to Community Emergency response Teams

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-317>

IS-703.a: NIMS Resource Management

DHS Emergency Management Institute / FEMA: independent study
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/courseOverview.aspx?code=IS-703.a>

SUMMARY

The jurisdictions within Monterey County currently possess different levels of preparedness regarding terrorism and natural disaster response. Because of these differences, Monterey Multi-Year Training and Exercise Schedule uses a (multi-hazard) building-block approach when determining training and exercises. The building-block approach ensures successful progression in exercise design, complexity, and execution, and allows for appropriate specific hazard training and preparation to occur in the community conducting or participating in the exercise. Conducting exercises to reflect coordination allows outside discussion and networking that otherwise would not be present in day to day operations at the majority of these agencies.

The Multi-Year Plan serves as the first step in the Monterey County Exercise Program and builds on the other homeland security planning activities underway within the State. Current planning, operational and technological improvements will be incorporated to the greatest extent possible into the planned exercises. The exercises listed in the plan are intended to improve preparedness within Monterey County to prevent, detect, deter, respond to and recover from any disaster including acts of terrorism and/or related emergencies. Monterey County will be a sitting member of the Bay Area UASI and begin integrating the training and exercise strategic planning efforts in the county plan in the coming months.

This methodology also allows for lessons learned from an exercise or event to be built into the next exercise activity, increasing preparedness. Each exercise will be evaluated to validate strengths and identify improvement opportunities for the participating organizations through After Action Reports (AAR) /Improvement Plans (IP). AARs and IPs will be completed for each exercise. These AARs and IPs will be used to identify and improve levels of preparedness across the County.

Monterey County is moving forward with considerable effort to better protect and prepare its citizens and visitors against both natural and man-made disasters. The Monterey County Multi-Year Exercise Plan is an important part of that effort to improve domestic preparedness by providing comprehensive preparedness initiatives throughout the County. The Multi-Year Exercise Plan was developed in accordance with standards and guidance set forth by the State of California HSPG; Bay Area UASI; and HSEEP and will serve Monterey County in all exercises for the upcoming years.

Multi-year Training and Exercise Schedule

The following schedule shows the current timeline for Monterey County's training and exercise activities from July 2011 to Dec 2013. The schedule captures Monterey County's desire for a progressive increase in training and exercise complexity over the course of the next 3 years.

The schedule also represents both training and exercises that correspond with Monterey County's Priorities.. In addition to this hardcopy schedule, Monterey County has also electronically scheduled through Centralized Scheduling and Information System (CSIS) on the DHS portal and through the National Exercise Schedule (NEXS)for those exercises that will be multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency and will be supported with SHSP funding. Training identified in this schedule reflects NIMS required or FEMA approved training courses that are also supported with federal training funds.

APPENDIX A - COMMON ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| A/V | Audio/Visual |
| AAR | After Action Report |
| C/E | Controller and Evaluator |
| CBRNE | Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| CERT | Community Emergency Response Team |
| Comms. | Communications |
| CPX | Command Post Exercise |
| CST | National Guard Civil Support Team |
| DHS | U.S. Department of Homeland Security |
| DoD | U.S. Department of Defense |
| EDIS | Emergency Digital Information System |
| EEG | Exercise Evaluation Guide |
| EMA | Emergency Management Agency |
| EMS | Emergency Medical Services |
| EMT | Emergency Medical Technician |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOD | Explosive Ordnance Disposal |
| EOP | Emergency Operating Procedure |
| EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| EVALPLAN | Evaluation Plan |
| EXPLAN | Exercise Plan |
| FAA | Federal Aviation Administration |
| FBI | Federal Bureau of Investigation |

| | |
|--------|---|
| FE | Functional Exercise |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FOUO | For Official Use Only |
| FPC | Final Planning Conference |
| FSE | Full-scale Exercise |
| G&T | Office of Grants and Training |
| HazMat | Hazardous Materials |
| HEICS | Hospital Emergency Incident Command System |
| HHS | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| HSEEP | Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program |
| HSGP | Homeland Security Grant Program |
| IC | Incident Command |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| IP | Improvement Plan |
| IPC | Initial Planning Conference |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| LLIS | Lessons Learned Information Sharing |
| MPC | Mid-Term Planning Conference |
| MSDS | Material Safety Data Sheet |
| MSEL | Master Scenario Events List |
| NEP | National Exercise Program |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| NSSE | National Special Security Events |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| PIR | Post Incident Review (same as AAR) |

