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# Siskiyou County Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP)

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2025–2027

For Official Use Only (FOUO)



## Promulgation & Approval

This Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP) is hereby approved and promulgated for use. Throughout the Siskiyou County Operational Area.



Bryan Schenone, Director  
Siskiyou County Office of Emergency Services  
Date: December 11, 2025

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County Administrative Officer  
Siskiyou County  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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Chair, Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Document Control

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## Section 1 — Executive Summary

The Siskiyou County Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP) establishes the County’s multi-year strategy to build, sustain, and evaluate its emergency management capabilities in alignment with California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) requirements, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Preparedness System, and the updated 2026 State and Federal preparedness priorities. This plan covers January 2025 through December 2027 and provides a structured roadmap for planning, training, and exercising to ensure Siskiyou County is ready to respond to and recover from all hazards.

Siskiyou County faces unique operational challenges due to its rural landscape, mountainous terrain, limited communications infrastructure, cross-border dynamics with Oregon, and geographically dispersed communities. The threats with the greatest potential impact, including catastrophic wildfire, drought, hazardous materials incidents, critical infrastructure failure, and alert & warning system vulnerabilities, require a coordinated, progressive preparedness strategy grounded in equity, whole-community engagement, and continuous improvement.

This IPP integrates national doctrines, including the National Response Framework (NRF, 2024), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the 2026 FEMA Core Capabilities framework, Community Lifelines, and updates to the FEMA National Exercise Program (NEP). It also incorporates California’s 2026 emergency management priorities, which emphasize climate-driven hazards, cybersecurity readiness, domestic well resilience, public alert and warning modernization, AFN-inclusive planning, and catastrophic wildfire preparedness.

The IPP supports Siskiyou County’s preparedness goals through a coordinated, multi-year Training and Exercise Program (TEP) built on the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). It identifies gaps from the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR), After-Action Reviews (AARs), and operational lessons learned from recent wildfire, drought, and public safety power shutoff (PSPS) events. Priorities for the 2025–2027 cycle include strengthening operational coordination, enhancing public alert and warning capabilities,

increasing redundancy in critical systems, bolstering wildfire readiness, improving hazardous materials response capacity, and modernizing drought and water resource preparedness.

Consistent with state and federal guidance, the IPP outlines training targets for EOC personnel, emergency response partners, and whole-community stakeholders; describes a progressive exercise approach from discussion-based to operations-based activities; and provides a detailed multi-year calendar that integrates County, regional, State, and Federal requirements.

Finally, this IPP includes an Appendix documenting all changes made from the previous 2025–2026 plan, reflecting updated statutory and policy requirements, new capability assessments, changes to County hazard profiles, and expanded preparedness objectives.



## Section 2 — Purpose & Scope

The Siskiyou County Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP) is to establish a coordinated, multi-year strategy for building, maintaining, and evaluating the County’s emergency management capabilities in alignment with:

- **California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) Integrated Preparedness Plan Guidance (2025–2027)**
- **FEMA’s National Preparedness System and 2026 National Preparedness Goal**
- **Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)**
- **State and Federal preparedness priorities and grant requirements**
- **The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)**
- **The National Incident Management System (NIMS)**
- **EMAP Standard 4.4: Training, Exercises, and Evaluation**

### 2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the IPP defines Siskiyou County’s multi-year roadmap for preparedness-related planning, training, and exercises. It establishes capability-based priorities, aligns training and exercise activities to those priorities, and describes the progressive approach needed to strengthen operational readiness across county departments, local jurisdictions, tribal partners, volunteer organizations, and regional agencies ensuring that Siskiyou County’s preparedness activities are:

- **Whole-community oriented**
- **Data-informed, using THIRA/SPR results, hazard analyses, and AARs**
- **Aligned with operational needs, including rural access, limited communications, and cross-border hazards**
- **Focused on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**

- **Built on continuous improvement**

The purpose of this document is not only compliance but also to provide a practical, actionable roadmap that enhances Siskiyou County's resilience, strengthens its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) capability, and ensures that responders and partner agencies can perform essential functions during emergencies.

## **2.2 Scope**

The Siskiyou County IPP applies to:

### **Operational Area Agencies**

- Siskiyou County Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- Sheriff's Office and 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs)
- County departments with disaster service worker responsibilities
- Public Health and Medical partners
- Fire protection districts and volunteer fire agencies
- Law enforcement agencies
- Public Works and Roads
- Behavioral Health and Social Services
- Environmental Health
- Emergency Medical Services

### **Partner & Jurisdictional Entities**

- Incorporated cities within Siskiyou County
- Tribal governments (e.g., Karuk Tribe, Yurok Tribe)
- Special districts (water, utility, fire, irrigation)
- Community-based and non-governmental organizations, including VOADs

- Private-sector partners and critical infrastructure owners
- K–12 districts, colleges, and childcare facilities
- Agricultural and natural resource stakeholders
- Regional partners in Shasta County, Modoc County, Humboldt, Del Norte, Jackson County (OR), and Josephine County (OR)

## **Planning Horizon**

This IPP:

- Covers January 2025 through December 2027
- Includes a three-year multi-year training and exercise schedule
- Incorporates annual updates based on evolving risks, capabilities, funding, or AAR results

## **Preparedness Components Included**

This IPP addresses all components of integrated preparedness:

- **Planning** (EOPs, annexes, hazard-specific plans, SOPs)
- **Organization** (staffing, EOC structure, credentialing, mutual aid)
- **Equipment** (alerting systems, radios, generators, supplies)
- **Training** (required baseline, position-specific, credentialing)
- **Exercises** (discussion-based and operations-based)
- **Evaluations & Corrective Actions**
- **Whole Community + AFN integration**
- **Climate, drought, and wildfire resilience strategies**

## **Hazards Covered**

The plan applies to all hazards identified in Siskiyou County's:

- Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)
- Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- After-action findings from 2019–2024 incidents and exercises

The plan includes specific, prioritized focus areas:

1. Wildfire
2. Public Information & Warning
3. Drought & Water Resilience
4. Agriculture Hazards & Hazardous Materials (HazMat)
5. Critical Infrastructure Failure
6. Cybersecurity (State & Federal 2026 Priority)

### **2.3 Authorities & Guidance**

The IPP aligns with the following authorities:

#### **Federal**

- National Preparedness Goal (2026 Update)
- National Response Framework (2024 refresh)
- Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP, 2020)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 201 (THIRA/SPR)
- National Cyber Incident Response Plan

## **State**

- CalOES Integrated Preparedness Plan Guidance
- California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)
- California Alert & Warning Guidelines (2024–2026)
- California Cybersecurity Integration Framework
- California Water Resilience Portfolio
- Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) Requirements

## **Local**

- Siskiyou County Emergency Operations Plan 2025
- Siskiyou County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2025
- Multi-agency mutual aid agreements
- County ordinances, operational SOPs, and policies

### **2.4 IPP Update Schedule**

The Siskiyou County IPP is a living document, updated:

- Annually after the Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW)
- After major incidents and exercises
- When state or federal guidance changes
- When capability targets or hazard profiles shift

The full document is reissued every two years, with mid-cycle updates documented in **Appendix A: Change Log**.

## Section 3 — Planning Environment & Risk Summary

Siskiyou County’s planning environment is shaped by a combination of geographic, climatic, socioeconomic, and infrastructure characteristics that directly influence the Operational Area's preparedness challenges and capability gaps. As a large, rural, mountainous county with dispersed populations, limited communications infrastructure, cross-border hazard dynamics, and increasing climate-driven threats, Siskiyou faces complex preparedness demands that require a deliberate, multi-year approach.

This section summarizes the operational context, hazard environment, and capability considerations that inform Siskiyou County’s 2025–2027 Integrated Preparedness Plan.

### 3.1 Operational Environment Overview

Siskiyou County spans approximately 6,277 square miles, making it one of the larger counties in California by land area. It includes:

- Remote mountain communities with limited ingress/egress
- Large tracts of U.S. Forest Service and BLM land
- Cross-border interdependence with Southern Oregon
- Agricultural regions dependent on stable water resources
- Rural and frontier EMS and fire protection systems
- Limited broadband and telecommunications resilience
- High poverty and AFN (Access and Functional Needs) populations across several communities

Operational challenges include:

- Long travel times for emergency response
- Heavily forested terrain contributes to large wildfires
- Aging infrastructure with limited redundancy
- Dependence on a single major fiber line for communications
- Limited local hospital bed capacity
- High volunteer reliance in fire and EMS agencies
- Residents and travelers unfamiliar with zone-based evacuations

The operational environment significantly influences priority-setting, training needs, and exercise design.

### **3.2 Hazard Environment**

Siskiyou County uses the annual Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR), and the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) to identify its most significant threats and required capabilities. Historical events, hazard mitigation data, and emerging climate indicators further refine this assessment.

#### **Primary Threats and Hazards Identified**

- 1. Wildfire (Catastrophic, Multi-Jurisdictional)**
- 2. Drought & Water Shortage (Domestic Wells, Irrigation, Hydrologic Systems)**
- 3. Flooding & Post-Fire Debris Flows**
- 4. Hazardous Materials (Roadway, Rail, Agricultural Chemicals)**
- 5. Severe Weather (Snowstorms, Extreme Cold, High Winds)**
- 6. Landslides / Mudslides**

7. **Critical Infrastructure Failure (Fiber, Power, Water Systems)**
8. **Earthquake (Low-Probability/High-Consequence)**
9. **Public Health Emergencies**
10. **Cybersecurity Incidents**

### **Cross-Border Hazard Dynamics**

Because Siskiyou County borders Oregon, events occurring in Southern Oregon frequently impact local conditions and require coordinated preparedness with:

- Jackson County, OR
- Josephine County, OR
- Klamath County, OR
- Klamath County—adjacent water systems
- Federal partners with cross-border authority



### **3.3 Climate Change Impacts**

Climate-related hazards have intensified across the region, causing:

- Longer, more severe wildfire seasons
- Multi-year water scarcity affecting households and agriculture
- Increased frequency of post-fire flooding and debris flows
- More frequent wind events resulting in downed power lines
- Higher reliance on PSPS actions by power utilities
- Stressors on natural and built infrastructure

Climate-driven shifts are directly integrated into this IPP's priorities and multi-year exercise strategy.

### **3.4 Capability Gaps and Challenges**

Based on the 2024 THIRA/SPR, After-Action Reviews (2019–2024), and real-world incident operations, Siskiyou County continues to face significant capability gaps, including:

#### **Operational Coordination**

- Limited availability of credentialed EOC staff
- Challenges coordinating across dispersed jurisdictions
- Increased dependence on EMMA and regional support

#### **Public Information & Warning**

- Rural residents without reliable cell or internet service
- Limited awareness of Zonehaven (Genasys Protect) zones
- No local Radio or traditional media sources
- System reliability challenges during PSPS or fiber cuts

## **Mass Care & Shelter**

- Limited shelter facilities with ADA/AFN accommodations
- Scarce staffing resources for large-scale evacuations
- Dependence on partner agencies such as the Red Cross

## **Communications**

- Single points of failure in fiber infrastructure
- Limited radio interoperability between agencies
- Repeated outages affecting 9-1-1 operations

## **Public Health & Medical**

- Few hospitals with limited surge capacity
- Rural EMS with long transport times
- Mutual aid dependence during mass events

## **Hazardous Materials**

- Limited locally available HazMat response resources
- Rail and highway transport risks are increasing
- Agricultural chemical exposure potential

## **Water & Drought Response**

- No county-operated water delivery capability
- Widespread domestic well failures
- Multi-agency jurisdictional complexity

## **Cybersecurity**

- Increasing dependency on digital infrastructure

- Countywide vulnerability to cyberattacks
- Limited cyber incident response depth

These gaps inform the preparedness priorities, training targets, and exercise schedules described later in this plan.

