



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN ANNEX

2024

Extreme Heat



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Introduction

Purpose

The Extreme Heat Annex is a hazard-specific plan that supports the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and outlines actions Contra Costa County may take in support of the Operational Area when extreme heat temperatures are anticipated or have occurred. This plan incorporates lessons learned and best practices from state and local governments.

Contra Costa County takes a "Whole Community approach" to the development and maintenance of the Extreme Heat Annex. Whole Community encompasses individuals, private and public-sector partners, faith-based organizations, community groups, and all levels of government. This Annex provides direction for Operational Area stakeholder organizations, including County departments, cities, special districts, community groups, and others, ensuring interagency coordination in accordance with the County's Emergency Operations Plan, California Emergency Services Act, Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and National Incident Management System (NIMS).

This Annex accomplishes the following:

- Define a concept of operations to guide a coordinated response to extreme heat events.
- Identify County departments and Operational Area agencies' roles and responsibilities in the coordination and response to extreme heat events that align with the Emergency Operations Plan and
- Sets parameters to activate the Emergency Operation Center or Shelter Operations in response to an extreme heat event.

Scope

The Heat Annex was developed to guide emergency management planning and response to an extreme heat event of any severity. This plan focuses on the County's response in support of the local jurisdiction within the Operational Area. Additionally, it guides local cities and jurisdictions during their planning and preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

This Annex does not alter existing County department or other Operational Area jurisdictions' emergency response standard operating procedures (SOPs), processes, or resources.

The scale and scope of the response will depend on the intensity and duration of the heat event, which could be a few days to several weeks. A small extreme heat event may only require public health and information response. For complex and/or larger extreme heat emergencies that affect many people, coordination with County departments as well as state and federal partners may be required.

Assumptions

- Extreme temperature incidents may pose serious threats to public health, life safety, property, the environment, infrastructure, and the local economy.
- Extreme temperature incidents may disproportionately impact Access and Functional Needs populations.

- The demand for emergency public information will be immediate and sustained. Social and traditional media coverage may be extensive.
- Each local jurisdiction (ex. city) may have its own extreme temperature plan, procedures, and implementation criteria. Each jurisdiction is responsible for its coordinated response to an extreme temperature incident in its area of responsibility. The County has responsibility for the unincorporated areas.
- As per the EOP, response efforts will utilize County department response protocols and the Incident Command System (ICS). This may include establishing a unified command among law enforcement, fire, EMS, and state, and federal response agencies.
- The County/Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated to coordinate incident support.
- There may be an increase in fire/EMS and law enforcement response calls due to the extreme heat.
- Extreme temperature incidents may occur concurrently with PG&E Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS), rotating outages, significant wildfires, and/or periods of degraded air quality (ex. wildfire smoke).
- Weather conditions often vary greatly from one geographic area to another.

Concept of Operations

Contra Costa County uses a three-phased approach to extreme heat events consistent with the State of California's contingency plans for extreme heat emergencies. These three phases are:

- Phase I: Seasonal Readiness
- Phase II: Warning and Preparation
- Phase III: Emergency Response

Phase I – Seasonal Readiness

Phase I actions are taken in the hotter months for extreme heat (May through October) to prepare for and maintain a state of increased readiness.

Conditions for Phase Activation:

Phase I is routinely activated at the beginning of the summer to help prevent heat impacts through awareness and preparation.

Initial Response Actions:

- Review of existing plans, procedures, and resources.
- Verification of use/availability of key facilities and resources.
- Coordinating and initiating public awareness campaigns through various media outlets.
- Provide County Officials with status updates on planning efforts regarding extreme weather.
- County-run cooling centers may not be recommended to be activated.

Public Messaging:

The public message for Phase I is primarily public service announcements or social media campaigns issued by departments and agencies to raise awareness of the potential risks associated with the season. Messages may be general and focus on preventing the effects of extreme heat by providing safety awareness and health tips.

Note: Some jurisdictions may open a facility such as a cooling center due to the geographic weather impact. In Phase I impacts are not widespread enough to warrant county activation of cooling centers.

Phase II – Warning and Preparation

Phase II actions are taken because of credible predictions by the NWS of excessive heat, or of power disruptions during abnormal weather conditions. During this phase, contact and coordination with local agencies increase. The location of the extreme temperatures may affect the triggering of this phase. For example, extreme heat in geographic portions of Contra Costa County during the hotter months would be expected and, as such, may necessitate cooling centers.

