Santa Clara City

Emergency Operations Plan

Prepared by
Santa Clara City

Revised March 2016

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PREFACE

The Santa Clara City Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) assigns responsibilities to the designated city leaders, employees, departments, agencies, boards, and community and volunteer organizations in the event of a disaster. This plan is written expressly for the welfare and safety of the people of Santa Clara City. It has been prepared with the goal of assessing the vulnerabilities potentially faced by our citizens and then defining the response mechanisms, which could be employed by the city in a rational response thereto. It will provide them with the opportunity to be better prepared for and quickly recover from disaster. This emergency operations plan encompasses natural, technological and terrorism based emergencies and disasters or combinations thereof, which may be reasonably expected to impact the City.

This plan identifies resources, and outlines mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions that may be taken by city officials and responders. This Plan does not include the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) required for the implementation of the Santa Clara Emergency Operations plan because of the voluminous nature of SOP's. Because SOP's are the detailed operating procedures of departments and agencies, they are therefore likely to change frequently. It is the responsibility of each department within the city to maintain and review their SOP's as needed in developing the written internal procedures that detail support required by this plan. Each department within the city should be familiar with this plan and shall be prepared to put this plan in action.

This plan has three important goals:

1. Life safety.
2. Mitigation of property damage.
3. Protection of the environment.

The plan is not designed to supplant individual, family and neighborhood preparedness plans or actions. This plan is intended for use by city officials; in emergencies, conducting drills and exercises and to strengthen city preparedness. One of the obligations of government is in assuring that the functions of government continue, especially in times of difficulty following a disaster when such needs may be most acute.

This plan may be activated at any time under the direction of the Santa Clara City Mayor, City Council, Public Safety Director or designee. This plan has been coordinated with the city plans of most of the cities surrounding Santa Clara City and with the Washington County Emergency Operations Plan.

This plan requires fair and equal treatment to all regardless of race, creed, color, orientation, national origin, sex, age, or handicap. As in any emergency where prioritizations must take place, the goal will always be to do the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of people. First priority will always be to save life with mitigation of damage to property coming second.

The Santa Clara City administration and those departments having emergency assignments shall undertake an annual review of this plan. Santa Clara City will insure that a list of all plan holders is maintained at the Santa Clara City Office and that updates to the plan will be sent to each of these holders.

In accordance with the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, all agencies, departments and organizations having responsibilities delineated in this EOP will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This system will allow proper coordination between state, local and federal organizations. The Incident Command System (ICS), as a part of NIMS, will enable effective and efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communication operating with a common organizational structure, designed to enable effective and efficient incident management.

This plan, including updates, remains in effect from the time it is adopted until the Santa Clara City Council issues an Order stating it is no longer valid.

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RECORD OF CHANGES			
CHANGE NUMBER	**DATE OF CHANGE**	**DATE ENTERED**	**ENTERED BY**

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Washington County	
Washington County Commissioners	1
Washington County School District	1
Washington County Emergency Services	1
Washington County Public Works	1
Adjacent Counties	
Five City Association of Governments	1
Cities	
St. George	1
Washington	1
Hurricane	1
La Verkin	1
Ivins	1
State Agencies	
Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Services & Homeland Sec.	1
Utah Department of Transportation	1
Utah National Guard	1
Southwest Utah Health Department	1
Federal Agencies	
Bureau of Land Management	1
Zion National Park	1
Dixie National Forest	1
Other	
Communication Companies	1
Questar Gas	1
Rocky Mountain Power	1
American Red Cross	1
Intermountain Healthcare: Dixie Regional Medical Center	1

Signature Page

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Rick Rosenberg,
Mayor, Santa Clara City

COUNCIL MEMBERS

_____
Jerry Amundsen

_____
Herb Basso

_____
Kenneth Sizemore

_____
Mary Jo Hafen

_____
Jarett Waite

ATTEST:

_____
Chris Shelley DATE
Recorder

Santa Clara City
Emergency Operations Plan

Authority

FEDERAL

Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 81-875, as amended

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act,
42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000,
Public Law No. 106-390, 114 Stat. 1552 (2000) (the Stafford Act)

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

STATE

Utah Emergency Management Act of 1981, Title 63 Chapter 05, as amended

LOCAL

Santa Clara City Code
Santa Clara Emergency Operations Plan

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BASIC PLAN

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to identify what actions may be taken by Santa Clara City to prepare for, and reduce the vulnerability to residents stemming from natural disasters, technological (man made) disasters and homeland security emergencies in, or affecting Santa Clara City. This plan attempts to accomplish this goal through a combination of mitigation (prevention) and response-oriented mechanisms.

This plan is a guide for city and community leaders to use if and when an emergency of significant magnitude arises. The philosophy behind the plan is to identify resources within and without the City that may be employed by the City in responding to different and varying emergencies. It also attempts to define the responsibilities of different City Departments as well as describe the manner in which other organizations such as the American Red Cross might work effectively with the City in emergency response.

The writing or existence of this plan is not intended to unjustifiably arouse fear or spark alarm, but by the same token, neither should it be a cause of individual complacency. This plan attempts to incorporate a common sense approach to community preparedness that encourages action, not reaction. This plan does not take the place of personal, family or neighborhood preparedness.

This plan accomplishes the following:

1. Establishes the emergency management organization required to mitigate any significant emergency.

2. Identifies the policies, responsibilities, and procedures required in such an emergency.

3. Establishes the operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities, and the first steps of the recovery process.

This document is operational in design. It serves an additional use as a planning reference. Departments within Santa Clara City that have roles and responsibilities identified by this plan are encouraged to develop their own emergency plans for their departments, integrated with and consistent to this master plan. It is the responsibility of each department within the City to develop their own detailed standard operating procedures, and emergency response checklists based on their vital missions and consistent with the provisions of this plan.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

Santa Clara City is located in the southwestern corner of the State of Utah within Washington County. The City has a population of approximately 7,800 residents based on 2,111 residential utility connections and the US census of 3.73 per eru (2016). The city has a land area of 4.9 square miles. The city is bounded by: St. George City to the East, Ivins City to the North, and BLM land to the West and the South. The City consists of high deserts, midlevel plateaus and surrounding mesas. Elevations range from 2700 to 2900 feet above sea level.

Santa Clara City mostly has a "high desert" climate, characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, slightly wetter winters. Average area precipitation is approximately 10 inches

Santa Clara City is located away from Interstate 15, a major interstate highway that bisects the state of Utah from North to South. Santa Clara is bisected by old highway 91. The Santa Clara River runs along the southern developed portion of the city.

There is no rail presence in Santa Clara City.

St. George City, a neighboring city, does have scheduled flights into and out of St. George on a regular basis from the St. George Municipal airport. Other communities with developed landing fields include Hurricane and the Hildale/ Colorado City field in neighboring Mohave County, AZ. As a side note, flights from Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada are routine over the City.

Fire protection within the City is provided by the city's volunteer fire department. All fire services throughout Washington County rely on each other for backup and augmentation through a collaborative effort anchored by mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding.

The City provides emergency medical services through the fire department and is also served by Ivins ambulance a firm based in neighboring Ivins city.

Santa Clara City does not have a major medical facility but the Dixie Regional Medical Center in St. George is 20 minutes away. Rapid growth and expansion has resulted in a new regional hospital facility constructed on River Road and 700 South in St. George. The older hospital continues to be licensed as a supporting campus and will continue to offer obstetrics, cancer, and mental health medical services.

The Santa Clara-Ivins City Public Safety Department provides law enforcement, and Emergency medical transport services.

Neighboring St. George City also has the only bomb squad licensed and trained by the FBI south of Utah County. In addition to the bomb squad, a fully functional drug task force and SWAT team exists for special threats and needs.

The City has a public works department, providing water services to its residents and provides electrical power throughout the city.

Santa Clara City is potentially subject to a number of natural and technological hazards. Included are earthquakes, urban and wildland fires, floods, landslides, high winds, fixed site and transportation hazardous materials incidents, aircraft accidents, power outages, and in some years, severe winter storms. A brief description and rating methodology of these hazards follows.

III. Hazard Analysis

Delineation

Santa Clara City convened a meeting of all departments to complete a hazard analysis during 2016. The hazard analysis developed will be used for this plan.

While not attempting to identify all possible hazards, which of and by itself would probably be impossible, the attempt was made to define and delineate those hazards which could pose a significant threat to the lives and property of citizens as well as the critical infrastructure of the City. A more detailed presentation of the hazards for Santa Clara City is found in the appendix.

These hazards were analyzed to establish the basis for:

- Emergency response planning and preparedness
- Development of capabilities to cope with the threats
- Mitigation efforts to reduce vulnerabilities to the threats

Evaluation

All potential natural and technological hazards were analyzed in a synthesis of the following factors:

The probability, likelihood, or frequency of occurrence of the hazards or threats within a 100 year period

The magnitude of vulnerability of each hazard, i.e., number of people who may be injured or threatened, potential damages to critical facilities and infrastructure, and potential damages to property.

The probability of more than one hazard being triggered in sequence such that the resultant combined threat would increase the potential damages or possibility of loss of life

Using the above stated criteria, Santa Clara City developed the following list.

This list is, because of its very nature, an incomplete assessment of all the risks and hazards which could possibly inflict loss of life and, or property damage on the population of Santa Clara City. It is however the feeling of the Public Safety Department that a recognition of, and preparation for the incidents listed will better allow the responders and agencies within the City to effectively deal with other unforeseen or unpredicted mal-occurrences.

The hazards were evaluated on the likelihood of the event happening and the impact that the event would have on the community as a whole. A scale of 1 to 10 was used with ten being the highest and one being the lowest.

The list of the hazards from that assessment is as follows:

Rank	Hazard	Likelihood	Impact
1	**Transportation Accident**	**10**	**7**
2	**Utility Disruption**	**9**	**7**
3	**Wildland Fire**	**10**	**5**
4	**Flooding/Dam Break**	**5**	**6**
5	**Severe Weather**	**8**	**3**
6	**Earthquake**	**3**	**8**
7	**Landslide**	**9**	**2**
8	**Refugee Relocation**	**3**	**6**
9	**Problem Soils**	**10**	**1**
10	**Terrorism**	**2**	**5**
11	**Drought**	**8**	**1**

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In the event of an emergency, many personnel will be mobilized. Santa Clara City's emergency response will be guided by elected officials, vested with the ultimate responsibility for the response and recovery effort. Department heads, full-time employees, and local volunteers will all work together to deal with the situation at hand. Direction and control of the immediate scene will be vested with on-scene incident commander who will work closely with the City's administrative group.

The Mayor may delegate authority and responsibilities to others, as needs dictate. It is the intent and policy of this plan, that the City will adopt and utilize the Incident Command System as outline in the National Incident Management System as a primary response mechanism. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be implemented and function 24 hours a day until the emergency is resolved or the Mayor determines such operation is no longer necessary. The primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for Santa Clara City will be the City administration building located at 2603 Santa Clara Dr., Santa Clara. If this building can not function for any reason in its intended capacity as an EOC an alternate site will be chosen as per the EOC Standard Operating Procedures.

The Santa Clara City Emergency Operations Plan is part of an overall emergency response strategy of Santa Clara City. This Plan is specifically designed to handle emergencies within the boundaries of Santa Clara City. However, many emergencies reach far beyond the boundaries of Santa Clara City. These emergencies will be managed either by the county, state or federal government with Santa Clara City performing its part in conjunction with those governmental jurisdictions.

In the event of a significant emergency within the boundaries of Santa Clara City the Santa Clara City Emergency Operations Plan may be activated. This plan, maintained by Santa Clara City Administration is available from the office of the Santa Clara City at 2603 Santa Clara Dr., Santa Clara, Utah.

In an emergency, there is a multi-step process to be followed to ensure the proper receipt and coordination of City, state and federal assistance. A brief outline of the process follows.

1. An emergency results in a disaster.

2. The local Emergency Response Plan and Emergency Operations Center are activated.

3. Washington County Emergency Services is notified.

4. Issue Local "State of Emergency" Declaration

5. A *Local Government Initial Disaster Report* is filed with the State Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security.

6. An emergency cost record-keeping system is implemented.

7. Officials conduct an initial damage assessment and prepare a *Preliminary Damage Assessment Report.*

8. A determination is made regarding the kinds and quantities of State and Federal assistance to be requested, if necessary.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Santa Clara City Ordinance outlines the line of succession to be followed in the event that the Mayor, elected officials, management or those who are in positions of authority should be unavailable or incapacitated during an emergency.

If any member of the Emergency Operations Committee is absent during an emergency, the vacancy will be filled by the next in line from that organization.

All operations during an emergency or crisis will be managed from the City Emergency Operations Center, 2603 Santa Clara Dr., Santa Clara, Utah.

In addition to this designated EOC, any police or fire vehicle may be used as a mobile command post as the need dictates.

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Appendix A
Contact Numbers

City

Offices	(435) 673-6712
Police Department	(435) 652-1122
Fire Department	(435) 673-6712
Public Information Officer (PIO)/City Manager	(435) 673-6712
Washington County Sheriffs Office	(435) 656-6500
Washington County EOC	(435) 634-5734
Ivins Fire Department	(435) 674-1083
Washington County Dispatch	(435) 634-5730
SW UT Health	(435) 673-3528

Other Agencies

American Red Cross (St. George)-Paul Dunsdo	(435) 879-9033
American Red Cross (Salt Lake City)	(801) 323-7000
American Red Cross (Salt Lake City)	(800) 328-9272

STATE AGENCIES

Division of Emergency Management	(801) 538-3400
Utah Citizen Corp	(800) 753-2858
Utah Department of Public Safety - UHP	(435) 634-2890
Utah Department of Transportation – Region 5	(435) 893-4799
	(800) 378-3390
Local Roadway Operations Manager UDOT Todd Abbot	(435) 627-8643
Cell	(435) 619-0987
Utah Department of Human Services	(435) 652-2960
Southwest Public Health Department, Paulette Valentine	(435) 817-2698
Utah National Guard	(801) 432-4400
Utah State University Extension Service –Rick Heflebower	(435) 632-7385
Utah Department of Workforce Services	(435) 674-3800
Color Country Interagency Fire Center	(435) 865-3000
Color Country Fire Dispatch	(435) 865-4611

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture ASCS	(435) 673-2381
Bureau of Land Management-Brian Trydle	(435) 688-3200
Forest Service (Pine Valley Ranger District)	(435) 652-3100
Interagency Fire Task Force	(435) 688-3200
National Weather Service, Salt Lake City	(801) 524-5133
Soil Conservation Service	(435) 673-4896
US Fish & Wildlife	(435) 772-0172
Zion National Park Headquarters-Cynthia Purcell	(435) 772-0172
Cell	(435) 619-0971
Bureau of Indian Affairs	(435) 674-9720
Federal Bureau of Investigation	(435) 628-7499

FBI (Salt Lake City)	(801) 579-1400
FEMA (Denver)	(303) 235-4800

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Appendix B
Primary and Support Function Matrix

Agencies and Departments	Managing Emergency Operations	Situation Reporting	Damage Assessment	Alert, Warning, Notification	Emergency Public Information	Communication Systems	Resource Management	Search & Rescue	Public Health Services	Animal Considerations	Fire Service	Emergency Medical Services	Law Enforcement Services	Evacuation	Transportation	Human Services	Donated Goods & Services	Emergency Shelter and Mass Feeding	Emergency Sanitation	Emergency Fiscal & Administrative
Public Safety	**P**	**P**		**P**		**P**		**P**		**P**	**P**	**P**	**P**	**P**						
Public Works			**P**				**P**								**P**		**P**		**P**	
City Manager			**S**		**P**															**P**
Southwest Utah Public Health									**P**											
City Recorder																**P**				**S**
American Red Cross																		**P**		

P = Primary Responsibility
S = Support Responsibility

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Appendix C
HAZARDS, NATURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL

FIRE

Over the last few years wildland fires have been an annual occurrence in Southern Utah. With the increasing population growth, not only in Santa Clara City, but throughout Washington County, there is an increasing danger with the urban/wildland interface. Lightning as well as man caused forest and range fires will continue as a threat indefinitely. The South hills and along the Santa Clara River are areas that are prone to wildfires.

The hot dry summer weather along with our increasing numbers leaves little doubt that challenges we now face in providing fire protection services along with the attendant alert/notification processes will continue to challenge planners and responders alike.

LANDSLIDE/PROBLEM SOILS

Due to the geography of Southern Utah, landslides and rock slides constitute one of the natural hazards threatening some areas of Santa Clara City. Historically the landslide areas are on the Santa Clara Heights portion of the city and are on the back side of Crestview, Canyon View and Red Mountain drives.

