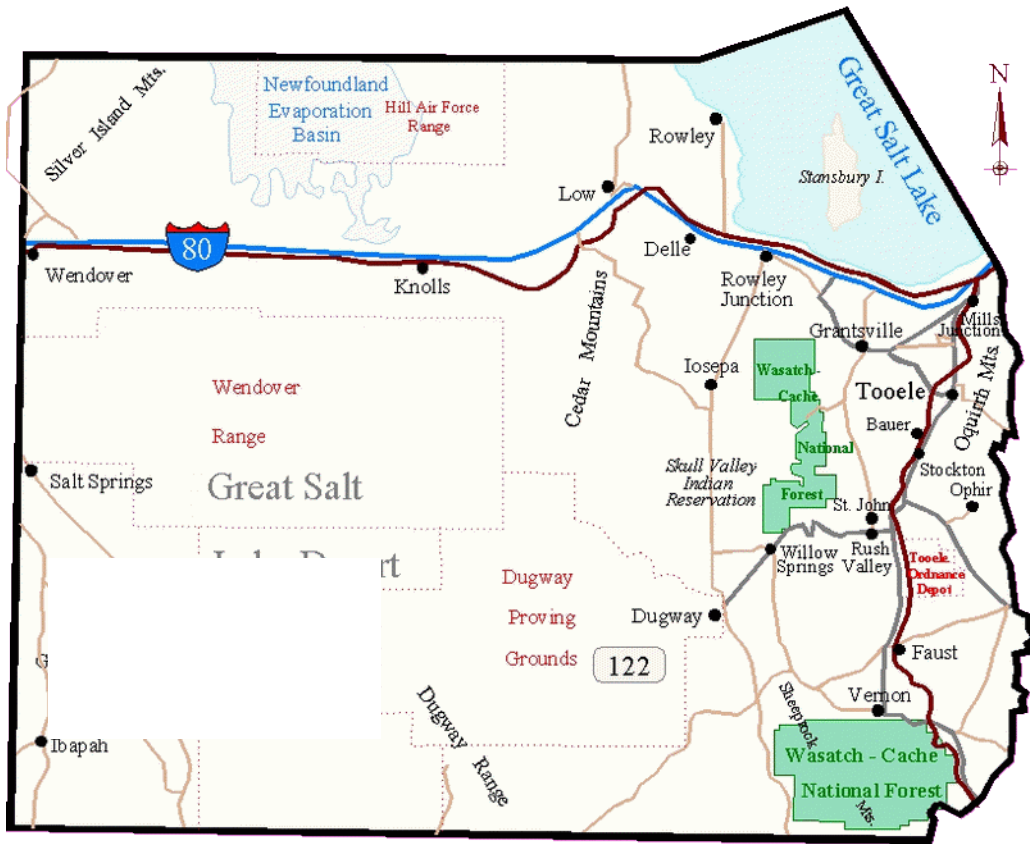


Tooele County

Emergency Operations Plan



Prepared By Tooele County Emergency Management
1st Draft April 2015

TOOELE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



MISSION STATEMENT

Provide leadership and support to prevent or minimize the impact of major emergencies and disasters on the health, safety and property of the citizens of Tooele County, their businesses and environment, through a comprehensive, integrated emergency management program.

FOREWORD

The Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan has been developed to address multiple hazards which threaten our jurisdiction. Through the use of an Emergency Support Function (ESF) format, the plan encourages an Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) approach to disasters; and fosters prompt, efficient and coordinated response operations by elements of the emergency organization. IEMS requires a system in which plans developed for one type of emergency are useful in other emergency situations.

This document contains a Basic Plan which serves as a summary document to the supporting sections of the plan. These supporting sections define the roles of each response agency thereby reducing confusion, chaos and conflict during an emergency. NIMS (National Incident Management system) has been implemented in this plan so responders from different jurisdictions and disciplines can work together better in any emergency, including acts of terrorism.

This plan meets the legal requirements of the State of Utah. It provides the necessary elements to insure that local government can fulfill its legal responsibilities for emergency preparedness.

This Emergency Operations Plan, upon approval and adoption by the Tooele County Board of Commissioners, replaces and supersedes all previously adopted emergency plans.

Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan

TOOELE COUNTY RESOLUTION NO. 2015-XX

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE 2015 REVISED TOOELE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN.

The County Council of Tooele County, Utah, in regular meeting, lawful notice of which has been given, finds that it is in the best interests of the citizens of Tooele County to adopt the 2015 Revised Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Utah Code Annotated 53-2-104, local government coordinates emergency plans with state and federal plans, in order to "...prepare, implement, and maintain programs and plans to provide for: (i) prevention and minimization of injury and damage caused by disasters; (iv) coordination of hazard mitigation and other preventive and preparedness measures designed to eliminate or reduce disasters ..." and .

WHEREAS, the Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan serves as a basis for effective response to any hazard that threatens Tooele County; and

WHEREAS, the Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan, in accord with Utah's Emergency Management Act, provides a plan of action and details response and recovery procedures that County Officials, municipal jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and volunteer agencies and organizations should follow during, or immediately following, a large scale emergency or disaster.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Tooele County Council hereby adopts the 2015 Revised Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan as prepared by the Tooele County Department of Emergency Management; and

THEREFORE, Tooele County departments and agencies should become familiar with this plan.

County departments and agencies should formulate Standard Operating Procedures that will be used to complement this plan. Implementation of this plan is under the direction of the Tooele County Executive and Tooele County Emergency Management Director.

This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption. Dated this __th day of December, 2015.

TOOELE COUNTY COMMISSION

Wade B. Bitner, Chairman

STATEMENT OF APPROVAL

The undersigned agree to their responsibilities assigned them and their organization in the Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan.

_____ Date
Wade B. Bitner, Chairman, County Board of Commissioners

_____ Date
Myron E. Bateman, Commissioner, County Board of Commissioners

_____ Date
Shawn Milne, Commissioner, County Board of Commissioners

_____ Date
Paul J. Wimmer, Tooele County Sheriff

TOOELE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
RECORD OF CHANGES

Section Title	Page Number(s)	Revision Summary	Date	Revised By (Name)

TOOELE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Name	Title	Agency	Date Delivered	Number of Copies

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Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Tooele County's threat environment includes wildland fires, floods, earthquake, hazardous materials releases, transportation accidents, tornadoes, and pandemics, but also the potentially deadly and devastating terrorist arsenal of chemical, biological, nuclear and high-yield explosive weapons.
2. Complex and emerging threats and hazards demand a unified and coordinated national approach to incident management. The Federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has established clear objectives for a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; and reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies that may occur.
3. Achieving these homeland security objectives is a challenge requiring bold steps and adjustments to established structures, processes, and protocols. DHS has developed and implemented a national standard for response activities and interaction of government at all levels called the National Response Framework (NRF). The NRF builds upon the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and aligns the patchwork of government special-purpose incident management plans and emergency response plans into an effective, coordinated, and efficient structure.

II. PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION OVERVIEW AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Purpose

1. The purpose of the Tooele County EOP is to establish the comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery as outlined in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance.

B. Scope

1. This Emergency Operations Manual (EOP) incorporates the policies and response procedures that Tooele County Officials have approved and supported to ensure the health and safety of Tooele County residents and the local environment when faced with an emergency or disaster situation. The Tooele County EOP attempts to address the full range of complex and constantly changing requirements in anticipation of or in response to all types of emergencies.
2. This EOP discusses the overall emergency response concept of operations; the responsibilities of county-wide departments and organizations in response activities; coordination among county and outside jurisdictions; and, the overall administrative and logistic requirements of emergency response organizations. The plan provides a framework for Federal interaction with State, local and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental agencies.
3. The EOP is comprised of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), support annexes and hazard/incident specific annexes. Tooele County has formally recognized the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and is making every effort to align with NIMS concepts and terminology as guidelines become available.
4. This EOP is applicable to all County and Municipal agencies, local community organizations, business, and residents. It addresses the types of emergencies likely to occur, from local emergencies to major disasters to catastrophic events
5. This EOP is a living document; continually being improved and updated as knowledge is gained through guidance, training, exercise and coordinated emergency response activities. The County will make every reasonable effort to respond in the event of an emergency or disaster, but county resources may be overwhelmed and need supplementation from other local, state and/or federal resources. The responsibilities and functions outlined in this EOP will be fulfilled only if the situation, information exchange, extent of actual agency capabilities, and resources are available at the time. There is no guarantee implied by this EOP that a perfect response to emergency or disaster incidents will be expected or possible.

C. Situation Overview

1. Hazard Analysis Summary

- a) Tooele County is the second largest county in Utah, with 6,923 square miles of area (8.4% of the total area of the State). The 2010 census indicated that Tooele County has a population of 65,000. Tooele County is currently the fourth fastest growing county in Utah. Tooele County is bounded on the east by Salt Lake and Utah Counties, on the south by Juab County, on the north by Davis and Box Elder Counties, and on the west by the State of Nevada. It is immediately adjacent to the Salt Lake Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, and is on direct highway, rail and air routes between Salt Lake City and the Pacific Coast.
- b) Major cities are Tooele City and Grantsville, with each located approximately 32 miles west of Salt Lake City. The Deseret Peak Complex and the Miller Motorsports Park are located between the two cities.
- c) **The Deseret Peak Complex** is located in the Tooele Valley on Highway 112 at Sheep Lane and features an impressive array of venues ideally suited for the attraction of a wide range of events and activities. These include the Oquirrh Mountain Mining Museum, BMX Track, Motocross/ATV/Beginner Tracks, the Utah State Firefighting Museum, a Motorized Arena, an Outdoor Arena, Aquatic Center, Softball Complex and Baseball Fields, an Archery Park, horse stables, a Large Pavilion and an equestrian Race Track. The complex opened in 1999 and has brought many exciting events to Tooele County ever since. Some of these events include the Tooele County Fair, concerts, Demolition Derbies, Pro-Rodeos and much more.
- d) **Miller Motorsports Park** is located to the north of Deseret Peak and is an auto, motorcycle and kart racing facility. The Full course is a 23-turn (28-apex), 4.486 mi (7.220 km) road circuit run counter-clockwise. The front stretch can see vehicles reaching speeds of 200 mph (321.9 km/h). Smaller configurations of the track can be made from the full course, including a 3.048 miles (4.905 km) outer course that does not use the tighter infield lay-out, as well as two 2.2 miles (3.5 km) layouts that each use half of the full course and can be run simultaneously. At almost 4.5 miles (7.2 km), it is the longest road racing facility in North America. It is about ½ mile (0.8 km) longer than the previous holder, Road America. The Outer course is one of the fastest road courses in North America, with AMA Superbikes posting average speeds over 100 miles per hour (160.9 km/h). Miller Motorsports Park also contains a 0.89 miles (1.43 km) kart track that can be configured as a first-rate supermoto track with the inclusion of two dirt sections and has also been named as the exclusive Ford High Performance Driving School providing a wide range of driver training programs including an opportunity to drive one of four Ford GT's on course.

The facility has a 24 acre (97,124.6 m²) paddock that contains 220 team garages, 40 day garages, 27 grand prix garages located along the hot pits, an on-site medical facility, five million dollar Club House, vintage car museum, and a helicopter pad. Aside from the ability to draw upwards of 30,000 to 50,000 people for an event, the area is also expected to draw commercial development, hotel/motels and other complimentary services.

- e) Other municipalities include: Wendover on the Utah-Nevada border, Lake Point, the Town of Rush Valley, Ophir, Stockton and Vernon. While Erda and Stansbury Park are unincorporated, their populations are growing quite rapidly and bringing in some new commercial growth. Tooele and Rush Valleys are located in the eastern sector, with Skull Valley and the salt desert areas in the western part of the County. 90+% of the County's population live in the eastern valleys where most of the irrigated and dry farm land is located. The western sectors are more arid and generally uncultivated, except for the Deep Creek area near Ibapah and some ranching in Skull Valley.
- f) Altitudes range from about 4,200 feet above sea level at Great Salt Lake to 11,031 feet at the top of Mount Deseret in the Stansbury Mountains. The Union Pacific Railroad passes through populated areas of Tooele County both east-west and north-south. These routes are used to ship various types of cargo including some hazardous materials.
- g) Tooele county hazards include:
 - a. **Severe Weather**
 - b. **Earthquake**
 - c. **Building Fire**
 - d. **Drought**
 - e. **Tornado**
 - f. **Landslide**
 - g. **Flooding**
 - h. **Dam Failure**
 - i. **Wildfire**
 - j. **Technological and Manmade**
 - k. **Public Health/Medical Emergencies**

2. Capability Assessment

a. Tooele capabilities include:

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

b. More information and response data on these hazards can be found in the incident specific annexes of this plan.

3. Mitigation Overview

a. For Natural Hazards, mitigation data has been compiled and is kept in a separate plan entitled Natural Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan for Utah’s Wasatch Front, dated November, 2009.

D. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

1. The overwhelming majority of emergency incidents are handled on a daily basis by a single jurisdiction at the local level. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) was developed as a standardized approach to incident management and response. This integrated system establishes a uniform set of processes, protocols, and procedures that all emergency responders, at every level of government, utilize to conduct response actions. This system ensures that those involved in emergency response operations understand what their roles are and have the tools they need to be effective.
2. This planning effort is one step in helping the community achieve NIMS compliance. The benefit of NIMS is that the community is better prepared for an integrated response to an incident. Incident response organizations at all levels are able to implement NIMS.
3. One important component of NIMS is the Incident Command System (ICS).
4. This plan has been organized to utilize Emergency Support Functions as outlined in the National Response Framework.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. Tooele County has approximately 65,000 residents. Tooele County may experience any of the hazards listed in the hazard analysis section of this Plan.

- a. This plan anticipates the possibility of any or all of these hazards occurring.
 - b. Incidents are managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.
2. Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles of NIMS.
3. Any time an emergency or major disaster occurs and/or the emergency operations center is activated, the appropriate sections of this emergency response plan will be considered activated and established response procedures followed.
4. The combined expertise and capabilities of government at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations will be required to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies or major disasters.
5. been developed for critical facilities (the hospital, nursing home and schools), institutionalized persons (the county jail), the elderly, the physically or mentally challenged, non-English speaking and by private industry. Those plans have been developed by the responsible agencies and considered throughout the development of this plan.
6. Deployment of resources and incident management activities during an actual or potential terrorist incident are conducted in coordination with the U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ).
7. Response procedures in place allow for improvisation or adjustment as may become necessary to handle the scope of the emergency or disaster situation
8. Major disasters will require a high level of inter- and intra- jurisdictional coordination of operations and resources at all levels of government and may involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats ;
9. Result in numerous casualties, fatalities, displaced people, property loss, disruption of normal life-support systems, essential public services, basic infrastructures, and change to the environment;
10. Impact critical infrastructures across a wide geographic area;
11. Overwhelm the capabilities of state, local and tribal governments and private-sector owners and operators;
12. Attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies;
13. Require extremely short-notice state and federal asset coordination and response timelines; and
14. Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.
15. Response agencies shall be familiar with their role in response activities; have in place their own operating guidelines for accomplishing the tasks described here; and have been appropriately trained and equipped, within the limits of current staffing and financial constraints, to fulfill the responsibilities defined in this plan.
16. Tooele County has limited resources. Many responders are volunteers (i.e. fire fighters, search & rescue, EMS, CERT, VOAD, etc.). It is unknown, in advance, how many responders will be available at the time of emergency due to daily work requirements and family concerns.
17. Plans are in place to supplement available county resources by requesting the assistance of jurisdictions outside Tooele County, neighboring counties, the State of Utah, or in extreme cases Federal agencies, private industry and volunteers.
18. When incidents are declared disasters or major emergencies by the President, federal support to States is delivered in accordance with relevant provisions of the Stafford Act.

19. ESFs may be selectively activated for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents where federal departments or agencies request DHS assistance. Not all incidents result in the activation of ESFs.
20. This section summarizes key concepts that are reflected throughout the EOP consistent with the FEMA guidance. **5 MISSION AREAS OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**
(Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, Recovery)
1. **There are four (4) phases of emergency management.** The first two phases should begin prior to a large emergency or disaster but often these phases are ongoing and overlap with phases three and four.
 2. The first phase, **mitigation**, includes activities aimed at eliminating or reducing the probability or effects of an occurrence of a disaster. For example, after the 1983-84 floods, extensive work was completed in Tooele County to significantly reduce the potential for future flooding.
 3. The second phase, **preparedness**, is undertaken because mitigation activities alone cannot keep an emergency from happening or repeating itself. During this phase jurisdictions plan to provide an effective, efficient response; provide and maintain personal protective equipment; install and maintain extensive communications equipment - a cornerstone for successful response activities; provide training to and coordinate with many support organizations; and, always considers special needs populations.
 4. Every Tooele County Official has designated up to three alternates to act in their place on the policy group should they be unavailable or unable to function in time of emergency. These designations can be found in Tooele County Ordinance No. 92-6 that provides for **emergency interim succession procedures**. This ordinance is updated yearly.
 5. The concept of operations is detailed in section IV below and depicts the County's overall approach to emergency response situations, **phase three of emergency management**. It describes what should happen, the order in which it should happen, and under whose direction. This will be expanded upon in the functional annexes of this plan.
 6. Proactive notification of the emergency response staff, for activation of the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) or Multi-agency Coordination System (MACS) for the purpose of coordinating resources and support between multiple jurisdictions, will be made to the appropriate response personnel by Emergency management staff utilizing the automated call down system or other appropriate means as detailed in ESF #2-Communication.
 7. If EAS is utilized, the primary activation station for Tooele County is KSL Radio 1160 AM and Channel 2 (KUTV-CBS), 4(KTVX-ABC), 5(KSL-NBC)or 13 (KSTU-Fox) Television. The secondary activation station is KALL Radio 910 AM. Once activated, EAS information is generally broadcast by all local television and radio stations for the duration of the emergency.

8. For emergencies confined to a limited area (i.e. house fires, hazardous materials incidents, etc.), required population protection actions may be implemented by the Incident Commander on scene.
9. Systematic and coordinated incident management will include protocols for: incident reporting; coordinated planning and action; alert and notification; mobilization of appropriate resources to augment those of Tooele County; and operating under differing threats and threat levels while integrating crisis and consequence management.
10. Incidents must be managed at the lowest possible jurisdictional level and supported by additional response capabilities when needed.
11. Tooele County encourages and exercises interagency coordination, integration, and communication, vertically and horizontally.
12. Tooele County coordinates interagency and intergovernmental planning, training, exercising, assessment, coordination, and information exchange through the use of mutual aid and agreements when needed.
13. Interagency efforts will be organized to minimize damage, restore impacted areas to pre-incident conditions if feasible, and/or implementation of programs to mitigate vulnerability to future events.
14. Development of detailed supplemental operations, tactical and hazard-specific contingency plans and/or procedures.
15. Tooele County will require responder safety and health precautions are taken.
16. Tooele County makes every effort to educate, coordinate with and utilize the private-sector and her resources.
17. The EOP is organized by ESF's to facilitate the delivery of critical resources, assets and assistance from outside agencies.
18. The **recovery phase includes those** actions to: thoroughly assess the impacts from an emergency or disaster; provide life support needs to victims; restore infrastructure and lifelines; return people to their homes, if evacuated; debris removal; and, ensure that residents, response agencies, and business owners are able to return to business as usual.
19. Life safety is the primary goal of every emergency. Additionally, pet and animal safety will be considered in this EOP.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section discusses the roles and responsibilities of Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and other nongovernment organizations and citizens involved in support of domestic incident management.

