DAVIS COUNTY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART IV Glossary and Documents

Davis County Government Approval

This Davis County Emergency Operations Plan identifies natural, man-made hazards and the threat of terrorism as they may impact the residents of the county. It details the response and recovery procedures that local officials should follow if a disaster of any nature strikes.

Communities, agencies and departments within Davis County should become familiar with this plan. Further, as appropriate, they should formulate their own action plans or emergency operations checklists that will be used to complement this Plan.

The implementation of this plan will be under the direction of the Davis County Commission. They will be responsible for all resources, disaster emergency response and recovery actions in Davis County. The Governor of the State of Utah or the President of the United States will be the only authorities to direct Population Evacuation due to a national security threat.

APPROVED Date: _____

_____
Commissioner Randy B. Elliott (Chair)

_____
Commissioner Lorene Miner Kamalu (Vice Chair)

_____
Commissioner Bob J. Stevenson

ATTEST: _____
     Curtis Koch
     Davis County Clerk/Auditor

PREFACE

There are three major objectives of this plan: I) to provide a brief and current analysis of both the natural and man-made hazards, and the threat of terrorism specific to Davis County; 2) to give detailed instruction to and coordination with Davis County Officials regarding preparation for and response to a major disaster; 3) to provide for the survival of the county population. This plan is designed to be used in conjunction with other emergency response plans that may exist in the county.

It is hoped that a situation requiring the full-scale use of this plan will never occur. However, local government officials can be assured that this Emergency Operations Plan is a deliberate and current assessment of the hazards in Davis County, and provides a basis for a rapid disaster emergency response and recovery action should any of these hazards bring destruction or injury to the county.

_____   _____
Chief Deputy Andrew Oblad, Emergency Services Director   Date
Davis County Sheriff's Office

_____   _____
Captain Jennifer Daley, Emergency Services Asst. Director   Date
Davis County Sheriff's Office

_____   _____
Chad Monroe, Emergency Manager   Date
Davis County Sheriff's Office

I.   Authority

Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act,
Public Law (PL) 93-288, as amended by PL 100-707.

Executive Order (EO) 12148 of July 20, 1979, as amended,
Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Utah Emergency Management Act of 1981, as amended.

> Emergency Management Act (Title 53, Chapter 2a)
> Utah Disaster Response and Recovery Act (Title 63 Chapter 5a)
> Emergency Interim Succession Act (Title 63 Chapter 5b)

THIS PLAN WILL BE ACTIVATED BY THE DAVIS COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, OR THE DAVIS COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR.
THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF UTAH OR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WILL BE THE ONLY AUTHORITY TO DIRECT THE EVACUATION OF THE ENTIRE POPULATION TO ANOTHER COUNTY.

II. Plan Development and Maintenance

This plan should be reviewed annually and updated as necessary. Maintaining and updating is the responsibility of the senior elected and appointed government officials and the Emergency Management Director or Coordinator. Each department and/or agency is responsible for reviewing and updating all tasks and responsibilities assigned to them as needed based on experience in emergencies, deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, and changes in government structure and emergency organizations. Particular emphasis should be placed on changes to personnel, addresses, phone numbers and changes in resources. Preparing replacement pages that contain new or updated information normally completes updating. A revision date (month/year) should be added to each page in the lower right hand corner of each page. The replacement page(s) should be forwarded to the Emergency Management Director for review. It may be necessary to review, discuss and coordinate revisions with the Local Emergency Planning Committee. The Emergency Management Director should forward approved changes to all persons or organizations having a copy of the plan. Changes should be noted on the Revision Log and added or replaced in each plan copy.

III.   Hazard Analysis

Background

Davis County is located in Northern Utah with Weber County to the north and Salt Lake County to the south.

The high, rough slopes of the Rocky Mountains' Wasatch Range border the entire east side of the County. To the west, the Great Salt Lake fronts the fringes of the County's land mass. The Weber River marks part of the north county line, and Salt Lake County borders on the south.

The County's population is over the 300,000 mark, with approximately 40% of that number south of the county seat in Farmington, which is located at mid-point. The rest of the population to the north of the county seat is scattered throughout six communities and two major cities.

Fifteen cities and a steadily-shrinking-unincorporated area make up the County's area of 633 square miles. The Great Salt Lake occupies two-thirds of these 633 miles. Also associated with the Lake is a large island (Antelope Island), which has rocky, mountainous terrain. A freeway (Interstate 15) and railroad system traverses the entire length of the County and provides the only major access and egress route for the County.

A major military installation, Hill Air Force Base, is located entirely within the northern part of the County and serves as a repair facility for military aircraft and as a training base for Air Force pilots.

Soil

The soils in Davis County are, for the most part, well-drained and have moderate slope, except near the Great Salt Lake where there is considerable clay in the soils and a high water table. The soils are capable of good productivity, but are rapidly being developed into residential areas. Next to the mountains the slopes are steeper with homes being constructed up to the forest service boundaries.

The soils best suited for agriculture, those that are well-drained and fairly level, are also best suited for urban development. Soils in the extreme western part of the County along the shores of the Lake are unsuitable for agriculture and urban development because of high alkali content or high water table.

Climate

Davis County has a desert climate with cold winters and hot summers. In spite of the fact that evaporation exceeds precipitation in this climate, the County is known as the "Garden Spot of Utah." Mountain streams have historically provided water for irrigation.

Flooding

Runoff from melting snow, and summer flash flooding has historically been the major cause of flooding problems in Davis County. Several major residential communities and several business districts are situated in flood plains, and as a consequence, they have suffered property damage from flooding in past years. Flood plain studies were conducted for all major communities in Davis County some years ago. Information regarding flood hazard areas may be obtained through the State Division of Emergency Services & Homeland Security, State Office Building, Room 1110, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114, 801-538-3400.
A "one-hundred-year" flood, or one that has a one-percent chance of occurring in a given year, would cause major destruction and could result in the loss of lives in the flood plain areas.

Mudslides

Davis County has a significant landslide potential, and danger of slides exists from the extreme northern border near the Weber River Basin to the southern end of the county along Mill Creek. There are over 30 drainages/canyons that empty onto the Davis County benches. Thousands of homes and many businesses have been constructed in the mouths of these drainages/canyons and on alluvial plains in the county. Such events would most likely occur during the spring runoff period, but could also occur during summer and fall months in prolonged wet weather patterns. No warning systems are in place to warn citizens in any of these areas. Detention basins have been constructed at the base of some of the drainages. Most have limited capacities. Any such event would be preceded by little, if any warning, resulting in an undetermined number of people being adversely affected, a large number of homes would be damaged and/or destroyed, lives would be lost, public utility systems would be damaged.

Efforts should be made to utilize proper land-use planning, particularly in areas with steep slopes and areas near range fronts.

Earthquakes

Davis County contains the highest density of faults in the state, yet no major quake has been recorded with its epicenter in the county. The main fault follows the base of the Wasatch Range at or near the National Forest boundary. New housing developments along the eastern areas of Bountiful, Centerville, Farmington, Fruit Heights and, Layton, as well as the Lagoon Amusement Park, are astride the main fault, or on one of the identified branches, and are subject to damage by shaking. A major earthquake centered within or near the county would affect the entire county. According to geologist from the Utah Geological Society, Davis County has and could experience magnitude 7.0 to 7.5 earthquakes.

The principle hazards resulting from earthquake activity may be divided into two categories. The first category hazard results in displacements of ground on opposite sides of the fault, with severe consequences to structures built across the ruptured ground surface. The Wasatch Fault is a normal fault with the valley being pulled apart from east to west. An earthquake of sufficient magnitude would result in a drop of the valley floor of up to 12 feet along the bench in areas closest to the epicenter. If this occurred in Davis County, results would be wide spread, including a new lake shoreline east of its present location and many water, sewer and gas utility lines being severed along the new fault scarp and elsewhere. In addition to the displacements along fault lines, earthquakes cause ground shaking over wide areas, with the greatest intensity of shaking generally nearest the source of the earthquake. Such ground shaking can cause the failure of structural elements, which could lead to the serious damage or collapse of buildings. A high percentage of residential structures in the county have been built after 1960, and therefore, are better able to handle the stress of this shaking. However, many older homes could suffer considerable damage in a large earthquake.

Liquefaction

The low-lying areas of the county near the Great Salt Lake where the water table is near the surface would be susceptible to liquefaction in addition to shaking. Liquefaction is a loss of strength in some saturated granular soil, which can result in slope failure or substantial settlement of structures. The majority of habitable land in the county is either moderately or highly susceptible to liquefaction. Most of this land is either covered with single or two stories residential structures that would likely suffer minor to moderate damage due to liquefaction. However, many underground utilities could be severely damaged.

Slope Failure & Rock Fall

Earthquake ground shaking will lead to failure of slopes that are stable under quasi-static (normal) conditions. These slope failures occur because the earthquake causes an additional load over and above the slope. Along the Wasatch Front there are numerous landslide scarps of slides that probably occurred during a recent strong earthquake. Since that time, many natural and man-made slopes have come into being, which although stable at present may fail during the earthquake.