Conditions for Phase Activation:

- NWS Heat Risk Forecast Level 3 – Major Heat Temperatures
- NWS Excessive Heat Watch that lasts for five or more days consecutively.
- The credible prediction of power disruptions
- Forecast of significant Public Safety Power Shutoffs, or rotating blackouts during periods of high heat.

Initial Response Actions:

- Weather update in County OES Weekly Situation Status Report.
- Conduct Multi-agency Coordination (MAC) calls as needed with weather and power updates.
- Increasing public information efforts.
- Contacting local public health and other officials to encourage contact with individuals most vulnerable to extreme temperatures.
- Confirming roles and identifying specific local needs.
- Confirming details of agency participation and staffing.
- Cooling centers/Places to Cool (*Extreme Weather Terminology, Appendix D*) are recommended for areas significantly impacted by heat.

Public Messaging:

Public Messages are directed at warning the public of hazards and providing specific information on how to reduce their risk of impact. Messages provide information on both prevention and immediate treatment of potential injuries. Messages may also include specific actions taken by the County and stakeholder agencies to prepare for a response.

Phase III – Emergency Response

Phase III actions are initiated when an extreme heat event is occurring.

Conditions for Phase Activation:

- NWS Heat Risk Forecast Level 4 – Extreme Heat Temperatures
- NWS issues Excessive Heat Warnings that indicate heat lasting three days or more.
- These weather conditions include predicted high daytime temperatures accompanied by night low temperatures of 75°F or more.
- Higher than normal medical emergencies and mortality due to extreme temperatures.
- Higher than normal animal mortality rates due to extreme temperatures.
- Electrical emergency and/or extended power disruptions during expected extreme temperatures.

Initial Response Actions:

- Increased Multi-agency Coordination Calls.
- Potential Proclamation of Local Emergency
- Increased Public Messaging to provide resources for the community.
- Assess and consider implementing public health measures including closing at-risk facilities and/or curtailing outdoor activities.
- Identify potential cooling centers and place them on standby or activate as appropriate.
- Increase public information efforts including evaluation of the need for a Joint Information Center (JIC) and/or a public information line.

Public Messaging:

Public Messages during Phase III are oriented toward providing information related to the response. Messages are specific and tell the public how and where they can access government services (e.g., location of cooling centers, when to use 911 and hospital emergency departments, etc.). Messages should also include information from Phase II relating to mitigating the effects of the emergency.

Emergency Operations Center Activation Triggers

- Stage 2 or 3 CAISO Electrical Emergency
- Implementation of rotating outages concurrent to the Extreme Heat Event causing significant disruption and/or planned or unplanned power outages.
- Significant impacts across county jurisdiction.
- Departments and local city jurisdictions have exhausted their resources.
- Two or more local jurisdictions EOC's activated in response to emergency event.
- Significant impact to major thoroughways.
- Shelter Operations Branch

Overnight Shelter Operation Triggers

Overnight Sheltering triggers for Extreme Heat may include but are not limited to the following conditions:

- The County is in Phase III of the Heat Annex Response Plan
- Public Health Officer proclaims a health emergency or recommends overnight operations.
- Heat Risk will continue to be at least a Level 3 between the hours of 10 PM and 8 AM
- Cooling Center hours have already been extended until at least 10 PM

- There is a clearly identified need for overnight sheltering which may include:
 - Clients present at cooling centers that have identified a need for overnight sheltering.
 - Health, Homeless, and Housing Team requests additional sheltering based on exceeded housing capacity in emergency overnight shelters and current need from unhoused individuals.
 - Extended power outages which may significantly impact vulnerable populations.