A. Local (County and City), Tribal and State Governments

Local Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, public works, environmental response, and other personnel are often the first to arrive and the last to leave an incident site. In some instances, a Federal agency in the local area may act as a first responder, and the local assets of Federal agencies may be used to advise or assist State or local officials in accordance with agency authorities and procedures. Mutual aid agreements provide mechanisms to mobilize and employ resources from neighboring jurisdictions to support the incident command.

When State resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, Governors may request Federal assistance under a Presidential disaster or emergency declaration. Summarized below are the responsibilities of the Local Chief Executive Officer, and Tribal Chief Executive Officer and Governor.

1. LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The county commission and the Sheriff, are Tooele County's chief elected officials, and are responsible for the public safety and welfare for the citizens of the county. The County Commission:

- a. Is responsible for coordinating with other jurisdictional leaders, with core private sector business and NGO leaders.
- b. Identify local resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents involving all hazards including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;
- c. Support participation in local mitigation efforts within the jurisdiction and, as appropriate, with the private sector;
- d. Understand and implement laws and regulations that support emergency management and incident response;
- e. Ensure that local emergency preparedness plans take into account the needs of individuals with special needs;
- f. Dependent upon State and local law, and in coordination with the Sheriff may suspend local laws and ordinances, such as to establish a curfew, direct

- evacuations, and, in coordination with the local health authority, to order a quarantine;
- g. Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating to the public, and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of domestic incident within the jurisdiction;
 - h. Negotiates and enters into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions to facilitate resource-sharing; and,
 - i. Requests State and, if necessary, Federal assistance through the Governor of Utah's Division of Homeland Security when the jurisdiction's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted.

2. TRIBAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Tribal Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe. The Tribal Chief Executive Officer, as authorized by tribal government:

- a. Is responsible for coordinating tribal resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents involving all hazards including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;
- b. Has extraordinary powers to suspend tribal laws and ordinances, such as to establish a curfew, direct evacuations, and order a quarantine;
- c. Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating to the tribal nation, and in
- d. helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of domestic incident within the jurisdiction;
- e. Negotiates and enters into mutual aid agreements with other tribes and jurisdictions to facilitate resource-sharing;
- f. Can request State and Federal assistance through the Governor of the State when the tribe's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted; and,
- g. Can elect to deal directly with the Federal Government. (Although the Utah Governor must request a Presidential disaster declaration on behalf of a tribe under the Stafford Act, Federal agencies can work directly with the tribe within existing authorities and resources.)

3. GOVERNOR

As a State's chief executive, the Governor is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that State or territory. The Governor:

- a. Is responsible for coordinating State resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents in an all-hazards context to include terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;
- b. Under certain emergency conditions, typically has police powers to make, amend, and rescind orders and regulations;
- c. Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating to the public and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of declared emergency within State jurisdiction;
- d. Encourages participation in mutual aid and implements authorities for the State to enter into mutual aid agreements with other States, tribes, and territories to facilitate resource-sharing;
- e. Is the Commander-in-Chief of State military forces (National Guard when in State Active Duty or Title 32 Status and the authorized State militias); and ,
- f. Requests Federal assistance when it becomes clear that State, local or tribal capabilities will be insufficient or have been exceeded or exhausted.

V. DIRECTION CONTROL AND COORDINATION

1. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

- a. This EOP applies a functional approach that groups the capabilities of county departments and agencies ESFs to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during emergencies and disasters. The County response to actual or potential threats is typically provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure as necessary.
- b. Each ESF is composed of primary and support agencies. This EOP identifies primary agencies on the basis of authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional area. The resources provided by the ESFs reflect the resource-typing categories identified in the NIMS. The scope of each ESF is summarized in Figure 1 on the following page. ESFs support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities. The roles and responsibilities of ESF coordinators, primary agencies, and support agencies can be found in the introduction to the ESF Annexes.

Figure 1 Emergency Support Functions

ESF	Scope
ESF #1 - Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transportation support ■ Transportation safety ■ Restoration/recovery of transportation infrastructure ■ Movement restrictions ■ Damage and impact assessment
ESF #2 - Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordination with telecommunications industry ■ Restoration/repair of telecommunications infrastructure ■ Protection, restoration, and sustainment of cyber and information technology resources
ESF #3 - Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Infrastructure protection and emergency repair ■ Infrastructure restoration ■ Engineering services, construction management ■ Critical infrastructure liaison
ESF #4 – Firefighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Firefighting activities ■ Resource support to rural and urban firefighting operation
ESF #5 – Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordination of Incident Management activities ■ Issuance of mission assignments ■ Resource and human capital ■ Incident action planning ■ Financial management
ESF #6-Mass Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mass Care ■ Disaster Housing ■ Human Services
ESF #7–Resource Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services, etc.) ■ Volunteer organization support, VOAD, Citizen Corps, Red Cross (ESF#6)
ESF #8-Health and Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Public Health ■ Medical ■ Mental health services ■ Mortuary Services
ESF #9-Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Life Saving assistance ■ Urban Search and rescue
ESF #10-Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response ■ Environmental safety and short- and long- term cleanup
ESF #11-Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nutrition assistance ■ Animal and plant disease/pest response ■ Food safety and security ■ Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection and restoration
ESF #12-Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Energy Infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration ■ Energy industry utilities coordination ■ Energy forecast
ESF #13-Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Law Enforcement ■ Facility and resource security ■ Security planning and technical and resource assistance ■ Public safety/security support ■ Support to access, traffic, and crowd control
ESF #14-Long Term Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Social and economic community impact assessment ■ Long-term community recovery assistance to States, local governments, and the private sector ■ Mitigation analysis and program implementation
ESF #15-Public Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emergency Public Information and protective action guidance ■ Media and community relations ■ Congressional and international affairs ■ Tribal and insular affairs (all entities circumscribed and detached in viewpoint and experience)

ESF #16 Military Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Military Support to local governments under a local emergency declaration
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2. Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organizations (NGOs)

- a) NGOs collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. For example, [the American Red Cross \(ARC\)](#) is an NGO that provides relief at the local level and also coordinates the Mass Care element of ESF #6. The ARC Chapter serving Tooele County is the Greater Salt Lake Area Chapter whose main offices are in Salt Lake City. The Community-based organizations (CBOs) receive government funding to provide essential public health services.
- b) [The National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster \(NVOAD\)](#) is a consortium of more than 30 recognized national organizations. Such entities provide significant capabilities to incident management and response efforts at all levels. For example, the wildlife rescue and rehabilitation activities conducted during a pollution emergency are often carried out by private, nonprofit organizations working with natural resource trustee agencies. Groups that are very active in [Utah \(UVOAD\)](#) include, but are not limited to, the Salvation Army, United Way, LDS Relief Services, the Southern Baptist Church and Catholic Charities.