In those areas where large boulders exist at or near the surface which may become displaced and roll downhill into developed areas, this hazard is compounded substantially by earthquake ground motion. More and more homes are being constructed in the foothill areas throughout the county. Earthquake shaking could displace many boulders from their present positions of stability on the hillsides above the areas, especially in Centerville and Farmington, and allow them to roll into and through homes to positions of stability on the gentler slopes of the bench areas below.

High Winds

East winds are common to the area. Sustained winds in excess of 50 mph with gusts of over 80 mph are not uncommon. In 2011 these winds peaked out at 146 mph. Property damage caused by east winds has, and continues to occur frequently in Davis County. The majority of damage is to residential structures with shingles and siding being torn off, fences being blown over and trees being toppled. On rare occasions, a roof may be torn off a building. Tractor-trailer rigs may be blown over on I-15, which results in all high profile vehicles being prohibited from travel during the high winds. Trains have also been blown off the tracks in the Centerville/Farmington area. Major electrical power lines have been damaged or blown down, causing power outages throughout the county. Additionally, secondary power lines are inevitably blown down in some locations, resulting in loss of power to traffic signals, businesses, and homes. With this loss of power, many homeowners are unable to heat their homes and cook food, therefore making it essential that they have alternate methods for heating and cooking. On the average, Davis County experiences at least one east wind episode yearly, usually during the winter months.

Fires

Fires can occur in almost any area in Davis County. The major disaster threat occurs in two forms - forest fires and industrial accidents.

A forest fire is more likely to occur during the hot summer months than at other times of the year. Whether man-caused or lightning-caused, the result would be the same. The Urban/Wildland interface has been, and continues to be encroached upon with many homes being built along the eastern foothills of the county, many bordering on the Wasatch National Forest. A fire in these areas would be difficult to control and likely lead to the loss of residential structures.

An industrial accident resulting in an explosion or fire is possible at all major industrial sites.

A major accident could occur at Hill Air Force Base where weapon systems and munitions are stored, as well as fuel and volatile chemicals. HAFB is expected to handle the initial response to such incidents. (See HAFB disaster plan).

Large oil refineries located in the south end of the county have the potential for major fires, as they store large quantities of flammables and other hazardous materials. They are located in or near the cities of North Salt Lake, Woods Cross, West Bountiful and Bountiful, all with on-going residential growth near these refineries. Significant problems could exist on I-15, resulting in total shutdown of north-sound bound traffic.

There are 10 fire agencies in the county with a total of 16 fire stations. Stations staffed 24-hours are as follows: South Davis Metro Fire Agency - 5 stations, Kaysville Fire - 1 station, Layton Fire – 3 stations, Syracuse Fire – 1 station, Clinton Fire – 1 Station, and North Davis Fire District – 2 Stations. Farmington Fire staffs 1 station with 2 persons during the daytime. Sunset and South Weber Fire Departments personnel are all on call. Hill Air Force Fire Department staffs 1 station 24/7 for response on base.

The local fire departments with jurisdiction make primary response to Wildland fires in close proximity to city/forest service boundaries, with State and/or Forest Service personnel arriving second. This allows for the quickest response to such incidents.

Hazardous Materials Incidents

Many hazardous material spills are the result of transportation accidents. Interstate I-15, the main north-south artery through Davis County, passes through major population centers, making a transportation accident a potential threat to life and property. Almost 10% of all truck traffic is carrying hazardous materials. A rollover or accident could cause the spilling of fuels, fumes or vapors, which might affect large residential areas. If people in those areas were exposed to toxic fumes or vapors, they would have to either shelter in place, or be evacuated.

Railroads parallel the Interstate and pass through sections of cities where the growth rate of new subdivisions is rapid. Derailment of tank cars or cars carrying dangerous substances would have the same potential problem as truck accidents.

In addition to the transportation hazard, there are a number of facilities in the county, which either produce or store a wide variety of hazardous materials in various quantities on site. An accident involving many of these chemicals could result in injury and/or illness to employees and surrounding residents. An accident could result in a need to evacuate or call for sheltering in place. Most facilities have a means in place to notify employees of a spill on site, however, only a few facilities have alert systems in place for public notification of any sort.

Facility personnel usually perform primary HAZMAT response in larger facilities. Primary response to all other incidents is made by the jurisdictional fire agency. Secondary response would come via mutual aid by other departments within the county. Both South Davis Metro Fire Agency and Layton Fire Department are staffed with personnel and equipment capable of Technician Level response. Kaysville Fire Department, located centrally in the county is also equipped with some decontamination supplies. Most fire department personnel in each fire department are trained to either HAZMAT operations level or technician level. This allows us to handle most any HAZMAT incident in the county without need of requesting assistance from other counties.

Fallen Aircraft

Much of the air traffic from Hill Air Force Base and Salt Lake City crosses the county on their takeoff or landing pattern. Crashes could occur and result in fires, extensive property damage, and loss of life. Currently, there is little if any capability for emergency personnel to access swamplands and shallow waters of the Great Salt Lake. An aircraft crash into those areas would be extremely difficult for rescuers to reach. The loss of life aboard the aircraft would likely be very high.

Radioactive and other hazardous materials are transported by air, as well as military aircraft traffic, increasing the danger potential. Hundreds of flights occur each week from Salt Lake and Hill Air Force Base airports. Salt Lake Fire will respond to aircraft accidents that they can reach north of the Salt Lake International

Airport and into the southern portion of the county. Hill Air Force Base Fire will respond to any military aircraft crash in Davis County.

Power Outages

Major power outages have occurred in the past and will continue to present large-scale problems, some for extended periods.

Major oil refineries, cold storage food supply facilities, and other industry could cripple the economy in Davis County if power is not restored within a reasonable time frame.

Nursing homes and elderly care centers, which do not have private generating capabilities, will also be seriously affected.

Dam Failure

While no major dams exist in Davis County, there are many relatively small impoundments that constitute a "high" hazard. (See Department of Natural Resources, "Dams in Davis County"). There are over nineteen small dams and debris basins that have been given a "high hazard" classification by dam safety officials due to their proximity to population centers. Many of these are built on the east bench areas. However, a dam failure in the Weber River drainage could result in significant problems in the South Weber area with homes being inundated with water and I-84 and Hwy 89 being closed down.

Also to consider, is the Weber Basin secondary water system. A large diameter pipe runs from the mouth of the canyon along the foothills to Bountiful. Water runs thru this pipe during the summer months to provide secondary water to the majority of Davis County. An event causing this pipe to burst would have catastrophic consequences. Millions of gallons of water would flood the area of the break causing a great deal of destruction.

Climate Hazards

In recent years, natural hazards researchers have begun to study the unique problems of managing a climate-sensitive area.

Sometime in 1982, a climate change occurred in Northern Utah that resulted in wetter conditions that led to two springs of severe snowmelt floods, landslides, mudslides and a marked increase in the level of the Great Salt Lake.

Although the Lake had been rising generally since its historic minimum in 1966 (with some retrenchment during the drought years of the mid 1970's), the rise quickened dramatically in the spring of 1983 through 1986 when it exceeded 4,210 feet. While the attention of local and state authorities was first drawn to snowmelt flooding, it soon became apparent that the floods, and continued wetter-than-normal conditions associated with below-normal evaporation, had left a legacy of problems associated with inexorable lake level rise, including the threat of inundation to homes, highways, utilities, recreational facilities and wildlife preserves. The pumping project on the Great Salt Lake has lowered the lake's level. The lake's level in the fall of 1991 had dropped below 4,200 feet or back to pre-1983 levels. The lake level will continue to fluctuate over years to come, posing a never-ending threat to farms, housing and roadways in the lower elevation levels of the county.

Terrorism

In the wake of foreign and domestic terrorist acts that have occurred in the United States over the last few years, we must consider the threat of such an act to Davis County.

The county is located next to the largest metropolitan area of Utah and the state capitol, Salt Lake City. Our south county line is within 6 miles of the state capitol building. A terrorist act directed at the capitol city could easily affect or include the cities of North Salt Lake, Bountiful and others further north. The main north/south traffic artery through the county is I-15. Alternative routes through the county are very limited, especially through Farmington and North Salt Lake. An event that blocked traffic in these areas would severely compromise traffic flow through Utah.

Also, located near I-15 and city populations are 4 petroleum refineries in southern Davis County. An attack to these facilities could result in large fires/explosions and/or the release of hazardous chemicals, and could also result in shutting down I-15 traffic. Along with the refineries, there are a number of chemical storage, production and/or transportation facilities in both ends of the county. A release of some of these chemicals could result in wide spread illness, panic and evacuation.

We must also consider our water supplies. The majority of our culinary water comes from the Weber Basin water facility. Contamination of that water supply would adversely affect most of the county.