EARTHQUAKE

Geologists predict that an earthquake of Richter magnitude 7.0 or greater could occur within the next 100 years on the Hurricane Fault. An earthquake of this magnitude could threaten persons and cause damages up to IX on the Mercalli Intensity Scale.

Liquefaction is when seemingly stable soils become unstable when subjected to earthquake ground shaking. When soil liquefies, it loses strength and behaves as a viscous liquid (like quicksand) rather than as a solid. This can cause buildings to sink into the ground or tilt, empty buried tanks to rise to the ground surface, slope failures, etc. Research into the 1992 St. George Earthquake showed some potential for liquefaction in areas near the Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers. The magnitude of this event was generally considered to have been too weak to have broad liquefaction implications. The University of Utah has not prepared liquefaction maps for Santa Clara City as of the date of this writing. There is very little known about possible liquefaction zones here, although it would be a safe assumption that our sandy soils in areas close to the water table and near the Santa Clara River could be susceptible.

Another aspect of earthquakes is a secondary effect. With a significant earthquake there could also be damage to dams in the area. Santa Clara has two dams that could potentially affect the citizens of the city. See the dam inundation maps in Appendix D of this plan.

The Gunlock Dam owned by Lower Gunlock Reservoir Corporation was completed in 1970. In 1985 a hydroelectric facility was added. The dam was last inspected in April of 2006, by Utah Division of Water Rights. The drainage basin is 306 square miles with a maximum dam breach flow of 222,000 Cfs. The first downstream town is Santa Clara, 6 miles away. There are potentially 250 or more structures in Santa Clara and St. George that could be affected if the Gunlock Reservoir Dam fails – there is also the possibility of wildlife, campers, hikers, and livestock being affected. The city of Santa Clara will have an hour warning before the first crest arrives. This should be enough to evacuate the most susceptible areas.

The Santa Clara dam owned by City of Santa Clara was completed in 1919. The reservoir is also known locally as Laub Pond. It was last inspected in March of 2006, by Utah Division of Water Rights. The drainage basin is 7 square miles with a maximum dam breach flow of 2000 Cfs. This structure is within Santa Clara City limits. This dam normally does not have water behind it, but has been known to hold substantial amounts. There are at least 175 structures that will be affected if the Santa Clara dam fails – most of these will be in the city of Santa Clara and will not have much time to evacuate. The flood will traverse the Santa Clara River south through western St. George and into the Virgin River.

PROBLEM SOILS

Santa Clara City currently has several areas in which expansive soils exist. Special building procedures are necessary when building on this soil. This soil, part of the geological Chinle layer, has blue clay which is unstable and subject to large expansion when moisture is added. This also contributes to landslides as mentioned above.

SEVERE WEATHER

Santa Clara has hot summers and usually mild winters. The city is occasionally subject to high winds. Power distribution system is vulnerable because of falling trees and limbs caused by wind gusts that knock out the power system. The water system is vulnerable because of frozen meters in all areas of the City. Streets may have snow removal and/or ice problems.

DROUGHT

Drought is a hazard that has a slow ramp up time. Usually people don't realize that there is a problem until they are well into a drought. Santa Clara

City as well as the Western United States has been in a severe drought for the last few years. The year 2005 brought a much needed relief from the drought, if the yearly rainfall does not continue for the next few years we will still be in a drought situation. Water usage, both culinary and agricultural, is a major concern in this rural part of Utah. The City watches this usage closely and when the need arises put limits on various types of water usage.

OTHER CONCERNS

There are other hazards that are of concern that were not specifically identified in the Five County Mitigation Plan. It is not the intent of this document to delve into these at depth but to mention the fact that they have been considered.

UTILITY INTERUPTION

The loss of utilities is meant to include the loss of electrical power, running water, sewage treatment facilities, and natural gas. Each of these is critical enough to consider separately, but by their vary nature they are intrinsically interconnected with each other.

Suffice it to say however, that the loss of electrical power could cause cascading events capable of impacting the pumping, and delivery of water and the operation of sewage treatment facilities for the City.

The loss of utilities, which are an inconvenience at best, can be deadly if the delay becomes protracted during periods of extreme heat or cold. Santa Clara City does not have power generation capabilities of its own and would have to rely on neighboring communities and the acquisition of portable generation.

TERRORISM

Although Santa Clara City appears on the surface to have little direct risk from terrorism and homeland security type hazards, the secondary effects of any type of strike against nearby areas such as Salt Lake City, Las Vegas, or Denver would be felt almost immediately here. Los Angeles is also relatively close to us, being less than a day's travel by automobile. It is our consensus that the reverberations from a terrorist strike on the West Coast would still be greater for us than the national implications as a whole because of our proximity to California and the West Coast.

These external threats are of concern because of the potential horde of refugees, which might be reasonably expected to flee the more populous areas of the country. These people could flee if essential services are impaired in the metro areas; or if there is a general feeling in those places that they might be safer elsewhere.

Also as mentioned earlier, certain types of attacks carried out on targets of opportunity with biological or chemical type agents may not immediately be apparent. Our population and location along the popular I-15 corridor makes it possible/probable that our population could be impacted by infectious or other processes.

Other factors, which can not be ruled out, include terrorism directed specifically against the people of Santa Clara City or attacks against elements of the infrastructure in Santa Clara City.

Electric power transmission lines and natural gas pipelines pass through Santa Clara City. Major transmission lines also pass immediately south of us in Mohave County, AZ. It is the feeling of most experts that because of the cascade effect, the loss of any of these lines could domino and cause loss of power to Santa Clara City.

It may also be the general perception that a strike against a major utility grid would be easier to affect in a rural area, as opposed to striking the utility nearer the population centers served by the large metro utilities.

We also have our own "critical infrastructure" of roads, dams, utilities and economic assets necessary for the maintenance of our way of life. The loss of any of these infrastructures would impact our ability for emergency response as well as our ability to live and work normally in what could be construed as an adverse environment with the loss of normal utilities or infrastructure.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

While Santa Clara City is situated off of the major highway, Interstate 15, Old Highway 91 bisects the city. While the majority of traffic is non-commercial is still a significant amount of commercial traffic.

Large quantities of hazardous materials are transported over these highways daily. The potential for a major hazardous materials transportation incident on these roads is well documented. Large tankers and other vehicles transporting fuel and other hazardous material products also travel over Hwy 91. Even though the volume of transported Hazardous Materials is significantly less on this highway, the life-safety, environmental and economic implications should not be underestimated.

Santa Clara City is a participant in interlocal agreements for hazmat response. The Southwest Regional Response Team is composed of agencies within the Five County areas of Washington, Iron, Kane, Beaver and Garfield Counties. This regional concept has been adopted by local, state and federal agencies as a means of providing improved response capabilities for areas normally too rural to otherwise afford and possess a HAZMAT/WMD capability.

The concept of cooperative mutual aid, has taken on a new sense of urgency in the post 9-11 world. A planning group, crucial to the creation of this plan, has been meeting regularly and analyzing how we can best work with each other in order to more effectively protect our communities by aiding and assisting each other.

The regional concept takes and extends this just one step further. Teams of responders are being formed from responders within the five County area. The teams are mobile and capable of moving response assets over City lines to assist if necessary and requested. These responders and their sponsoring agencies constitute the Southwest Regional Response Team. This is presently a work in progress.

The Regional teams are expected to provide quicker and deeper response capabilities.

There is only a minimal possibility of a fixed site, hazardous materials accident within Santa Clara City. The largest, is a bulk fuel plant owned by Jenkins Oil Co.

TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

These can be classified as primarily land or highway accidents of such magnitude as to overwhelm existing resources, i.e. a passenger bus, school bus or unusually large multi-vehicle accident or aviation related accident.

The new regional medical center on River Road in St. George operated by Intermountain Healthcare has a thirty-one bed emergency room. This is a measured increase over the previous capacity in the old facility. It is very likely that the transport side of the equation may at least for the present time be our weakest link with more limited ambulance capacity.

Sky West Airlines also operates several flights daily into and out of St. George. These connecting flights connect primarily with Salt Lake City, Utah and Los Angeles, California. The aircraft most commonly used for this commuter traffic is a Brazilian made 30 passenger commuter craft.

This aircraft has an outstanding overall safety rating; however the potential exists for a mid-air collision or catastrophic failure resulting in the loss of the craft. This could be over a populous area resulting in further carnage on the ground.

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Appendix D
Maps

Washington County Road Map	31
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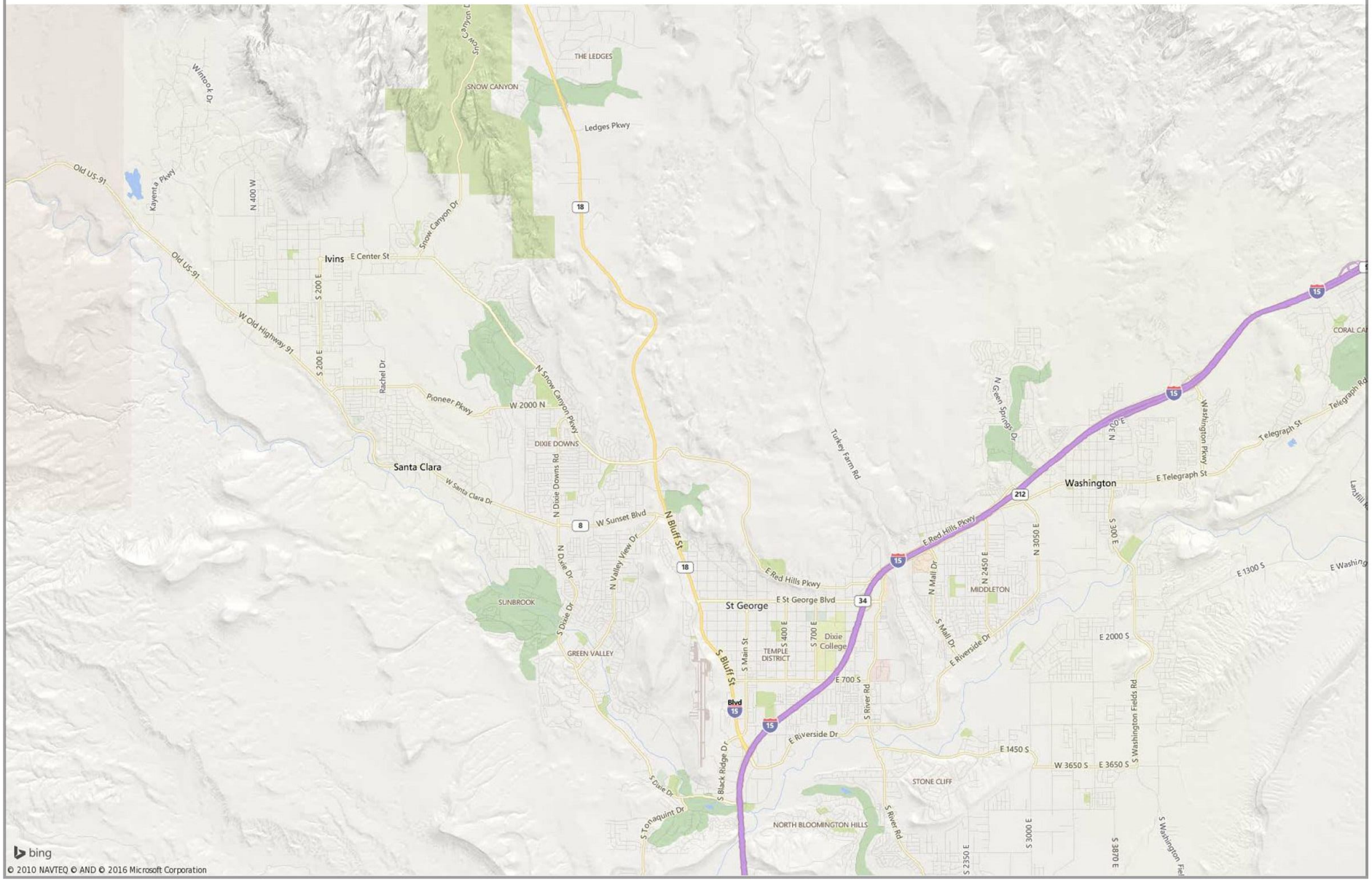
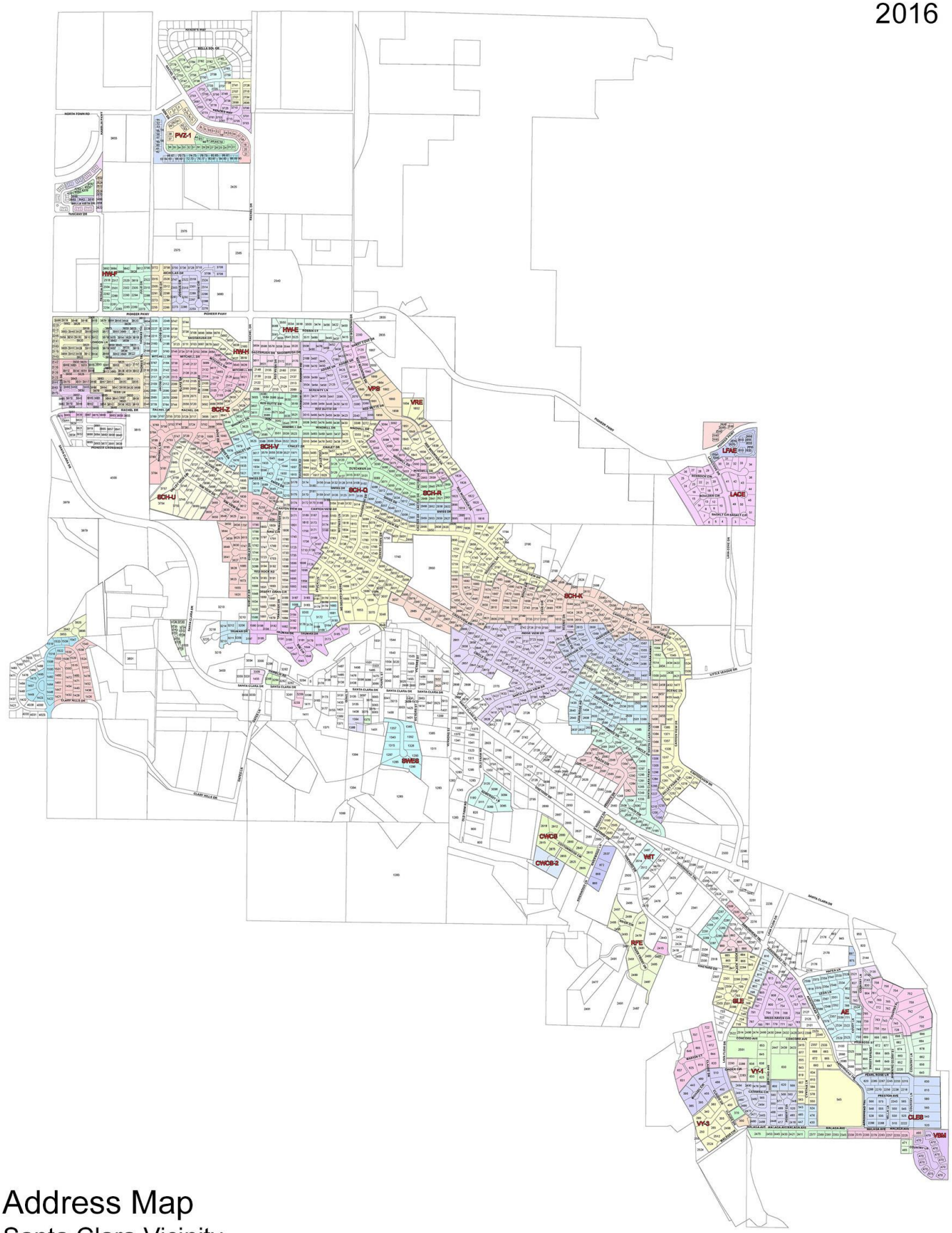
Washington County Road Map

2016

Santa Clara Vicinity



2016



Address Map

Santa Clara Vicinity

Flood / Erosion Hazard Map

Santa Clara Vicinity

2016

SYMBOLS

- Municipality boundary
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway
- Major local surface street
- Other road

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) ZONES

AE — Zone AE: Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Flood event determined by detailed methods. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and flood-plain management standards apply.

A — Zone A: Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Flood event generally determined using approximate methodologies. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and flood-plain management standards apply.