3. Private Sector

- a) Tooele County public sector primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and major disasters.
- b) In Utah, [Critical Infrastructure Support Agencies include Rocky Mountain Power \(electric\), Questar \(Gas\) and Qwest \(telecommunications\), as well as other agencies included under ESF #12.](#) Because energy systems cross multiple jurisdictional boundaries, including the State of Utah's, and are interconnected and interdependent with other systems both within and outside Utah, the State will have a role in coordinating the response to a significant energy shortage. The Utah Division of Homeland Security has developed a [Utah Energy Shortage Contingency Plan](#) which provides information and guidance for the State's coordination role in handling an anticipated or actual energy emergency.
- c) **Roles:** The roles, responsibilities, and participation of the private sector during emergencies or disasters vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the incident. The roles of private-sector organizations are summarized below.

Type of Organization	Role
Impacted Organization or Infrastructure	Private-sector organizations may be affected by direct or indirect consequences of the incident, including privately owned critical infrastructure, key resources, and those main private-sector organizations that are significant to local, regional, and national economic recovery from the incident. Examples of privately owned infrastructure include transportation, telecommunications, private utilities, financial institutions, and hospitals.
Response Resource	Private-sector organizations provide response resources (donated or compensated) during an incident-including specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies-through local public-private emergency plans, mutual aid agreements, or incident-specific requests from government and private-sector-volunteered initiatives..
Regulated and/or Responsible Party	Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations may bear responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing incidents from occurring, and responding to an incident once it occurs.
State-Local Emergency Organization Member	Private sector organizations may serve as an active partner in local and State emergency preparedness and response organizations and activities

- d) **Responsibilities:** Private-sector organizations support the EOP (voluntarily or to comply with applicable laws and regulations) by sharing information with the government, identifying risks, performing vulnerability assessments, developing emergency response and business continuity plans, enhancing their overall readiness, implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs, and donating or otherwise providing goods and services through contractual arrangement or government purchases to assist in response to and recovery from an incident.
- a. Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause. In the case of a Major emergency, these private-sector organizations are expected to mobilize and employ the resources necessary and available in accordance with their plans to address the consequences of incidents at their own facilities or incidents for which they are otherwise responsible.
- e) **Response Resources:** Unless the response role is inherently governmental (e.g., law enforcement, etc.), private-sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies at their respective facilities.
- f) **Functional Coordination:** The primary agencies for each ESF should maintain working relations with its associated private-sector counterparts through partnership committees or other means (e.g., ESF #2, Communications – telecommunications industry; ESF #10, Hazardous Materials – oil and hazardous materials industries; etc.).

4. Citizen Involvement

- a. Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- b. The [U.S. Citizen Corps](#) brings these groups together through programs developed by the Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Health and Human Services, and focuses the efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer service to help make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to address the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds.
- c. The [Tooele County Citizen Corps Council](#), coordinated through the Department of Emergency Management, acts as an advisory board to volunteer organizations providing service in planning activities and during emergencies that include: [Community Emergency Response Teams \(CERTs\)](#), [Medical Reserve Corps](#), [Fire Corp](#), [Neighborhood Watch](#), [Volunteers in Police Service](#). These and other affiliate programs provide opportunities for special skills and interests to be utilized; develop targeted outreach for special-needs groups; and participate in special projects and community events.
- d. Other organizations affiliated with the Citizen Corp program are the [Civil Air Patrol \(CAP\)](#), [American Red Cross \(ARC\)](#) and the [Amateur Radio Emergency Services \(ARES\)](#) organizations which are also coordinated through the Department of Emergency Management.
- e. The National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps (NAHERC), helps to protect public health by providing a ready reserve of private and State animal health technicians and veterinarians to combat threats to U.S. livestock and poultry in the event of a large outbreak of an animal disease.
- f. Red Cross chapters across Utah are currently meeting to develop solutions to support the care of pets when disaster strikes. Based on national ARC guidance, the following items are being incorporated into Utah ARC plans:
 - 1. Develop a resource list for animal welfare, boarding sites, and local vets;
 - 2. Provide referral and pet care information to shelter residents;
 - 3. Provide feeding assistance to pet shelter workers;
 - 4. Coordinate with local emergency management in disseminating information to the media; and,
 - 5. Offer pet first aid courses to support preparedness.

5. RESPONSE CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The concept of operations detailed below depicts the County's overall approach to emergency response situations. It describes what should happen, the order in which it should happen, and under whose management. This will be expanded upon in the ESF and incident specific annexes of this plan.

Dependent upon the nature and scope of the emergency situation, response activities will be conducted under the command and management of one or all of the Tooele County Policy

Group members. See ESF #5-Emergency Management for more detailed information. The members of the Tooele County Policy Group are:

- a. The Tooele County Board of Commissioners;
- b. The Tooele County Sheriff;
- c. The Emergency Management Director;
- d. The Tooele County Attorney; and,
- e. Other Tooele County Officials, as appropriate for the emergency.

Tooele County Officials have designated up to three alternates to act in their place if they are unable or unavailable, at the time of an emergency. These designations can be found in Tooele County Ordinance No. 92-6 that provides for emergency interim succession procedures. This ordinance is updated every year. Once notified of an emergency situation, the notified Policy Group member(s) will ensure that the other members are notified, as appropriate.

The Emergency Operations Center is located in the Tooele County Emergency Management building, 12 E. 100 S., Tooele, will be activated by the Emergency Management Director based on the level of the emergency. The purpose of the EOC is to provide a central location from which government at any or all levels can provide intra-agency and multiagency coordination and executive decision making for managing disaster response and recovery. The EOC activation levels are shown in the table below:

Type of Incident	EOC Activation Level	Personnel Required
Unusual occurrence or minor emergency	Staff Only Activation	Emergency Management Staff Only
Small-scale emergency requiring limited EOC support and coordination	Limited Activation	EM Staff supplemented by limited and incident-specific emergency-related personnel
Potential large-scale emergency or disaster	Partial Activation	Limited Policy Group, Key Responders, EM Staff and Support Staff
Full-Scale Emergency	Full Activation	Policy Group, Full Response and Support Staff

Notification of the emergency and activation of the EOC will be made to the appropriate response personnel utilizing the automated call down system when required. See ESF #2-Communications for more detailed information on alert and notification procedures.