Overnight Shelter Operation Considerations

- Confirmation if the facility can be used as an overnight location
- If not, find an alternative location
- Care & Shelter Branch Coordination Call
- Determine staffing & feeding
- Coordination with EOC to support operations, if needed
- Communication with the PIO/JIC to update shelter information

Health Impacts

Sensitive Groups/ Vulnerable Populations

Situational and physical characteristics help to identify vulnerable populations that may not comfortably or safely access and use disaster resources. Specifically, when discussing extreme weather-related emergency preparedness, the following groups could be considered vulnerable or at great risk during an extreme weather emergency:

Biological

- Infants and small children under the age of five
- Elderly people (age 65 and older)
- Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding
- People who have obesity
- Seniors

Social and Economic

- Unsheltered Populations
- People who are climate exposed at work
- Undocumented Field Workers
- Persons who are economically disadvantaged
- People with transportation challenges
- Persons who do not speak English with minimal access to information or those who use sign language
- Persons who are socially and/ or linguistically isolated
- People who are under extreme working conditions
- Those living in single-room occupancy hotels

Medical

- Those with sensory impairments (blind/visually impaired or deaf/hard of hearing)
- Unlisted Access and Functional Needs Individuals
- Persons requiring lifesaving medications (e.g., for high blood pressure, diabetes, high blood pressure, insulin) or lifesaving medical equipment (CPAP, ventilator, etc.)

- Persons who use mobility devices (e.g., wheelchairs, walkers, canes).
- People who live in Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF) or Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF)
- Persons who are non-ambulatory.
- Persons with cognitive disorders or with mental illness/disabilities
- People with Acute or Chronic Medical Conditions

Roles and Responsibilities

County Department of Health Services (Lead Agency)

- As Needed
- Alert and coordinate efforts of Health Care Coalition (HCC) partner agencies. Conduct conference calls and distribute information.
- Notify EMS Duty Officer and on-call Health Officer
- Assess potential impacts to medical/health care provider organizations, facilities, and systems.
- Assess the impact of extreme weather (ex. extreme heat, wildfire smoke, winter storms) on vulnerable populations (ex. unhoused populations, elderly populations etc.) and make recommendations to county emergency management partners as appropriate.
- Alert the Historically Marginalized Communities Engagement Unit to conduct conference calls and distribute information.
- Survey and assess potential impacts to unhoused communities and/or major encampments.
- Survey and assess potential impacts to outdoor agricultural workers. Distribute information to key contacts within the Agricultural Department.
- Survey and assess potential impacts to local healthcare and medical systems, residential care facilities and pharmacies.
- Work closely with community-based organizations in community that are considered to have the lowest score on the health places index, including coordination with CCH Ambassadors, HCH, H3, and A3 Programs.
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross and partner agencies to conduct shelter assessments through Environmental Health.
- Works to activate CORE teams in conducting outreach to the County's unsheltered populations as well as H3 community partners around needs of the unsheltered that may arise during the crisis.
- Assess the need for a Proclamation of Local Health Emergency.
- Develop and integrate culturally appropriate public health messaging; disseminate Public Information messaging, in coordination with the Joint Information Center.
- Participate in Operational Area conference calls.
- In accordance with the phases identified within this plan, Contra Costa Health Officer may recommend opening of cooling centers.
- The Health Officer shall issue any orders as necessary to protect the health of the community.

County Office of Emergency Services (Supporting Agency)

- Receive and distribute National Weather Service (NWS) forecasts and weather products.
- Assess potential impacts of forecasted events and/or concurrent hazards.
- Notify potentially impacted jurisdictions. Distribute situation status reports and conduct Operational Area conference calls with partner agencies, as needed.
- Assess the need for and make recommendations regarding a Proclamation of Local Emergency.
- Assess potential public safety impacts and recommend appropriate Operational Area EOC staffing levels.
- Support Public Information coordination.
- As needed:
 - Activate EOC as needed.
 - Conduct public alert & warning messaging.

Community Warning System

- Conduct public alert and warning messaging.
- Send out emergency alerts in coordination with Contra Costa Health Officials and Public Information Officers.
 - Disseminate advisories through the appropriate platforms.
 - Community Warning System (CWS) platforms that may be used include social media, website, text, phone call, or federal Integrative Public Alert and Warning (IPAWS) tools when applicable.
- Staff the Emergency Operations Center in the Management Section.
- Support Public Information/JIC Coordination as needed.

County Employment and Human Services Department (Supporting Agency)

As needed:

- Support the activation of cooling centers, as needed.
- Participate in Operational Area conference calls. Staff the Care & Shelter Branch in Operational Area EOC.
- Lead shelter operations, as needed.
- Disseminate public information messaging, in coordination with the Joint Information Center and/or with the County PIO.
- Provide cooling tips for older and disabled adults, updated by EHSD's Aging & Adult Bureau's Information & Assistance Program, to Office of Communications & Media for heat page on County website and further dissemination to all County partners.