### **3.5 Community Lifelines Analysis**

Siskiyou County's Lifelines most at-risk include:

#### **Safety & Security**

- Wildfire evacuations
- Law and fire volunteer staffing shortages

#### **Food, Water, Shelter**

- Chronic water shortages in multiple communities
- Limited shelter capacity

#### **Health & Medical**

- Limited hospital bed space
- Few specialty care providers

#### **Communications**

- Single fiber route
- Rural radio dead zones

#### **Energy**

- PSPS events
- Transmission line vulnerability

## **Transportation**

- Winter weather closures
- Rail and highway HazMat movement

## **Hazardous Materials**

- High potential consequence despite moderate likelihood

### **3.6 Whole Community Considerations**

The planning environment requires engagement with:

- Tribal partners (e.g., Karuk Tribe, Yurok Tribe)
- Agricultural stakeholders
- AFN communities lacking transportation or communications independence
- Non-English-speaking populations
- Visitors unfamiliar with hazards and evacuation zones
- Community-based organizations providing disaster services

These considerations are embedded into exercise design, public outreach, and the County's annual Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW).

## **Section 4. 2026 PREPAREDNESS PRIORITIES (FEDERAL, STATE & LOCAL INTEGRATION)**

Siskiyou County’s preparedness priorities reflect a fusion of Federal, State, and local requirements. They are informed by the annual THIRA/SPR, federal policy updates, CalOES guidance, and real-world incident experience. In 2026, both the Federal government and the State of California placed significant emphasis on climate-driven catastrophes, cybersecurity, equitable disaster services, drought resiliency, public health modernization, and modernization of alert and warning systems.

The following priorities shape all training, exercise design, planning, and resource allocation during the 2025–2027 IPP cycle.

### **4.1 Federal (FEMA) Preparedness Priorities for 2026**

The 2026 National Preparedness Goal (NPG) update emphasizes:

#### **1. Climate-Driven Catastrophic Hazards**

Including wildfire, flooding, drought, and extreme weather events.

#### **2. Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Resilience**

Protection of essential systems, including 9-1-1, critical utilities, and IT infrastructure.

#### **3. Strengthening Public Health & Medical Systems**

Maintaining medical surge, public health continuity, and EMS resilience.

#### **4. Improving Community Lifeline Stability**

Particularly in rural regions with fragile communications and transportation networks.

#### **5. Equity & Accessibility**

Ensuring AFN-inclusive planning, alerting, and sheltering.

#### **6. Improved Information Sharing & Intelligence Coordination**

Interagency, whole community, and cross-border collaboration.

### **7. Supply Chain & Logistics Stability**

Ensuring environmental, agricultural, and food system resilience.

### **8. National Exercise Program (NEP) Alignment**

Supporting readiness for catastrophic incidents through progressive multi-year exercises.

These federal priorities map directly to Siskiyou County's needs, especially wildfire, cyber resilience, drought, and infrastructure vulnerability.

## **4.2 California (CalOES) Preparedness Priorities for 2026**

CalOES has identified the following statewide priorities for the 2026–2027 Integrated Preparedness Cycle:

### **1. Catastrophic Wildfire Preparedness**

- Zone-based evacuations
- Rapid public alert & warning
- Rural sheltering
- Air quality & long-duration events

### **2. Climate Resilience & Compound Hazards**

- Post-fire flood and debris flow readiness
- Extreme heat and severe winter conditions
- Drought, domestic wells, and water security

### **3. Statewide Alert & Warning Modernization**

- IPAWS
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA 2.0)
- Genasys / Zonehaven
- AFN-accessible messaging

### **4. Cybersecurity Enhancement**

- Cal-Secure compliance
- County cyber incident response
- Protection of critical government systems

## 5. Access & Functional Needs (AFN) Integration

Mandatory in:

- EOPs
- Exercises
- Public messaging
- Transportation & sheltering

## 6. Public Health, Healthcare, and Medical Surge

- Regional healthcare coordination
- EMS and behavioral health integration
- Continuity of care during long-duration events

## 7. EOC Credentialing & SEMS/NIMS Alignment

- Position-specific training
- EOC performance and evaluation
- EMMA readiness for statewide deployments

## 8. Water System & Dam Safety Preparedness

- Operational coordination during shortages
- Flood and reservoir incident planning

These statewide priorities reinforce Siskiyou County's Top 5 hazards and underscore the need for coordinated multidisciplinary exercises.



### **4.3 Integration of Federal & State Priorities with Local Needs**

Siskiyou County’s environment, including remote communities, complex hydrology, high wildfire exposure, volunteer-dependent public safety, and limited communications infrastructure, naturally aligns with both FEMA and CalOES 2026 priorities.

#### **The top alignment areas include:**

- Wildfire (Federal + State + Local)
- Drought and water resilience (Federal + State + Local)
- Critical alert and warning modernization (Federal + State + Local)
- Cybersecurity and critical infrastructure (Federal + State + Local)
- Hazardous materials and agricultural emergencies (Federal + Local)
- Communications redundancy (Federal + Local)
- AFN-accessible preparedness (Federal + State + Local)

The harmonized priority framework forms the basis of this IPP’s multi-year training and exercise program.

### **4.4 Siskiyou County’s 2026 Preparedness Priorities (Updated)**

Based on THIRA/SPR data, AARs, hazard analyses, and the integration of Federal and State mandates, Siskiyou County identifies the following

## **Top 5 Preparedness Priorities for 2026:**

### **PRIORITY 1 — Catastrophic Wildfire**

#### **Capability Focus:**

- Public Information & Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Fire Management & Suppression
- Mass Care & Sheltering
- Logistics & Supply Chain Management

#### **Rationale:**

Annual large wildfires, rugged terrain, staffing shortages among volunteer agencies, long-duration smoke conditions, and repeated mass evacuations require advanced training and progressive whole-county exercises.



## **PRIORITY 2 — Public Information, Alerts & Warnings**

### **Capability Focus:**

- Public Information & Warning
- Operational Communications
- Alert & Warning Systems (IPAWS, WEA, Genasys Protect)

### **Rationale:**

Rural communications gaps, inconsistent cell coverage, and limited redundancy require extensive training of PSAP staff, expanded public outreach, and regular cross-platform testing.



## **PRIORITY 3 — Drought & Water Resilience**

### **Capability Focus:**

- Operational Coordination
- Environmental Response/Health & Safety
- Public Health & Medical
- Community Lifelines: Food, Water, Shelter

### **Rationale:**

Persistent drought, SGMA implementation, domestic well failures, agricultural water shortages, and multi-jurisdictional complexity require dedicated planning and annual exercises.



## **PRIORITY 4 — Agriculture Hazards & Hazardous Materials**

### **Capability Focus:**

- Environmental Response
- Public Health & Medical
- Operational Coordination
- Public Information & Warning

### **Rationale:**

Increasing transport of hazardous materials by road and rail, agricultural chemical use, and limited local HazMat capacity create significant risks.



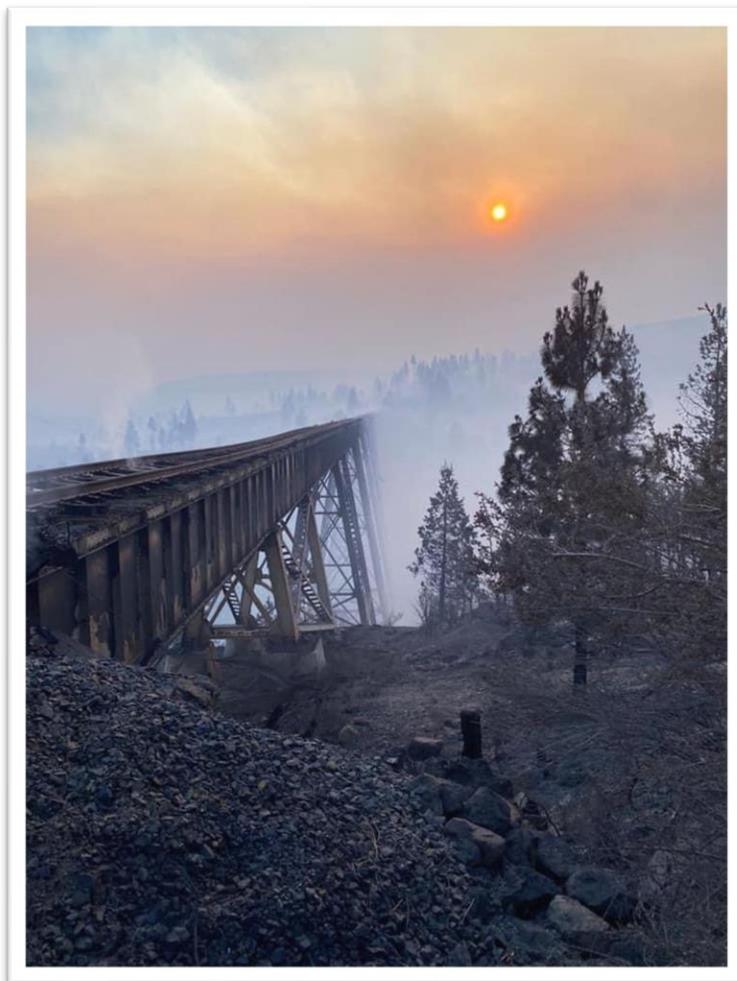
## **PRIORITY 5 — Critical Infrastructure Failure & Cybersecurity**

### **Capability Focus:**

- Operational Communications
- Critical Infrastructure Systems
- Cybersecurity
- Operational Coordination

### **Rationale:**

Siskiyou County’s reliance on a single fiber line, recurring outages, PSPS events, and emerging cyber threats highlight a pressing need for resilience.



#### **4.5 Additional Supporting Priorities (Medium-Level)**

Siskiyou County will incorporate the following supporting priorities into training and exercises as resources allow:

- Mass Care Services
- Medical Surge & Health System Coordination
- Communications Interoperability
- Winter Weather/Energy Disruption
- Volunteers & Donations Management
- Damage Assessment & Rapid Needs Assessment
- Recovery Planning & Disaster Housing
- Cross-border coordination with Oregon

#### **4.6 Priority-to-Core Capability Mapping**

Each priority is mapped to FEMA's 32 Core Capabilities to ensure federal compliance and grant eligibility.

A mapping table will appear in Appendix B.

## Section 5 — Capability Assessment and Gap Summary

This section summarizes capability strengths, gaps, and areas for improvement identified through THIRA/SPR analysis, AARs, and partner assessments. Core capability gaps include mass care, alert & warning redundancy, situational assessment, logistics, and cyber incident readiness.

Siskiyou County evaluates its emergency management capabilities using FEMA’s National Preparedness System, the annual THIRA/SPR process, CalOES guidance, and corrective actions derived from real-world incidents and exercises. This section summarizes current capabilities across FEMA’s five mission areas—Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery—and identifies priority gaps that inform the County’s multi-year preparedness strategy.

This assessment reflects inputs from local government departments, fire service partners, law enforcement, public health, EMS, special districts, tribal partners, VOADs, and regional agencies in Northern California and Southern Oregon.

### 5.1 Assessment Methodology

Siskiyou County used the following inputs to develop the capability assessment:

- **2024 THIRA**

Identifies threats, hazards, required capability targets, and resource needs.

- **2024 Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR)**

Measures current capability levels against THIRA targets and identifies gaps.

- **After-Action Reviews (AARs)**

From major wildfire incidents, PSPS events, rescues, drought operations, HazMat incidents, multi-county exercises, and public health responses.