| | |
|---------|---|
| POC | Point of Contact |
| PROFLOW | Procedural Flow |
| REPP | Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program |
| SAA | State Administrative Agency |
| SIMCELL | Simulation Cell |
| SITMAN | Situation Manual |
| SME | Subject Matter Expert |
| SNS | Strategic National Stockpile |
| SOE | Senior Officials Exercise |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SWAT | Special Weapons and Tactics Team |
| TEP | Training and Exercise Plan |
| TEPW | Training and Exercise Planning Workshop |
| TOPOFF | Top Officials National Exercise Series |
| TSA | Transportation Security Administration |
| TTX | Tabletop Exercise |
| UASI | Urban Areas Security Initiative |
| UC | Unified Command |
| UCS | Unified Command System |
| VBIED | Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device |
| WMD | Weapons of Mass Destruction |

APPENDIX B- EXERCISE SCHEDULES

Monterey County Training & Exercise Schedule Working Calendar

| JURISDICTION (City, regional, local, agency, facility, etc.) | Monterey County 2014 (Remaining Year) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|------|-----|
| | Qtr 1 | | | Qtr 2 | | | Qtr 3 | | | Qtr 4 | | |
| | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| Monterey County to Include: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| County OES / EOC / OA | | | | | | | | TTX1 TTX2 | TTX3 FSE1 | WS2 FSE2 WS4 | WS1 | WS3 |
| Law Enforcement/SAR | | | | | | | | TTX1 TTX2 | TTX3 FSE1 | WS2 FSE2 | | |
| Special Teams (bomb SWAT) | | | | | | | | | FSE1 | | | |
| Fire Departments / HazMat/EMS | | | | | | | | TTX1 TTX2 | TTX3 | WS2 FSE2 | WS1 | |
| USAR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PW & Engineering | | | | | | | | TTX1 TTX2 | TTX3 | WS2 FSE2 | WS1 | |
| Public Health/Hospitals | | | | | | | | | FSE1 | | FSE3 | |
| Public Information | | | | | | | | | | WS2 FSE2 | WS1 | |
| NGO/CBOs | | | | | | | | TTX1 TTX2 | TTX3 | FSE2 | | |
| CERT | | | | | | | | TRN1 | TRN2 | FSE2 | WS1 | |
| Executive Officials / Govt. Leadership | | | | | | | | TTX1 TTX2 | TTX3 FSE1 | WS2 FSE2 | WS1 | WS3 |
| Military | | | | | | | | | FSE1 | | | |
| Water district | | | | | | | | | | WS2 FSE2 | WS1 | |
| LEGENDS | SEMINAR (SEM) | | | WORKSHOP (WS) | | | DRILLS / GAMES (D/G) | | | FULL SCALE (FSE) | | |
| | TRAINING (TRN) | | | TABLETOP (TTX) | | | FUNCTIONAL (FE) | | | | | |

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR KEY & PROJECTS LIST ASSOCIATED WITH ABOVE TABLE

Monterey County 2014 (Remaining Year)