AO — Zone AO: Areas subject to inundation by 1-percent-annual-chance shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between one and three feet. Some Zone AO have been designated in areas with high flood velocities such as alluvial fans and washes.

0.2-percent-annual-chance (or 500-year) flood plain

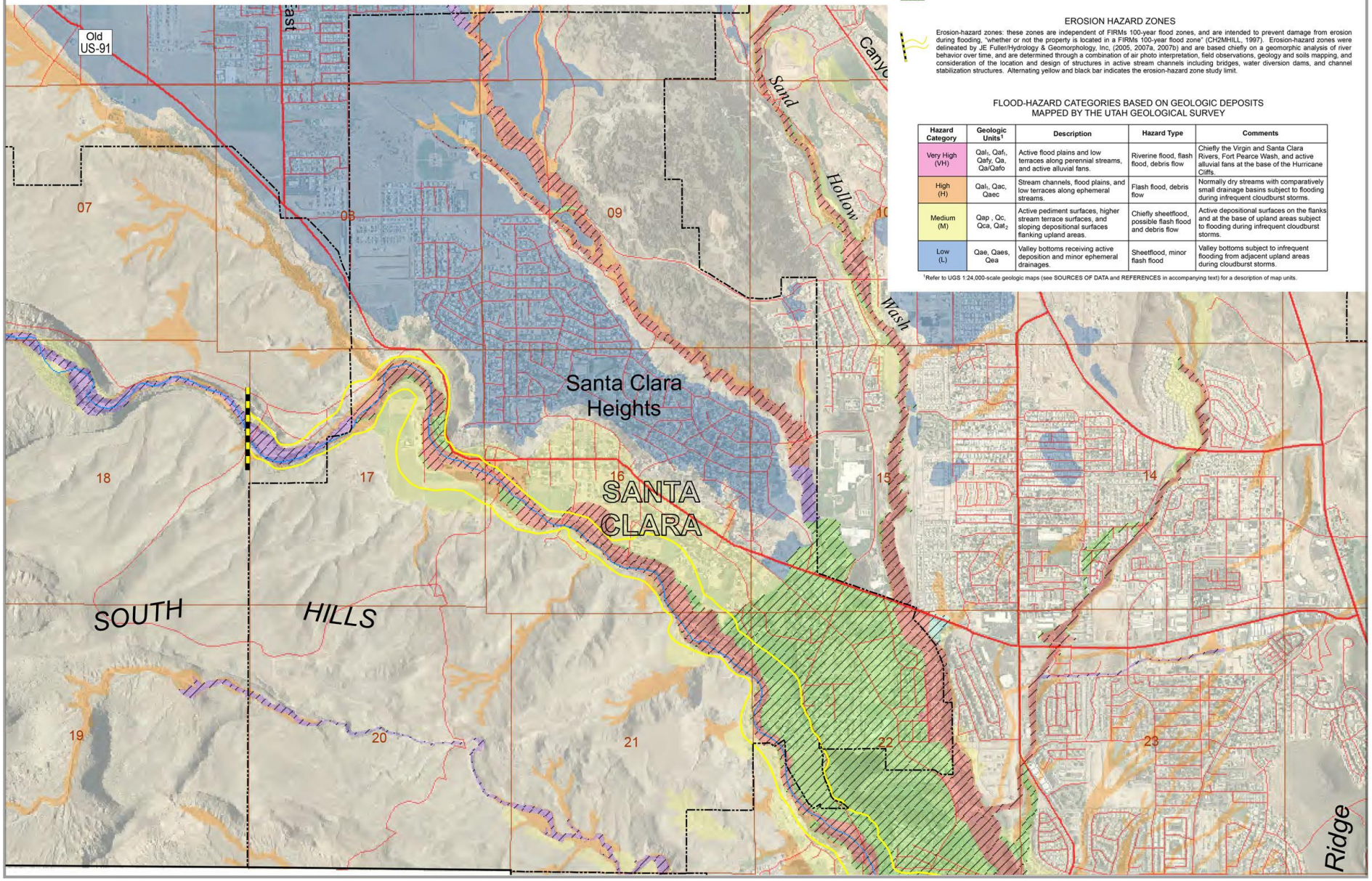
EROSION HAZARD ZONES

Erosion-hazard zones: these zones are independent of FIRMs 100-year flood zones, and are intended to prevent damage from erosion during flooding, "whether or not the property is located in a FIRMs 100-year flood zone" (CH2MHILL, 1997). Erosion-hazard zones were delineated by JE Fuller/Hydrology & Geomorphology, Inc. (2005, 2007a, 2007b) and are based chiefly on a geomorphic analysis of river behavior over time, and are determined through a combination of air photo interpretation, field observations, geology and soils mapping, and consideration of the location and design of structures in active stream channels including bridges, water diversion dams, and channel stabilization structures. Alternating yellow and black bar indicates the erosion-hazard zone study limit.

FLOOD-HAZARD CATEGORIES BASED ON GEOLOGIC DEPOSITS MAPPED BY THE UTAH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Hazard Category	Geologic Units[1]	Description	Hazard Type	Comments
Very High (VH)	Qal_1, Qaf_1, Qafy, Qa, Qa/Qafo	Active flood plains and low terraces along perennial streams, and active alluvial fans.	Riverine flood, flash flood, debris flow	Chiefly the Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers, Fort Pearce Wash, and active alluvial fans at the base of the Hurricane Cliffs.
High (H)	Qal_2, Qac, Qaec	Stream channels, flood plains, and low terraces along ephemeral streams.	Flash flood, debris flow	Normally dry streams with comparatively small drainage basins subject to flooding during infrequent cloudburst storms.
Medium (M)	Qap , Qc, Qca, Qat_2	Active pediment surfaces, higher stream terrace surfaces, and sloping depositional surfaces flanking upland areas.	Chiefly sheetflood, possible flash flood and debris flow	Active depositional surfaces on the flanks and at the base of upland areas subject to flooding during infrequent cloudburst storms.
Low (L)	Qae, Qaes, Qea	Valley bottoms receiving active deposition and minor ephemeral drainages.	Sheetflood, minor flash flood	Valley bottoms subject to infrequent flooding from adjacent upland areas during cloudburst storms.

[1]Refer to UGS 1:24,000-scale geologic maps (see SOURCES OF DATA and REFERENCES in accompanying text) for a description of map units.



Geologic Hazard Landslide Map

Santa Clara Vicinity

2016

SYMBOLS

- Municipality boundary
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway
- Major local surface street
- Other road

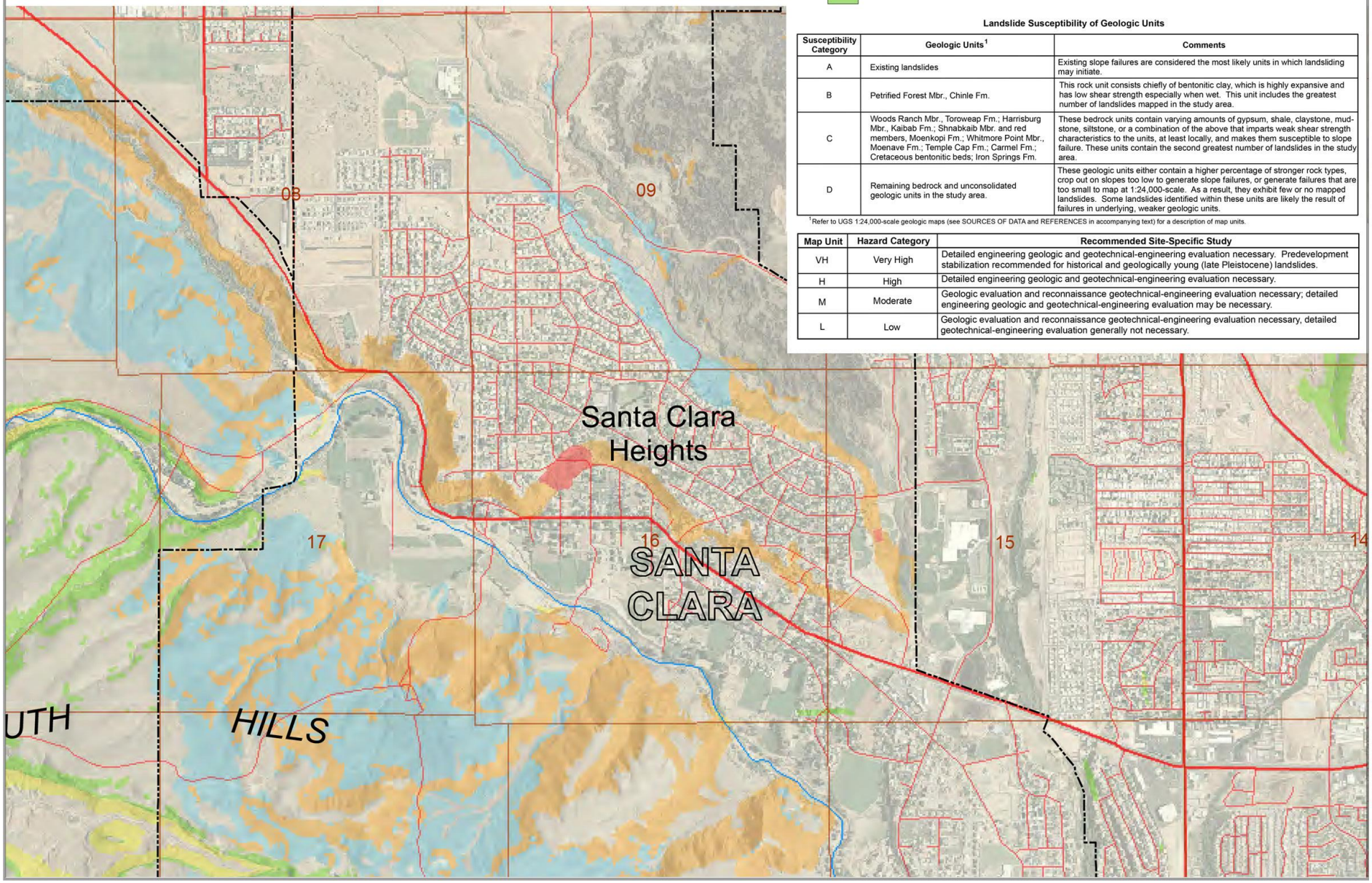
VH	Very High: Existing landslides (Category A).
H	High: Areas where Category B geologic units crop out on slopes greater than 15 percent (8.5º).
M_C	Moderate C: Areas where Category C geologic units crop out on slopes greater than 20 percent (11.3º).
M_B	Moderate B: Areas where Category B geologic units crop out on slopes less than 15 percent (8.5º).
L	Low: Areas where Category D geologic units crop out on slopes greater than 30 percent (16.7º).

Landslide Susceptibility of Geologic Units

Susceptibility Category	Geologic Units[1]	Comments
A	Existing landslides	Existing slope failures are considered the most likely units in which landsliding may initiate.
B	Petrified Forest Mbr., Chinle Fm.	This rock unit consists chiefly of bentonitic clay, which is highly expansive and has low shear strength especially when wet. This unit includes the greatest number of landslides mapped in the study area.
C	Woods Ranch Mbr., Toroweap Fm.; Harrisburg Mbr., Kaibab Fm.; Shnabkaib Mbr. and red members, Moenkopi Fm.; Whitmore Point Mbr., Moenave Fm.; Temple Cap Fm.; Carmel Fm.; Cretaceous bentonitic beds; Iron Springs Fm.	These bedrock units contain varying amounts of gypsum, shale, claystone, mudstone, siltstone, or a combination of the above that imparts weak shear strength characteristics to the units, at least locally, and makes them susceptible to slope failure. These units contain the second greatest number of landslides in the study area.
D	Remaining bedrock and unconsolidated geologic units in the study area.	These geologic units either contain a higher percentage of stronger rock types, crop out on slopes too low to generate slope failures, or generate failures that are too small to map at 1:24,000-scale. As a result, they exhibit few or no mapped landslides. Some landslides identified within these units are likely the result of failures in underlying, weaker geologic units.

[1] Refer to UGS 1:24,000-scale geologic maps (see SOURCES OF DATA and REFERENCES in accompanying text) for a description of map units.

Map Unit	Hazard Category	Recommended Site-Specific Study
VH	Very High	Detailed engineering geologic and geotechnical-engineering evaluation necessary. Predevelopment stabilization recommended for historical and geologically young (late Pleistocene) landslides.
H	High	Detailed engineering geologic and geotechnical-engineering evaluation necessary.
M	Moderate	Geologic evaluation and reconnaissance geotechnical-engineering evaluation necessary; detailed engineering geologic and geotechnical-engineering evaluation may be necessary.
L	Low	Geologic evaluation and reconnaissance geotechnical-engineering evaluation necessary, detailed geotechnical-engineering evaluation generally not necessary.



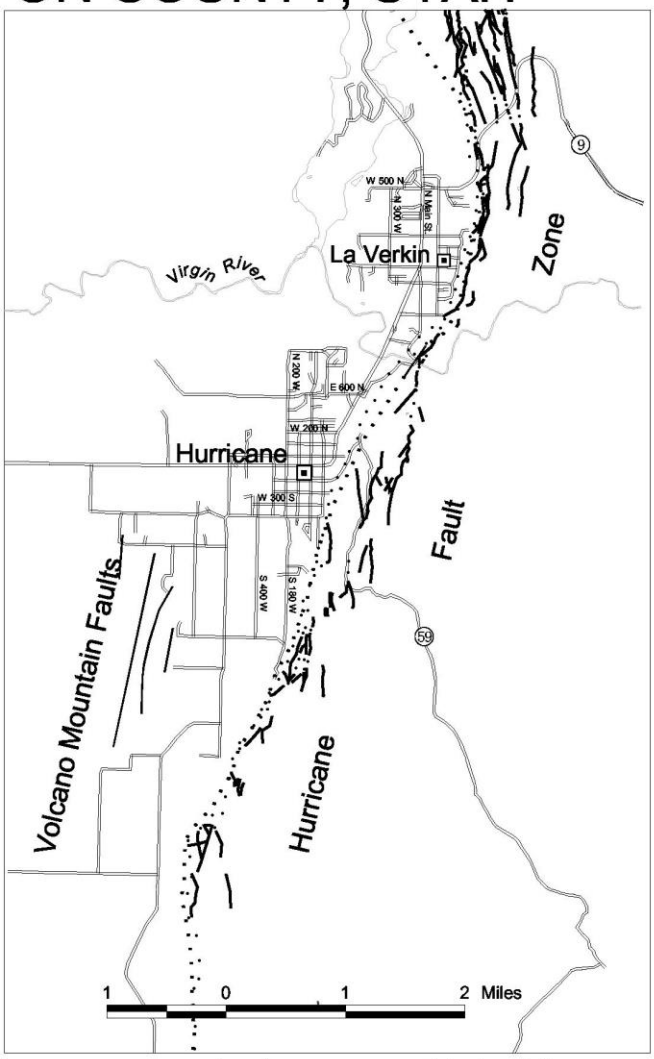
EARTHQUAKE FAULT MAP OF A PORTION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH

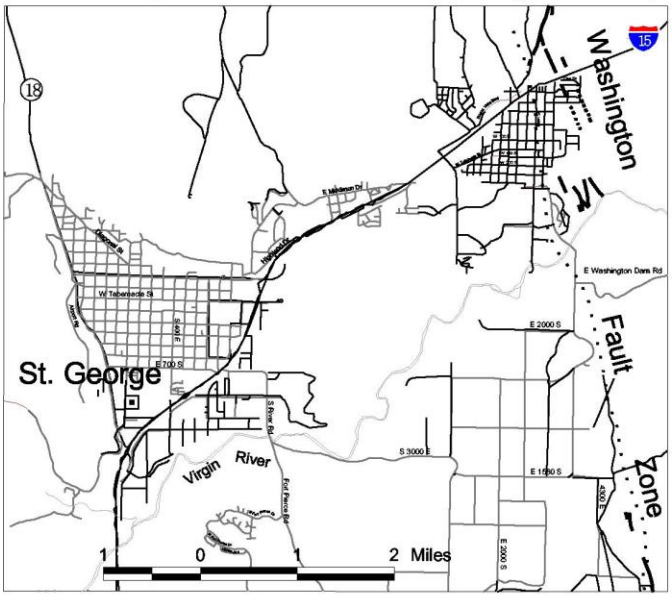
Explanation

Latest Quaternary fault (where fault movement has occurred in the past 15,000 years) - Most likely to generate future earthquakes, dotted where concealed or inferred.