Organizations or departments reporting to the EOC may include but are not limited to:

- a. Tooele County Commission;
- b. Tooele County Attorney;
- c. Emergency Management;

- d. Law Enforcement;
- e. Fire/Hazardous Materials;
- f. Engineering/Public Works;
- g. Public and Environmental Health;
- h. Emergency Medical Services;
- i. Tooele County School District;
- j. Human Services Staff;
- k. Public Information Team;
- l. Red Cross/Mass Care;
- m. State, Federal and other liaisons;
- n. Utilities, if required; and,
- o. Finance

Note: See the EOC Organizational Chart and the ESF Matrix of Primary and Support Agencies.

The Tooele County Sheriff will dispatch officers for traffic and access control, as appropriate, as well as EMS and fire/hazmat when needed. See ESF#4-Firefighting, ESF#8-Health and Medical Services, and ESF #13 – Law Enforcement, for more detailed information.

The Mountain West Medical Center (MWMC) will be alerted by EOC staff if casualties are anticipated and emergency medical services are required.

For emergencies confined to a limited area (i.e. house fires, hazardous materials incidents, etc.), required population protection actions may be implemented by the Incident Commander (IC) at the scene of the hazard. Support may be requested from the Department of Emergency Management at the EOC resulting in a Staff Only or Limited EOC Activation. See ESF #5 - Emergency Management for more detailed information.

In a disaster situation, protective action decisions will be made by the Tooele County Policy Group from the Tooele County Emergency Operations Center. Protective action instructions will be enforced by ESF #5 - Emergency Management.

Protective action directions, and emergency information will be provided to populations at risk, via sirens, tone alert weather radios (TARs), Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages, press releases, route alerting and/or door-to-door notification (if prudent) and continue at appropriate intervals. See ESF #2-Communications and ESF #15 - Public Information respectively, for more detailed information.

If evacuation is ordered, reception centers and/or shelters will be provided for emergency feeding and/or lodging accommodations. See ESF #6 – Mass Care for more detailed information.

If County resources are insufficient to accomplish emergency functions, resources will be requested according to established emergency procedures, by declaring a local State of

Emergency and requesting assistance from the State of Utah through the Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management (DEM).

Requests for assistance during a declared emergency can also be made by the State to other political subdivisions within Utah under the provisions of the Statewide Mutual Aid Act, and to other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

The Tooele County Policy Group will maintain command and management of emergency response activities and provide public support and information as appropriate for the duration of the emergency. See ESF #15 External and Public Affairs.

In the early stages of **phase four, recovery**, Tooele County will ensure that all appropriate actions are taken to: thoroughly assess the impacts from the disaster; provide life support needs to disaster victims; restore infrastructure lifelines; return people to their homes, if evacuated; remove debris when necessary; and, ensure that Tooele County residents, response agencies, and business owners eligible for reimbursement or relief funds, if available, are identified, contacted, matched to aid, certified, and issued checks as appropriate.

Long term Community Recovery and Mitigation activities are detailed in ESF#14.

i. OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The EOC has five functions:

- a. Direction and Control (broad guidance, not tactical)
- b. Situation Assessment and Information analysis
- c. Intra- and multiagency / jurisdictional coordination
- d. Priority Establishment
- e. Resource Allocation

For Tooele County, the EOC is a fixed facility where a Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) is put in motion when the EOC is activated. Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Groups) may be formed by different/or within operational agencies for a single purpose as defined in more detail under the ESFs. The operational responsibilities listed below are divided into four groups based on the function performed within the MACS in the EOC. The EOC is currently located at the Tooele County Emergency Management Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located at 15 East 100 South in Tooele.

ii. POLICY GROUP

Emergency Management – ESF #5. The Tooele County Board of Commissioners, the Tooele County Sheriff, the county Health Officer, the Emergency Management Director, and other Tooele County

officials will form a Tooele County Policy Group which will support and manage emergency operations from the Tooele County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC serves as the central coordination facility for support and management of County emergency response activities/agencies during an emergency or disaster. An alternate EOC, if needed, may be

established at the Emergency Management Shop located at 450 West 900 S., or another appropriate location in Tooele, Salt Lake or Utah County.

b. OPERATIONS GROUP

The EOC Operations Group is responsible for the central coordination and control of overall emergency response and support functions. Multi-jurisdictional response operations, if required, will be coordinated with appropriate local, county, state, and federal jurisdictions, volunteer organizations, and local businesses and private industries according to established NRF and ESF guidelines. Tooele County EOC emergency response and support functions are outlined below.

- 1. Law Enforcement – ESF #13.** During times of emergency or disaster, the Tooele County Sheriff is responsible for Law Enforcement - ESF #13. Under the direction of the Sheriff, the Chief Deputy Sheriff, or his designee, will report to the EOC to serve as the Law Enforcement Coordinator in the Operations Group.

The Law Enforcement Coordinator will manage law enforcement functions in coordination with various law enforcement agencies throughout the County to execute effective response operations. Law enforcement departments and agencies in Tooele County include:

- a. Tooele County Sheriff’s Department
- b. Utah Highway Patrol
- c. Tooele City Police Department
- d. Grantsville City Police Department
- e. Stockton Police Department
- f. Wendover Police Department

Auxiliary personnel may also include Tooele County Search and Rescue personnel, Senior Patrol, Community Oriented Police (COPs) and other reserve officers in various agencies throughout the County.

- 2. Search and Rescue – ESF #9.** The primary agency for handling search and rescue activities is the Tooele County Sheriff, supported by local fire departments and other volunteers.

- 3. Firefighting – ESF #4.** During times of emergency or disaster, the Tooele County Fire Warden is responsible for managing ESF #4 - Firefighting, under the direction of the Sheriff. When appropriate, the County Fire Warden, or designee, will report to the EOC to serve as the EOC Fire Coordinator in the Operations Group.

The Fire Coordinator will manage fire fighting functions in coordination with various fire agencies throughout the County to execute effective response operations. Fire departments and agencies in Tooele County include:

- a. Tooele City Fire Department

- b. Grantsville City Fire Department
- c. North Tooele County Fire Department
- d. Stockton Fire Department
- e. Rush Valley Fire Department
- f. Vernon Fire Department
- g. Ophir Fire Department
- h. Terra Fire Department
- i. Wendover Fire Department

Auxiliary resources may also include personnel and equipment from the State Interagency Fire Center, the Bureau of Land Management, Tooele Army Depot, Deseret Chemical Depot, Dugway Proving Grounds, or local businesses and private industries.

4. Resource Support – ESF #7. Resource Support assists Emergency Management with acquiring needed resources before, during and/or after incidents requiring a coordinated multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional response. Often this will be handled within response organizations or through mutual aid. In a major disaster this may take a devoted person or team with the support of the Tooele County Clerk’s Central Stores contracting authority and capability.