| ID | TRAINING DESCRIPTION | AGENCY | SUGGESTED DATE(S) | PROGRAM PRIORITY MET | FEDERAL ESFS MET |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| TTX1 | Active Shooter | CSUMB | August 8, 2014 | 3,4,5,6 | 4,6,8,13,15 |
| TTX2 | Active Shooter | City of Seaside | August 27, 2014 | 3,4,5,6 | 4,6,8,13,15 |
| TTX3 | Active Shooter | City of Marina | September 3, 2014 | 3,4,5,6 | 4,6,8,13,15 |
| FSE1 | Urban Shield - Yellow Command | Multi-Agency | September 5, 2014 | 2,3,4,5,6,10 | 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,15 |
| TRN1 | CERT Training | Central Coast CERT | August , 18, 2014 | 1,5,6,7,8 | 2,4,9 |
| TRN2 | CERT Training | Monterey CERT | September 13, 2014 | 1,5,6,7,8 | 2,4,9 |
| FSE2 | Great ShakeOut | Multi-Agency | October 16, 2014 | 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,14,15 |
| WS1 | Winter Preparedness Workshop | All Agencies | November 4, 2014 | 1,4,10 | 7,11,12,15 |
| WS2 | Oil Spill Prevention and Response | Multi-Agency | October 28, 2014 | 2,3,4,10 | 1,2,3,4,5,7,10,12,13,14,15 |
| WS3 | Discovery Cost Recovery | OES Sections | December 2014 | 9,10 | 5,14 |
| WS4 | RCPG Workshop | OES / OA | October 21-23, 2014 | 1,4,5,8,9,10 | 5,6,7,14,15 |
| FSE3 | State Hospital Exercise | Hospitals, Public Health | November 2014 | 4,5 | 6,8,10 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Monterey County Training & Exercise Schedule Working Calendar

| JURISDICTION (City, regional, local, agency, facility, etc.) | Monterey County 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|------|------|-------------------------|------|--------------|---------------------|-----|---|
| | Qtr 1 | | | Qtr 2 | | | Qtr 3 | | | Qtr 4 | | |
| | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| Monterey County to Include: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| County OES/EOC | TRN1 TRN5 TRN3 | TTX1 TRN6 | TRN2 TRN7 | TRN8 | FSE2 | TTX2 | TRN4 | FSE4 | TTX2 | | FE1 | |
| Law Enforcement/SAR | TRN3 | | | | | | TRN4 | FSE4 | | | FE1 | |
| Special Teams (bomb SWAT) | | | | | | | | FSE4 | | | FE1 | |
| Fire Departments / HazMat/EMS | TRN3 | | | | | TTX2 | TRN4 | FSE4 | FSE3 TTX2 | | FE1 | |
| USAR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PW & Engineering | | | | | | TTX2 | | | TTX2 | | | |
| Public Health/Hospitals | TRN1 TRN3 | | TRN2 | | FSE1 | | TRN4 | | | | FE1 | |
| Public Information | | | | | | | | | TTX2 | | FE1 | |
| NGO/CBOs | TRN1 TRN3 | | TRN2 | | FSE2 | | TRN4 | | TTX2 | | | |
| CERT | TRN1 TRN3 | | TRN2 | | | | TRN4 | | | | | |
| Executive Officials / Govt. Leadership | TRN1 TRN3 | | TRN2 | | TRN9 | | TRN4 | | TTX2 | | | |
| Military | | | | | | TTX2 | | | | | | |
| Water district | TRN3 | | | | | TTX2 | TRN4 | | | | | |
| LEGENDS | SEMINAR (SEM) | | | WORKSHOP (WS) | | | DRILLS / GAMES (D/G) | | | FULL SCALE (FSE) | | |
| | TRAINING (TRN) | | | TABLETOP (TTX) | | | FUNCTIONAL (FE) | | | | | |