Possible latest Quaternary fault (where fault movement age is uncertain), dotted where concealed or inferred.

N





This map is for general reference only.

Modified from Interim geologic maps of Hurricane (R.F. Biek, 1998), St. George (J.M. Higgins and G.C. Willis, 1995), Washington (G.C. Willis and J.M. Higgins, 1995), and Washington Dome (J.M. Higgins, 1998) quadrangles, Washington County, Utah. Also "Quaternary Fault and Fold Database and Map of Utah" by B.D. Black, S.Hecker, M.D. Hylland, G.E. Christenson, and G.N. McDonald, 2003, Utah Geological Survey Map 193DM.

Drafted by Deanna Halseth, Kami Bremser, and Matt Butler

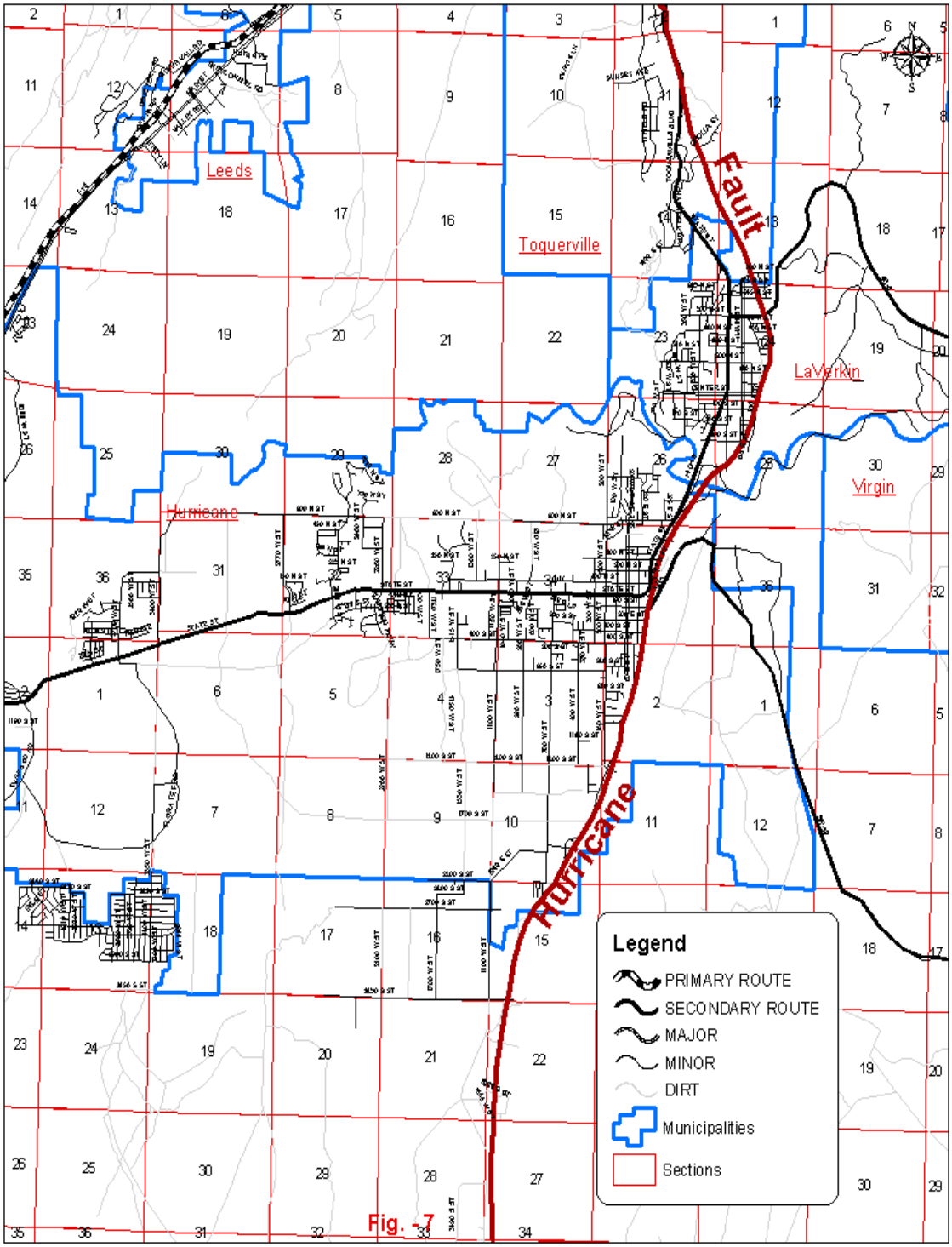
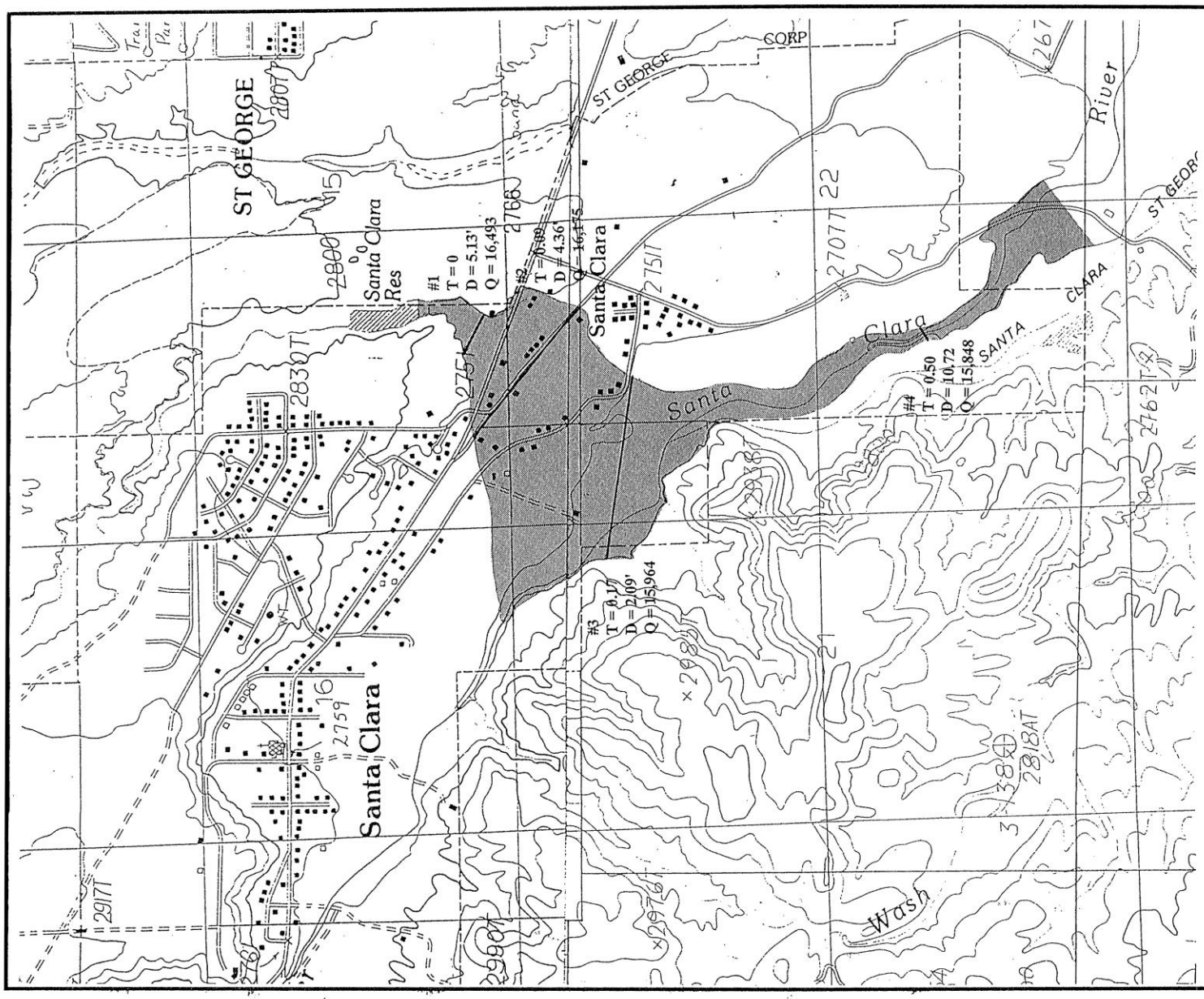

Leeds
Toquerville
Hurricane
LaVerkin
Virgin
Fault
Hurricane
Legend
PRIMARY ROUTE
SECONDARY ROUTE
MAJOR
MINOR
DIRT
Municipalities
Sections

Fig. -7



PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD
DAM FAILURE

N

SCALE: 1"=1000'

LEGEND

#1= COMPUTER CROSS SECTION NUMBER

T= TIME TO PEAK FROM BEGINNING OF DAM BREAK (HRS)

D= DEPTH OF WATER (FT)

Q= MAXIMUM FLOOD FLOW (CFS)

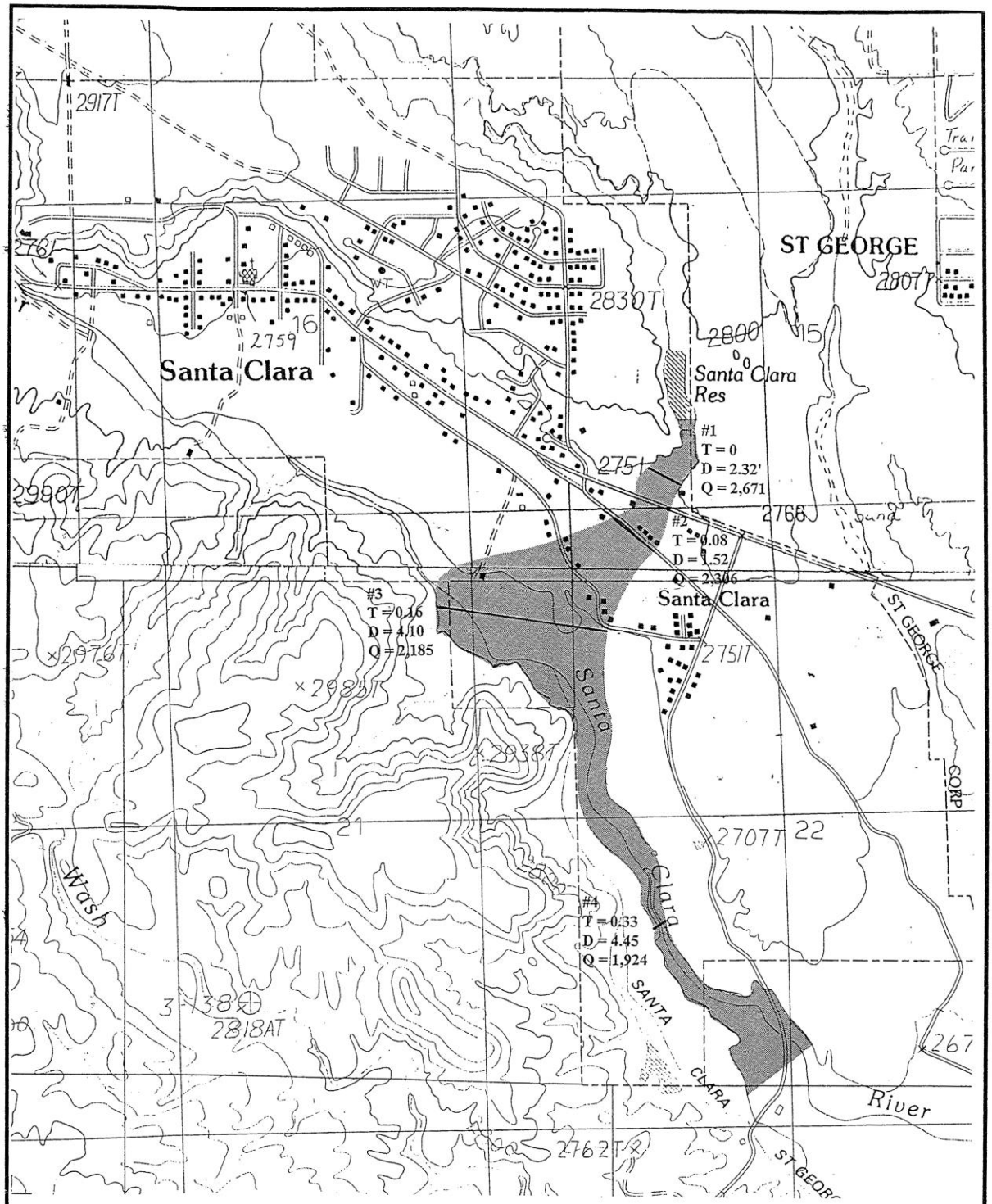
CITY OF
SANTA CLARA

SANTA CLARA
RESERVOIR

FLOOD INUNDATION MAP

ALPHA
ENGINEERING

APRIL, 1994 | SHEET 1 OF 1



SUNNY DAY
DAM FAILURE

N

SCALE: 1"=1000'

LEGEND

#1= COMPUTER CROSS SECTION NUMBER

T= TIME TO PEAK FROM BEGINNING OF DAM BREAK (HRS)

D= DEPTH OF WATER (FT)

Q= MAXIMUM FLOOD FLOW (CFS)