5. Hazardous Materials (HazMat) – ESF# 10. The Tooele County Hazardous Materials Manager is responsible for managing Hazardous Materials – ESF #10, under the direction of the Sheriff. When appropriate, the County HazMat Manager, or designee, will report to the EOC to serve as the EOC HazMat Coordinator in the Operations Group.

The HazMat Coordinator will coordinate with designated HazMat Core Team and Support Team members throughout the County to execute effective response operations. HazMat Core Team and Support Team members are drawn from various law enforcement, EMS, environmental health, and fire fighting agencies in Tooele County.

Auxiliary HazMat resources may also include personnel and equipment from the Tooele Army Depot, Deseret Chemical Depot, Dugway Proving Grounds, the West Desert hazardous waste industries, and other local businesses or private industries. The Utah National Guard (UNG) has a Civil Support Team (CST) with HazMat response capabilities. UNG resources are activated by a request to Utah DEM.

6. Emergency Medical Services - ESF #8. During times of emergency or disaster, the Mountain West Medical Center (MWMC) Medical Officer, the Ambulance Director and the EOC Medical Coordinator, supported by the Public Health Coordinator, are jointly responsible for executing Health and Medical (EMS) - ESF #8 and specifically managing available medical personnel, facilities, and equipment.

The Medical Coordinator will report to the EOC to coordinate with the Medical Officer and the Ambulance Director in executing effective emergency medical response functions.

Support EMS personnel may also include Paramedics, EMTs, and EMS First Responders from Tooele Army Depot, Deseret Chemical Depot, Dugway Proving Grounds, Tooele County Sheriff Search and Rescue, Tooele High School First Response Team, various privately-owned health care organizations, and other local businesses or private industries throughout the County.

- 7. Health Department/Environmental Health –ESF #8.** During times of emergency or disaster, the Tooele County Public Health Coordinator is responsible for ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services and a support agency for ESF #6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services. In this capacity nurses will be supplied to staff County activated reception centers; coordinate with Public Works agencies and the American Red Cross to ensure that reception centers and shelters are sanitary and equipped with appropriate health and medical supplies; and assume management of all health and medical resources during evacuation.

The Environmental Health Coordinator will ensure the purity and integrity of all water systems in Tooele County, inspect reception centers and shelters for correct food handling procedures, ensure the absence of hazardous materials in populated areas, and provide a representative to the Recovery Planning Group.

A Public and Environmental Health Coordinator shall report to the EOC and be prepared to interface with the EOC Administrative Coordinator, the American Red Cross, Public Works and School Coordinators, as well as the State Departments of Public Health, Environmental Quality, Agriculture and Food, and other appropriate county, state and federal agencies.

The Tooele County Public Health/Environmental Health Building is located at 151 N. Main, Tooele. This location will also serve to act as an alternate JIC, if necessary, and house the Volunteer Coordination Center, if activated.

- 8. Mass Care – ESF#6.** The Salt Lake Chapter of the ARC, working with County Emergency Management, plans and provides training to local volunteers in the management of mass care facilities, i.e. shelters and/or reception centers.

An ARC representative shall report to the EOC to coordinate with the Tooele County EOC Administrative Coordinator and the Health, Medical, Human Services and School Coordinators to provide emergency feeding and lodging accommodations and other human services to evacuees or displaced persons, as well as school children and other special needs populations. The ARC ensures that shelters are opened, safe, sanitary,

well-ventilated, and equipped with the appropriate personnel and supplies to meet evacuee needs.

The Tooele County Human Services Coordinator is responsible for assisting victims with special needs under ESF #6. A Human Needs Coordinator from Tooele County Aging and Adult Services will report to the EOC to coordinate support and assistance for requirements such as:

- a. Crisis counseling
- b. Aging and Adult Services
- c. Hearing impaired, blind, and handicapped services
- d. Language interpretation
- e. Clergy/religious support
- f. Animal Control and Shelter
- g. Special Populations' and other Transportation needs

The Human Needs Coordinator will report to the EOC and work in conjunction with local and State mental health providers, special needs groups, religious organizations, law enforcement and other volunteer or civic organizations to assist victims to the greatest extent possible with available resources.

The Tooele County School District Superintendent or representative will coordinate all school-related functions and may report to the EOC, working closely with the Red Cross and the EM Director. The Schools Coordinator will establish contact and communications with the School District Office as well as all impacted schools to execute effective response operations. For a complete listing of schools, points of contact and phone numbers see Attachment 1 to ESF # 6 - Mass Care.

9. Transportation – ESF #1. The Assistant School District Superintendent over Facilities and Transportation or representative will report to the EOC to manage school bus transportation resources in conjunction with the School Bus Coordinator who will dispatch buses and drivers from the Bus Garage, located at 975 South Coleman, Tooele. Each bus is equipped with 800 MHZ radio communications. Radio communications are also available at the Schools Workstation at the EOC and at every school. ESF #1 -Transportation shall maintain a listing of busses that may be available.

10. Agriculture – ESF #11. This ESF includes five primary functions: providing nutrition assistance; responding to animal and plant diseases and pests; ensuring the safety and security of the commercial food supply; protecting NCH resources; and, providing for the safety and well-being of household pets.

11. At the local level this will most likely be handled by the Utah State Extension Office working closely with the Health Department and local veterinarians. If there is a

major disaster, Tooele County will rely heavily on the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and Department of Health.

12. Public Works – ESF # 3. During times of emergency or disaster, the Public Works Coordinator is responsible for all sanitation systems, temporary landfills, the repair and maintenance of county and state roads, the inspection of public and private buildings, mass care facilities and dwellings for safety and sanitation. Equipment or manpower or other resources may also be provided to assist with evacuation or other protective actions.

The Public Works Coordinator shall report to the EOC prepared to work with the Health Coordinators, the ARC, and the Policy Group and outside support jurisdictions, if required, to provide assistance to the maximum extent possible with existing resources.

13. Energy - ESF #12. The term energy includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, maintaining, and controlling energy systems and system components. All energy systems are considered critical infrastructure and in that light a coordinator(s) will report to the EOC to act as liaison to the utility companies whose field representatives may be stationed at the ICP or the Joint Field Office (JFO) if established.

The EOC shall develop and maintain an energy emergency 24-Hour Points-of-Contact lists with information unique to Tooele County. If information is inadequate, the liaison may contact the State EOC for assistance in making contact with an energy supplier, or related entity.