- **Emergency Operations Plan (2025) and Hazard Mitigation Plan (current update)**

Identifies planning, mitigation, and operational deficiencies.

- **Operational data from 2021–2025**

Includes drought response metrics, communications failures, and wildfire evacuation operations.

- **Whole Community and AFN feedback**

Obtained through cooperative agencies, VOADs, tribal engagement, and vulnerable community outreach.

## **5.2 Current Capability Strengths**

Despite limited resources, Siskiyou County demonstrates strengths in several areas:

### **5.2.1 Wildfire Response & Evacuation Coordination**

- Strong coordination with CAL FIRE Siskiyou Unit, USFS, BLM, and local fire districts
- Established Zonehaven (Genasys Protect) evacuation zones (392 total)
- Regular pre-season wildfire coordination and training
- Experienced PIOs and evacuation messaging protocols
- Local volunteer fire departments with deep area knowledge

**Result:** Operational experience remains one of the County's greatest strengths.

### **5.2.2 Public Information & Warning**

- Use of ReadySiskiyou Alerts / RAVE for local alerting
- IPAWS-authorized Sheriff's Office
- Regular testing of emergency alert systems
- Consistent social media messaging during incidents

- Countywide adoption of evacuation zones

**Strength:** Improved situational awareness among residents who participate.

### **5.2.3 Interagency & Regional Partnerships**

- Strong working relationships with Shasta, Modoc, Jackson (OR), and Josephine (OR) Counties
- EMMA participation and mutual aid agreements
- Tribal coordination with Karuk Tribe and others
- VOAD has been active since 2022, with >25 participating agencies

**Strength:** Collaboration increases surge capacity and improves resilience.

### **5.2.4 Mass Care & Shelter Coordination**

- Red Cross partnership for shelter operations
- County shelter staff trained annually
- Updated shelter plans incorporating AFN considerations
- Designated shelters with generator support

**Strength:** Sustained annual improvements from 2020.

### **5.2.5 Exercise & Training Program Development**

- Standing annual training requirements
- Annual wildfire season EOC drill
- PSAP alert/warning drills
- Public Health exercises (fall)
- HazMat exercises and refresher trainings annually

**Strength:** Consistent pattern of training across multiple agencies.

### **5.3 Capability Gaps (Priority Areas)**

These gaps drive the multi-year training and exercise calendar and represent the highest priority improvement targets.

#### **5.3.1 Operational Communications & Redundancy**

**Gaps:**

- **Single vulnerable fiberoptic line** serving the county
- Multiple PSAP outages in past five years
- Limited radio interoperability across agencies
- No redundant broadband system for EOC operations

**Impact:**

- Delays in evacuation messaging
- Challenges with incident coordination during outages

**Required Capability:**

- Communications resilience, redundant systems, and cross-band interoperability.

#### **5.3.2 Public Alert & Warning Reliability**

**Gaps:**

- Rural geography limits cell and internet reach
- Low sign-up rates for voluntary alert systems
- Some communities rely solely on landlines
- Inconsistent message delivery during heavy system load

**Impact:**

- Life-safety risk during wildfire and flash flood incidents

**Required Capability:**

- Multi-modal, AFN-accessible alerting with robust redundancy.

**5.3.3 Mass Care Services & AFN Integration****Gaps:**

- Limited shelter capacity and staffing
- Difficulties accommodating AFN individuals
- Limited transportation resources for evacuations
- Few shelters with backup power

**Impact:**

- Delays in opening shelters, inconsistent capacity across communities

**Required Capability:**

- More trained staff, more accessible shelters, and improved logistical planning.

**5.3.4 Public Health & Medical Surge****Gaps:**

- Limited hospital bed space (two small hospitals)
- Few medical specialties services
- EMS transport times can exceed 45+ minutes
- Limited capacity to sustain long-duration medical operations

**Impact:**

- Reduced surge capacity during wildfire, winter storms, or pandemics

**Required Capability:**

- Strengthened regional coordination and pre-hospital planning.

### **5.3.5 Hazardous Materials Response**

#### **Gaps:**

- Lack of a local HazMat team with advanced capability
- Reliance on Redding for State HazMat Team response
- Increasing rail and roadway chemical transport volume
- Agricultural chemical exposure risks

#### **Impact:**

- Delayed response times for HazMat incidents

#### **Required Capability:**

- Enhanced local operational awareness and regional exercise support.

### **5.3.6 Drought & Water System Resilience**

#### **Gaps:**

- Limited County-owned resources for water delivery
- Widespread domestic well failures
- Multiple agency jurisdictions over water
- Agricultural and community demands exceed supply
- Lack of a unified drought response framework

#### **Impact:**

- Prolonged community impacts
- Increased reliance on State resources

**Required Capability:**

- A unified, multi-agency drought response plan supported by exercises.

**5.3.7 Cybersecurity**

**Gaps:**

- Limited IT staffing
- Lack of cyber incident response plans
- High vulnerability of connected systems
- No countywide cyber incident playbook

**Impact:**

- Disruption of operations, alert systems, or critical data

**Required Capability:**

- Integration of cybersecurity into exercises and EOC training.

**5.4 Capability Gaps Summary Table**

A detailed table summarizing gaps across all 32 FEMA Core Capabilities will be placed in the final document as an embedded table.

**5.5 Capability Targets for 2025–2027**

To reduce these gaps, Siskiyou County will:

- Conduct annual wildfire coordination and evacuation exercises
- Execute quarterly alert and warning tests
- Implement EOC credentialing for all staff
- Run cybersecurity tabletop exercises annually
- Expand drought and water resilience training

- Increase participation in regional HazMat and public health exercises
- Test communications redundancy using backup systems
- Strengthen AFN-inclusive preparedness across all exercises
- Integrate interstate mutual aid partners into major exercises

These targeted actions serve as the basis for the multi-year training and exercise schedule in Section 7.

## Section 6 — Training & Exercise Program Methodology

Preparedness activities follow the HSEEP doctrine. Training is coordinated using CSTI, FEMA, and partner courses. Exercises progress from seminars and workshops to TTXs, FEs, and full-scale events.

Siskiyou County’s multi-year Training and Exercise Program builds and sustains the capabilities required to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all-hazard incidents. This methodology follows the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP, 2020) and the California Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW) process. It is structured to increase complexity while progressively aligning with State and Federal priorities.

This section outlines the guiding principles, exercise approach, training structure, and systematic improvement processes that ensure Siskiyou County maintains readiness and advances toward capability targets identified in the THIRA/SPR and After-Action Reviews (AARs).

### 6.1 Guiding Doctrine

The Siskiyou County IPP in accordance with the Training and Exercise Program, the following:

#### Federal Doctrine

- National Preparedness Goal (2026)
- National Preparedness System
- HSEEP (2020)
- National Response Framework (2024)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- FEMA National Exercise Program (NEP)

## **California Doctrine**

- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)
- CalOES Integrated Preparedness Planning Guidance
- CSTI Credentialing Framework
- California Alert and Warning Guidelines (2024–2026)
- State Cybersecurity Integration Office (Cal-Secure)

## **Local Doctrine**

- Siskiyou County Emergency Operations Plan (2025)
- Hazard Mitigation Plan (in revision)
- Local SOPs, MOUs, Mutual Aid Agreements
- Multi-Agency Training & Preparedness Priorities

These frameworks guide planning, training, exercise design, and continuous improvement.

## **6.2 Integrated Preparedness Cycle**

The Siskiyou County preparedness cycle follows the FEMA/CalOES model:

### **1. Identify & Assess Risks**

- THIRA/SPR data
- Hazard mitigation plans
- Operational lessons learned
- Stakeholder input

## **2. Identify Capability Gaps**

- Based on THIRA targets, AARs, incident data, and local needs

## **3. Set Preparedness Priorities**

- Integrated Federal + State + Local priorities (Section 4)

## **4. Develop the Multi-Year Training & Exercise Plan**

- Built during the IPPW
- Updated annually

## **5. Training & Exercises**

- Progressive building-block approach
- Scaled to personnel, resources, and County needs

## **6. Evaluation & Improvement**

- AAR/IPs
- Corrective Action Program (CAP)
- Updates to plans, SOPs, and training

This cycle ensures that Siskiyou County remains readiness and evolves with new threats and guidance.

### **6.3 Training Program Overview**

The training program uses a tiered approach to ensure County personnel, partner agencies, and volunteer organizations gain the skills necessary to perform in NIMS/SEMS environments.

#### **6.3.1 Tier 1 — Foundational Training (All Personnel)**

Required for Disaster Service Workers and EOC personnel:

- IS-100: Introduction to the Incident Command System

- IS-200: ICS for Initial Response
- IS-700: NIMS
- IS-800: National Response Framework
- IS-42: Social Media in Emergency Management
- G-606: SEMS Overview
- WebEOC User Training

### **6.3.2 Tier 2 — EOC Position Training**

Required for EOC Section Staff:

- G-191: ICS/EOC Interface
- G-611: EOC Section Position Training
- G-626E: Essential EOC Action Planning
- G-775: EOC Management and Operations

### **6.3.3 Tier 3 — Advanced & Credentialing Track**

Aligned with CalOES CSTI Credentialing:

- ICS-300 & ICS-400
- L-950 series (All-Hazards IMT curriculum)
- Public Information Officer (G-290, G-291, JIC/JIS)
- L-105 Public Warning & Notification
- L-146 HSEEP Exercise Design
- L-197 AFN Integration
- Cybersecurity awareness and response

### **6.3.4 Tier 4 — Specialty Training**

Based on priorities in Section 4:

- Wildland fire coordination (RT-130, S-290, etc.)
- HazMat operations and decontamination
- Mass Care (Red Cross sheltering, AFN support)
- Critical infrastructure & cyber incident response
- Drought response coordination
- Lifelines stabilization

### **6.4 Exercise Program Overview**

Siskiyou County uses a building-block approach to exercise development, which:

- Starts with lower-complexity discussion-based activities
- Progresses to operational and full-scale exercises
- Aligns with HSEEP design, conduct, evaluation, and improvement requirements
- Ensures each exercise addresses one or more priority capabilities

#### **6.4.1 Discussion-Based Exercises**

##### **Workshops**

Used to update plans and procedures (e.g., drought planning, wildfire annex revisions).

##### **Tabletop Exercises (TTXs)**

Used to evaluate concepts, test decision-making, and identify gaps.

Examples:

- Cybersecurity TTX
- Winter storm evacuation TTX

- Drought Task Force planning TTX

### **Seminars & Briefings**

Used to introduce new systems or policies (e.g., IPAWS changes, AFN requirements).

### **6.4.2 Operations-Based Exercises**

#### **Drills**

Test a single function (e.g., IPAWS alert push, generator testing, EOC activation drills).

#### **Functional Exercises (FEs)**

Test EOC coordination, information flow, and decision-making in real time.

Example:

- Annual pre-wildfire season EOC functional exercise.

#### **Full-Scale Exercises (FSEs)**

Largest and most complex exercises; multi-agency response with boots-on-the-ground deployment.

Examples:

- Wildfire mass evacuation exercise
- Multi-agency HazMat release exercise
- Great Shakeout annual Earthquake EOC exercise
- Dam failure response exercise

### **6.5 Progressive Exercise Model**

A common 3-year sequence:

**Year 1:** Discussion-based exercises, focused training

**Year 2:** Functional exercises, partial operations-based activities

**Year 3:** Full-scale exercise validated by prior building blocks

Planning the three-year cycle model intensively ensures readiness and improvement, identifies gaps, and allows for realignment of shortfalls and prioritization of efforts.