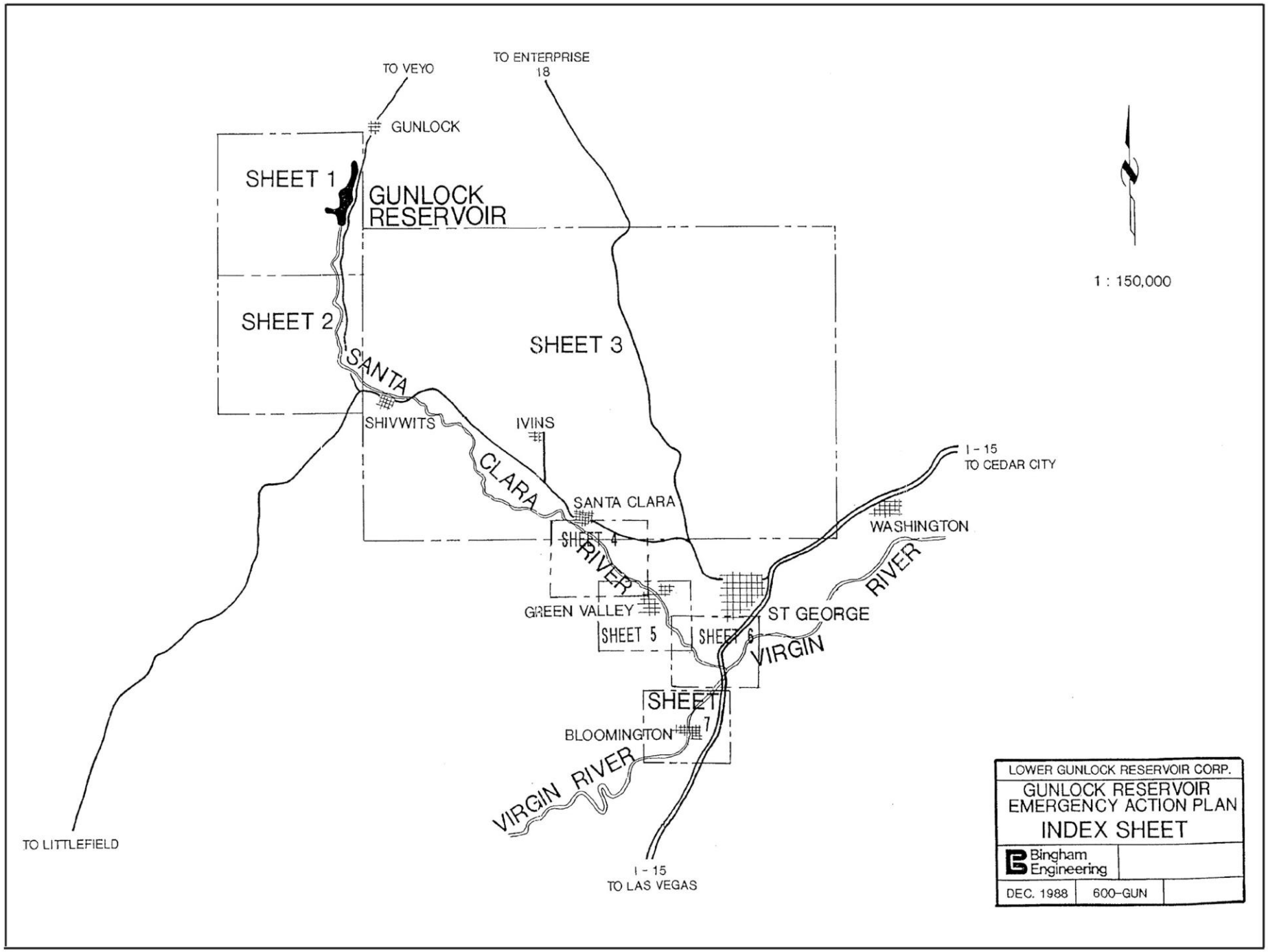
CITY OF
SANTA CLARA

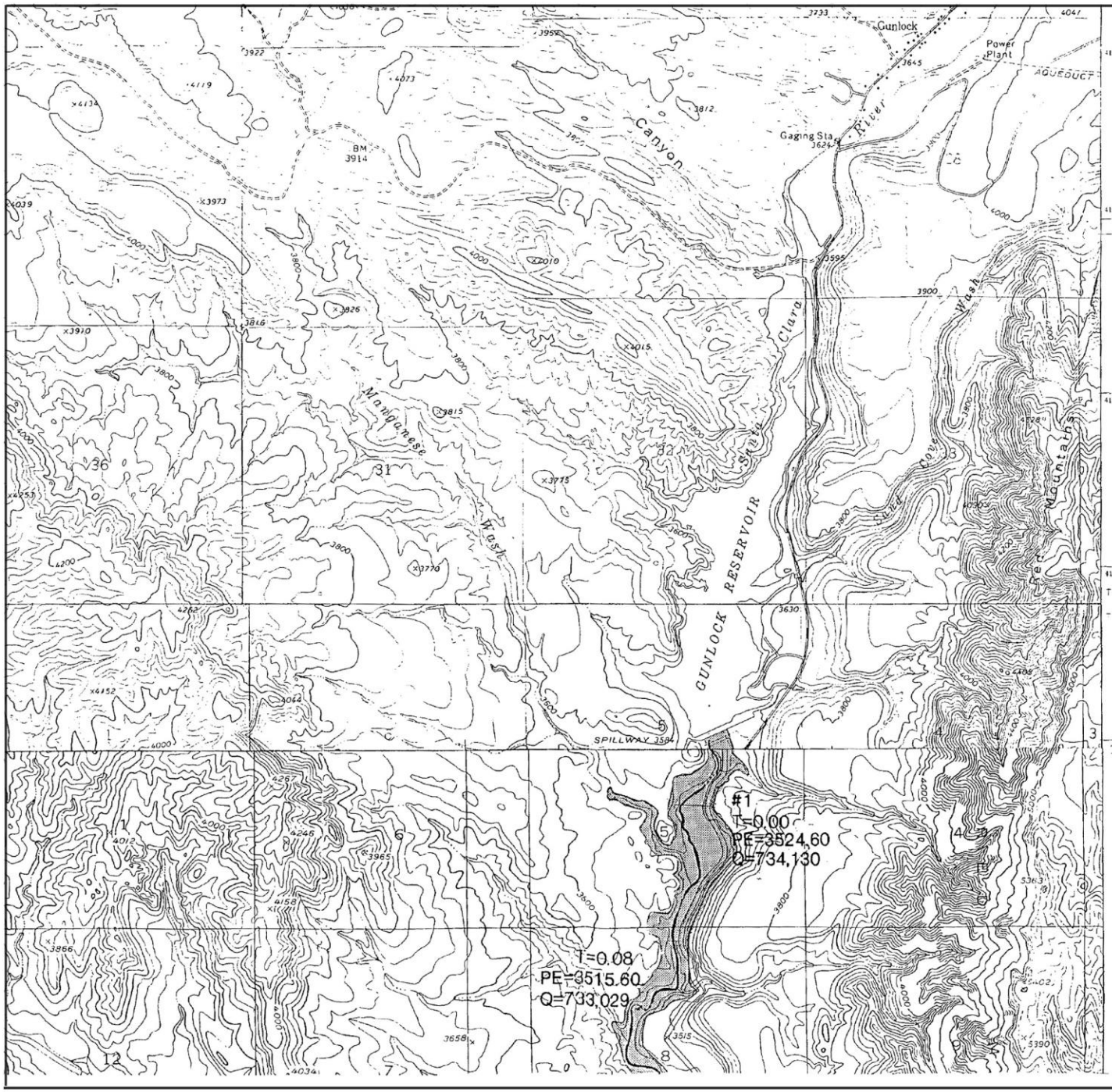
SANTA CLARA
RESERVOIR

FLOOD INUNDATION MAP

ALPHA
ENGINEERING

APRIL, 1994 | SHEET 1 OF 1


TO VEYO
TO ENTERPRISE
18
GUNLOCK
SHEET 1
GUNLOCK
RESERVOIR
SHEET 2
SHEET 3
SANTA
CLARA
RIVER
SHIVWITS
IVINS
SANTA CLARA
SHEET 4
GREEN VALLEY
SHEET 5
SHEET 6
ST GEORGE
WASHINGTON
I - 15
TO CEDAR CITY
VIRGIN
RIVER
SHEET
7
BLOOMINGTON
VIRGIN RIVER
TO LITTLEFIELD
I - 15
TO LAS VEGAS
1 : 150,000
LOWER GUNLOCK RESERVOIR CORP.
GUNLOCK RESERVOIR
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN
INDEX SHEET
Bingham
Engineering
DEC. 1988
600-GUN



1:24,000

LEGEND

#1 = COMPUTER CROSS SECTION NUMBER

T = TIME TO PEAK FROM BEGINNING OF DAM BREAK (HRS

PE = PEAK WAVE ELEVATION (FT)

Q = MAXIMUM FLOOD FLOW (C.F.S.)

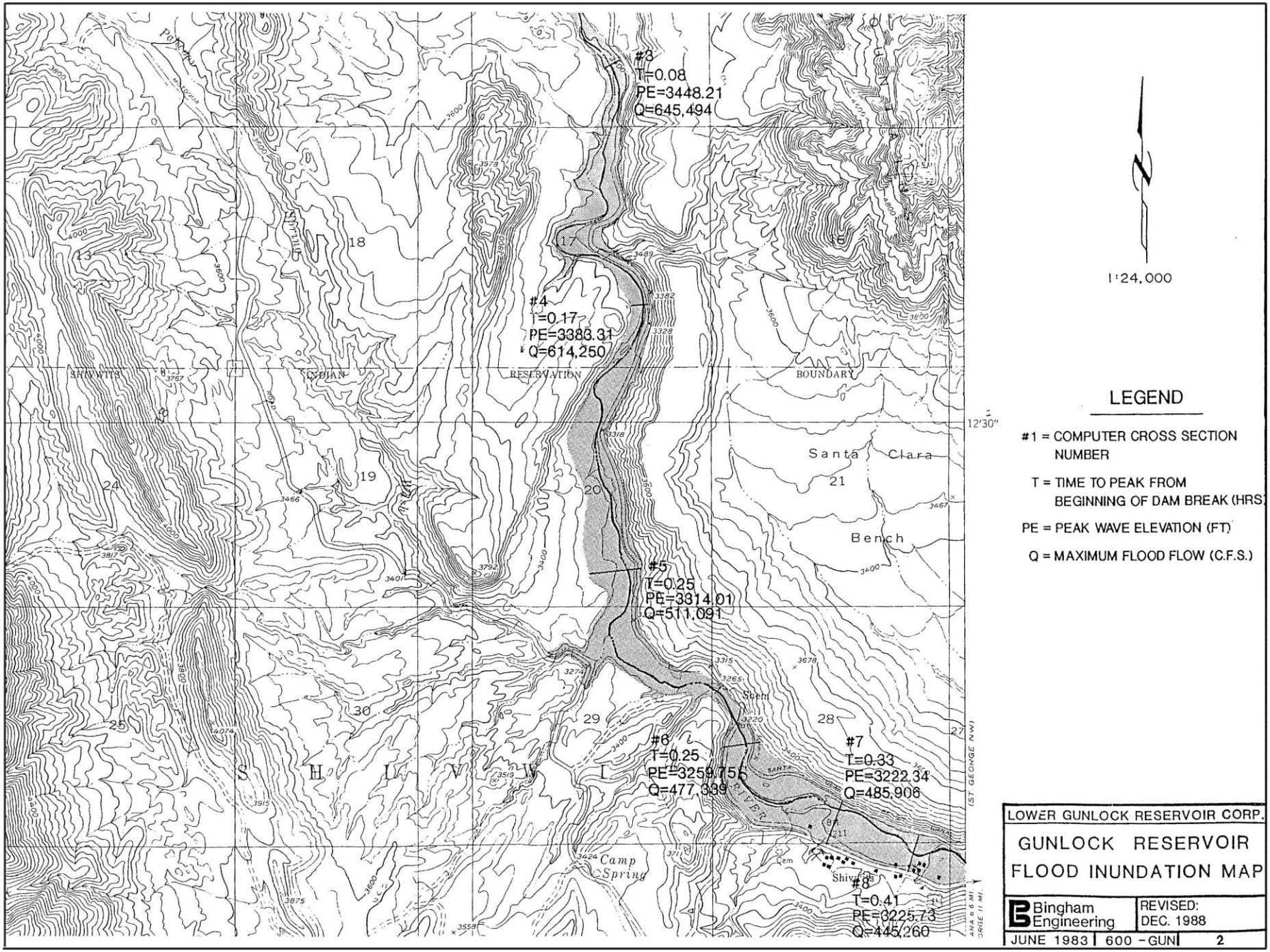
LOWER GUNLOCK RESERVOIR CORP.

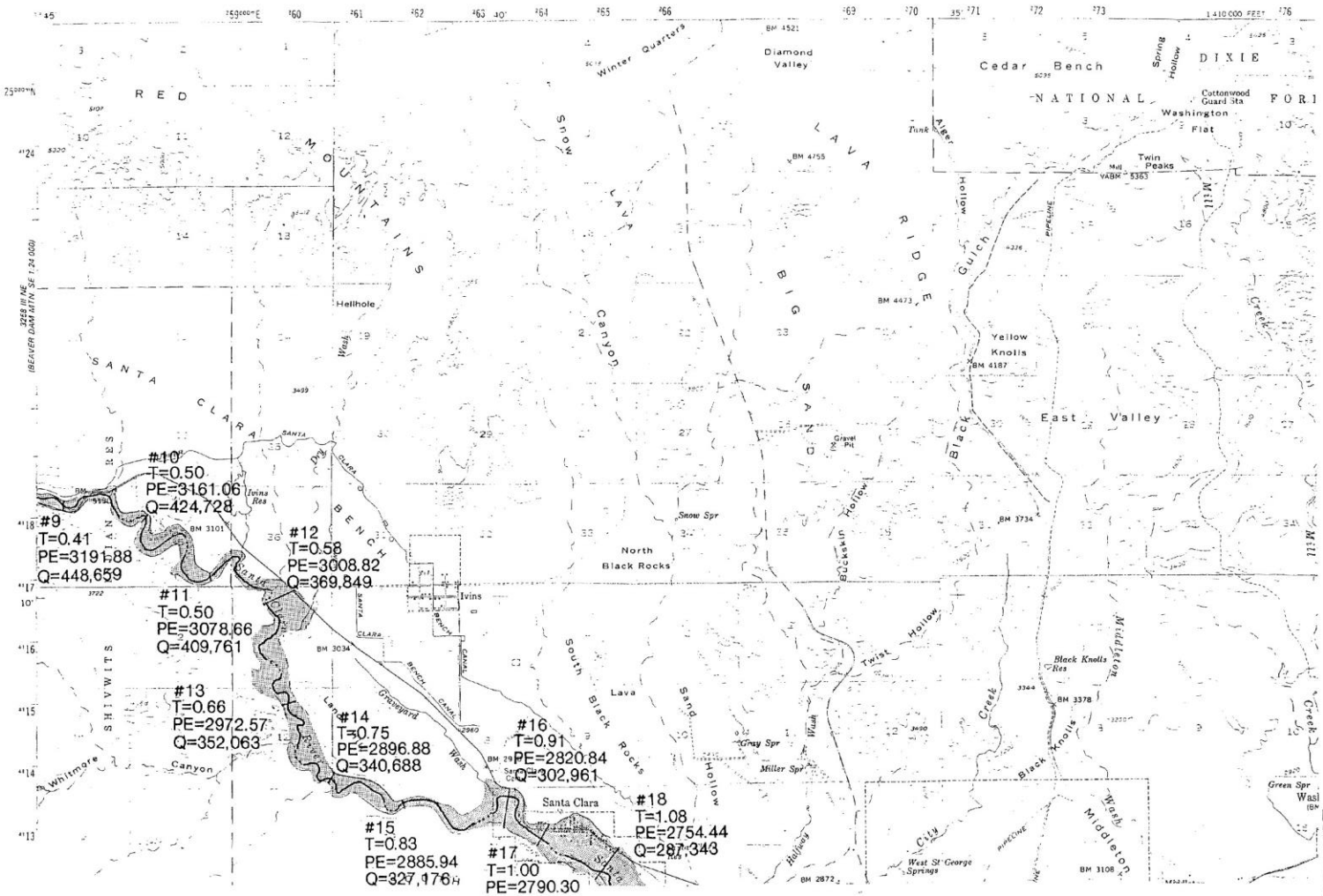
GUNLOCK RESERVOIR FLOOD INUNDATION MAP

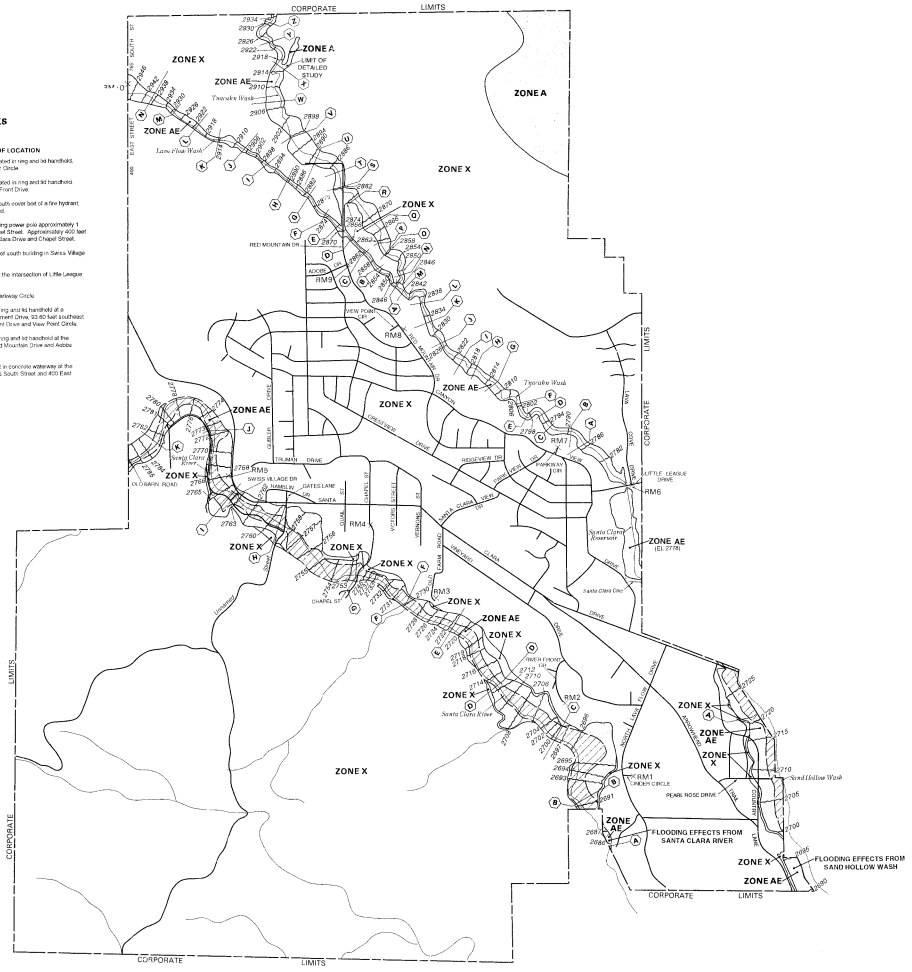
Bingham Engineering

REVISED: DEC. 1988

JUNE 1983 | 600 - GUN | 1


#3
T=0.08
PE=3448.21
Q=645,494
#4
T=0.17
PE=3388.31
Q=614,250
#5
T=0.25
PE=3314.01
Q=511,091
#6
T=0.25
PE=3259.755
Q=477,339
#7
T=0.33
PE=3222.34
Q=485,906
#8
T=0.41
PE=3225.73
Q=445,260
1:24,000
LEGEND
#1 = COMPUTER CROSS SECTION NUMBER
T = TIME TO PEAK FROM BEGINNING OF DAM BREAK (HRS)
PE = PEAK WAVE ELEVATION (FT)
Q = MAXIMUM FLOOD FLOW (C.F.S.)
LOWER GUNLOCK RESERVOIR CORP.
GUNLOCK RESERVOIR
FLOOD INUNDATION MAP
Bingham Engineering
REVISED: DEC. 1988
JUNE 1983
600 - GUN
2
Santa Clara
Bench
INDIAN
RESERVATION
BOUNDARY
SHIVWITS
S H I V W I T S
Camp Spring
Shivwits
Santa Clara River
12'30"
(ST. GEORGE NW)