The fact that Hill Air Force Base is located almost entirely in the county is also a legitimate consideration. Both an active fighter wing and a reserve fighter wing fly out of the base. The base also does repair on a number of different Air Force planes. Even with existing security on base, it may be a vulnerable target. An attack to the base could result in affecting the safety of many civilians on and off base, and could require emergency response from civilian responders.

Terrorists could attack using a variety of methods. Determining the real probability of an attack in Davis County or an attack that affects citizens within the county is a difficult task. Based on the fact the terrorists are constantly developing methods to terrorize our nation and considering our location in Utah, it is not something that we can ignore.

Nuclear

There is the possibility that a nuclear accident could occur in Davis County due to the radioactive materials being transported on the freeway and rail systems.

Also, there persists the possibility of a nuclear attack from another nation directed toward this area due to the military importance of Hill Air Force Base and the Chemical Depot in Tooele County. A potential attack situation would require massive movement of people to "host" areas or to "in-shelter" protection.

There is a nuclear power plant to the north of Utah in southern Idaho. Because prevailing winds are out the northwest, a power plant accident there could result in evacuation of large numbers of citizens from this area for an extended period of time.

Continuation of governmental operations, as well as protection of law enforcement and fire fighting personnel must be considered.

In case of a radiation incident, information for evacuation or relocation to shelter will be disseminated by the Davis County Sheriff's Office, Emergency Services Department.

Tests

Warning notification will be tested periodically, as directed by the County Emergency Services Department or local authorities.

IV. Situations and Assumptions

A. Natural Disasters

1. The earth is a dynamic, changing planet. Natural forces in the earth are constantly building continents and tearing them down simultaneously.

2. The process of continental crust change on the earth often results in earthquakes.

3. Earthquake activity is common in Utah. Davis County has the highest density of faults in the state, yet no major quake has been recorded with its epicenter in the county.

4. The maximum credible earthquake for the Wasatch Fault is a Richter 7.5. An earthquake of this magnitude in Davis County could cause personal injury and death, as well as extensive property damage.

5. Landslides and mudslides are possible virtually anywhere along the mountain slopes throughout Davis County. Heavy snowmelt, runoff, flash floods or the actions of man can cause an otherwise stable slope to slip and result in serious damage to property.

6. Flooding is a problem in Davis County. There are numerous small creeks and streams in the county.

7. The Wasatch Mountains in Davis County rise sharply from the valley floor to peaks over 9,000 feet. Flash flooding during summer thunderstorms is a threat in this area.

8. Strong east canyon winds are common in the Davis County area and have caused significant property damage.

9. Because Utah is largely a desert state, drought is common. A water shortage and drought in Davis County could have a severe impact on the agriculture base as well as population centers of the county. Water rationing has been considered during prior droughts.

10. Range and forest fires are a threat during the late spring and summer months.

B. Man-Made Disasters

1. Davis County has several major transportation routes passing through it. These routes include one major freeway and two major rail routes.

2. Freeway and rail routes either pass through most communities in Davis County or at least nearby them.

3. All types of materials are transported by truck or rail and pipeline daily. Some of this material is hazardous in nature and if released into the environment could cause personal injury and/or property damage. Hill AFB and numerous businesses in Davis County use materials that are hazardous in nature on a daily basis.

4. Davis County has no major dams. There are nineteen relatively small impoundments and debris basins in Davis County that have been given a "high hazard" classification by dam safety officials due to their proximity to population centers.

C. Terrorism

1. Due to the proximity of Davis County to Salt Lake City, the International Airport and Hill Air Force Base, Davis County is a potential target for domestic or international terrorism.

2. Terrorist use any and all forms of destructive activity to promote their cause.

3.   The use of a Weapon of Mass Destruction in or near Davis County would have devastating consequences to our citizens and emergency responders.

4.   The probability of being able to warn citizens and responders of an impending terrorist attack is greatly dependent on investigation and surveillance of Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies and their current intelligence capabilities. We should assume that there would be no specific warning.

5.   Responders will likely be overwhelmed in the event that a weapon on mass destruction is deployed.

6.   Protection of critical infrastructure within the county will lessen the probability of, and/or affect from a terrorist attack.

7.   The deployment of a WMD could result in the displacement and/or evacuation of a significant population of the county.

All of the previous potential disaster situations present a hazard to both life and property. Response to a given hazardous situation by local emergency management officials will require an immediate assessment of the situation, followed by a recommendation of the on-scene commanders to the County Commission regarding the full or partial implementation of this plan. Only the Davis County Commission or Davis County Emergency Services Director or designee will activate this plan.

A given disaster situation may require an evacuation of residents from the immediate area to protect them from further injury or death. A full-scale evacuation of a community is not likely. Rather, the residents living in the affected portion of that community will likely be moved. To maintain order, residents should be evacuated in accordance with this plan. Any departure from this plan will be done only at the direction of the County Commission. However, in the event of a large-scale evacuation/relocation of citizens, such efforts will be under the direction on the County Commissioners and the policy group.

V. General Concept of Operations

A. Divisions of authority

    1. Local:

        a. The vast majority of incidents requiring emergency response within Davis County are relatively small emergencies. City and/or county emergency responders, depending upon jurisdictional boundaries and functional responsibilities, will manage such emergencies.

        b. As required by federal guidance, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in conjunction with the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used by emergency responders to manage an incident when two or more agencies or disciplines respond to the same incident. A unified command structure should be used when multiple agencies respond.

    2. State:

        a. When an incident overwhelms the capabilities of local responders, they may request assistance from the state. Such assistance may include personnel, physical resources and/or command leadership.

        b. An incident resulting in a significant affect to the state and state resources will necessitate coordination between local and state officials.

        c. State authorities will have a degree of jurisdiction over incidents involving state owned properties and interests. Every effort should be employed to function in a unified command management structure.

        d. The state shall have authority to declare disasters and make other declarations as needed to protect state interests and citizens.

    3. Federal:

        a. When an incident overwhelms the capabilities of local and state resources and capabilities, an appeal to appropriate federal authorities will be made. Upon arrival of such assets, federal officials will be integrated into existing incident command structures

        b. Federal authorities will have jurisdiction over incidents in accordance with current federal regulations and laws.

B. Activation of the EOP

    1. Essentially, the EOP is always active. This is due to the fact that it incorporates principles of response to basic, everyday incidents, response to hazardous materials incidents and the like. However, full activation of the EOP with activation of the Emergency Operations Center will occur only upon authorization of the County Commissioners or Emergency Services Director.

    2. Sequence of actions:

        a. Incident occurs or intelligence indicates incident is pending.

        b. Notifications are made to appropriate response agencies, disciplines and/or personnel and officials.

        c. Personnel respond as appropriate based on the type of incident.

d.   An assessment of the incident results in notification to the Emergency Services Director or Coordinator.

e.   The Emergency Services Director notifies the County Commission.

f.   The EOP and EOC are activated to the extent necessary in accordance with the severity of the incident.

g.   State Division of Emergency Services is notified of the incident. Assistance is requested as needed.

h.   Alerts/warnings are disseminated at the discretion of the incident command and/or the policy group.

C.   Functional Responsibilities

1.   Incident Command

    a.   Establish command structure
    b.   Define perimeters
    c.   Evacuation/sheltering-in-place
    d.   Protection parameters for responders
    e.   Protection parameters for civilians
    f.   Protection parameters for property
    g.   Incident-wide communications
    h.   Order/obtain necessary resources
    i.   Transportation issues
    j.   Assess/restore critical infrastructure

2.   Fire Response

    a.   Incident/Unified Command
    b.   Fire suppression
    c.   Emergent medical
    d.   Urban search and rescue
    e.   HAZMAT
    f.   Assist with evacuation
    g.   WMD monitoring
    h.   Manage fire department resources

3.   Law Enforcement

    a.   Incident/Unified Command
    b.   Traffic control
    c.   Perimeter control
    d.   Security
    e.   Evacuation
    f.   Mobile Command Center
    g.   Manage law enforcement resources

4.   Health & Medical

    a.   Unified Command
    b.   Coordinate mass medical care
    c.   Medical Supplies
    d.   WMD/Illness monitoring/surveillance
    e.   Temporary morgue
    f.   Food monitoring
    g.   Quarantine management
    h.   Victim/patient identification

5. Public Works

    a.   Unified Command
    b.   Utilities assessment/restoration
    c.   Debris removal
    d.   Traffic control
    e.   Emergency demolition
    f.   Structural assessment

6. Public Information Officer

    a.   Establish a JIC
    b.   Collect information from incident command/resources
    c.   Provide information/warnings to media sources

7. Sheltering/Mass Care

    a.   Establish/manage shelters
    b.   Provide relief supplies to responders

8. Resources/Finance/Planning

    a.   Track costs
    b.   Track resources
    c.   Purchase/acquire needed resources
    d.   Planning

9. Records/Declaration/Public Assistance

    a.   Manage records
    b.   Manage cost per site
    c.   Properly declare "State of Emergency"
    d.   Request State and Federal Aid

10. Terrorism Preparedness

    a.   Intelligence & Investigation
    b.   Alert & notification
    c.   Critical Infrastructure Protection
    d.   Dignitary Protection
    e.   Public information
    f.   Demobilization
    g.   NBC response
    h.   Citizen corps

11. Communications

    a.   EOC
    b.   ARES
    c.   Procedures
    d.   Warnings/notifications
    e.   AM radio
    f.   Code Red

12. Transportation

    a.   Resources
    b.   Evacuation

c.   Sheltering-in-place

D.   Administration and Logistics

A.   Mutual Aid Agreements

1.   Utah Interlocal Mutual Aid Agreement

Signed on April 14,, 1997
Contract number 1997-90
Between Davis County and the State of Utah
Authorized under the Disaster Response and Recovery Act, Utah Code
Annotated, Sections 63-5a-1and the Interlocal Co-Operation Act, Utah Code
Annotated, Section 11-13-1

Provides for prompt aid and cooperative disaster response and recovery
statewide by allowing for counties to request and to provide aid to each other
upon the declaration of a local emergency.