## **6.6 Multi-Agency and Interstate Integration**

Exercises frequently include:

- Shasta and Modoc Counties
- Jackson and Josephine Counties (Oregon)
- CAL FIRE, CAL OES, USFS, BLM
- Rail and utility partners (Union Pacific, Pacific Power)
- Hospitals and EMS providers
- Red Cross and VOAD
- Tribal partners

Interstate collaboration is essential due to shared wildfire, drought, flood, and infrastructure hazards.

## **6.7 Evaluation and Improvement Planning**

All exercises will follow HSEEP requirements for:

- After Action Report (AAR)
- Improvement Plan (IP)
- Assignment of corrective actions
- Tracking via a Corrective Action Program (CAP)

Corrective action may require:

- Updates to EOPs/Annexes
- Defining Limiting factor or Shortfall and their workaround

- Additional training
- Procedural revisions
- Technology enhancements
- Interagency agreements

Siskiyou County OES reviews and updates improvement plans annually during the IPPW.

### **6.8 EOC Credentialing Compliance**

The training and exercise program supports OES's objective of credentialing all EOC staff to Type III standards under CSTI guidelines.

This includes:

- Position-specific courses
- Exercise participation requirements
- NIMS/SEMS foundational training
- Performance evaluations during exercises

Credentialing improves operational readiness and aligns with future State funding conditions.

## Section 7 — Multi-Year Training & Exercise Schedule

The schedule outlines planned exercises and training through 2025–2027. It includes wildfire FEs, HazMat events, cyber TTXs, mass care drills, and cross-border exercises with Oregon.

The Multi-Year Training & Exercise Schedule outlines the preparedness activities planned for Siskiyou County from 2025 through 2027. These activities address the capability gaps identified in the THIRA/SPR, AARs, and priority areas defined in Section 4. The schedule uses a progressive, building-block approach consistent with HSEEP: beginning with training and seminars, advancing through workshops and tabletop exercises, and culminating in functional or full-scale exercises.

The schedule emphasizes multi-agency collaboration, integration of AFN considerations, cross-border coordination, and alignment with State and Federal requirements.

### 7.1 Annual Preparedness Cycle

#### Q1 (January–March) — Planning & Training Focus

- Hazard Mitigation & EOP Annex workshops
- Cybersecurity training and TTX
- SEMS/NIMS foundational training
- Winter weather readiness briefings
- WebEOC refresher training
- Drought task force status review

#### Q2 (April–June) — Pre-Fire Season Preparation

- Annual EOC Functional Exercise (Wildfire Scenario)
- IPAWS/Genasys drills
- Wildfire coordination workshop with CAL FIRE & USFS

- Countywide shelter training and AFN refresher
- Pacific Power Dam Safety Tabletop & Functional Exercise

### **Q3 (July–September) — Operational Capacity Building**

- Mass Care/Shelter Functional Exercise
- HazMat operations refresher
- Transportation & evacuation TTX
- Communications redundancy drill
- Cross-border coordination exercise with Jackson & Josephine Counties (OR)

### **Q4 (October–December) — Evaluation & Improvement**

- Public Health statewide exercise (annual)
- EOC Section-specific drills
- CAP review and update
- IPPW (Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop)
- Update of multi-year IPP priorities & training needs

## **7.2 Core Exercise Themes by Priority Area**

### **1. Wildfire & Mass Evacuation**

- Annual EOC functional exercise
- Annual sheltering drill (with AFN integration)
- Zone-based evacuation tabletop
- Communications & alerting operational drill

## **2. Public Alert & Warning**

- Monthly IPAWS internal checks
- Quarterly PSAP alerting exercises (RAVE / Genasys)
- Annual EOP Communications Annex validation

## **3. Drought & Water Resilience**

- Annual drought tabletop exercise
- Water distribution coordination drill
- Regional SGMA coordination workshop

## **4. HazMat & Agriculture Incidents**

- Annual HazMat refresher training
- Biennial HazMat full-scale exercise
- Agricultural chemical spill TTX

## **5. Critical Infrastructure & Cybersecurity**

- Annual cybersecurity tabletop
- Communications redundancy test (fiber outage scenario)
- PSPS coordinated functional exercise

## 7.3 Detailed Multi-Year Schedule (2025–2027)

### 2025

#### Quarter 1 (Jan–Mar)

- Cybersecurity Awareness & TTX
- EOC Section Training (Ops, Plans, Logistics, Finance)
- Drought Response Planning Workshop
- WebEOC User Training Refresh

#### Quarter 2 (Apr–Jun)

- **Annual EOC Functional Exercise: Wildfire Scenario**
- IPAWS/Genasys Spring Drill
- Countywide Shelter Training & AFN Integration
- Dam Failure Tabletop & Functional Exercise (Pacific Power)

#### Quarter 3 (Jul–Sep)

- HazMat Awareness & Ops Training
- Mass Care / Red Cross Shelter Functional Exercise
- Regional Cross-Border Exercise with Oregon
- Communications Redundancy Drill

#### Quarter 4 (Oct–Dec)

- Public Health Annual Exercise
- Wildfire Season AAR / Improvement Plan Update
- Cybersecurity Incident Response Workshop
- Annual IPPW (Planning Workshop)

## 2026

### Quarter 1 (Jan–Mar)

- Full EOC Team Credentialing Workshops (CSTI)
- Severe Weather Response Workshop
- Cybersecurity TTX (Advanced)
- AFN Integration Seminar

### Quarter 2 (Apr–Jun)

- **Full-Scale Exercise (FSE): Multi-Community Wildfire Evacuation**
- Annual IPAWS/Genasys Multi-Platform Drill
- Water Distribution & Drought Field Coordination Drill
- Mass Transportation Evacuation TTX

### Quarter 3 (Jul–Sep)

- HazMat Full-Scale Exercise (Rail or Highway Scenario)
- VOAD Mass Care Coordination Exercise
- Interoperability Communications Drill
- Regional Joint Wildfire TTX (CA–OR partners)

### Quarter 4 (Oct–Dec)

- Public Health Full-Scale Exercise (Medical Surge)
- Cybersecurity Functional Exercise (Countywide)
- Great Shakeout EOC Exercise (All County DSW)
- Shelter Annex Revision Workshop
- IPPW / 2027 Preparedness Priority Review

## 2027

### Quarter 1 (Jan–Mar)

- Foundational & EOC Training Refresh
- Drought Planning TTX
- Winter Storm Functional Exercise
- Communications & Fiber Outage Drill

### Quarter 2 (Apr–Jun)

- **Annual EOC Functional Exercise: Complex Coordinated Incident**
- IPAWS/Wireless Emergency Alerts Drill
- Evacuation & Transportation FE (with AFN considerations)
- Disaster Housing & Recovery Workshop

### Quarter 3 (Jul–Sep)

- HazMat Refresher Training
- Mass Care Full-Scale Exercise (County Fairgrounds)
- GIS & Mapping for Emergency Managers Training

### Quarter 4 (Oct–Dec)

- Public Health Annual Exercise
- Wildfire Season AAR/CAP Update
- Multi-Year Plan Update (New IPP Cycle)
- Annual IPPW

## **7.4 Required Federal & State Exercises**

Siskiyou County fulfills its regulatory exercise obligations through:

### **Annual Requirements**

- Public Health Exercise (CDPH/EMSA)
- EOC Wildfire Season Functional Exercise
- IPAWS/Genasys Multi-modal Tests
- PSPS / Utility Grid Safety Exercises
- Cybersecurity TTX

### **Biennial Requirements**

- HazMat Full-Scale Exercise
- Mass Care Full-Scale Exercise

### **Triennial Requirements**

- Full-Scale Multi-Jurisdictional Exercise (aligned with NEP)

All these requirements are satisfied within the 2025–2027 schedule.

## **7.5 Multi-Year Goal**

By the end of 2027, Siskiyou County aims to:

- Fully credential all EOC staff (CSTI Type III)
- Validate all priority capabilities through exercises
- Strengthening cross-border partnerships with Oregon
- Test and refine hazard annexes for wildfire, drought, HazMat, and infrastructure
- Achieving communications and alerting redundancy
- Build operational proficiency at all levels

## Section 8 — Preparedness Priority Annexes

Annexes include Wildfire Preparedness Annex, Alert & Warning Annex, Drought & Water Annex, Hazardous Materials Annex, and Infrastructure/Cyber Annex. Each annex aligns with FEMA core capabilities and CalOES guidance.

Annexes for Siskiyou County's **Top 5 Priorities**:

1. Wildfire
2. Public Information, Alerts & Warnings
3. Drought & Water Resilience
4. Agriculture Hazards & Hazardous Materials
5. Critical Infrastructure Failure & Cybersecurity

## **ANNEX 8.1 — WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS PRIORITY**

### **Overview**

Wildfire remains Siskiyou County’s most frequent and consequential hazard. Climate-driven conditions—lower snowpack, persistent drought, high fuel loads, extreme heat, and erratic wind events have significantly increased the frequency, scale, and duration of wildfire incidents. Remote terrain, limited ingress/egress routes, and a high density of wildland-urban interface (WUI) communities present unique operational challenges.

### **Corresponding Core Capabilities**

- Public Information & Warning
- Fire Management & Suppression
- Operational Coordination
- Mass Care Services
- Logistics & Supply Chain Management
- Environmental Response / Health & Safety

### **Rationale**

Siskiyou County experiences multiple large wildfires annually, including complex fires requiring extended EOC activations, mass evacuations, and multi-jurisdictional coordination. Volunteer fire agencies face staffing shortages, and long-duration smoke events strain public health systems. Coordinating evacuations across 392 evacuation zones, multiple counties, tribal jurisdictions, and federal lands require intensive training and exercises.

### **Planning Factors**

- Rapid escalation of fires requires early EOC activation triggers.
- High volume of travelers unfamiliar with local hazards.
- Multiple communication barriers (terrain-based, fiber outages).

- Need for rapid AFN-inclusive transportation during evacuations.
- Post-fire flooding and debris flows require multi-hazard planning.

Local plans influencing wildfire annex preparedness:

- Siskiyou County Wildfire Annex (updated 2024)
- EOP Evacuation Annex
- Zonehaven (Genasys Protect) evacuation zone maps
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2025 update)

### **Training Requirements**

- Annual RT-130 Wildland Fire Refresher
- S-290 Intermediate Fire Behavior
- ICS-300/400 for senior fire and OES leadership
- Public Information for Wildfire Incidents (PIO courses)
- EOC wildfire-specific role training
- Evacuation & Traffic Management training

### **Exercise Requirements**

#### **Annual:**

- Countywide Wildfire EOC Functional Exercise
- Shelter & Evacuation Drill
- IPAWS/Genasys Warning System Tests
- Volunteer Fire County Command System Interoperability Drills

**Biennial:**

- Full-Scale Evacuation Exercise

**Priority Wildfire Outcomes**

By 2027, the County will:

- Improve cross-county (CA–OR) wildfire coordination
- Increase proficiency in zone-based evacuations
- Ensure redundant alerting & communications for wildfire
- Strengthen mass care readiness for long-duration displacement

## **ANNEX 8.2 — PUBLIC INFORMATION, ALERTS & WARNINGS**

### **Overview**

Public alerting remains one of Siskiyou County’s most significant challenges due to rural terrain, limited broadband, inconsistent cellular coverage, and a population heavily dependent on landlines. Increasing reliance on digital systems makes redundancy essential.