#9
T=0.41
PE=3191.88
Q=448,659
#10
T=0.50
PE=3161.06
Q=424,728
#11
T=0.50
PE=3078.66
Q=409,761
#12
T=0.58
PE=3008.82
Q=369,849
#13
T=0.66
PE=2972.57
Q=352,063
#14
T=0.75
PE=2896.88
Q=340,688
#15
T=0.83
PE=2885.94
Q=327,176
#16
T=0.91
PE=2820.84
Q=302,961
#17
T=1.00
PE=2790.30
Q=296,211
#18
T=1.08
PE=2754.44
Q=287,343
Santa Clara
Ivins
Hellhole
Diamond Valley
Cedar Bench
DIXIE
NATIONAL
Washington Flat
Twin Peaks
Yellow Knolls
East Valley
North Black Rocks
South Black Rocks
Black Knolls Res
Green Spr
West St George Springs
Miller Spr
Gray Spr
Snow Spr
Gravel Pit
Winter Quarters
Whitmore Canyon
Grayson Wash
Dry Bench Canal
Santa Clara River
Snow Canyon
Lava Ridge
Big Sand Hollow
Twist Hollow
Black Knolls Creek
Middleton Wash
Black Gulch
Mill Creek
Green Creek
Red Mountains
Shivwits Res
Santa Clara Bench
Bucksnum Hollow
Sand Hollow
Lava Hollow
Alger Hollow
Spring Hollow
Cottonwood Guard Sta
Mill
YABM 5383
BM 4755
BM 4473
BM 4187
BM 3734
BM 3378
BM 3108
BM 2872
BM 3101
BM 3034
BM 4521
1:62,500
LEGEND
#1 = COMPUTER CROSS SECTION NUMBER
T = TIME TO PEAK FROM BEGINNING OF DAM BREAK (HRS)
PE = PEAK WAVE ELEVATION (FT)
Q = MAXIMUM FLOOD FLOW (C.F.S.)
LOWER GUNLOCK RESERVOIR CORP.
GUNLOCK RESERVOIR
FLOOD INUNDATION MAP
Bingham Engineering
REVISED: DEC. 1988
JUNE 1983
600 - GUN
3



ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS

REFERENCE MARK	ELEVATION (FT.NGVD)	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
RM 1	2738.54	Top of brass survey monument located in ring and lid handhold, located at the radius point of Cinder Circle.
RM 2	2712.54	Top of brass survey monument located in ring and lid handhold located at the radius point of River Front Drive.
RM 3	2737.51	"X" chiseled into top of the upper south cover bolt of a fire hydrant, located at the end of Old Farm Road.
RM 4	2749.81	Metal spike set in east side of existing power pole approximately 1 foot above ground surface on Chapel Street. Approximately 400 feet south of the intersection of Santa Clara Drive and Chapel Street.
RM 5	2760.51	East rim of sewer manhole in front of south building in Swiss Village Townhomes.
RM 6	2780.70	Top of brass monument, located at the intersection of Little League Drive and Lava Cove Drive.
RM 7	2838.45	"X" in north rim of water valve on Parkway Circle.
RM 8	2875.84	Top of brass survey monument in ring and lid handhold at a centerline angel point in Red Mountain Drive, 93.60 feet southeast of the intersection of Red Mountain Drive and View Point Circle.
RM 9	2891.16	Top of brass survey monument in ring and lid handhold at the centerline of the intersection of Red Mountain Drive and Adobe Drive.
RM 10	2944.88	Top of brass survey monument set in concrete sidewalk at the centerline of the intersection of 100 South Street and 400 East Street here.

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS INUNDATED BY 100-YEAR FLOOD

- **ZONE A** No base flood elevations determined.
- **ZONE AE** Base flood elevations determined.
- **ZONE AH** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); base flood elevations determined.
- **ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- **ZONE A99** To be protected from 100-year flood by federal flood protection system under construction; no base flood elevations determined.
- **ZONE V** Coastal flood with velocity hazard (wave action); no base flood elevations determined.
- **ZONE VE** Coastal flood with velocity hazard (wave action); base flood elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

- **ZONE X** Areas of 500-year flood; areas of 100-year flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 100-year flood.

OTHER AREAS

- **ZONE X** Areas determined to be outside 500-year floodplain.
- **ZONE D** Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined.

UNDEVELOPED COASTAL BARRIERS†

Identified 1983 | Identified 1990 | Otherwise Protected Area

†Coastal barrier areas are normally located within or adjacent to special flood hazard areas.

- Floodplain Boundary
- Floodway Boundary
- Zone D Boundary
- Boundary Dividing Special Flood Hazard Zones, and Boundary Dividing Areas of Different Coastal Base Flood Elevations Within Special Flood Hazard Zones.
- 513 — Base Flood Elevation Line; Elevation in Feet*
- D — D (EL 287) — Cross Section Line; Base Flood Elevation in Feet Where Uniform Within Zone*
- RM 7 — Elevation Reference Mark
- •M1.5 — River Mile

*Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

NOTES

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program; it does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size, or all planimetric features outside Special Flood Hazard Areas. The community map repository should be consulted for more detailed data on BFEs, and for any information on floodway delineations, prior to use of this map for property purchase or construction purposes.

Areas of Special Flood Hazard (100-year flood) include Zones A, AE, A1-A30, AH, AO, AR/A, V, VE and V1-V30.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by flood control structures.

Boundaries of the floodways were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Floodway widths in some areas may be too narrow to show to scale. Refer to Floodway Data Table where floodway width is shown at 1.00 inch.

Coastal base flood elevations apply only landward of 0.0 NGVD, and include the effects of wave action; these elevations may also differ significantly from those developed by the National Weather Service for hurricane evacuation planning.

Corporate limits shown are current as of the date of this map. The user should contact appropriate community officials to determine if corporate limits have since gone subsequent to the issuance of this map.

MAP REPOSITORY
City of Santa Clara
City Hall
2721 Santa Clara Drive
Santa Clara, Utah 84765
(Maps available for reference only, not for distribution.)

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:
JUNE 4, 1975

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISION:
NONE

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:
AUGUST 5, 1986

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS:
Map revised December 6, 1999 to update corporate limits, to add base flood elevations, to change special flood hazard areas, to update map format, and to reflect updated topographic information.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at (800) 638-6620.

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
1000 0 1000

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

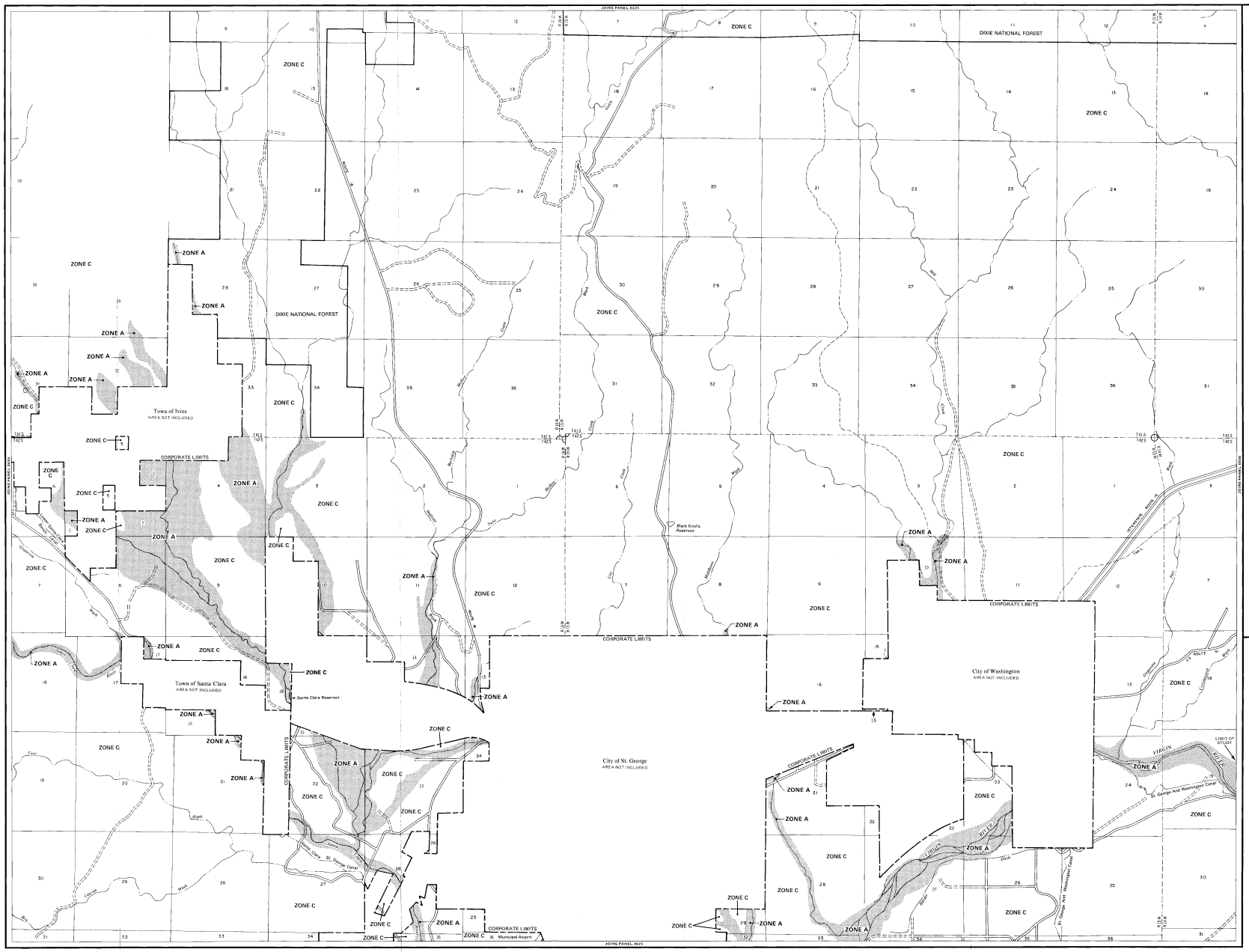
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

CITY OF
SANTA CLARA,
UTAH
WASHINGTON COUNTY

ONLY PANEL PRINTED

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
490178 0005 B
MAP REVISED:
DECEMBER 6, 1999

Federal Emergency Management Agency



KEY TO MAP

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA: ZONE A / ZONE B

Base Flood Elevation Line With Elevation In Feet** — 573

Base Flood Elevation In Feet Where Uniform Within Zone** — (EL 987)

Elevation Reference Mark — RM7 ×

Zone D Boundary

River Mile — • M1.5

**Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS

ZONE	EXPLANATION
A	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
AO	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
AH	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
A1-A30	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.
A99	Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by flood protection system under construction; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
B	Areas between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood. (Medium shading)
C	Areas of minimal flooding. (No shading)
D	Areas of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards.
V	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
V1-V30	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.

NOTES TO USER

Certain areas not in the special flood hazard areas (zones A and V) may be protected by flood control structures.

This map is for flood insurance purposes only; it does not necessarily show all areas subject to inundation or all floodway widths or all planimetric features outside special flood hazard areas.

Coastal base flood elevations apply only landward of the shoreline shown on this map.

For adjoining map panels, see separately printed Index To Map Panels.

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:
FEBRUARY 7, 1978

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS:

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:
MARCH 18, 1986

Refer to the FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE date shown on this map to determine when actuarial rates apply to structures in the zones where elevations or depths have been established.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent, or call the National Flood Insurance Program, at (800) 638-6620.

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
2000 0 2000

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

PANEL 475 OF 700
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
490224 0475 B

EFFECTIVE DATE:
MARCH 18, 1986

Federal Emergency Management Agency

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ANNEX A
DIRECTION AND CONTROL

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of Annex A, Direction and Control, is to help coordinate the responsibilities of the Santa Clara City administration, employees, other agency employees and volunteers during times of a natural, man-made, technological, or Homeland Security emergencies or disasters.

Unless otherwise necessary, centralized City control of emergency and disaster responses will be exercised from:

Santa Clara City Administration Building (EOC)
2603Santa Clara Dr.
Santa Clara, UT 84745
Telephone: (435) 673-6712 (Main Number)

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

The intent of this plan is to provide the guidance needed yet remain flexible for those responders at the scene. Every event and contingency cannot be anticipated, yet basic principles can be discussed that apply to nearly all situations.

During the initial stages and immediately after an emergency, the following priorities may need to be addressed.

1) Public Needs

a) Personnel and property safety
b) Fire fighting
c) Flood control
d) Environmental protection
e) Debris clearance
f) Facilitating the restoration of public utilities (power, gas, telephones, water, and sewer)

2) Victim's Needs

a) Rescue
b) Protective actions
c) Food and water
d) Shelter
e) Clothing
f) Medical
g) Victim recovery and identification
h) Security

An acronym commonly used by response agencies in establishing immediate response priorities is LIP.

L) Life Safety
I) Incident Stabilization
P) Property protection

2. Assumptions

- The vast majority of situations involving public safety will be handled by on scene Incident Commanders utilizing the fire or law enforcement agencies internal SOPs. When in their determination an event of significant magnitude occurs, The Mayor, City Council or their designee may activate this plan or any portion thereof.
-
- Emergencies may arise and may precede or follow the formal or informal petition for help and assistance. The normal declaration process would begin at the lowest political subdivision and proceed to the highest.
-
- In addition, the mayor, city council, or their designee may initiate a direct request to the American Red Cross and other voluntary organizations for additional emergency victim assistance as deemed appropriate.
-
- If necessary, a local "State of Emergency" declaration may be initiated by the Santa Clara City. Washington County Emergency Services will usually be notified as quickly as possible to coordinate assistance for the City without undue delay.

-

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

1. General

Emergency services dispatching is accomplished by the St. George Emergency Communication Center, on a 24-hour basis. The Shift Supervisor on duty is likely to be aware of, and initially respond to any emergency within Santa Clara City, dispatching response agencies according to established SOP's.

Each Santa Clara City Department head has developed a call out list of key employees. Departments need to assure that the ST. George Emergency Communications Center has a current listing in order to facilitate timely notification requirements in the event of an emergency.

Emergencies vary markedly in speed of onset and in their potential for escalation. The extent to which emergency facilities, such as the EOC or sheltering facilities are activated and begin operations depends heavily on the type of emergency, its escalation potential, the geographical extent, and other aggravating or mitigating factors.

The EOC ordinarily will be activated in any emergency of such magnitude as to require mobilization of elements of local government other than those normally involved in emergency services on a day-to-day basis.

Upon activation of the EOC, security measures may be deemed necessary and established if needed, in order to ensure a smooth and orderly, and secure working environment.

2. Incident Command Post (ICP)

An Incident Command Post represents the on-scene direction and control point for the Incident Commander using the Incident Command System. The Incident Command System provides for effective and efficient management of facilities, equipment, personnel and communications operating with a common organizational structure. The use of the Incident Command System is the preferred method for emergency response personnel to operate during any emergency.

The initial on-scene Incident Commander (IC) usually is the first initial responder at the scene. As the situation evolves and after being briefed a

higher ranking and qualified official may relieve the initial Incidence Commander.

When the event involves a crime with no other personal threats involved, the IC would normally shift to the first law enforcement officer arriving at

the scene and then follow the above stated protocol. When fire or other hazard to personal, property or the environment is involved the initial IC will normally be associated with the responding fire services and follow their standard procedures.

The members at the Incident Command Post (ICP) will be determined by the on-scene Incident Commander depending on the nature of the incident, resources needed and available and any other factors deemed pertinent by the Incident Commander at that time.

3. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Direction and control in all tactical emergencies will be exercised by the on-scene Incident Commander. The occasion may arise where there are multiple incidents at widely separate locations. The EOC will provide support to all on scene Incident Commanders in such areas as communications, alert and warning, transportation, evacuation, shelter, and in providing any other additional resources requested by or needed in the response effort
The primary City EOC is located at 2603 Santa Clara Dr., Santa Clara. The EOC may encompass a part or the whole building as necessary depending upon the scope of the event.

The EOC plays an integral role in the successful emergency response and recovery operation. It provides a vital link for centralized direction and control for local, State, and Federal government organizations.

The EOC will be activated as directed, and staffed to the extent and duration required. The decision to activate the EOC may be made at the direction of the:

1) Mayor
2) City Council
3) City Manager
4) Public Safety Director
5) Official Designee

4. Alternate Emergency Operations Center

When the primary EOC would not necessarily be the most appropriate facility to use, an alternate EOC could be activated at that time as outlined by EOC Standard Operating Procedures.

Other locations throughout the City could also be utilized as occasion dictates. An effective response often dictates flexibility in deployment and practice and nothing in this plan precludes command initiative from being exercised as deemed necessary and appropriate.

Such facilities may include fire stations, public or private buildings and facilities.

IV. ORGANIZATION and RESPONSIBILITIES

- One or more members of the City Council, City Recorder, City Manager, Director of Public Services, Building Inspection and a member of Public Safety comprise the Santa Clara City Emergency Operations Committee.
-
- Local emergency operations shall be in harmony with the Utah Emergency Management Act of 1981, Title 63 Chapter 05, as amended. The principal duties of each member are:

City Council / Mayor

Has the ultimate responsibility and authority for the safety and operation of Santa Clara City.

Reviews this plan and directs City employees to become familiar with the plan and be prepared to implement it.

Issues an official local “State of Emergency” declaration and rescinds this declaration when appropriate.

Consult with the City Attorney or his representative who is familiar with all laws governing emergency powers in a disaster. Ensure that Santa Clara City and all emergency responders are afforded the maximum legal protection under the laws of the State of Utah.

City Manager / Public Information Officer

Prepare budgets to meet the fiscal requirements of this plan.

Keeps the City Council appraised of overall readiness of the City to respond to all types of disasters and major emergencies.

Makes studies of and surveys of local government resources and facilities as deemed necessary to determine their disaster posture and working in concert with the City Council and the City Attorney develop written agreements for their use during major emergencies.

Establishes and maintains contact with the County Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security before, during, and after an emergency.

Work with the American Red Cross and local religious and civic leaders to coordinate shelter facilities and response capabilities.

Provide for and coordinate with State training resources for leaders and community volunteers which will allow them to better respond to emergencies and perform their duties more effectively.

Along with the Department of Public Safety, negotiate resource Mutual Aid Agreements with adjacent jurisdictions as directed by the City Council.

Establish a public information policy and direct the dissemination of information to the public. Delegate a single point of contact for the release of information both to the news media and the general public, (Public information Officer, PIO).

Under the direction of the Mayor or his designee, prepares and distributes public information to the news media and provide essential instructions to the City.

Answers general questions from the public about the declared emergency

Interface with all organizations and other emergency response groups in order to gather information and data for news releases. Refers questions to the appropriate members of the Santa Clara City Emergency Organization

Coordinates with County and state public information officers and with the American Red Cross to establish Public Inquiry Centers

Serves as procurement officer in consultation with the Emergency Services Director

- **Santa Clara City Public Safety**

Santa Clara City uses its own Public Safety Office for law enforcement, fire and EMS services

Function as the chief law enforcement officer

Work with other agencies to develop a coordinated radio and telephone communications network.

Oversees the completion of the *Local Government Initial Disaster Report* and the *Preliminary Damage Assessment Report* and assures they have been received by the State.

Coordinate emergency communications capability. Plan the use of volunteer amateur radio operators to supplement City communications capabilities.

Comprehensive Emergency Planning

Recommend reasonable rules and regulations during a declared emergency for the protection of life and property within the City

Access control of restricted areas

Communication system support

Liaison with other law enforcement agencies

Along with the City Manager, assist in evacuation operations as directed by the Mayor as necessary for public safety

Provide for security for the Emergency Operations Center. (City Administration Building)

Coordinates and assures security for evacuated areas and other designated areas as necessary

- **City Public Services Department**

  Establish plans, which allocate resources for purchases needed before, during, and after and emergency.

  Provide for infrastructure assessment and repair.

  Provide for the development and coordination of a damage assessment system to meet post-disaster needs compatible with local, state, and federal requirements, and prepares damage assessment reports as required.

  Coordinate the structural safety of public improvements in a disaster area.

  Provide for the identification, marking and security of buildings and public improvements that constitute safety hazards.

  Institutes coordinated actions with other City departments for the repair or demolition of hazardous structures and public improvements in accordance with established procedures.

Building Inspector

Coordinate the structural safety of public improvements in a disaster area.

Assist in damage assessment.

Financial Officer / Auditor

Function as advisor to the Mayor and the Emergency Operations Committee.

Record, track and pre-audits financial transactions and other emergency expenditures

Assists in the function of coordinating the compilation and presentation of, and follow up of documents relating to requests for State and Federal Government disaster relief assistance.

Maintains the Purchase Resource List in conjunction with procurement duties

City Recorder / Human Services

Active participant in supplying public information and education

Supervises clerical support services to the Emergency Operations Center

The documentation coordinator in maintaining all necessary documents for the incident

City Council Member/Volunteer Coordinator

When requested, provide staff members as specialists at the emergency shelters.

Maintains and updates information on donated resources such as shelter, food, clothing, social and medical help from citizens and businesses in the City and neighboring communities.

Provide appropriate lists to Emergency Operations Committee when needed .

Work with the American Red Cross and other relief agencies in the procurement and distribution of food and potable water to help individual families replenish their supplies.

Appoint assistants and specialists with approval of the Emergency Management Director.

Maintains a current resource list of professional and skilled volunteers, light equipment and vehicles deemed necessary to enable the City to respond in a timely manner.

Act as a liaison to the county and state EOC.

Assist with routing volunteers.

Volunteers

Preplanned-trained members of the City who volunteer their time and critical skills are to be commended. Santa Clara City relies on the voluntary assistance of its residents, local churches and private business in order to effectively respond to emergencies.

Examples of such groups would be the American Red Cross, Amateur Radio Clubs, and CERT organizations.

Emergent Volunteers

Experience has shown that during a disaster, concerned citizens may voluntarily show up at the scene eager to contribute any support they might have to offer. These emergent volunteers are an important resource if prior consideration has been devoted to their use. A designated coordinator with preplanned checklists and assignments (debris clearance, light search and rescue, victim transport, etc) will ensure that these volunteers will be an asset rather than another exercise in crowd control.

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).

CERT members are trained in small fire suppression, light search and rescue, and disaster medical care. CERT responsibilities are first to the protection of their families and then to their neighbors. CERT members may be used within the scope of their training in other community disaster response operations such as in the law enforcement, search and rescue, fire suppression, medical, and logistics sections.

Active CERT organizations contribute to a City's overall state of emergency preparedness and contribute to an individual's self-reliance. This program is actively supported by Santa Clara City.

American Red Cross

The American Red Cross has a Congressional charter which mandates them to provide shelter and care in emergencies and disasters.

The American Red Cross may be requested to manage shelters and provide assistance with the distribution of donated goods and services.

Coordinates the operation of emergency evacuation centers with shelter supervisors

Maintains list of persons in evacuation centers, medical centers and mortuary

Amateur Radio Operators

Following a disaster, the telephone system may be inoperable or provide insufficient capacity to sustain required communications. Radio Emergency Services (RACES/ARES) members are amateur radio operators trained to augment or provide critical communication during this crucial period.

Coordinate information exchange between the EOC and emergency shelters.

Provide any other requested communications or support services deemed appropriate by the Emergency Services Director.

Provide a resource of trained and technically proficient personnel in radio communications.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This Annex will be reviewed annually by the Santa Clara City Emergency Services Director. The Emergency Service Director will forward the updated Annex to the organizations and individuals having copies of the Emergency Operation Plan as listed on the distribution list in the basic plan.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

A. Authorities

1. Santa Clara City Emergency Operation Plan
2. Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, Chapter 5a, Title 63.

B. Reference

Federal Emergency Management State and Local Guide (SLG 101) for All Hazard Emergency Operation Planning

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ANNEX B
COMMUNICATIONS

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to help define and coordinate communications needs and assets during times of a natural, man-made, technological or Homeland Security emergency or disaster.

This annex defines the coordination of two-way radios, telephone, cellular phone and amateur radio resources to meet the demands of an emergency or disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The St. George Emergency Communications Center functions as the 911 emergency and dispatching center for Washington County, which includes Santa Clara City. This facility is manned twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year and is a multi-agency dispatch center serving Washington County.

An emergency or disaster may result from a natural, man-made, technological or terrorist event that produces extensive damage, and results in large number of requests to save lives, alleviate human suffering and protect property. There may be isolated or widespread disruptions in communications. At the same time there will usually be an increase in the demand for communications resources by both public safety and the general public.

Accurate and timely information is essential for response and recovery operations.

The geography of Washington County consists of mountainous terrain with valleys opening onto the Arizona strip to the south. With the mountains, direct line of sight communications is often difficult if not impossible. The physical geography of Santa Clara City also has areas that have poor reception. The county has installed communications repeaters throughout the county to enhance the communications within the county. The Sheriff's Office has installed six repeaters for intradepartmental and interagency communications with an additional two repeaters for Search and Rescue and Sheriffs' tactical purposes. Three repeaters service fire services in Washington County.

Also to be mentioned is the Five County Regional Hazmat team. They have five portable repeaters along with 100 radios in caches throughout the five-county region. Each county has one portable repeater with 36 of the radios cached in Washington County.

There are additionally approximately 320 Federally Licensed Amateur Radio Operators within Washington County, with 33 living within the boundaries of Santa Clara City. Many of these are active in the Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) organization in providing emergency communications capability within the county and city.

The Amateur Radio Community operates ten repeaters in the VHF and UHF ranges to provide increased coverage throughout the county. Many are active in the Utah Beehive Net, which is a high frequency net operated and maintained by the Utah Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security. The Beehive Net is comprised of Amateur Radio operators and their stations located throughout Utah and into Idaho, Colorado, California, Nevada and Arizona. These radio operators could be used to send and receive messages out of and into Washington County.

B. Assumptions

1. Initial activities will focus on coordinating lifesaving activities concurrent with establishing control in the disaster area. Assistance in the restoration of damaged communications capabilities may be needed.

2. Initial reports will be fragmented and provide an incomplete picture concerning the extent of damage to communications facilities.

3. Amateur Radio Operators are available to be called upon to assist in an emergency. Many of these have been trained in shelter operations and these could allow shelter information to be passed to the EOC without tying up the public service frequencies.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

Public safety personnel responding to an event and on making a quick assessment could notify the ST. George Emergency Communications Center or the EOC, if it has been activated, of any communications irregularities.

History has shown that during the initial phases of an emergency, telephone systems tend to get overloaded. Cellular phones are among the first to fail. The use of radios for communication both tactical and logistical becomes important.

Santa Clara City personnel in cooperation with the Washington County Sheriff's Office, local telephone companies, State of Utah, and federal agencies will work together in assessing damage and restoring communication facilities within the county.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Direction and Control as found in Annex A applies to emergency communications with the additions listed below.

Communications transmission priorities are as follows:

a) Warning

b) Protective actions

c) Evacuation progress

d) Decontamination requirements

e) Emergency sheltering

f) Staffing and supply requirements

g) Routine operations and public information

V. ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES

Organization

The St. George Emergency Communications Center has the ability to coordinate communications needs throughout Washington County with Law enforcement, Fire, Emergency Medical and Road Department with the Washington County Sheriff's Office.

Responsibilities

a) Communications Director, (normally a volunteer)

Verifies the positions of Radio Officer and Message Center Chief

b) Operations officer (Normally a Volunteer)

Maintains and tests operability of radio systems at the EOC

c) Amateur Radio Coordinator

1) Organizes and maintains a list of available licensed Amateur Radio Operators

2) Encourages the further education of Amateur Radio Operators by conducting training and holding drills and exercises

3) Coordinates with the Director of Emergency Services on communications needs and resources

d) Message Center Chief (Normally a Volunteer)

1) Handles and logs message traffic into and out of the EOC

2) Assures the availability of traffic logs and forms

3) Trains operators in traffic handling and proper record keeping

e) Commercial Radio Stations

Maintain their facilities and EAS capabilities

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Santa Clara City Emergency Services Director will review this Annex annually. The Emergency Service Director will forward the updated Annex to the organizations and individuals having copies of the Emergency Operation Plan as listed on the distribution list in the basic plan.

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VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

A. Authorities

1. Santa Clara City Emergency Operation Plan
2. Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, Chapter 5a, Title 63.

B. Reference

Federal Emergency Management State and Local Guide (SLG 101) for All Hazard Emergency Operation Planning

Appendix B-1
Public Service
Frequency List

Service Name	Receive	Transmit	PL	
			Decode	Encode
Fire – Hurricane Valley	154.160	155.805	Off	118.8
Fire – St. George	154.160	155.805	Off	127.3
Fish & Game Car to Car	155.775	155.775	210.7	210.7
Hurricane City	155.535	155.535		
Hurricane PD Tac	159.210	159.210		
Law Enforcement Mutual	155.475	155.475		
State Fire (Mutual Aid)	154.280	154.280		
UHP Statewide 1	155.505	155.505	162.2	
WCSO Car to Car	155.430	155.430		141.3
WCSO Hurricane	155.430	155.430	141.3	100.0
WCSO Seegmiller	155.430	154.830	141.3	123.0
WCSO West Mtn	155.430	155.830	141.3	192.8
WCSO Zion	155.430	155.830	141.3	141.3
Weather	162.475			
Zion Nat’l Park	166.325	166.925	Off	114.8

Appendix B-2
Amateur Radio Repeater
Frequency List

Service Name	Receive	Transmit	PL Decode	PL Encode
Seegmiller	146.310	146.910		
DARC	144.890	145.490		100.0
DARC	146.040	146.640		
West Mountain RACES	146.220	146.820		100.0
KA7STK	146.100	146.700		
Seegmiller	444.3250	449.3250		
WB6TMP	443.7250	448.7250		
KA7STK	446.7000	446.7000		
KA7STK	444.4250	449.4250		203.5
KD7YK	443.6250	448.6250		

ANNEX C

WARNING

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide the concepts, systems, methods and organizations used to alert and warn the public of any highly probable and immediate danger or disaster, whether natural, man-made, technological or of a homeland security nature for the City of Santa Clara.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

a) When the public is threatened by an immediate or potential emergency situation, it is essential that timely alerting and warning be accomplished to protect the public. The alerting process draws the public's attention to a threat or danger. The warning process provides accurate information and instructions to guide public response in taking appropriate protective actions.

b) Hazards vary in both predictability and speed of onset. The time available for warning varies from ample to none.

c) Effective public response relies on public education measures taken prior to an emergency.

B. Assumptions

Certain hazard-specific emergencies may require automatic emergency alerting, warning, and notification of the general public and emergency response organizations.

It would be difficult if not impossible to notify every person by any one warning method, therefore a variety of methods should be utilized.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

1. General

a. The concept of warning typically includes the activation of all or part of the emergency management organization and communicating with the general public and organizations such as schools, churches, industry, etc. to assure that they are properly informed.

b. When designated authorities determine that it is necessary to warn the citizens of Santa Clara City of a potential or imminent threat to public safety, a strategy appropriate to the situation will be implemented. This strategy may involve the coordinated use of many of the facilities, organizations, and techniques as described in the following paragraphs, to ensure complete coverage of the affected area.

2. Sources of Emergency Information

Reports of situations that may endanger the public may come from a variety of sources, including private citizens, responding emergency services personnel, the Emergency Alert System, the National Weather Service, major news wire services, government agencies, industries, and utilities.

3. Dissemination of Alert and Warning

As there are several stages of alerting according to the size and location of an event, public alerting and warning can be accomplished through one or a combination of means. These include:

a) Selected indoor alerting/warning systems

b) Door-to-door alerting and warning, and route alerting and warning performed by law enforcement, fire fighter, or other designated emergency personnel utilizing vehicle, on foot or aircraft-mounted public address systems. (Written warnings may be used to warn the hearing-impaired or non-English speaking persons.)

c) Telephone fan-out calls to schools, major employers, hospitals, nursing homes, day-care centers, etc.

d) Pagers carried by key emergency response personnel, and people who usually work outside.

e) Mass media, i.e., radio and television, through public announcements, and/or the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

See Appendix C-1 for detailed Media contact listings.
You put weird note on bottom of this page I can’t read.