2.   Interlocal Agreement for Cooperative Fire Protection and Emergency Services

Signed on September 14, 1998
Contract number 1998-296
Between Davis County , Bountiful City, Clearfield City, Clinton, Farmington
City, Kaysville City, Layton, City, South Weber City, Syracuse City, and the
South Davis Fire District (which includes Centerville City, North Salt Lake
City, West Bountiful, and Woods Cross City.)
Authorized under the Utah Interlocal Co-Operation Act, Utah Code Annotated,
Section 11-13-1

Signed parties agree to assist each other by sending available resources to
situations involving fires, public safety, public order, and other emergencies to
the requesting jurisdiction.

3.   Emergency Mutual Aid in Force Protection and Police Incident Response

Signed on February 12, 2002
Contract number 2000-052
Between Davis County and Hill Air Force Base

4.   Explosive Support Services Agreement

Signed on November 29, 2000
Contract number 2000-242
Between Davis County and Morgan County

5.   Explosive Support Services Agreement

Signed on November 29, 2000
Contract number 2000-313
Between Davis County and Ogden City

6.   Explosive Support Services Agreement

Signed on December 6, 2000
Contract number 2000-325
Between Davis County and Weber County

7.   Emergency Mutual Aid Interlocal Cooperation Agreement

Signed on September 28, 2004

VI.   Direction and Control

A.   Purpose

In the event of a disaster, directing and controlling the response, mitigation, and recovery becomes critically important to the safety, efficiency and overall outcome of the disaster. To provide a system of management and coordination for response to emergency and disaster situations within Davis County, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be followed and the Incident Command System (ICS) shall be the management system used at the scene.   These systems provide standard operating procedures understood by all responders.   If the need is determined to exist, a county EOC shall also be opened at the Sheriff's Office, or other appropriate location to assist with the management of the disaster.

B.   Overview of Operations and Organization

1.   Management System

The emergency management system consists of:

> A manager of the incident,
> An emergency operations plan,
> Standard Operating Procedures developed by each department or agency,
> Utilization of an emergency coordination facility.

This emergency management system is used in Davis County whenever an incident occurs requiring the coordination of Federal, State and local agencies or departments. The nature and severity of the incident determine:

> The designation of the Incident Commander,
> The extent of the Coordination necessary,
> The type of emergency coordination facility to be established.

The Davis County Commissioners are ultimately responsible for coping with incidents that can affect the health, safety and the environment of the community. The Davis County Emergency Services Director assists the County Commissioners in meeting this responsibility.   The designated Incident Commander works within this emergency management system by:

> Implementing this Emergency Operations Plan,
> Implementing related standard operating procedures,
> Responding to the immediate incident scene.

2.   Agency Coordination

All agencies and departments shall designate a representative to coordinate their agency or department's response activities as listed in each functional annex. This is done from an emergency coordination facility. From this facility, these representatives:

> Receive direction,
> Coordinate with other agencies or departments,
> Implement their assigned tasks and responsibilities.

Each representative should have two alternate persons designated to function in his/her absence. This allows the response to continue on a 24-hour basis for as long as the response and recovery requires. The alternates have the same agency or departmental

responsibilities as described in each annex. Representatives are kept informed of the situation through frequent briefings and through the use of status boards.

3.   **Emergency Operations Center**

The nature and scope of the incident determine the type of emergency coordination facility to be established. An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be established or activated in cases where the situation is jurisdiction-wide or extremely severe. A Command Post may also be established to coordinate site response. The County Commissioners or Emergency Services Director mobilizes the Emergency Operations Center staff. Upon activation of the EOC, the staff notifies the agencies or departments responsible for coordination within the EOC. The EOC is located with the Davis County Sheriff's Office, 800 West State Street, Farmington, Utah.

If needed, an alternate EOC will be established at the Davis County Public Works Facility, 650 North 1500 East, Fruit Heights, Utah. This move to the alternate EOC will take place in phases as the situation allows. A mobile command center vehicle is also available in the event that both the primary and secondary EOC sites are unavailable, and for scene operations.

The EOC is capable of operation on an intermittent or continuous basis for as long as the situation requires.

4.   **Staff at EOC**

Key agencies or departments that send representatives to the EOC are organized into five groups:

The **Policy Group** which is responsible for developing policy, prioritizing actions and coordinating overall response operations.
The **Operations Group** coordinates implementation of response actions, as described in each annex of this Emergency Operations Plan.
The **Planning Group** is responsible for the collection, dissemination and use of information about the development of the incident and the status of resources.
The **Logistics Group** is responsible for providing facilities, services and materials for the incident.
The **Finance Group** is responsible for tracking all incident costs and evaluating the financial considerations of the incident.

5.   **Incident Command**

The agency or department with the greatest jurisdictional responsibilities, usually fire, police or public works will implement the Incident Command System immediately. The first arriving unit will establish command.
The Incident Command System will be used:

a.   In incidents involving multiple emergency response disciplines or agencies,
b.   In all incidents involving hazardous materials,
c.   Any incident that requires coordination of multiple personnel.

The Incident Commander will:

a.   Direct response actions at the incident scene,
b.   Establish an Incident Command Post. The Emergency Operations Center may be established in conjunction with incident command and open a line of communications with them,
c.   Mobilize agency or department personnel as necessary and according to Standard Operating Procedures.

6. **Staff at the Command Post**

The personnel of the agency or department with primary jurisdiction that established the Incident Command Post will staff it for most incidents. Representatives from other agencies or departments may be asked to coordinate their actions from the Command Post. If the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated or has been activated, these representatives will go to the EOC and if requested, assign a staff member to the Incident Command Post.

7. **Incident Command/Unified Command**

Incident Command will be established and incident command procedures will be followed on all incidents when two or more response disciplines, whether from the same or from differing jurisdictions, responds to and arrive at the same incident. Unified Command should be established when multiple agencies/disciplines have committed significant resources or when multiple agencies have jurisdiction over the incident.

8. **Relationship between Emergency Management and Incident Command**

The Incident Commander will notify the Emergency Services Director when:

a.	Needs exceed authority,
b.	Actions required are contrary to instructions,
c.	Incidents involving multiple deaths,
d.	Incidents involving severe environmental damage,
e.	Resource needs are greater than available,
f.	Actions have produced unanticipated results,
g.	Whenever circumstances are such that the Incident Commander believes the County Commissioners should be notified.

Once notified, the Emergency Services Director and the Incident Commander together make an assessment to determine what services the Emergency Services Director can provide to the Incident Commander. These services may include but are not limited to:

a.	Information
b.	Procurement of resources
c.	Collection and provision of incident data
d.	Interface with government authorities

The Emergency Services Director will keep the County Commissioners informed and recommend activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as necessary.

The Emergency Operations Center is activated:

a.	If the incident is such that the Incident Command System needs to be expanded,
b.	If the County Commissioners and Emergency Services Director deem it necessary,
c.	To support the overall management of the incident.

The Incident Command System functions of planning, logistics and finance will be supported at the EOC. The Incident Command Post becomes an extension of the Operations Group within the EOC.

9. **Municipal Coordination**

Separate city EOC's and/or Incident Command Posts can and should be established during situations of mass disaster or as otherwise needed. Municipal resources will be coordinated from each municipal emergency coordination facility by the appointed

emergency services director from that jurisdiction. These municipal emergency coordination facilities will coordinate with the County Emergency Services Director and keep him informed of their actions. The same relationships between Incident Command System and emergency management apply as described above.

Some municipalities may elect not to establish a separate EOC for large-scale emergencies or disasters and will, instead, send their emergency services director to the Davis County Emergency Operations Center for assistance in municipal resource coordination.

In cases where the incident occurs within the confines of a single municipality, the Davis County EOC may not be fully activated; instead the Davis County Emergency Services Director may coordinate activities in conjunction with the municipality, from a municipal Emergency Operations Center if activated, or a joint county/municipal Command Post.