### **Corresponding Core Capabilities**

- Public Information & Warning
- Operational Communications
- Situational Assessment

### **Rationale**

Failures or delays in warnings during recent multi-fire incidents underscore the need for improved reliability. Low sign-up rates for ReadySiskiyou Alerts and inconsistent cell coverage increase the risk of delayed evacuation notifications. The County must integrate AFN-accessible warning protocols, multilingual content, and alternative/low-tech delivery options.

### **Planning Factors**

- IPAWS/Wireless Emergency Alerts integration
- Genasys Protect/ZoneHaven zone-level alerting
- Social Media AAR findings (speed, accuracy, rumor control)
- Rural communities dependent on AM/FM and landlines
- Capability for no-notice distributed alerting

## **Training Requirements**

- MGT-318 Public Information in All-Hazards
- PER-343 Social Media Engagement
- L-105 Public Warning & Notification
- Quarterly PSAP training in RAVE, IPAWS, Genasys

## **Exercise Requirements**

### **Monthly:**

- IPAWS required monthly testing

### **Quarterly:**

- PSAP alerting test (RAVE/Genasys)

### **Annually:**

- Multi-modal Warning System Exercise

### **Biannually:**

- Public Information & Rumor Control Functional Exercise

## **Priority Outcomes**

- Increase warning delivery success across rural terrain
- Improve AFN-accessible alert messaging
- Establish a robust rumor control system in JIC/JIS
- Build operational depth at dispatch centers for alerts

## **ANNEX 8.3 — DROUGHT & WATER RESILIENCE**

### **Overview**

Drought conditions have persisted for more than a decade in Siskiyou County. Domestic well failures, agricultural water shortages, declining snowpack, and complex water jurisdictional issues make drought one of the region's most critical long-term hazards.

### **Corresponding Core Capabilities**

- Environmental Response/Health & Safety
- Public Health & Medical
- Community Resilience
- Infrastructure Systems
- Operational Coordination

### **Rationale**

Siskiyou County lacks a County-owned water distribution capability, faces cross-border differences in water policy, and experiences widespread dry wells annually. Drought response requires multi-agency coordination between local, state, tribal, and federal partners.

### **Planning Factors**

- SGMA basin requirements
- Drought Task Force recommendations
- Water hauling SOP gaps
- Community-level water scarcity patterns
- Agricultural drought relief challenges

## **Training Requirements**

- Drought Leadership Course
- Disaster Recovery (G-205)
- Water distribution safety training
- Incident coordination & Unified Command for water incidents

## **Exercise Requirements**

### **Annual:**

- Drought Tabletop Exercise

### **Biennial:**

- Water Distribution Field Drill

### **Triennial:**

- Multi-agency Drought Functional Exercise

## **Priority Outcomes**

- Establish unified drought response protocols
- Strengthening coordination with Oregon counties
- Develop water delivery redundancy options
- Improve resource tracking for drought relief

## **ANNEX 8.4 — AGRICULTURE HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT)**

### **Overview**

Hazardous materials move daily along Interstate 5, State Route 97, and Union Pacific rail lines. Agricultural chemicals create additional exposure risks in farming communities. Siskiyou County relies on external HazMat teams, increasing response times.

### **Corresponding Core Capabilities**

- Environmental Response/Health & Safety
- Operational Coordination
- Public Health & Medical Services
- Public Information & Warning

### **Rationale**

A single major rail incident or pesticide release could require mass evacuation, long-duration road closures, or environmental remediation. Local responders must be prepared to manage the initial operational period until regional teams arrive.

### **Planning Factors**

- Limited local HazMat capability
- Need for rapid risk assessment and protective action decisions
- Agricultural toxin exposure potential
- High-risk rail corridor

### **Training Requirements**

- HazMat Awareness/Operations (Annual)
- Decontamination Procedures (Annual)
- ICS 300/400

- Environmental sampling basics

## **Exercise Requirements**

### **Annual:**

- HazMat Functional Exercise

### **Biennial:**

- HazMat Full-Scale Exercise (railway or highway scenario)

### **Triennial:**

- Agricultural Chemical Spill Exercise

## **Priority Outcomes**

- Improve initial HazMat response capability
- Strengthening Environmental Health involvement
- Increase coordination with Union Pacific, Caltrans, and CHP
- Reduce time to initiate protective actions

## **ANNEX 8.5 — CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE & CYBERSECURITY**

### **Overview**

Siskiyou County relies on a single fiber-optic line, experiences recurring 9-1-1 outages, and is vulnerable to PSPS events. Cyber-attacks pose increasing risks to government operations, utilities, and critical infrastructure systems.

### **Corresponding Core Capabilities**

- Operational Communications
- Infrastructure Systems
- Cybersecurity
- Operational Coordination
- Situational Assessment

### **Rationale**

Infrastructure failures disrupt public safety, emergency response, and community lifelines. Siskiyou County must build resilience through redundancy, preparedness planning, and cyber-aware operations.

### **Planning Factors**

- Fiber cuts causing countywide outages
- PSPS events impacting rural areas
- Generator limitations
- Cyber threat increases in local governments
- Lack of fully redundant IT systems

## **Training Requirements**

- IS-913, IS-921 (Critical Infrastructure)
- Cybersecurity awareness and incident response
- Communications equipment training
- Generator operations & maintenance

## **Exercise Requirements**

### **Annual:**

- Fiber Outage Functional Exercise
- PSPS Tabletop Exercise
- Cybersecurity Tabletop Exercise

### **Biennial:**

- Cybersecurity Functional Exercise

## **Priority Outcomes**

- Establish redundant communication pathways
- Develop a comprehensive Cyber Incident Response Plan
- Strengthen utility coordination
- Improve recovery planning for prolonged outages

## Section 9 — EOC Credentialing & EMAP Alignment

This section provides credentialing requirements using CSTI pathways and EMMA/EMAP alignment, ensuring EOC staff meet standardized capability expectations.

### 9. EOC CREDENTIALING & EMAP ALIGNMENT

Siskiyou County aims to develop and maintain a highly capable Emergency Operations Center (EOC) workforce that meets State credentialing expectations and national standards for emergency management program maturity. This section outlines the County's strategy for EOC credentialing, training requirements, documentation processes, and alignment with the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

#### 9.1 EOC Credentialing Overview

##### Purpose of Credentialing

EOC credentialing ensures staff have:

- The required knowledge, skills, and abilities
- Standardized training that supports SEMS/NIMS compliance
- The capability to perform EOC roles under stress
- Interoperable qualifications for statewide mutual aid deployments (EMMA)

Credentialing also supports continuity of operations, surge capacity, and consistent performance during activations.

## **Credentialing Standard Used**

Siskiyou County follows the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) / CSTI EOC Position Credentialing Guidelines, which define:

- **Type IV – Introductory level**
- **Type III – Operational response level (County standard)**
- **Type II – Advanced/regional level**
- **Type I – National/complex incident level**

The County’s objective is to ensure all primary and alternate EOC staff reach Type III credentialing for their assigned roles.

## **9.2 Credentialing Requirements**

### **9.2.1 Baseline Requirements (All EOC Personnel)**

- IS-100: Introduction to ICS
- IS-200: ICS for Initial Response
- IS-700: NIMS
- IS-800: National Response Framework
- G-606: SEMS Overview
- WebEOC User Training

### **9.2.2 Position-Specific Requirements**

Each EOC role—Management, Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance—requires CSTI-approved coursework. Examples:

#### **Management Section**

- G-775: EOC Management and Operations
- G-191: ICS/EOC Interface

## **Planning Section**

- G-626E: Essential EOC Action Planning
- L-950: All-Hazards Incident Commander (optional/advanced)

## **Operations Section**

- Position-specific situational awareness training
- L-962/L-964 series (advanced)

## **Logistics Section**

- Resource tracking & supply chain training
- Logistics Section Chief coursework

## **Finance & Administration Section**

- Documentation & cost recovery procedures
- CalOES recovery training

## **9.3 Exercise Participation Requirements**

Credentialing requires demonstrated experience in simulated and real-world conditions.

### **Exercise Requirements for Type III Credentialing**

- Minimum of **two exercises annually**
- Participation in at least **one functional or full-scale exercise** every two years
- Documentation of experience (sign-in, AAR/IP reference)
- Completion of position-specific performance evaluations when available

## 9.4 Training & Credential Documentation Process

Siskiyou County OES maintains a centralized credentialing file that includes:

- Training certificates
- Course transcripts (EMI, CSTI)
- Exercise participation records
- Position task books (when applicable)
- EOC role assignments
- Verification of NIMS/SEMS compliance

**Personnel submit certificates to:** [oes2@co.siskiyou.ca.us](mailto:oes2@co.siskiyou.ca.us)

OES updates the credentialing roster quarterly and during the annual IPPW.

## 9.5 EMMA Readiness (Emergency Management Mutual Aid)

Credentialed staff may deploy to assist other jurisdictions under the California Emergency Management Mutual Aid (EMMA) system.

Benefits of EMMA readiness:

- Strengthens regional support capability
- Enhances operational experience
- Builds deeper response capacity within the County
- Increases statewide interoperability

The IPP's training and exercise schedule ensures staff maintain eligibility for statewide deployment, improving resilience within Siskiyou County.

## **9.6 EMAP Alignment**

The Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) is a voluntary national standard that supports program maturity, consistency, and continuous improvement.

Siskiyou County OES will use the 2025–2027 cycle to align the County’s program with EMAP Standard 4.4 and other applicable elements.

### **9.6.1 EMAP Standards Supported by This IPP**

The following EMAP standards are directly reinforced:

#### **Standard 4.1 — Program Administration**

- A formal, documented multi-year preparedness strategy
- Roles and responsibilities for preparedness coordination

#### **Standard 4.4 — Training, Exercising, and Evaluation**

- Training program aligned with capabilities
- HSEEP-compliant exercises
- Corrective action and improvement planning

#### **Standard 4.5 — Corrective Action Program**

- Documentation of AARs/IPs
- Assignments of corrective actions
- Tracking for improvements

#### **Standard 4.12 — Emergency Operations Center Management**

- Position-specific training
- Documented activation procedures
- Credentialing of EOC personnel

## **9.7 Continuous Improvement & Sustainability**

Siskiyou County OES will strengthen its credentialing and EMAP alignment through:

- **Annual EOC role refresher courses**
- **Integration of EMAP standards into policy updates**
- **Documented AAR process with improvement tracking**
- **Growth of alternate/backup EOC staff capacity**
- **GIS and technology training for next-generation EOC operations**
- **Improved recordkeeping and digital credentialing systems**

The goal is not merely compliance but sustained operational excellence.

## Section 10 — Whole Community & AFN Integration

AFN-inclusive planning is integrated across evacuation, sheltering, communications, and recovery planning. Exercises include AFN-specific injects...

### 10. WHOLE COMMUNITY & AFN INTEGRATION

Siskiyou County's preparedness approach recognizes that disasters affect communities unevenly and that specific populations require additional support before, during, and after emergencies. Integrating whole community considerations ensures equitable access to resources, inclusive planning, and continuity of services for all residents.

This section outlines how Siskiyou County incorporates Access and Functional Needs (AFN), community-based organizations, tribal partners, and private-sector stakeholders into its preparedness planning, training, and exercises.

#### 10.1 Whole Community Framework

Siskiyou County adopts FEMA's Whole Community concept, which:

- Engages a broad range of community partners
- Integrates community input into preparedness decisions
- Ensure shared understanding of risks and roles
- Expands capabilities through partnerships

Organizations included:

- Tribal governments (Karuk Tribe, Yurok Tribe, Quartz Valley Tribe)
- VOAD agencies and NGOs
- Senior centers and elder care providers
- Faith-based organizations
- Agriculture and ranching partners

- Schools and childcare providers
- Health and behavioral health partners
- Private sector (utilities, telecommunications, businesses)
- Community-based service providers for vulnerable populations

Whole community involvement is essential due to Siskiyou County’s rural geography, dispersed population, and communication limitations.