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR KEY & PROJECTS LIST ASSOCIATED WITH ABOVE TABLE

Monterey County 2015

| ID | TRAINING DESCRIPTION | AGENCY | SUGGESTED DATE(S) | PROGRAM PRIORITY MET | FEDERAL ESFS MET |
|------|--|--|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| TTX1 | Evacuation TTX | Multi-Agency | Q1 2015 | 3,4,5,6,8 | 1,6,13,15 |
| TTX2 | Elkhorn Slough – Train Derailment TTX | Fire, Coast Guard, HazMat | June 2015 | 2,3,10 | 1,3,4,5,10,13,15 |
| TRN1 | ICS 100.b;200.b; | All Cities, All Functions | Throughout calendar year | 4 | 5 |
| TRN2 | ICS 700.a;800.b | All Cities, All Functions | Q1 2015 | 4 | 5 |
| TRN3 | ICS 300 (24 hour course) Classroom – at CSUMB | All Cities, All Functions | January 2015 | 4 | 5 |
| TRN4 | ICS 400 (16-20 hour course) | All Cities, All Functions | Q3 2015 | 4 | 5 |
| TRN5 | Section Training / WebEOC training - Finance | MoCo OES | Q1 2015 | 4 | 5,14 |
| TRN6 | Section Training / WebEOC training - Planning | MoCo OES | Q1 2015 | 4 | 5,14 |
| TRN7 | Section Training/ WebEOC training – PIO / Mgmt. (Policy) | MoCo OES | Q1 2015 | 4 | 5 |
| TRN8 | Section Training/ WebEOC training - Logistics | MoCo OES | Q2 2015 | 4 | 3,5,7,11,14 |
| TRN9 | TEEX – Executive :Leadership | MoCo OES, All Cities | Q2 2015 | 4 | 5 |
| FSE1 | Evacuation Hospitals | Public Health, Hospitals | Q2 2015 | 4,5,7,8 | 1,5,6,8 |
| FE1 | Bio-Terrorism / MCI / HazMat / Public Safety | Hospitals, HazMat, Public & Env. Health, Fire, LE, Interop Comms | November 2015 | 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 | 1,2,4,5,6,8,10,12,15 |
| FSE3 | High Rise Fire | All Fire | September 2015 | 1,2,3,4,6 | 4,6,7,9,10,12,14,15 |
| FSE4 | WMD / Civil Unrest | Bomb Squad, Mobile Field Force, LE, Fire | Q3 2015 | 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10 | 4,10,13 |
| TTX2 | Integration of WebEOC (Field, Local Govt. / OA / State) | All Cities / All Functions | Q3 2015 | 4 | 5 |
| FSE2 | EVC Exercise | OES, United Way | May 2015 | 4,8,9 | 5,7 |

Monterey County Training & Exercise Schedule Working Calendar

| JURISDICTION (City, regional, local, agency, facility, etc.) | Monterey County 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------|------|-----------------------|---|------|-----------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|
| | Qtr 1 | | | Qtr 2 | | | Qtr 3 | | | Qtr 4 | | |
| | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| Monterey County to Include: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| County OES/EOC | TRN1 | TRN2 | TRN3 | TRN4 | | FSE2 | | | | | | |
| Law Enforcement/SAR | | | | | | FSE2 | | | | | | |
| Special Teams (bomb SWAT) | | | | | | FSE2 | | | | | | |
| Fire Departments / HazMat/EMS | | | | FSE1 | | FSE2 | | | | | | |
| USAR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PW & Engineering | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Health/Hospitals | | | | | | FSE2 | | | | | | |
| Public Information | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NGO/CBOs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CERT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officials / Govt. Leadership | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water district | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEGENDS | SEMINAR (SEM) | | | WORKSHOP (WS) | | | DRILLS / GAMES (D/G) | | | FULL SCALE (FSE) | | |
| | TRAINING (TRN) | | | TABLETOP (TTX) | | | FUNCTIONAL (FE) | | | | | |

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR KEY & PROJECTS LIST ASSOCIATED WITH ABOVE TABLE

Monterey County 2016

| ID | TRAINING DESCRIPTION | AGENCY | SUGGESTED DATE(S) | PROGRAM PRIORITY MET | FEDERAL ESFS MET |
|------|---|---|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| FSE1 | MCI drill | All Fire / EMS | Q2 2016 | 3,5,6,8 | 5,6,7,8 |
| FSE2 | Hospital Evacuation / bomb threat / (SCC Med type incident) | HazMat, Bomb Squad, Hospital (TBD which) Fire, LE | Q2 2016 | 1,2,3,4,5,8 | 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 |
| TRN1 | Section Training - Finance | MoCo OES | Q1 2016 | 4 | 5,14 |
| TRN2 | Section Training - Planning | MoCo OES | Q1 2016 | 4 | 5,14 |
| TRN3 | Section Training – PIO / Management (Policy) | MoCo OES | Q1 2016 | 4 | 5 |
| TRN4 | Section Training - Logistics | MoCo OES | Q2 2016 | 4 | 3,5,7,11,14 |
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