C. **EOC Operations/Activation Criteria**

1. During the initial threat or occurrence of a disaster within Davis County the following specific concept of operations will apply:

a. Officials of the Davis County Commission, along with the Emergency Services Director, shall conduct an immediate evaluation of the situation to determine:

PUBLIC NEEDS	VICTIM NEEDS
_____ Restore Power	_____ Rescue and Recovery
_____ Communications	_____ Evacuation
_____ Transportation	_____ Food
_____ Secure Area	_____ Shelter
_____ Debris clearance	_____ Clothing
_____ Water supply	_____ Medical
_____ Sewage/sanitation needs	_____ Victim identification
_____ Fire fighting	_____ Other (specify)
_____ Flood control	
_____ Other (specify)	

2. In the event it is determined that the capabilities of the affected department are not sufficient to provide the necessary disaster relief actions, the Emergency Services Director shall activate this plan and staff the Emergency Operations Center to provide such supplemental disaster assistance that may be required and that is within its capabilities. In this situation, it shall become the joint responsibility of the manager of the affected department and Emergency Services Director to conduct coordinated direction and control of the disaster operations. In addition, officials of Davis County may initiate a direct request to the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and other voluntary organizations for additional disaster relief assistance. Additional assistance may be obtained from bordering counties in accordance with the provisions of existing mutual aid agreements.

3. If it is determined that essential disaster relief actions are within the capabilities of the affected local jurisdiction, local officials shall assume overall direction and control of the local jurisdiction's disaster operations.

4. When this Plan is activated, Davis County departments/agencies shall be responsible for carrying out the disaster response functions prescribed in the Annexes of this Plan.

5. A local **"Disaster Emergency Declaration"** (63K-4-301) shall be issued and forwarded along with the <u>Preliminary Damage Assessment Summary</u> to the State Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management (see Attachment 3 of ESF5).

6. During any natural emergency or disaster response or recovery operation, involved Davis County departments shall collect record and maintain all cost data for the disaster operations in accordance with the provisions found in ESF5.

7. The Davis County Emergency Services Director shall notify the State Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management (telephone 538-3400, radio receive 155.025 MHZ, radio transmit 155.985 MHZ, or NAWAS line), providing the information prescribed by OES Form 1, <u>Local Government Initial Natural Disaster Report</u> (see Attachments 4 & 5 of ESF5).

8. If, based upon the information contained in the <u>Local Government Initial Natural Disaster Report</u> and the <u>Preliminary Damage Assessment Summary</u>, it is determined that essential disaster relief actions are beyond the capabilities of both affected local jurisdictions and Davis County, and that State or Federal government assistance is required, the State Disaster Coordinating Officer shall so advise the Governor. The Governor may issue a "State of Emergency" declaration and direct that State government assistance be provided to Davis County. (See EFS 5 for greater clarification)

VII. Continuity of Government

A. Introduction

There are a number of events/situations that could occur that would result in major disruption of government services. This could be due to an attack of some nature, natural disaster, fire, etc. Personnel may not be available, offices may not be able to be occupied, or data may not be retrievable. Because this possibility, it is found and declared necessary to provide for additional officers who can exercise the powers and discharge the duties of Commissioner or other elected official, institute measures to protect data, and provide alternative locations to conduct business.

It is prudent to provide for emergency interim succession to local governmental offices of this County and its political subdivisions in the event the incumbents thereof are unable to discharge the duties of their offices and/or are unavailable to perform the functions and duties of such office.

<u>Note</u>: This page will be revised as legal changes occur.

B. General

The final responsibility for all emergency management decisions belongs to the elected official chairing the policy-making group. The policy group is responsible for all policy-level decisions. During response operations, the elected officials of the policy group will be available to their constituents to handle non-routine problems.

C. Operations

1. <u>Commissioners</u>

   a. In the event that the elected official chairing the policy group is unable to discharge the duties of his office, the line of succession of the County Board of Commissioners is through the Commission Chair then Vice-Chair.

2. <u>Department Heads</u>

   a. The line of succession to each department head is according to the operating procedures established by each department.

   List of interim successors is found in Attachments.

D. Crisis Management - EOC

1.   All operations during an emergency or crisis situation will be managed from the Davis County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located in the Sheriff's Office, 800 West State Street, Farmington, Utah. This office has 24-hour coverage and may be reached by calling 801-451-4150.

2.   If an emergency situation renders this facility inoperable, the designated alternate EOC is 650 North 1500 East, Fruit Heights, Utah.

3.   In addition to these designated EOC's, the Mobile Command Center or any police or fire vehicle may be used as a mobile command post as the situation dictates.

E.   County Office Alternative

1.   In the event that the current county offices are uninhabitable, secondary and tertiary locations are designated in order as follows:

a.   Davis County Fair Park

All buildings at the Fair Park could be utilized, dependent upon the needs that might exist. Primarily, the majority of the county offices would be placed in the Legacy Center.

b.   Davis County Convention Center

In the event that the Fair Park location was to be found unacceptable, county offices would be placed in the Convention Center.

2.   Logistics Responsibilities

a.   Office Space: County facilities and fair park personnel are responsible to set up office spaces for all needed staff. This includes providing for temporary cubicles, tables, chairs, etc.

b.   Technology: Information systems personnel are responsible for providing telephones and telephone access, computers, printers, fax machines, data, etc.

c.   Office Supplies: Purchasing is responsible for providing all office type materials.

d.   Security: Sheriff's personnel are responsible for all security operations.

VII.   Attachments

1.   EOC Information/Groups/Functions with County Department Assignments
2.   Interim Successor List
3.   Functional Responsibility Checklist/Overview
4.   Action Checklist for Disaster

Attachment 1

<u>Emergency Operations Center</u>

I.   GROUPS

Policy Group – Establish policy in reference to the incident

Coordination Groups – Overall coordination of the incident with on-scene incident commanders

> Operations
> Planning
> Logistics
> Finance

II.   COUNTY DEPARTMENT ASSIGNMENTS WITHIN THE EOC

Department	Assignments
Animal Control	EOC Auxiliary Operations, Incident Response
Assessor	EOC Auxiliary Operations
Attorney	EOC Policy Group
Clerk/Auditor	EOC Policy Group, EOC Finance Group
Commissioners	EOC Policy Group
Council on Aging	EOC Auxiliary Operations, Incident Response
Engineer	EOC Auxiliary Operations, Public Works Incident Response
Facilities Management	EOC Auxiliary Operations, EOC/Facility Incident Response
Health	EOC Policy Group, EOC Operations, Health & Medical Incident Response
Information Systems	EOC Auxiliary Operations, EOC/Facility Incident Response
Justice Court	EOC Auxiliary Operations
Library	EOC Auxiliary Operations
Personnel	EOC Policy Group, EOC Finance Group, PIO
Planning	EOC Operations Group
Public Works	EOC Policy Group, EOC Operations, Public Works Incident Response
Purchasing	EOC Logistics Group
Recorder	EOC Operations Group
Red Cross	EOC Logistics Group
Risk Management	EOC Planning Group
Sheriff	EOC Policy Group, EOC Operations, L E & Emergency Medical Incidents, IC, EMS
Surveyor	EOC Operations Group, Public Works Incident Response
Treasurer	EOC Auxiliary Operations
USU Extension	EOC Auxiliary Operations

2019

IN CASE OF AN EVENT (DISASTER)

AUTHORITY TO ACTIVATE EOC (In Order)

Commissioner Randy B. Elliott (Chairperson)
Commissioner Lorene Miner Kamalu (Vice-Chair)
Commissioner Bob J. Stevenson

EOC HOURLY COMMISSION ROSTER

0730 – 1600   Commissioner Elliott
1530 – 2400   Commissioner Kamalu
2350 – 0800   Commissioner Stevenson

COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE DUE TO LENGTHY ABSENCE OF CHAIRMAN BECAUSE OF VACATION OR ILLNESS, IN ORDER

Commissioner Lorene Miner Kamalu
Commissioner Bob J. Stevenson

COMMISSION MEETING
CHAIRMAN PRO TEM ASSIGNMENT

Commissioner Lorene Miner Kamalu

Confidential Contact Information Redacted for Public Dissemination

Confidential Contact Information Redacted for Public Dissemination

Confidential Contact Information Redacted for Public Dissemination

EOC FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY DESCRIPTIONS

I. **POLICY GROUP**

    A. <u>Commissioners</u>

        1.   Review and be prepared to implement this plan.

        2.   Appoint coordinators to fill vacant positions in the emergency organization.

        3.   Direct all coordinators and department heads in the emergency organization to become familiar with this plan and be prepared to implement it.

        4.   Establish a public information policy and direct the dissemination of information to the public.

        5.   Direct the establishment policy in reference to the disaster/incident at hand.

    B. <u>Emergency Services Director</u>

        1.   Review and be prepared to implement this plan.

        2.   Advise and coordinate with the Policy Group.

        3.   Establish a County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and be prepared to activate it at any time. This may include a twenty-four hour/day operation.

        4.   Function as a liaison between the affected local jurisdiction, Davis County and the State Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management. Primary contact between Davis County and the State Disaster Coordinating Officer.