## **10.2 Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Integration**

### **California State Requirement:**

All Operational Areas must incorporate AFN considerations into ALL planning, alerting, evacuation, transportation, sheltering, training, and exercises.

Siskiyou County follows the guidance of the CalOES Office of Access and Functional Needs.

### **Populations Identified in Siskiyou County**

AFN populations include:

- Individuals with mobility, sensory, cognitive, or mental health needs
- Seniors and medically fragile individuals
- Non-English speakers (including Hmong, Spanish, Karuk)
- Low-income households without transportation
- Residents’ dependent on electricity for medical devices
- Individuals without reliable broadband or cell coverage
- Domestic well users are reliant on water hauling
- Travelers unfamiliar with local hazards

These populations must be considered in every major preparedness decision.

### **10.3 AFN in Planning**

AFN considerations are integrated into the following:

#### **Emergency Operations Plan (2024)**

- AFN annex updated
- Shelter and transportation support procedures included

#### **Evacuation Planning**

- Zone-based evacuation with AFN data overlays
- Pre-identified AFN transportation resources (school buses, paratransit, NGO assets)
- Considerations for visitors unfamiliar with the region

#### **Sheltering**

- ADA-compliant shelter sites
- Generator capacity for refrigeration and medical devices
- AFN kits (DME, chargers, hygiene items)

#### **Public Information**

- Plain language messaging
- AFN-accessible alerting formats
- Multilingual content

## **10.4 AFN in Alerts & Warnings**

Siskiyou County integrates AFN requirements into:

### **Warning Platforms**

- Wireless Emergency Alerts
- IPAWS
- Genasys Protect
- Social media
- Voice and SMS alerts
- Radio and landline systems

### **Warning Content**

- Plain-language messaging
- Closed captioning (when applicable)
- Alternative formats
- Multilingual messaging

### **Delivery Considerations**

- Redundant systems for residents without cell or internet service
- AFN partner organizations assisting with message amplification

## **10.5 AFN in Evacuations & Transportation**

Evacuation planning includes:

- Pre-identification of high-risk AFN individuals/areas (HIPAA compliant)
- MOUs with transportation providers
- Paratransit and non-emergency medical transport partners

- Evacuation assembly points with AFN support
- Procedures for transporting medical equipment, service animals, and mobility aids

Evacuations in rural areas must account for long distances, poor road conditions, and limited resources.

## **10.6 AFN in Mass Care and Sheltering**

Sheltering operations include:

- ADA-accessible shelter layouts
- Quiet rooms and low-stimulation spaces
- Medical triage upon intake
- Generator-supported electricity for medical devices
- Backup refrigeration for temperature-sensitive medication
- Trained shelter staff with AFN awareness training
- Support for service animals under ADA Title II/III

Red Cross shelters supplement County capabilities but require County coordination and pre-planning to address AFN needs.

## **10.7 AFN in Training & Exercises**

All exercises (TTX, FE, FSE) will incorporate AFN injects.

Minimum requirements:

- At least one AFN inject in *every* exercise
- AFN core capabilities addressed during HSEEP evaluation
- Inclusion of AFN partner organizations in design, conduct, and evaluation
- Use of realistic AFN scenarios (e.g., mobility-impaired evacuation during wildfire)

This ensures compliance with CalOES and FEMA inclusive preparedness mandates.

### **10.8 AFN & Whole Community Outreach**

Annual outreach priorities include:

- AFN-focused preparedness campaigns
- Wildfire and evacuation education for seniors
- Multilingual hazard communications
- Community meetings with rural and remote communities
- Tours and training in partnership with tribal communities
- Preparedness resources distributed through health clinics, senior centers, and schools

### **10.9 Equity & Inclusion Requirements**

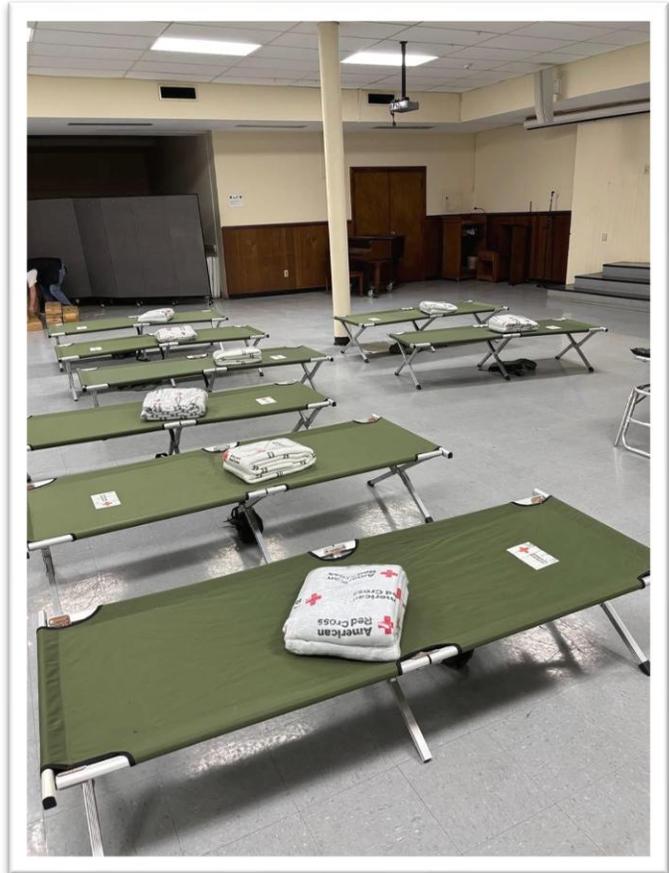
Consistent with FEMA's equity standards:

- All preparedness messaging will address cultural, linguistic, and technological barriers
- Exercises will evaluate equitable access to resources
- Public meetings will be accessible
- Plans will consider disproportionate impacts on vulnerable populations

## 10.10 AFN & Whole Community Priority Outcomes

By 2027, Siskiyou County will:

- Maintain AFN-inclusive planning across all annexes
- Conduct at least **six AFN-integrated exercises**
- Increase AFN-accessible alerting capability
- Train staff on AFN considerations annually
- Strengthening relationships with AFN-serving organizations and tribes



## Section 11 — Climate & Resilience Integration

Climate-driven hazards such as wildfire, drought, heat, post-fire flooding, and infrastructure instability require integrated resilience planning. This section links FEMA 2026 climate priorities with local hazard trends.

Climate unpredictability is directly affecting the frequency, severity, and duration of Siskiyou County's most significant hazards. This section outlines how climate resilience principles are integrated into planning, training, exercises, and operational readiness. The goal is to strengthen the County's ability to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to climate-driven disasters.

Siskiyou County's top hazards—wildfire, drought, extreme heat, severe winter storms, post-fire flooding, and infrastructure failure—are all being intensified by climate change. Integration of climate intelligence into preparedness efforts is essential for long-term resilience and aligns with both State and Federal requirements.

### 11.1 Climate-Driven Hazard Trends in Siskiyou County

#### Wildfire

- Longer fire seasons (now nearly year-round)
- Increased frequency of lightning events
- High fuel loads due to drought
- Rapid-fire spread and extreme behavior

#### Drought & Water Shortage

- Chronic drought cycles
- Reduced snowpack and earlier melt
- More communities dependent on hauled water
- Agriculture is suffering from reduced yields

## **Extreme Weather**

- Severe winter storms are affecting transportation and power
- High winds are increasing PSPS events
- Extreme heat affecting vulnerable populations

## **Post-Fire Flooding & Debris Flows**

- Burn scar hydrology creating flash flood risks
- Increased sediment and debris in waterways

## **Critical Infrastructure Vulnerabilities**

- Fiber line exposure due to extreme weather
- Strain on power grid and transmission lines
- Aging water systems stressed by heat and demand

These climate impacts directly define, inspire, and inform training and exercises to create a high-performance standard and identify missed capabilities.

## **11.2 Federal Climate Resilience Requirements Integrated into the IPP**

The 2026 FEMA National Preparedness Goal update identifies climate resilience as a priority across all mission areas. Key federal objectives include:

- Integrating climate data into hazard planning
- Strengthening natural and built infrastructure
- Reducing risk to vulnerable and frontline communities
- Increasing resilience of critical lifelines
- Expanding whole-of-government climate preparedness
- Incorporating climate conditions into exercises

Siskiyou County incorporates these by embedding climate-driven injects into wildfire, drought, infrastructure, and mass care exercises.

### **11.3 California State Climate Resilience Requirements**

CalOES and statewide initiatives emphasize:

#### **1. Wildfire & Forest Resilience**

- Evacuation readiness
- Early warning systems
- Post-fire recovery planning

#### **2. Water Resilience & Drought Adaptation**

- SGMA compliance
- Domestic well resilience
- Multi-jurisdiction coordination

#### **3. Extreme Heat Readiness**

- Cooling center identification
- Public messaging
- AFN protections

#### **4. Energy Reliability During Climate Events**

- PSPS coordination
- Backup power for critical facilities

#### **5. Flood & Debris Flow Preparedness**

- Post-fire watershed management
- High-intensity rainfall readiness

Siskiyou County integrates these into exercises, annex updates, and public preparedness campaigns.

#### **11.4 Climate Integration Across Core Capabilities**

##### **Operational Coordination**

Incident response plans incorporate climate-specific triggers (e.g., Red Flag warnings, drought indices, snowpack melt rates).

##### **Public Information & Warning**

Alerting strategies consider rapid-onset events like flash floods or extreme winds.

##### **Infrastructure Systems**

Backup power, fiber redundancy, and microgrid potential are integrated into resilience planning.

##### **Health & Medical**

Medical surge planning includes heat illness, smoke exposure, and long-duration outages.

##### **Community Resilience**

Preparedness education focuses on water conservation, wildfire defensible space, and emergency kits designed for climate extremes.

#### **11.5 Climate Intelligence in Training & Exercises**

Siskiyou County integrates real climate variables into exercise scenarios, such as:

- Fire behavior under extreme weather
- Cascading impacts of drought on wildfire suppression
- Post-fire debris flow during heavy rain
- Water system failure during prolonged heat waves

- Combined PSPS + wildfire evacuation events

Exercises increasingly incorporate multi-hazard, compound scenarios.

### **11.6 Nature-Based Solutions & Mitigation Integration**

The IPP supports collaboration with:

- Fire Safe Councils
- Forest resiliency programs
- Watershed conservation groups
- Flood control partners
- Agricultural stakeholders

Mitigation activities reduce risks before disasters occur and support long-term resilience.

### **11.7 Equity & Climate Justice Considerations**

Climate impacts disproportionately affect:

- Low-income communities
- AFN populations
- Seniors
- Rural households lacking transportation
- Domestic well users
- Tribal communities
- Outdoor laborers

Preparedness efforts specifically include outreach and exercises designed to mitigate disproportionate impacts.

## **11.8 Climate Resilience Priority Outcomes (2025–2027)**

By the end of 2027, Siskiyou County aims to:

- Embed climate intelligence into all major hazard annexes
- Conduct at least six climate-integrated exercises
- Improve readiness for extreme wildfire, drought, and heat events
- Build redundancy into communications and energy lifelines
- Strengthen post-fire flood and debris flow planning
- Enhance water system resilience through multi-agency coordination
- Expand whole-community preparedness campaigns around climate risks

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## Section 12 — Plan Maintenance & Update Process

The IPP is reviewed annually at the IPPW and fully revised every two years. Changes are logged in Appendix A. Capability improvements are tracked using a formal Corrective Action Program (CAP) to align with FEMA Preparedness System, CalOES IPP Guidance, and EMAP Standard 4.5 (Corrective Actions & Improvement Planning).