14. Hazard Assessment – ESF #5 (Emergency Management) During times of emergency or disaster, the Emergency Management Hazard Analyst will report to the EOC to study the incident and provide the Policy Group with information on the geographic area potentially threatened by the hazard, and any special County activities or road work effecting potential evacuation routes. For a CSEPP or HazMat event, the Analyst may develop plume models, monitor weather station data, and verifies protective action recommendations from the Deseret Chemical Depot or from the Incident Command Post (ICP).

The Hazard Analyst may electronically document appropriate traffic control point activations, screening and treatment site locations, reception/shelter activations, and protective action warning messages.

The Analyst may also update and maintain status boards and provide other documentation in the approved automation systems software.

15. Information Coordination - ESF #5 (Emergency Management) During times of emergency or disaster, the Information Coordinator will report to the EOC and make all designated notifications, provide situation reports and updates to the State EOC, Utah and Salt Lake Counties, and verify staff positions have been filled and EOC activation tasks are performed. The Information Coordinator directs telephone and e-mail traffic to appropriate parties in the EOC and to the JIC. If needed, he/she may assist with the activation of reception centers, or coordination with the American Red Cross to support or establish mass care facilities.

16. Finance Coordination – ESF #5 (Emergency Management) During times of emergency or disaster the Finance Coordinator will report to the EOC and ensure that all documentation and paperwork requirements are being satisfied on a daily basis to assist with any claims processing or cost accounting required for federal assistance funds. The Finance Coordinator will provide additional forms and assistance to all response agencies and the public as needed.

VI. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

This section describes the critical or essential information common to all operations identified during the planning process. It identifies the type of information needed, the source of the information, who uses the information, how the information is shared, the format for providing the information, and any specific times the information is needed. State and local prevention and protection assets must develop the Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination section in close cooperation with each other. The contents of this section are best provided in a tabular format. This section may be expanded as an annex.

VII. COMMUNICATIONS

1. **Communications – ESF #2** Communications comprises the Communications Technician, the Alert & Notification Technician, a Tooele County Sheriff’s Dispatcher, and an Amateur Radio Operator. They will report to the EOC Communications Room and are responsible for the overall management and maintenance of the emergency communications systems. The Communications Group is responsible for ensuring that established emergency communications operational protocols and guidelines are followed throughout response and recovery operations. In multi-jurisdictional response operations, the Communications Group may manage communications functions in conjunction with appropriate local, county, state, and federal jurisdictions, and volunteer organizations.
2. **Public Information – ESF #15** The Tooele County Public Information Officer will report to the EOC and perform all required public information services according to established guidelines. If necessary, and depending on the scope of the emergency, the Public Information Officer will activate a support team and move the public information operations to the Joint Information Center located at 27 S. Main Street in Tooele, as needed. In multi-jurisdictional operations, the Public Information Officer will coordinate with appropriate local, county, state, and federal jurisdictions and all media representatives.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

1. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

During an emergency, detailed records must be kept for tracking and reporting purposes. Pictures are extremely important to document all types of loss and/or damages and areas needing repair or reconstruction. Documentation, to include the aforementioned pictures, is required on the utilization of all personnel and equipment for financial reporting and reimbursement requests. Copies of reporting forms will be provided to the appropriate agencies in the Tooele County EOC, and are listed below: Maintain and update all status reports* for emergency operations

- a. Supply status reports to the Policy Group and Recovery Planning Group as requested.
- b. Force Account (Labor) Record*
- c. Force Account Equipment Record*
- d. Materials Record*
- e. Contract Equipment Record*
- f. Contract Services Record*

*These forms are required by DHS/FEMA to request financial reimbursement and will be provided to the accounting workstation at the requested time.

Other administrative responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- a. Maintain current internal personnel notification rosters and standard operating guidelines to perform assigned tasks.
- b. Negotiate, coordinate, and prepare mutual aid agreements, as appropriate, to ensure sustained operations when necessary.
- c. Provide for continuity of operations.
- d. Ensure lines of succession for management positions.
- e. Protect records, facilities, and equipment essential for sustained emergency operations.
- f. Ensure protection of response personnel by providing appropriate protective equipment, training, and security at response facilities.

2. LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

All tasked organizations will make available the services and equipment normally utilized to perform emergency operations. All equipment will be maintained in good working order. If equipment is stored within the hazard area, this equipment may have to be relocated to sustain response operations. Since communication is vital to effective response operations, organizations must:

- a. Maintain communications resources assigned.
- b. Work with the Communications Group to ensure equipment and procedures are compatible.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

1. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The plan will be reviewed annually and updated/changes documented. **Bi-annually**, plan updates will be published and distributed to all documented holders of plans. All tasked organizations will assign an individual to work with emergency management staff to maintain this plan. It is the responsibility of all tasked organizations to develop and maintain standard operating guidelines for response activities documented in this plan.

X. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Various Federal statutory authorities and policies provide the basis for Tooele County emergency operations and activities in the context of domestic incident management. The Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan uses the foundation provided by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and the Homeland Security Act, HSPD-5, to provide a comprehensive, all hazards approach to domestic incident management. Listed below is a comprehensive, *but not all inclusive*, list of authorities and references used to develop a collective framework for action to include mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities

1. AUTHORITIES

- A. The State of Utah Emergency Management Act of 1981.
- B. The State of Utah Disaster Response and Recovery Act of 1981.
- C. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended by P. L. 100-707, November 30, 1988, as amended by 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq*, September 1998.
- D. The Federal Civil Defense Act 1950, as amended.
- E. Title 44, Federal Emergency Management Agency Regulations, as amended, 1980.
- F. Presidential Decision Directives, PDD-39 and PDD-62, Policy on Counterterrorism.
- G. Homeland Security Act of 2002
- H. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5. Management of Domestic Incidents, February 28, 2003.
- I. The Utah Statewide Mutual Aid Act of 2007, Utah House Bill 103.

2. REFERENCES

1. GUIDE FOR ALL-HAZARD EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANNING, FEMA CPG 101, December 2009.
2. STATE OF UTAH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP), November 2006.
3. STATE OF UTAH EOP - CSEPP APPENDICES, February 2000.
4. UTAH COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN, revised February 1993.
5. SALT LAKE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN, revised July 2004.
6. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GUIDE (FEMA 286), September, 1996, as amended by FEMA 322, October 1999-.
7. DISASTER RECOVERY OPERATIONS MANUAL, Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management, October 1993.
8. NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN, U. S. Department of Homeland Security (HSPD-5), December 2004, as changed May 25, 2006.
9. NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, U.S. Dept of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)- HSPD-5, March 1, 2004.
10. NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK, U. S. Department of Homeland Security, January 2008, effective March 2008.