        5.   Establish policies for the use of emergency funds and resources (State Emergency Resources Management Plan).

        6.   Establish priorities for the management and allocation of resources such as food, fuel, security forces, medical supplies, construction equipment, and other life support items.

        7.   Become familiar with the Damage Assessment procedures detailed in the <u>State of Utah Natural Disaster Plan</u>, Annexes N and O.

        8.   Establish damage assessment teams. These individuals should be familiar with building codes, public works, housing or the construction industry.

        9.   Coordinate communications capability and supplement where necessary.

        10.   Coordinate with county departments/agencies in the development of their emergency operation plans. Request that these agencies periodically update these plans.

        11.   Conduct training exercises for EOC personnel to acquaint them with emergency standard operating procedures (SOP's).

        12.   Appoint and train Shelter Systems Officer, or direct the local Red Cross representative.

C. Attorney

    1.   Function as the legal advisor to the Policy Group.

    2.   Become familiar with all laws governing emergency powers in a disaster situation.

D. Public Information Officer

    1.   Under the direction of the County Commissioners, prepare and distribute public information material.

    2.   Designated single point of contact for the release of information both to the news media and the general public.

    3.   Interface with all county departments/agencies and private groups to gather and disseminate information and data for news releases.

    4.   Conduct meetings and training conferences for local input and increased emergency public awareness.

    5.   Coordinate with Human Services and volunteer agencies to pre-establish public inquiry centers in the county.

    6.   Request all television stations broadcasting emergency information add closed captions to inform the hearing impaired.

    7.   Identify those persons in the community that do not speak English. Prepare all public emergency information in languages other than English as necessary to inform these groups of actions they should take to protect life and property.

    8.   Identify locations of special populations such as the handicapped, disabled, hearing impaired and deaf, as well as those in special care facilities. Insure these individuals receive all public information regarding actions that must be taken for them to protect their life and property.

E. Sheriff

    1.   Review and be prepared to implement this plan.

    2.   Advise and coordinate with the Policy Group.

    3.   Identify Sheriff's Office resources and responsibilities.

    4.   Assist with the establishment policy in reference to the disaster/incident at hand.

F. Fire Representative

    1.   Review and be prepared to implement this plan.

    2.   Advise and coordinate with the Policy Group.

    3.   Identify Fire/EMS response resources and responsibilities in the county.

    4.   Assist with the establishment policy in reference to the disaster/incident at hand.

G. <u>Health Director</u>

    1.   Review and be prepared to implement this plan.

    2.   Advise and coordinate with the Policy Group.

    3.   Identify Health Department response resources and responsibilities in the county.

    4.   Assist with the establishment policy in reference to the disaster/incident at hand.

H. <u>Public Works</u>

    1.   Review and be prepared to implement this plan.

    2.   Advise and coordinate with the Policy Group.

    3.   Identify county public works response resources and responsibilities in the county.

    4.   Assist with the establishment policy in reference to the disaster/incident at hand.

I. <u>Clerk/Auditor</u>

    1.   Review and be prepared to implement this plan.

    2.   Advise and coordinate with the Policy Group.

    3.   Identify clerk/auditor response resources and responsibilities in the county.

    4.   Assist with the establishment policy in reference to the disaster/incident at hand.

    5.   Establish policy in reference to proper record keeping of responders, volunteers and resources.

II. COORDINATION GROUPS

OPERATIONS

    A. <u>Communications Coordinator</u>

        1.   Prepare an emergency communications SOP for the county and keep the Policy Group current on the availability and use of communications resources in the county.

        2.   Maintain responsibility for all communications equipment in the county EOC.

        3.   Establish and train a county emergency communications volunteer network.

        4.   Under the direction of the Policy Group, prioritize all EOC communication and equipment use.

        5.   Serve as official communications controller and point of contact for amateur radio organizations or volunteers serving as auxiliary telecommunications support.

        6.   Additional emergency communications resources should be obtained as circumstances may demand.

        7.   Organize volunteers for a twenty-four hour operation on a rotating shift basis.

        8.   Provide protection of key communication equipment and facilities against electromagnetic pulse in accordance with "Electromagnetic Pulse Protection Guidance", CPG 2-17, 2/91.

    B. <u>Emergency Services Coordinator</u>

        1.   Review this and other plans, update the plans annually, and are prepared to implement them.

        2.   Maintain necessary equipment to set-up and run a county EOC.

        3.   At the direction of the Emergency Services Director, set-up the EOC.

        4.   Coordinate and facilitate the activities of the EOC.

        5.   As necessary, function as liaison with outside agencies and providers.

    C. <u>Environmental Health Department</u>

        1.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans and be prepared to implement them.

        2.   Develop a County Emergency Water and Sanitation Plan. A disaster could seriously damage these systems anywhere in the county. Contingency plans, detailing response procedures, will help prevent the spread of disease. The rapid restoration of potable water sources is vital.

        3.   Maintain an inventory of repair and replacement water and sewer pipe, as well as repair parts for water treatment facilities.

        4.   Oversee mitigation of hazardous material spills, ensuring proper containment and clean-up procedures.

        5.   Prepare and update emergency excavation equipment lists, including augmentation from local area contractors.

6.   In the event of a radiological incident, establish a county-wide "fallout dosage monitoring and information system." High priority will be given to designated fallout shelters. Be prepared to direct the placement of radiological monitoring kits in these shelters.

D. Fire Representative (Depending on the jurisdiction of the incident)

1.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans and be prepared to implement them.

2.   Develop or revise the county fire suppression plans. Take into account that a large evacuation of people into other counties may occur. Emergency fire equipment and personnel augmentation and dispersal should be outlined to assist and supplement these other county Resources.

3.   Conduct training and exercise seminars for all regular and auxiliary fire-fighting personnel.

4.   Designate fire fighting personnel to emergency shelters and other essential facilities.

5.   Coordinate with fire officials at Hill AFB, State Lands and Forestry and U.S. Forest Service Headquarters.

6.   Be prepared to assist neighboring counties and municipalities in Davis County according to existing mutual aid agreements.

7.   Oversee the overall fire response throughout the county.

E. Health/Medical Coordinator (Nursing Services)

1.   Function as chief advisor to the Policy Group on all health and medical matters relative to a disaster situation in Davis County.

2.   Be prepared to manage all health and medical personnel, facilities, equipment, pharmaceuticals, supplies and related activities for the duration of the emergency period.

3.   Organize the public health, medical and first aid teams. Conduct training sessions for these personnel.

4.   Designate and plan medical and first aid stations throughout the county. Prepare to coordinate their supply and operations.

5.   In conjunction with the Resources Coordinator plan for medical supply and equipment procurement and use.

6.   Prepare to coordinate and control the use of ambulances and emergency medical vehicles.

7.   Prepare to coordinate county coroner functions to handle persons killed as a result of the disaster.

8.   Health and sanitation following a disaster will be a major concern. Plan to meet these needs and prepare to correct disaster-related health hazards.

9.   Coordinate disease control.

10.   Prepare assignment lists and expedient augmentation plans for waste collection and disposal during the crisis period.

11.   Designate emergency sanitary landfill locations.

12.   Plan for the acquisition of temporary chemical toilets for use during the crisis period.

13. Establish health inspection procedures for all designated shelters, water, sewer, sanitary landfill and mass feeding facilities.

F. Public Works

1. Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans and be prepared to implement them.

2. Coordinate with the Sheriff and UDOT Districts 1 and 2 officials in the preparation of a county-wide traffic control plan.

3. Prepare and/or update county equipment resources lists.

4. Review communication links with interfacing departments.

5. Coordinate response to recover essential routes and services.

G. Sheriff's Office

1. Review this and other plans and be prepared to implement them.

2. Establish traffic control plans and evacuation procedures.

3. Organize auxiliary law enforcement personnel and prepare to make assignments anywhere in the county.

4. Coordinate county communications capabilities with the communications officer. Test and update all links with emergency agencies.

5. Coordinate with county road department, Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) District 1 and other law enforcement agencies regarding traffic and population control. UDOT District 1 out of Ogden covers the northern half of Davis County and UDOT District 2 out of Salt Lake City covers the southern half of Davis County.

6. Be prepared to assign personnel for security patrols of vital and important county industries and businesses.

7. Prepare for the expansion of prisoner confinement facilities.

8. Commit all available county community resources to provide law enforcement continuity throughout the county.

9. Secure an emergency power generator with extra fuel.

10. Coordinate with the Utah Highway Patrol for traffic control and other police functions

PLANNING GROUP

A. <u>Planning</u>

    1.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans.

    2.   Be prepared to assist with damage assessment teams and information.

    3.   In conjunction with the Resources Coordinator, maintain and update construction equipment resource listings and be prepared to allocate these resources by priority when they are requested.

    4.   Map locations of incidents.

B. <u>Recorder</u>

    1.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans.