### 12. PLAN MAINTENANCE & UPDATE PROCESS

The Siskiyou County Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP) is a dynamic, living document that provides strategic direction for the County’s training, exercise, and preparedness activities. Maintaining the relevance and effectiveness of the IPP requires a structured and recurring update process that incorporates lessons learned, emerging hazards, operational changes, and updated State and Federal priorities.

#### 12.1 Responsibility for Plan Maintenance

The Siskiyou County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is the primary agency responsible for:

- Maintaining the IPP
- Coordinating updates
- Tracking corrective actions
- Facilitating the annual Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW)
- Managing the multi-year training and exercise schedule
- Ensuring compliance with CalOES and FEMA requirements

Partner agencies contribute through AARs, participation in the IPPW, and identification of capability gaps.

#### 12.2 Annual Review Cycle

The IPP will be reviewed and updated on the following timeline:

### **Quarter 1 (January–March)**

- Review THIRA/SPR updates
- Review AARs from Q4 incidents/exercises
- Update hazard trends and climate impacts

### **Quarter 2 (April–June)**

- Update Training & Exercise Program progress
- Coordinate readiness reviews before wildfire season

### **Quarter 3 (July–September)**

- Mid-year program assessment
- Adjust exercise priorities as needed for real-world events

### **Quarter 4 (October–December)**

- Conduct the Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW)
- Update IPP priorities for the upcoming year
- Publish annual IPP revision and Change Log

This cycle ensures that the IPP evolves with operational realities, new hazards, and changing requirements.

## **12.3 Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW)**

The IPPW is a CalOES-mandated annual meeting that brings together:

- County departments
- Fire and law enforcement agencies
- EMS providers

- Tribal partners
- VOADs and NGOs
- Hospitals and public health
- Schools and special districts
- Private-sector and critical infrastructure partners
- Oregon cross-border partners
- State and Federal agencies (as available)

### **IPPW Objectives**

- Review current preparedness priorities
- Update the multi-year Training & Exercise Schedule
- Incorporate updates to State and Federal guidance
- Assess progress on corrective actions
- Identify new or emerging hazards
- Integrate AFN and whole community concerns
- Build consensus for the next cycle

The outcomes of the IPPW directly inform the annual IPP update.

### **12.4 Corrective Action and Improvement Planning**

Siskiyou County OES maintains a **Corrective Action Program (CAP)** to track improvements from:

- Exercises
- Real-world incidents
- Plan reviews

- Training evaluations

### **Improvement Planning Steps**

1. **Identify findings** (from AARs and evaluations)
2. **Develop corrective actions**
3. **Assign responsibility** (department or individual)
4. **Set timelines and target completion dates**
5. **Track progress quarterly**
6. **Verify closure** during the next IPPW

This systematic approach supports EMAP standards and demonstrates continuous improvement.

### **12.5 Updating Training & Exercise Records**

OES maintains:

- Training rosters
- WebEOC user certifications
- EOC credentialing records
- Exercise sign-in sheets
- AAR/IP documentation

These records inform:

- Credentialing
- Grant compliance
- Annual reporting to CalOES
- Internal readiness assessments

Personnel are responsible for submitting certificates to: [oes2@co.siskiyou.ca.us](mailto:oes2@co.siskiyou.ca.us)

## **12.6 Multi-Year Schedule Adjustments**

The Training & Exercise Schedule (Section 7) is intended to guide long-term preparedness planning. However, adjustments may be required due to:

- Major incidents (e.g., wildfires or floods)
- Changes in threats or hazards
- Staffing availability
- New mandates from FEMA or CalOES
- Grant funding cycles
- Partnerships with regional or cross-border agencies

OES may revise the mid-year schedule as needed and document changes in **Appendix A (Change Log)**.

## **12.7 Stakeholder Engagement in Maintenance**

Ongoing stakeholder involvement ensures the IPP reflects the needs of the entire Operational Area.

Engagement methods include:

- Quarterly preparedness coordination meetings
- VOAD and NGO partner briefings
- Tribal consultation under AB 52 and emergency management MOUs
- Outreach to AFN-serving agencies
- Coordination with OR counties on cross-border hazards
- Utility coordination with Pacific Power, Union Pacific, and telecom providers

Stakeholder feedback is incorporated into plan revisions.

## **12.8 Version Control & Document Distribution**

The IPP will use consistent versioning, including:

- Version number
- Effective date
- Approval date
- Summary of changes
- Distribution list

Each updated IPP will be distributed electronically to all partners and posted to the appropriate internal platforms.

## **12.9 Full Plan Revision Timeline**

While the IPP is updated annually, a complete revision occurs every two years to align with State and Federal guidance cycles.

Full revisions include:

- Reassessment of core capabilities
- Updated hazard and climate data
- Reset multi-year exercise planning
- Revised priorities
- Structural and formatting improvements
- Updated appendices, maps, and calendars

The next complete revision cycle is scheduled for December 2027.

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## Appendix A — Change Log 2025–2027 Cycle

This appendix documents all changes made to this IPP compared to the 2023–2025 version for the Siskiyou County Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP). This Change Log documents all revisions made during the development of the updated Siskiyou County Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP) for the 2025–2027 cycle. It records updates driven by changes in Federal and State guidance, new County priorities, lessons learned from recent incidents, and annual IPPW outcomes.

### A.1 Summary of Major Changes

Section	Type of Change	Description of Update	Source / Driver
Executive Summary	Full rewrite	Expanded to reflect 2026 FEMA & CalOES priorities, updated hazard trends, and enhanced County focus areas	FEMA NPG 2026 update; CalOES 2025 Guidance
Section 2 – Purpose & Scope	Substantive revision	Expanded scope statement, clarified planning horizon, added governing authorities.	CalOES IPP mandate
Section 3 – Planning Environment & Risk Summary	Full update	Integrated updated hazard data, climate impacts, cross-border risks, and communications vulnerabilities	THIRA/SPR 2024; County EOP 2024
Section 4 – Preparedness Priorities	Full rewrite	Added State & Federal 2026 priorities; restructured County’s Top 5 priorities	FEMA & CalOES Priority Sync; IPPW outcomes
Section 5 – Capability Assessment	Major expansion	Updated capability gaps, strengths, and assessment methodology	AARs 2019–2024; THIRA/SPR
Section 6 – Training & Exercise Methodology	Expanded	Modernized to HSEEP 2020; integrated CSTI credentialing and SEMS/NIMS compliance	HSEEP; CalOES CSTI

<b>Section</b>	<b>Type of Change</b>	<b>Description of Update</b>	<b>Source / Driver</b>
Section 7 – Multi-Year Schedule	Fully replaced	New 2025–2027 schedule; added FSEs, drought drills, cyber exercises, Oregon cross-border coordination	IPPW 2024 outcomes
Section 8 – Priority Annexes	New section	Five annexes created for wildfire, drought, alerts, HazMat, infrastructure, aligned with FEMA Core Capabilities	FEMA/CalOES requirement
Section 9 – EOC Credentialing & EMAP Alignment	New section	Added credentialing pathways, EMMA readiness, EMAP compliance overview	CSTI; EMAP standards
Section 10 – Whole Community & AFN Integration	Major expansion	AFN integration added across alerts, evacuation, exercises, and sheltering	CalOES AFN Office guidance
Section 11 – Climate & Resilience Integration	New section	Incorporates FEMA 2026 climate resilience requirements & State climate initiatives	FEMA NPG; CA Climate Strategy
Section 12 – Plan Maintenance	Revised	Formalized update schedule, CAP tracking, IPPW integration	EMAP Standard 4.5

## **A.2 Detailed Line-Item Changes**

### **Federal & State Guidance Alignment**

- Added 2026 FEMA National Preparedness Goal priorities
- Incorporated CalOES 2025–2027 statewide IPP requirements
- Integrated State Alert & Warning modernization standards
- Updated SEMS/NIMS training compliance requirements

### **Hazard Profile Updates**

- Updated wildfire risk conditions reflecting climate data
- Added infrastructure failure and cybersecurity as priority hazards
- Expanded drought and water scarcity analysis

### **Capability Changes**

- Revised core capability performance indicators
- Updated resource capability expectations for volunteer-dependent agencies
- Added cybersecurity and communications redundancy gaps

### **Training Program Updates**

- Added new credentialing requirements for EOC staff
- Included AFN and whole community training requirements
- Added cyber incident response and water resilience courses

### **Exercise Updates**

- Added annual cyber exercises (TTX & FE)
- Added biennial HazMat full-scale exercise requirement
- Added cross-border Oregon wildfire and evacuation drills

- Increased AFN inject incorporation across all exercises

### **Annex Development**

- Completely new annexes for each of the County's five priorities
- Integrated FEMA Core Capabilities into each annex
- Linked annex outcomes to training and exercise needs

### **Climate Integration**

- Added Section 11 to integrate climate data and resilience planning
- Updated hazard annexes to reflect increasing climate-driven events

### **Whole Community & AFN Requirements**

- Updated AFN integration across all planning, warning, evacuation, and sheltering components
- Added AFN requirements into exercise design

### **Plan Maintenance & CAP**

- Revised CAP procedures
- Added structured quarterly review schedule
- Added version control and update protocols

### A.3 Version History Table

Version	Date	Description	Approved By
Draft 1.0	December 2025	Complete rewrite for 2025–2027 cycle	OES Director
Draft 1.1	January 2026	Incorporated partner feedback & IPPW updates	OES
Final Version 2.0	February 2026	Adopted operational IPP	Board of Supervisors / OES

## **Appendix B — Training Catalog**

This appendix lists all foundational, position-specific, advanced credentialing, and specialty training required or recommended for partner agencies while continuing to align with FEMA NIMS/SEMS, CSTI Credentialing Requirements, HSEEP, CalOES AFN Guidance, and Siskiyou County Operational Needs.

This Training Catalog provides a standardized list of all recommended and required training for County personnel, EOC staff, partner agencies, and whole-community stakeholders. It supports EOC credentialing, operational readiness, compliance with State and Federal guidance, and alignment with priority capability gaps.