County Office of Communications and Media (Supporting Agency)

- Coordinate public information with impacted local jurisdictions.
- Evaluate the need for a JIC or JIS.
- Coordinate with CWS to obtain alert & warning messaging and dissemination through appropriate channels.
- Post information and/or updates to Contra Costa County website, social media, and CCTV as appropriate.

- Coordinate and provide situational awareness updates to the County Board of Supervisors and County Administrator.

County Department of Conservation and Development (Supporting Agency)

- Assist in the coordination of transportation efforts if needed.
- Staff the Planning Section of the EOC

County Public Works (Supporting Agency)

- Staff the Logistics Section of the EOC
- Support in servicing buildings
- Pre-positioning resources to service County building HVAC systems

Cities Tribal Governments, and Special Districts (Partner Agency)

As needed:

- Participate in Operational Area conference calls.
- Report on any response activities.
- Open warming/cooling centers.
- Coordinate public information.
- Open local EOC.
- Respond to increased medical aid and law enforcement calls for service.

Office of the Sheriff/ Municipal Law Enforcement (Partner Agency)

As needed:

- Participate in Operational Area conference calls.
- Staff Law Enforcement Branch in Operational Area EOC.
- Coordinate security presence for county-run cooling centers/places to cool.

Fire/EMS (Partner Agency)

As needed:

- Participated in Operational Area conference calls.
- Staff Fire Branch in Operational Area EOC.
- Assess potential impacts to fire detection/reporting and response capabilities.
- Evaluate heat impacts on public spaces.

Schools (Partner Agency)

As needed:

- Participate in Operational Area conference calls.
- Assess potential impacts to school facilities and systems.
- Communicate status of school closures or restricted operations.
- Communicate status with parents and partner agencies.

Pacific Gas and Electric (Partner Agency)

- Participate in Operational Area conference calls. Provide system status updates and forecasts.
- Coordinate with the Operational Area regarding potential/forecast PSPS incidents or CAISO emergency actions.
- Provide a representative to the Operational Area EOC upon request.

Appendix A: Extreme Heat Health Conditions

Medical Condition	Symptoms	Treatment/Response
Heat Cramps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painful muscle cramps and spasms, usually in muscles of abdomen, arms, and legs. • Heavy Sweating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop all activity and sit in a cool place. • Gently stretch and massage affected muscle groups. • Drink clear juice or a sports beverage • Consult with a clinician or physician if an individual has cardiac problems or cramps do not subside within one hour.
Heat Syncope (Fainting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin moist and cool • Light-headedness, dizziness, fainting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sit or lie down in a cool place. • Slowly drink water, clear juice, or a sports beverage.
Heat Exhaustion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy sweating, weakness, skin is cool, pale, and clammy. • Rapid but weak pulse • Normal temperature possible. • Possible muscle cramps, dizziness, fainting, headache, fatigue, nausea, and vomiting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move individual out of sun and into a shady or air-conditioned location. • Lay person down, elevate legs, and loosen or remove clothing.
Heat Stroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternated mental state – irritability, personality changes. • Rapid heartbeat. • Possible throbbing headache, confusion, nausea, and dizziness. • High body temperature(>104F) • Rapid and strong pulse is possible. • Possible unconsciousness • Skin may be hot and dry due to lack of sweating, or moist if caused by exertion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat stroke is a medical emergency. • Summon emergency medical services or take the individual to a hospital immediately. • Delay can be fatal. • Reduce body temperature with a water mister, covering with cool sheets or sponging. • Use fans if heat index temperature is below the high 90's. • Remove Clothing. • Offer cool water and non-alcoholic beverages with caffeine.

Appendix B: National Weather Service's Heat Risk Forecast Tool

Forecasting the development of an extreme heat incident is a critical element of risk assessment, notification, and response. To better address heat risk and afford local authorities' opportunities to prepare for upcoming heat events, the NWS has developed the HeatRisk 2.0, which measures the deviation of forecasted daily temperature values from historic climatological norms. The Tool addresses seasonal variations as it captures resiliency of communities to heat based on how well they adapt to the heat of the season.