    2.   Assure accurate and proper record keeping.

    3.   Collect information and provide regular situation and status reports of personnel, equipment, and incident locations

C. <u>Risk Management</u>

    1.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans and be prepared to implement them.

    2.   Assess risk during incident response, providing updated information to all coordination groups and the policy group to better assure safety.

    3.   Assist with resource coordination and administration.

    4.   Assist with personnel management.

    5.   Maintain and update the County manpower resource listings and coordinate Job Service SOP's as required.

    6.   Specify the number of auxiliary personnel required to meet the increased manpower coordination workload.

LOGISTICS GROUP

A. <u>Shelter Systems Officer</u> (Red Cross Coordinator)

    1.   Review this and other EOP's in preparation for the coordination of all emergency shelters throughout the county.

    2.   Review and update the status of the emergency shelters listed in this plan. Even though an extensive engineering survey and study has indicated that the shelters listed in this plan are the best to use in an emergency situation, local disaster conditions may render a particular shelter unsuitable for use. At that time, preplanned alternative shelter sites must be chosen.

    3.   Review the staff requirements for each emergency shelter and identify the specific personnel needed to operate these centers.

    4.   Review the staff and facility requirements for mass feeding centers.

    5.   As the overall mass care coordinator for the county, you will direct and supervise all operations. However, you must appoint competent and experienced shelter managers. Training sessions for these individuals should be regularly conducted.

    6.   Coordinate all the food, bedding, heating fuel, water and other emergency shelter needs with the Resources Coordinator, Red Cross and Human Services Coordinator.

    7.   Be prepared to arrange for the provision of designated emergency shelters.

B. <u>Resources Coordinator/Administrative Services</u>

    1.   Act as the principal advisor to the Policy Group on material and resource requirements (other than personnel).

    2.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans and be prepared to manage and coordinate all requests for county emergency material assistance.

    3.   Correlate anticipated public transportation shortfalls and requirements with the Transportations Coordinator.

    4.   Develop a material assistance request priority system as directed by the Policy Group.

    5.   Maintain and update county equipment and material lists.

    6.   Coordinate closely with both county and private contractors for the procurement of material resources.

    7.   Review and be prepared to implement the resource management procedures and policies contained in the State Emergency Resource Management Plan.

FINANCE GROUP

    A. <u>Clerk/Auditor</u>

        1.   Responsible for preservation and safekeeping of records deemed essential for continuing government functions and the conduct of emergency operations.

        2.   Maintain records of expenditures and resource usage to support reimbursements and adjustments. Assist with the resolution of claims and accounting for resources expended during the emergency.

    B. <u>Personnel</u>

        1.   Review this and other plans and be prepared to implement them.

        2.   Establish a location for a joint information center.

        3.   Gather accurate information from the Operations and Planning Groups.

        4.   Provide regular information to the media in a timely manner.

        5.   Assist with recording keeping of county personnel hours and assignments.

AUXILIARY OPERATIONS MEMBERS

A. <u>Animal Control</u>

    1.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans and be prepared to implement them.

    2.   Advise the Policy Group in reference to animal control issues.

    3.   Plan and prepare for the control of pets and livestock during disaster situations.

    4.   Consult with Environmental Health in regards to health issues and domesticated animals.

B. <u>Assessor</u>

    1.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans and be prepared to implement them.

    2.   Become familiar with the Damage Assessment procedures detailed in the <u>State of Utah Natural Disaster Plan</u>, Annexes N and O.

    3.   Assist with establishment of damage assessment teams. These individuals should be familiar with building codes, public works, housing or the construction industry

C. <u>Engineer/Damage Assessment Officer</u>

    1.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans and be prepared to implement them.

    2.   Be prepared to provide engineering expertise regarding emergency shelter safety and habitability.

    3.   Plan and coordinate inspection of critical facilities within the county.

    4.   Plan and coordinate the inspection of all damaged buildings within the county.

    5.   Provide data to all coordination groups as to the status of critical facilities.

    6.   Become familiar with the Damage Assessment procedures detailed in the <u>State of Utah Natural Disaster Plan</u>, Annexes N and O.

D. <u>Surveyor</u>

    1.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans.

    2.   Be prepared to assist with damage assessment teams and information.

    3.   Assist with mapping.

E. <u>Transportation Coordinator</u>

    1.   Review this and other Emergency Operations Plans and be prepared to implement them.

    2.   Establish a mass transit vehicle resource inventory.

    3.   Plan to manage the transportation resources required for large population movements.

    4.   In conjunction with the Resources Coordinator, plan for possible transport augmentation of vehicles bearing food and essential commodities within the county.

F. Treasurer

  1. Review and be prepared to implement this plan.

  2. Advise and coordinate with the Policy Group as needed.

  3. Identify county treasurer resources and responsibilities in the county.

G. USDA County Emergency Board

  1. The USDA has established guidelines for the emergency processing and distribution of food from farms or other sources to the local distribution or retail outlets. Coordinating with and under the direction of the Executive and Policy Group is prepared to implement these directives.

  2. Assist the Resources Coordinator in food redistribution planning, which may be necessary in the event of an emergency evacuation.

  3. Coordinate with local food growers and processors to provide a continuous and ample emergency food supply for both local residents and any relocatees.

  4. Plan to control the continuous distribution of livestock feeds, grazing permits, petroleum products, farm implements and repair parts, fertilizers and other agricultural needs should situation require implementation of emergency guidelines.

H. Utilities

  1. Advise and coordinate with Emergency Services Coordinator.

  2. Maintain contact and coordinate with Utah Power, Questar, U.S. West Communications and other city-owned electric utilities.

  3. Have available the respective telephone numbers and key contact personnel with utilities.

  4. Establish communication link with other utilities through Ogden and Salt Lake City Dispatch Centers of Utah Power or Questar.

  5. Identify priority areas of service and critical utility needs under the EOP plan.

  6. Restore utility service by priority in conjunction with Emergency Management Coordinator.

I. Volunteer Agencies

  1. Review this and other EOP's and be prepared to support all emergency response and recovery activities.

  2. The American Red Cross will be the chief point of contact for all requests and dispatch of volunteer help.

  3. Establish liaison with local church, private and governmental relief and welfare organizations.

  4. Requests for volunteers will only come to the Red Cross through the Manpower Coordinator.

  5. All organized volunteer groups such as Search and Rescue, EMT Associations, First Responders, ARES, etc. will follow pre-established SOP's.

Confidential Contact Information Redacted for Public Dissemination

Confidential Contact Information Redacted for Public Dissemination

Confidential Contact Information Redacted for Public Dissemination

Functional Responsibility Checklist/Overview

FUNCTIONS	Function Description	EOC	Emer Mgt	IC	Law	Fire	Hlth	PW	Red Cross	PIO/ Warn	Financ e
Direction and Control	Overall Incident Commander				1						
	Unified Command Member				1	1	1	1			
	Outer Perimeter Determination			1							
	Incident Wide Coordination			1							
	Order Incident Site Evacuation			1							
	Order Area Evacuation			1							
Warning and PIO	Public Warning and Notification	3	2							1	
	Emergency Public Information	3	2							1	
Firefighting	Firefighting					1					
	Rescue Victims					1					
Urban Search and Rescue	Collapsed Structure Response					1					
	Dive Team				1						
Medical	Medical Sector Command					1					
	Incident Site Emergency Medical Aid					1					
	Incident Site Monitoring/Surveillance						1				
	Triage (mass)					1					
	Transportation (Patient Movement)					1					
	Patient/Victim Administrative Support					1					
	General Medicines and Medical Supplies						1				2
	Agent Specific Antidote/Medicines						1				
	Biological Treatment						1				
	Patient Medical Treatment					1					
	Victim Identification and Processing				2	1					
	Remains Collection and Storage				1						
	Isolation / Quarantine orders				2		1				
Information and Planning	Info. Collection, Analysis, and Reporting	2	1								
	Dissemination of Weather Information	2	1								
	Geographic Information System (GIS)	2	1								
Hazardous Materials	WMD agent ID and preliminary actions:										
	Chemical					1	2				
	Biological					1	2				
	Nuclear/Radiological					1	2				
	High Explosive				1						
	Other										
	Determine Location of Contamination						1				
	Establish Hot, Warm, and Cold Zones					1					
	Decontamination – Mass					1					
	Decontamination – Victim (Incident Site)					1					
	Decontamination – victim (Hospital)					1					
	Decontamination – Responder					1					