### **B.1 Overview of Training Structure**

Training is divided into four levels:

- **Tier 1 — Foundational Training (Required for All Personnel)**
- **Tier 2 — Position-Specific Training (EOC Sections)**
- **Tier 3 — Advanced / Credentialing Track (CSTI / All-Hazards IMT)**
- **Tier 4 — Specialty Training (HazMat, wildfire, drought, cyber, etc.)**

### **B.2 Tier 1 — Foundational Training (Required for All EOC/DSW Personnel)**

Course	Description	Provider	Frequency
<b>IS-100: Introduction to ICS</b>	ICS basics for all staff	FEMA EMI	One-time
<b>IS-200: ICS for Initial Response</b>	Initial response coordination	FEMA EMI	One-time
<b>IS-700: NIMS</b>	NIMS principles & systems	FEMA EMI	One-time
<b>IS-800: National Response Framework</b>	Federal response structure	FEMA EMI	One-time
<b>G-606: SEMS Overview</b>	California's SEMS structure	CSTI	One-time
<b>IS-42: Social Media in Emergencies</b>	online communications basics	FEMA EMI	Biennial refresher
<b>WebEOC User Training</b>	County EOC platform	OES	Annual
<b>DSW Orientation</b>	Disaster Service Worker role	OES/HR	Annual

**These courses ensure baseline compliance and readiness.**

## B.3 Tier 2 — Position-Specific Training (EOC Sections)

### Management Section

Course	Description	Provider	Required for
<b>G-775: EOC Management &amp; Operations</b>	EOC leadership & structure	CSTI	EOC Manager, Section Chiefs
<b>G-191: ICS/EOC Interface</b>	Coordination between field IC & EOC	CSTI	All supervisory staff
<b>IS-2200: Basic EOC Functions</b>	EOC organization and workflow	FEMA EMI	EOC Manager & Section Chiefs

### Operations Section

Course	Description	Provider
EOC Operations Section Chief Training	Role-specific competencies	CSTI
Situational Awareness Training	Intel & reporting workflows	OES
SAR & Wildfire Coordination Basics	Incident support & tracking	CAL FIRE / Sheriff's Office

### Planning Section

Course	Description	Provider
<b>G-626E: Essential EOC Action Planning</b>	Action planning process	CSTI
<b>G-557: Rapid Needs Assessment</b>	Field assessment integration	CSTI
GIS for Emergency Managers	Mapping & common operating picture	OES/CDSS

### Logistics Section

Course	Description	Provider
Resource Tracking & Ordering	Logistics systems & forms	OES
<b>L-967: Logistics Section Chief</b>	Advanced logistics leadership	AHIMT
Contracts & Procurement During Disasters	Cost tracking & emergency purchasing	County Finance/OES

### Finance/Admin Section

Course	Description	Provider
Disaster Cost Recovery (CalOES/FEMA)	PA/Individual Assistance basics	CalOES
Documentation & Timekeeping	EOC documentation standards	OES
Grants Management for EM	FEMA grants compliance	FEMA Region IX

## B.4 Tier 3 — Advanced & Credentialing Track

### ICS / All-Hazards IMT

Course	Description	Provider
ICS-300: Intermediate ICS	Complex incident structure	CSTI
ICS-400: Advanced ICS	Multi-branch, area command	CSTI
All-Hazards Position-Specific Courses (L-series)	IMT advanced roles	FEMA/USFA
L-0958: Operation Section Chief	Complex IMT ops	NWCG
L-0950: Incident Commander	AHIMT leadership	FEMA/AHIMT

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### EOC Position Credentialing (CSTI)

#### Required Elements:

- Foundational training
- Position-specific training
- Exercise participation
- Performance evaluation (as available)
- Documentation & supervisor sign-off

The County's goal:

**All EOC staff credentialed to Type III by 2027**

## B.5 Tier 4 — Specialty Training (Priority-Based)

This training supports the County’s top five preparedness priorities.

### Wildfire & Evacuation Training

Course	Description	Provider
RT-130 Annual Refresher	Required for wildland responders	CAL FIRE/USFS
S-290: Intermediate Fire Behavior	Fire dynamics & modeling	NWCG
Wildfire Evacuation & Traffic Management	Zone-based evacuation	Sheriff / CHP / CAL FIRE

### Drought & Water Resilience Training

Course	Description	Provider
Drought Leadership Course	Multi-agency coordination	CalOES / DWR
Water Distribution Safety	Hauling & contamination prevention	Environmental Health
Agricultural Water Coordination	Water rights & irrigation systems	Ag Commissioner

### Hazardous Materials Training

Course	Description	Provider
HazMat Awareness	Recognize & report	Fire Agencies
HazMat Operations	Initial actions	Fire/HazMat Regional Team
Decontamination Training	PPE & corridors	Environmental Health

## Alert & Warning Training

Course	Description	Provider
L-105: Public Warning & Notification	Alerting fundamentals	FEMA
IPAWS Training (Required)	FEMA IPAWS Lab	FEMA/CalOES
PSAP RAVE/Genasys Training	Alert systems	Sheriff's Dispatch

## Cybersecurity Training

Course	Description	Provider
Cyber Incident Response	Local gov cyber readiness	CISA
IT/SCADA System Protection	Critical infrastructure	DHS
Phishing & Digital Hygiene	Workforce resilience	County IT

## Mass Care & AFN Integration

Course	Description	Provider
Mass Care/Sheltering	Shelter operations	Red Cross
AFN Integration Training	AFN planning & exercises	CalOES AFN Office
Disaster Behavioral Health	Crisis intervention	County BH / CDPH

## **B.6 Recommended Training for Partner Agencies**

Includes training for:

- Fire & EMS
- Law enforcement
- Schools
- NGOs/VOADs
- Hospitals and clinics
- Tribes
- Utility and critical infrastructure providers

A condensed list will appear in the final document.

## **B.7 Training Progress Tracking**

OES will:

- Maintain a credentialing roster
- Update training records quarterly
- Review training status during IPPW
- Prioritize staff based on EOC role and availability

Personnel submit certificates to: [oes2@co.siskiyou.ca.us](mailto:oes2@co.siskiyou.ca.us)

## Appendix C — Multi-Year Exercise Calendar

This appendix provides the full schedule of exercises with quarters, objectives, lead agencies, and capability mapping. It is most closely aligned with FEMA HSEEP methodology, CalOES requirements, NEP cycle alignment, and Siskiyou County's top five priorities.

### C.1 Overview

This Multi-Year Exercise Calendar identifies the planned discussion-based and operations-based exercises for Siskiyou County from **January 2025 through December 2027**. It integrates:

- Wildfire readiness
- Alert & warning reliability
- Drought and water resilience
- Hazardous materials readiness
- Critical infrastructure/cybersecurity preparedness
- AFN and whole-community integration
- Cross-border (CA–OR) collaboration

All exercises will align and meet the HSEEP (Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program) requirements and are supported by After-Action Reports and Improvement Plans (AAR/IPs).

## **C.2 Annual Cycle Graphic**

### **Quarter 1 (Jan–Mar)**

Planning, training, workshops, cyber TTX

### **Quarter 2 (Apr–Jun)**

Wildfire season readiness + major EOC exercises

### **Quarter 3 (Jul–Sep)**

Mass care, HazMat, cross-border, communications

### **Quarter 4 (Oct–Dec)**

Public health exercise, improvement planning, IPPW

### C.3 Multi-Year Exercise Table

#### 2025 EXERCISE SCHEDULE

Quarter	Exercise Type	Scenario / Focus Area	Core Capabilities	Lead Agencies
Q1	Tabletop (TTX)	Cybersecurity Incident Response	Cybersecurity, Operational Coordination	OES, IT, Sheriff
Q1	Workshop	Drought Response Planning	Environmental Health, Water Systems, Coordination	OES, DWR, Tribes
Q2	<b>EOC Functional Exercise (Annual)</b>	Wildfire / Evacuations	Operational Coordination, PIO, Sheltering, Alert & Warning	OES, CAL FIRE, Sheriff
Q2	Drill	IPAWS / Genasys Multi-Modal Test	Public Warning	Sheriff Dispatch, OES
Q2	Functional	Dam Failure Coordination	Infrastructure Systems, Mass Evacuation	OES, Pacific Power
Q3	Functional	Mass Care / Red Cross Shelter Test	Mass Care, AFN Integration	OES, Red Cross
Q3	Drill	Communications Redundancy Test	Communications, Lifelines	OES, IT, Telecom Partners
Q3	Tabletop	Cross-Border Wildfire Coordination (CA-OR)	Operational Coordination	OES, Jackson/Josephine Counties
Q4	Functional	Public Health Surge Exercise	Health & Medical	Public Health, EMS
Q4	Workshop	Cybersecurity After-Action / Improvement	Cybersecurity	OES, IT
Q4	IPPW	Annual Preparedness Workshop	Program Management	OES

## 2026 EXERCISE SCHEDULE

Quarter	Exercise Type	Scenario / Focus Area	Core Capabilities	Lead Agencies
Q1	TTX	Winter Storm / Infrastructure Failure	Infrastructure, Communications	OES, Public Works
Q1	TTX	Cybersecurity Advanced Scenario	Cybersecurity	OES, IT, Cal-CSIC
Q2	<b>Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)</b>	Multi-Community Wildfire Evacuation	Mass Evacuation, Alert & Warning, PIO, Sheltering	OES, Sheriff, CAL FIRE
Q2	Drill	Drought Water Distribution Field Drill	Water, Logistics	Environmental Health, OES
Q2	Tabletop	Transportation & AFN Evacuation TTX	Mass Care, Transportation	OES, Behavioral Health
Q3	<b>Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)</b>	Major HazMat Incident (Rail/Highway)	Env. Response, Health & Medical	Fire, HazMat Team, CHP
Q3	Functional	VOAD Mass Care Coordination	Mass Care, Leadership	OES, VOAD
Q3	Drill	Interoperability Communications Exercise	Operational Communications	OES, Fire, Law
Q3	TTX	CA–OR Regional Wildfire/Mutual Aid	Operational Coordination	OES, Oregon Counties
Q4	Functional	Cybersecurity Incident Response (Countywide)	Cybersecurity, Infrastructure	OES, IT
Q4	<b>Full-Scale (Public Health)</b>	Medical Surge / Multi-Hospital Coordination	Health & Medical, Logistics	Public Health, EMS
Q4	IPPW	Annual Preparedness Planning Workshop	Program Management	OES

## 2027 EXERCISE SCHEDULE

Quarter	Exercise Type	Scenario / Focus Area	Core Capabilities	Lead Agencies
Q1	Functional	Winter Storm & Power Grid Disruption	Infrastructure Systems, PIO	OES, Pacific Power
Q1	TTX	Drought & Water Resource Coordination	Environmental Safety, Coordination	OES, DWR
Q1	Drill	Fiber Outage Communications Drill	Communications, Lifelines	OES, IT
Q2	<b>EOC Functional (Annual)</b>	Complex Coordinated Incident (CCI)	Operational Coordination	OES, Multi-Agency
Q2	Functional	Evacuation & Transportation (AFN Focus)	Sheltering, Transportation	OES, Social Services
Q2	Workshop	Disaster Housing & Long-Term Recovery	Recovery, Housing	OES, Housing Partners
Q3	Drill	HazMat Operations Refresher	HazMat, Environmental Response	Fire Agencies
Q3	<b>Full-Scale Exercise</b>	Mass Care at Fairgrounds	Mass Care, AFN Integration	OES, Fairgrounds, Red Cross
Q3	Training Exercise	GIS Mapping for EOC Operations	Situational Assessment	OES
Q4	Functional	Public Health Annual Exercise	Health & Medical	Public Health
Q4	Workshop	Multi-Year Plan Review	Program Management	OES
Q4	IPPW	New IPP Cycle Development	Program Management	OES

## C.4 Exercise-to-Priority Mapping

County's top five priorities:

Priority	Supported Exercises	Frequency
Wildfire	EOC FE (annual), FSE (2026), CA-OR drills	Annual/Biennial
Alerts & Warning	IPAWS/Genasys drills, wildfire FSE	Quarterly/Annual
Drought	Annual TTX, water distribution drill	Annual/Biennial
HazMat	HazMat FE, HazMat FSE	Annual/Biennial
Infrastructure/Cyber	Cyber TTX, Cyber FE, Fiber Outage Drill	Annual

## **C.5 Exercise Requirements Summary**

### **Annual Requirements**

- Wildfire EOC Functional Exercise
- IPAWS Multi-Modal Warning Drill
- Public Health Exercise
- Cybersecurity Tabletop
- AFN-integrated exercise injects
- Communications redundancy test

### **Biennial Requirements**

- HazMat Full-Scale Exercise
- Drought field operations drill
- Mass Care/Shelter Full-Scale Exercise

### **Triennial Requirement**

- Full-Scale Multi-Jurisdictional Catastrophic Event Exercise  
(2026 Multi-Community Wildfire Evacuation FSE meets this requirement.)