The HeatRisk 2.0 Tool provides a forecast comprised of a color and numeric value that identifies heat potential for specific geographic areas as well as levels of heat concern and recommended protective action messages. A daily heat risk value is calculated for each geographic area from with current data with predictions for seven days into the future. At this time, the Heat Risk Forecast Tool is being used to influence the issuance of, and add value to, the NWS' official heat advisories and warnings.

Heat risk is portrayed using a numeric format (0-4) and color (green/yellow/orange/red/magenta) scale. It provides one value each day that indicates the approximate level of heat risk concern for any geographic area along with identified groups most at risk. The heat risk forecast is divided into five categories; the higher the value, the greater the level of heat concern is for a geographic location.

Numerical Value	Meaning	Who/What is at Risk?	For those at risk, what actions can be taken?
0 (Green)	Level of heat poses little to no risk	No elevated risk	No preventative actions necessary
1 (Yellow)	Heat of this type is tolerated by most; however, there is a minor risk for sensitive groups to experience negative heat-related health effects.	Primarily those who are extremely sensitive to heat, especially when outdoors without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase hydration. • Reduce time spent outdoors or stay in the shade when the sun is strongest. • Open windows at night and use fans to bring cooler air inside
2 (Orange)	Heat of this type is tolerated by many; however, there is a moderate risk for members of heat sensitive groups to experience negative heat-related health effects. Some risk for the general population who are exposed to the sun for longer periods of time. For those without air conditioning, living spaces can become uncomfortable	<p>Primarily heat sensitive or vulnerable groups, especially those without effective cooling or hydration.</p> <p>Those not acclimated to this level of heat (e.g., visitors) Otherwise, healthy individuals exposed to longer duration heat, without effective cooling or hydration, such as in the sun at an outdoor venue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce time in the sun during the warmest part of the day. • Stay hydrated. • Stay in a cool place during the heat of the day. • Move outdoor activities to cooler times of the day. • For those without air conditioning, use fans to keep air moving and open windows at night.

	during the afternoon and evening, but fans and open windows at night will help.	Some transportation, utilities sectors, and health systems will see increased demand, with increases in emergency room visits.	
3 (Red)	<p>Heat of this type is a major risk to those who are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) exposed to the sun and active or 2) are in a heat sensitive group <p>Dangerous to anyone without proper hydration or adequate cooling.</p> <p>For those without air conditioning, living spaces can become deadly during the afternoon and evening. Fans and open windows will not be as effective.</p> <p>Poor air quality is possible.</p> <p>Power interruptions may occur as electrical demands increase.</p>	<p>Much of the population, especially anyone without effective cooling or hydration.</p> <p>Those exposed to the heat/sun at outdoor venues.</p> <p>Most transportation and utilities sectors Health systems likely to see increased demand with significant increases emergency room visits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider canceling outdoor activities during the heat of the day, otherwise move activities to the coolest part of the day. • Stay hydrated. • Stay in a cool place especially during the heat of the day and evening. • If you have access to air conditioning, use it, or find a location that does. • Even a few hours in a cool location can lower risk. • Fans may not be adequate.
4 (Magenta)	<p>This is a rare level of heat leading to an Extreme Risk for the entire population. Very dangerous to anyone without proper hydration or adequate cooling. This is a multi-day excessive heat event. Prolonged heat is dangerous to anyone not prepared.</p> <p>Poor air quality is likely.</p> <p>Power outages are increasingly likely as electrical demands may reach critical levels.</p>	<p>The entire population exposed to the heat is at risk.</p> <p>For people without effective cooling, especially heat sensitive groups, this level of heat can be deadly.</p> <p>Most transportation and utilities sectors. Health systems highly likely to see increased demand with significant increases in emergency room visits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly consider canceling outdoor activities • Stay hydrated. • Stay in a cool place, including overnight • If you have access to air conditioning, use it, or find a location that does. Even a few hours in a cool location can lower risk. Fans will not be adequate. • Check on your neighbors