FUNCTIONS	Function Description	EOC	Emer Mgt	IC	Law	Fire	Hlth	PW	Red Cross	PIO/ Warn	Finance
Security and Safety	Event Site Access and Egress Control				1						
	Crime Scene Security and Investigation				1						
	Responder Hazard Exposure Protection			1							
	Implement Area Evacuation		2	1							
	Forensics				1						
	Traffic Control				1			2			
	Crowd Control				1						
	Quarantine Management				2		1				
	Incident Site Security				1						
Communications	Primary Communications Source		1								
	Backup to Communications Source		1								
	Incident Wide Communications		2	1							
	Amateur Radio		1								
Resource Support	Resource Inventory	2		1							
	Obtain & Distribute Supplies	2	1								
	Resource Accountability			1							3
Transportation	Transportation Shut-down		1		2						
	Identify Transportation Needs			1							
	Resume Transportation Services		1								
	Coordinate Additional Transportation	2	1								
Mass Care	Immediate Post Incident Shelter, Food, Water, and Hygiene			1					2		
	Long Term Post Incident Shelter, Food, Clothing, Water, and Hygiene	2							1		3
	Medical Monitoring						1				
Infrastructure Restoration	Critical Services/Facilities Shut-down	2	1								
	Structural Damage Assessment							1			
	Emergency Demolition							1			
	Debris Removal	1						2			3
	Restoration of Critical Public Services		1					2			
Food	Identify/Isolate Contaminated Food Sources						1				
	Decontaminate/Destroy Contaminated Food Supplies						1				
Water	Identify/Isolate Contaminated Water Sources						1				

ACTION CHECKLIST FOR DISASTER

Initiate Actions When Notification of Disaster is received

( )   Call Emergency Services Director (451-4100/451-4150).
( )   Call County Commissioners.
( )   Under direction of the Emergency Services Director or the County Commissioners, proceed through checklist to adequately cover the situation.
( )   Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as necessary (refer to telephone list).
( )   Determine who on the emergency staff will be needed (refer to telephone list).
( )   Brief the emergency staff and assign duties.
( )   Call local government employees who may be needed (refer to telephone list).
( )   Notify State EOC (1-801-538-3400).
( )   Alert the following as necessary:
       ( )   Radio Stations
       ( )   Fire Departments
       ( )   Schools
       ( )   Hospitals
       ( )   County Health Department
       ( )   Red Cross
       ( )   Highway Patrol
       ( )   Phone Companies
       ( )   Natural Gas Companies
       ( )   Electric Supply Companies
       ( )   211 (United Way Operators)
       ( )   ARES
       ( )   Code Red/IPAWS
( )   Call volunteer personnel as needed.
( )   In case of flood, initiate protective measures.
( )   Initiate damage assessment.
( )   Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) to provide directions and information.
( )   Establish priorities for the best use of resources and manpower.
( )   Set up communication system throughout the Davis County area and other areas which would in an emergency situation be deemed under the Davis County jurisdiction.
( )   Have other counties been notified of the emergency?
( )   Is contact being maintained with the weather service?
( )   Establish a volunteer manager and volunteer reception area.
( )   Set-up identification and accountability process for persons entering the EOC and disaster sites.
( )   Has government equipment been moved out of danger and ready for use?
( )   Should mutual aid agreements be implemented?
( )   Will curfew be necessary to prevent looting?

WARNING OF RESIDENTS

( )   Should disaster warning or evacuation alert be issued to the residents?
( )   Determine area to be warned or alerted.
( )   Does the Sheriff need assistance with the dissemination of warnings?

EVACUATION OF RESIDENTS

( )   Should evacuation be undertaken?
( )   If evacuation is necessary, what area is involved?
( )   Does the Sheriff need assistance to effect evacuation?
( )   Are roads and bridges being inspected for safety of travel?
( )   Have road blocks, warning and detour signs been set up where roads are dangerous or impassable?
( )   Traffic control set up in and around evacuation area?
( )   Evacuation of resident's checkpoints:
       ( )   Establish evacuee reception centers.
       ( )   Notify the Red Cross with reception center locations, needs.

( ) Coordinate possible shelter locations with Red Cross.
( ) Establish safe evacuation routes as necessary.
( ) Provide instructions to evacuees.
( ) Traffic control set up.
    ( ) In and out of area being evacuated?
    ( ) In shelter area.
( ) Transportation for homebound residents.
( ) Evacuee logs at shelters
( ) Are sufficient food, water, first-aid, beds and other supplies available in shelters?
( ) Are mass-feeding arrangements set up?
( ) Law enforcement security set up in shelters?
( ) Fire control in shelter area arranged?
( ) Are medical services available to shelterees?
( ) Is movement and storage of household effects arranged?
( ) Have instructions been issued on what to do with livestock and pets?
( ) Arrangements made for notification when evacuation is complete?

( ) Are search and rescue operations underway for stranded or trapped people?
( ) Is equipment and manpower available for rescue of stranded or trapped victims?
( ) Has fire control been established in the evacuated area?
( ) Has law enforcement security been established in the evacuated area to prevent looting and to control spectators?

DISASTER ON-SITE ACTIVITIES

( ) Determine the identity of the Incident Commander(s).
( ) Are communications established between disaster site and EOC?
( ) Traffic control set up in and around disaster area?
( ) Are tests being conducted for possible chemical or radiological contamination due to the disaster?
( ) Are food, water, warm clothing, first-aid, temporary shelter, and sanitary facilities available to rescue workers?
( ) Are portable floodlights and lighting equipment, flashlights, and other equipment available for night rescue operations?
( ) Has law enforcement security been established to prevent looting and to control spectators?
( ) Is fire control established at the disaster site?

COMMUNICATIONS

( ) What communications are available and is more needed?
( ) Activate ARES as needed.
( ) Have certain telephone lines in the EOC reserved for outgoing calls, only to avoid incoming calls flooding all lines; arrange with telephone company.
( ) Is there a representative from the phone companies on duty in the EOC to assist?
( ) Should the Emergency Alert System (EAS) be activated?
( ) Is emergency power available for the EAS?
( ) Is there direct communications or telephone line from the EOC to the EAS station?
( ) Are cellular and satellite phones available?

HEALTH AND MEDICAL

( ) Are medical and health teams organized and functioning?
( ) Have priorities been established for health and medical services?
( ) What is status of health, medical and first-aid supplies?
( ) Is sufficient assistance available to the coroner?
( ) Has a temporary morgue been set up if needed?
( ) Are proper records being maintained on the victims?
( ) Is water being tested for contamination and potability?
( ) What is the availability of potable water?
( ) Should available bulk water tankers be filled for possible use?
( ) If needed, is potable water being obtained?
( ) Is disaster area being surveyed for health hazards and sanitation?

( ) Will immunizations/medications be required?
( ) Are immunization supplies and equipment available?
( ) Have identification experts been requested for identification of dead? Call State EOC. (Refer to phone list.)
( ) Have suitable arrangements been made for assembly of next-of-kin who are to identify the decedents?
( ) Are clergy available at the temporary morgue to provide assistance to relatives identifying the deceased?
( ) If large number of fatalities, are there sufficient body bags and embalming fluid available?
( ) Is refrigerated storage of unidentified bodies and human remains available?
( ) Is auxiliary power available to mortuaries in order to operate embalming machines?
( ) Are private water systems (wells) and sewage systems (cesspools) being inspected by the health department.
( ) Determine who will bear costs for processing of unclaimed deceased persons.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

( ) Notify news media that PIO is official spokesperson.
( ) Establish a JIC for release of public information.
( ) Does PIO have contract with news media?
( ) Have PIO establish a Disaster Inquiry Center.
( ) Should the event receive national attention, a special use area for VIP and national news media should be established. This area should have desks, telephones, power, food and water. News releases will need to be prepared by 4:00 a.m. for broadcast on Eastern Time zone by national news media.

MISSING PERSONS

( ) Has a missing persons procedure been set up and someone assigned to handle?
( ) Are accurate lists of missing persons being publicized via local news media (radio, TV and newspapers)?
( ) Should a computer be utilized for missing person reports, and if so, is one available?
( ) Does the missing person(s) justify activation of the AMBER Alert System?

UTILITIES

( ) Have any utilities been damaged?
( ) Should any utilities be shut off: electricity, gas or water?
( ) Any sewage problems?
( ) What is potential for disruption of electricity, gas, water or sewer?
( ) If a utility is out, when will it be repaired or an alternate source available?

The following are checkpoints that apply to specific disaster situations and are in addition to the previous applicable checkpoints listed above:

RADIOLOGICAL/CHEMICAL ACCIDENT ADDITIONAL CHECK POINTS

Remember!

Immediate responsibility for safeguards relating to radioactive materials belongs to the person who has legal possession of the material. If an incident occurs, that person is responsible for prompt action to minimize radiation exposure to the general public and for control and recovery of the materials.

Special Points to Check:
( ) Has the affected area been isolated?
( ) Is traffic being detoured around affected area?
( ) If evacuation of residents and livestock is necessary, has it been cleared for at least 1,500 yards?
( ) Is sufficient security established to keep out spectators?
( ) Are fires being fought by keeping upwind?
( ) Have rescue personnel been instructed not to open, examine or attempt to clean up any debris?

Memorandum of Agreements/Understandings

Should the Emergency Operations Plan be activated, responding personnel shall refer to the procedures outlined in Davis County's Emergency Operations Plan as a reference guide. Memorandum of Understandings and/or Mutual Aid Agreements have been inserted into this attachment #5 for convenience.

The following text links are Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding. Memorandum of Agreements and Understandings