Appendix C: Cooling Center Guidelines

Important Criteria

- ✓ Air conditioning or equivalent (temperature maintained at maximum of 79°F)
- ✓ Accessible to individuals with disabilities/ADA complaint
- ✓ Ample seating appropriate to jurisdiction
- ✓ Public restrooms accessible to individuals with disabilities and those with access and functional needs
- ✓ Access to potable water (drinking fountain etc.)
- ✓ Publicly advertised.
- ✓ Parking access
- ✓ Proximity to public transit
- ✓ *At least one pet friendly location*

Suggested Criteria

- ✓ Backup generators or alternative power sources
- ✓ On-site security
- ✓ Communications: phone (including TDD/TTY/video capabilities), internet access, sign-language interpreters
- ✓ Child-friendly with materials for children to play with while at the center.
- ✓ Medical personnel such as nurses and/or aides
- ✓ Seven-day-a-week operation capability
- ✓ Personal assistance services for people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs
- ✓ Available televisions, books, games
- ✓ Transportation for those in need, including wheelchair-accessible services.
- ✓ Follow-up procedures and additional services (health care, social services, etc.)
- ✓ Area for pets
- ✓ Veterinary resources available if needed.

Appendix D: Public Information Phase 2 & 3 Checklist

Prior to a heat event the Office of Communication and Media in coordination with OES may:

- Coordinate with Employment & Human Services to gather a list of opened county-run cooling centers using the existing communications flow to post on County website.
- Coordinate with Contra Costa Health Services to gather a list of county-run opened cooling centers using the existing communications flow to post on County website.
- Coordinate with Library Department to gather a list of open locations being used as a place to cool, as appropriate.
- Contact Public Information Officers with the local cities to gather information on city-run cooling centers.
- Provide a situation summary to the County Administrator's Office and Board of Supervisors
- Answer any media inquiry regarding cooling centers and/or county response efforts.
- Post Cooling Center Dashboard on County website.

OES in Coordination with the OCM may:

- Provide cooling center information to 211 Crisis Center.
- Work with County GIS to update information Cooling Center Dashboard
- Reach out to cities to gather information on opened cooling centers.

Email Example

As a reminder, information on cooling centers as well as cooling center updates will be posted on the Contra Costa County Website. Information includes location, hours of operations, contact information and public transportation information.

If your jurisdiction has opened a cooling center or is planning on opening a cooling center due to the heat event, we ask to please email OESdutyofficer@so.cccounty.us and Kristi Jourdan from the County's Office of Communications and Media at Kristi.Jourdan@contracostatv.org to provide information on cooling centers.

Appendix E: Extreme Weather Terminology

COOLING CENTERS

Facilities that are made available by public, private, and volunteer organizations as a heat relief station. There is no agreement that these facilities will be exempt from power outages. These facilities are normally open to the public during regular business hours. During periods of extreme high temperatures, hours of operation may be extended beyond business hours but do not provide overnight accommodation.

PLACES TO STAY COOL

Places to stay cool can be described as any place that is open to the public that offers relief from excessive heat conditions. Resources are generally not provided.

WARMING CENTERS

Facilities that are made available by public, private, and volunteer organizations as a cold relief station and operate when temperatures or a combination of precipitation, wind chill, wind and temperature become dangerously inclement. These facilities are normally open to the public during regular business hours. During periods of extreme cold temperatures, hours of operation may be extended beyond business hours but do not provide overnight accommodation.

PLACES TO STAY WARM

Places to stay warm can be described as any place that is open to the public that offers relief from winter storms and extreme cold temperatures. Resources are generally not provided.

EMERGENCY SHELTERS

A location intended for overnight use (sleeping) where people can get water, food, and information on the incident. Additional services and pet sheltering are available, but specifics depend on the affected population's needs.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTER

Centers provided by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) to provide resources during Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS).

POINTS OF DISPENSING (POD)

Community locations at which state and local agencies dispense and administer medical counter measures to the public. (For extreme weather response, POD sites may be identified as a viable location to establish cooling/warming center and/or weather relief center.)

CLEAN AIR CENTERS

A network of locations where residents can find a respite from wildfire smoke during poor air quality.

References

California Office of Emergency Services Extreme Temperature Response Plan, 2022

Contra Costa County Emergency Operations Plan, 2022

Contra Costa Health Extreme Weather Plan, 2023

National Weather Service – NWS HeatRisk Prototype. <https://www.wrh.noaa.gov/wrh/heatrisk/>