IV. Direction and Control

The Santa Clara-Ivins City Police Office has the primary responsibility to initiate and disseminate warning to the public within the city. They will activate the EAS if it is felt necessary and alert local Radio, Television and Newspapers as necessary. The EAS is activated by sending the message desired to the radio station KDXU and KSL TV for dissemination.

Support will be from the local police departments and Utah State department of public safety.

V. Organization and Assignment

1. Organization

The organization with overall responsibility for the dissemination of alert and warning in Santa Clara City is the Department of Public Safety.

2. Responsibilities

a. The St. George City Emergency Dispatch Center would normally receive notification of any situation requiring the alerting and warning of the citizens of Santa Clara City. The Shift Supervisor on duty will execute the alert and warning fan-out list in accordance with the appropriate SOP of that department, supplemented by the Communications Centers SOPs.

b. In situations involving imminent attack, significant radiological or chemical hazard, the Shift Supervisor receiving the warning will, after verification, immediately activate the appropriate public alert system throughout the county. The SCI Police Department will be alerted at the same time such an alert and warning is disseminated.

c. During slower-developing abnormal or extreme emergencies, authority to activate sirens, etc., rests with the Mayor/ City Council or Public Safety.

d. All notifications and messages received will be verified. When these notifications and messages refer to emergency classification levels, protective action recommendations or other serious emergency matters, following those procedures outlined in the appropriate hazard-specific appendix.

e. The City Council / Mayor or the Police Chief, or their designated representatives may direct that additional warnings and protective actions be disseminated to the public

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

1. General

a. Departments should review Annex A, Direction and Control for further information.

2. Emergency Alert System (EAS)

a. The EAS is composed of commercial AM and FM radio and television broadcast stations authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to remain on the air during a declared emergency and to broadcast announcements as directed by local emergency management officials.

b. Radio Station KDXU, is the "Local Primary Station" for Washington County.

c. All requests for EAS should be directed to;
KDXU/Bonneville Intermountain Radio Group
750 W. Ridgeview Dr. Ste 204
St. George, UT 84770
435-673-3579 Voice
435-673-8900 FAX

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Santa Clara City Emergency Services Director will review this Annex annually. The Emergency Service Director will forward the updated Annex to the organizations and individuals having copies of the Emergency Operation Plan as listed on the distribution list in the basic plan.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

A. Authorities

1. Santa Clara City Emergency Operation Plan
2. Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, Chapter 5a, Title 63.

B. Reference

1. Federal Emergency Management State and Local Guide (SLG 101) for All Hazard Emergency Operation Planning
2. Utah State Emergency Alert System (EAS) Plan June -2003 (Revised)

Appendix C-1
Media Contact Listings

	Voice	FAX	
Newspapers			
The Spectrum	435-674-6200	435-674-6245	
Senior Sampler	435-673-7604		
The Independent Magazine	435-656-1555		
St. George News	435-652-3056		
Cable & Television			
Baja Broadband	877-422-5282		
Charter Communications	435-628-3861	435-673-4225	
KCSG Television	435-634-7500		
KUED UofU	801-581-7777	801-585-5096	1-800-477-5833
KBYU BYU	801-422-8450	801-378-8478	
Radio			
Bonneville Intermountain Radio Group	435-673-3579	435-673-8900	(KDXU)
Canyon Media	435-628-3643	435-673-7210	
MB Media Group	435-628-0484	435-673-8228	
KUER	801-581-6625	801-581-5426	
KUSU	435-797-3138	435-797-3150	1-800-826-1495

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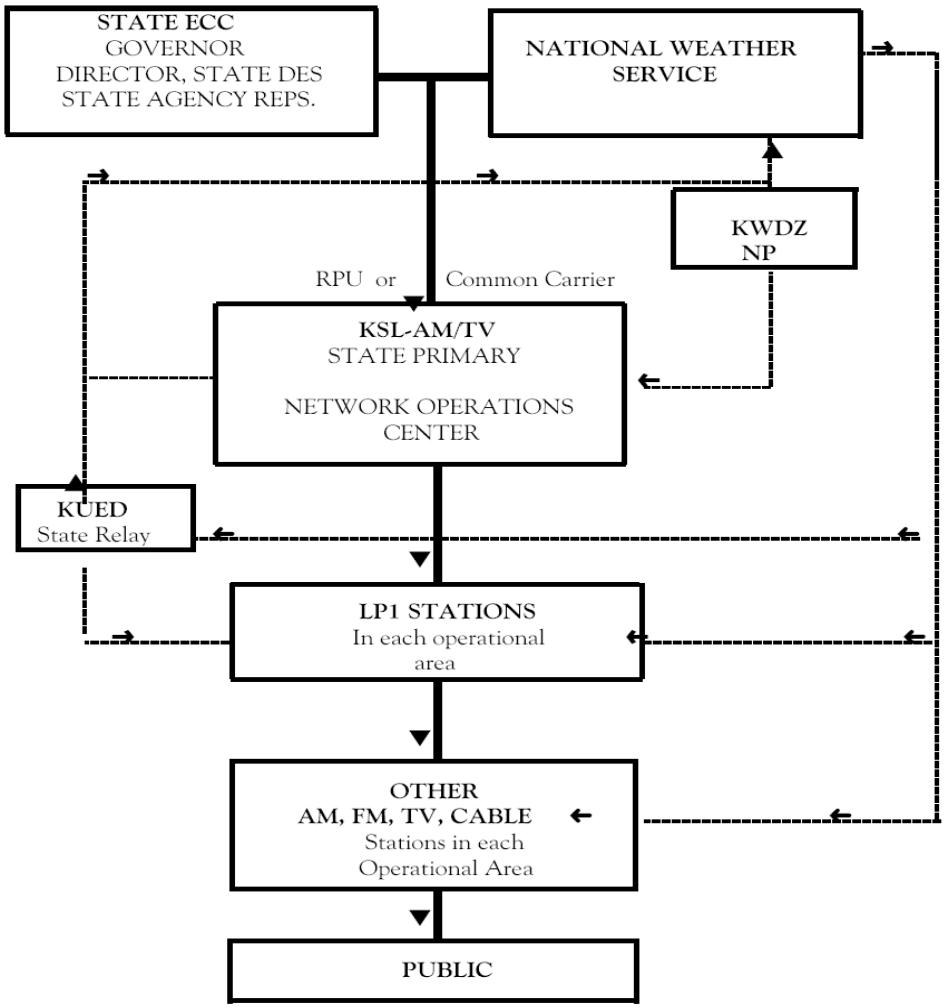
Appendix C-2
State of Utah EAS System

The purpose of the Utah State-level Emergency Alert System (EAS) is to provide a means of addressing the public on a very short notice in the case of a national, state or local emergency. The system consists of EAS decoders and the station equipment at the individual stations. KSL AM/TV is the state Primary station and KUED is the state Relay station.

Santa Clara City is part of the St. George operational Area. KDXU AM 890 is the Local Primary station with the assignment to monitor KSL-TV, NOAA, KUED-TV, and the Washington County EOC (when equipped).

NATIONAL/STATE LEVEL EAS



Revised June, 2003

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ANNEX D
Emergency Public Information (EPI)

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to describe policies, responsibilities, and procedures for disseminating timely, accurate, and easily understood information to the public before, during, and after an emergency or disaster situation.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

During an emergency situation, it is essential that the public be provided with timely, accurate and easily understood information on the protective measures to be taken to save lives and protect property. An emergency situation may occur with little or no warning. Therefore, the public must have advance understanding of the potential hazards affecting them, protective actions to be taken and different warning systems that will be used.

B. Assumptions

a) In an emergency situation, the public will demand information about the emergency and the protective actions to be taken.

b) The media also will demand information about the emergency. The local print and broadcast media will perform an essential role in providing emergency instructions and status information to the public. Depending on the severity of the emergency or the media's conception of the severity of the emergency, regional and national media also will demand information, and may play a role in reassuring, or alarming, distant relatives of the disaster area population.

c) The lack of information or contradictory information will cause confusion.

d) Depending on the severity of the emergency, telephone communications may be disrupted or overloaded. Local and regional radio/television stations without emergency power may be off the air for lengthy periods of time.

e) If information is not available the public will make it up.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

1. General

Santa Clara City public information and education programs:

1) Provide support during the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery operations.

2) Reassure the public through provision of accurate, timely, and easily understood event-related information concerning protective actions, route restrictions, health notices, and emergency assistance information.

3) Control rumors.

4) Coordinate information releases with all participating public and private agencies, emergency responders, and all levels of government to support public officials and media representatives in satisfying the public's demand for accurate and consistent information.

5) Santa Clara City public information activities will be limited to City-specific events and actions. Federal, State, and county governments are responsible for information related to their jurisdictions.

6) Public information and education programs will include provision of materials to the visually and hearing impaired, and non-English speaking persons.

A. Mitigation Phase

a. Establish an effective County emergency public information and education organization.

b. Conduct vigorous public awareness campaigns to educate the public of dangers from potential hazards and provide them with information on the actions necessary to save lives and protect property.

B. Preparation Phase - actions for public information officers.

a. Disseminate emergency information and instructions to the public, to include, if necessary, twenty-four hour telephone numbers, and rumor control contact numbers.

b. Plan and coordinate with the local news media to assure assistance in disseminating emergency information and instructions.

c. Designate a facility where media representatives can be briefed.

d. Participate in emergency drills and exercises to test plans for effective and consistent information release.

e. Become aware of the procedures to utilize the Emergency Alert System (EAS). Persons designated as PIOs may assist in preparation of EAS messages and should monitor all EAS announcements.

f. Coordinate public education/awareness campaigns with the Office of Emergency Services.

C. Response Phase

a. Public information officers should provide news releases that emphasize the following:

1) A clear identification of the affected area to help control rumors and avoid unintended reactions outside the area.

2) Timely, accurate and easily understood information on the situation.

3) Recommended or ordered protective actions.

4) Descriptions of local, State and Federal response to the emergency.

5) Identification of communication channels over which further information will be presented.

6) At the end of an emergency situation, request that broadcast media announce the end of the emergency at regular intervals to ensure complete dissemination to the public.

b. After an emergency is terminated, continue to provide information to the media concerning recovery operations.

D. Recovery Phase

a. Continue public information operations as long as needed to keep the public informed

b. Provide news releases with major emphasis on:

1) Types and locations of emergency assistance available including contacts, phone numbers, location(s) (ie., food and water points), information concerning disaster claims application centers, and trash and debris disposal instructions;

2) Public health notices;

3) Restricted areas;

4) Movement or travel restrictions;

5) Contacts and phone numbers for missing persons information;

6) Contacts and phone numbers for local non-emergency assistance

7) Public safety notices.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. The City's Incident Command System, Emergency Operations Center, and Joint Information Center will support public information.

2. For small-scale emergencies the Incident Commander or the Incident Commander's Public Information Officer, if available, will provide information from the scene or the Incident Command Post. In the absence of such a public information officer, information will be available from the Office of Emergency Services.

3. For larger-scale emergencies, the EOC will provide public information in conjunction with the City PIO.

4. All information releases will be coordinated with the EOC representative from the responsible department/agency; the Operations Officer, the City PIO, and the

Mayor/City Council (or designated representative) for approval prior to release to the public/media.

5. News releases from other facilities, counties or state-level events will be coordinated with the appropriate public officials.

6. Media Center:

a. Preceding or during extreme emergency situations, a Joint Information Center (JIC) may be activated The JIC is established to provide a single focal point for all current official public information.

b. The JIC is the responsibility of the Santa Clara City Public Information Officer (PIO).

c. Each higher level of government and other hazard-producing facilities may have a representative at the JIC as dictated by the nature of the emergency.

d. In the event of an emergency that goes beyond the boundaries of Santa Clara City the JIC will be coordinated by the Washington County PIO.

d. All announcements will be coordinated with appropriate agencies.

e. The JIC features facilities that could be used as a briefing theater, office facilities, telephones, and power for radio and television.

f. Visitors to the JIC will be limited to representatives of City, County, State, Federal, or other appropriate organizations, and members of the media.

g. Briefing schedules and news statements will be made available to the media.

7. Public Inquiry

a. The Public Inquiry Center may be established during significant events

b. The Public Inquiry Center is an important means to ensure that the public receives and provides current and accurate information during an emergency.

c. The telephone number for the Public Inquiry Center will be released to the local news media for dissemination to the public by the EAS

VI. Organization and Assignment

1. General

The Santa Clara City Department of Public Safety may designate one of its members to act as its PIO for small-scale emergencies.

2. Santa Clara City Public Information Officer

a. Reports to the EOC, upon activation.

b. Assists the preparation of emergency announcements for EAS broadcast.

c. Assists in the coordination all public announcements.

d. Issues news media releases from the EOC, or, if activated, establishes and coordinates all actions at the Joint Information Center (JIC).

e. Provides for briefings with the participation of the City Council and other involved officials.

f. Insures that the Public Information Center has the most current information.

g. Coordinates news releases with facilities involved in an emergency and the State PIO.

3. Santa Clara City Media Specialist

a. Assists in the coordination of all public announcements with the PIO in the EOC, or JIC if activated.

b. Insures that the Public Inquiry Center has the most current information if the PIO is located at the JIC.

c. Coordinates public information and prepares EAS announcements.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

1. It is essential that reference be made to Annex A, Direction and Control, and Annex C, Alert and Warning, in conjunction with reading this annex.

2. The Santa Clara City Public Information Officer is responsible for the acquisition of appropriate equipment and supplies to support the public information and education program, and to ensure rapid activation of the JIC if necessary.

3. Selection and training of persons to provide emergency information support services to the EOC and the JIC will be under the direct supervision of the Santa Clara City PIO.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This Annex will be reviewed annually by the Santa Clara City Emergency Services Director. The Emergency Service Director will forward the updated Annex to the organizations and individuals having copies of the Emergency Operation Plan as listed on the distribution list in the basic plan.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

A. Authorities

1. Santa Clara City Emergency Operation Plan
2. Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, Chapter 5a, Title 63.

B. Reference

Federal Emergency Management State and Local Guide (SLG 101) for All Hazard Emergency Operation Planning

Appendix A WHY IS THIS HERE TWICE??
Media Contacts

	Voice	FAX	
Newspapers			
The Spectrum	435-674-6200	435-674-6245	
Senior Sampler	435-673-7604		
The Independent Magazine	435-656-1555		
Cable & Television			
Charter Communications	435-628-3861	435-673-4225	
Skyview Technologies	435-674-0320	435-634-0349	
KCSG Television	435-986-9715		
KUED UofU	801-581-7777	801-585-5096	1-800-477-5833
KBYU BYU	801-378-8450	801-378-8478	
Radio			
Bonneville Intermountain Radio Group	435-673-3579	435-673-8900	(KDXU)
Canyon Media	435-673-3570	435-673-7210	
MB Media Group	435-628-0484	435-673-8228	
KUER	801-581-6625	801-581-5426	
KUSU	435-797-3138	435-797-3150	1-800-826-1495

ANNEX E
EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of Annex E, Evacuation, is to coordinate evacuation needs during times of a natural, man-made or technological, Homeland Security emergency or disaster for the City of Santa Clara.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

a. A number of potential emergencies could occur which would require the implementation of protective actions of the citizens of Santa Clara City.

b. Protective actions might include emergency evacuation, sheltering, feeding and access control. Other protective actions might include quarantine, isolation, and emergency vaccination/inoculation measures. Actions may not be limited to human populations but may also be targeted to domestic and wild herds or animal populations.

c. Localized protective action implementation could be necessary as the result of a natural disaster such as a flood, major fire, or a man-made or technological incident such as a hazardous materials incident.

d. Due to constraints imposed by blocked evacuation routes, road closures due to flooding, and the existence of hazardous materials and associated adverse conditions which may be caused by plume direction, chemical agent dispersion characteristics, or radiation. Sheltering of the populace or some portion thereof may be necessary until a safe evacuation can be accomplished or the condition has abated.

e. Washington County has a cooperative agreement with the Washington County School District, which also applies to Santa Clara City, to provide facilities for the sheltering of evacuees and to provide busses for transportation in the event of an emergency. At this time they have approximately 115 busses with the capability of transporting up to 4,000 people at any given time.

B. Assumptions

a. Vehicles, personnel, fuel, equipment, and other resources will be available, from both public and private sources to support evacuation and other emergency operations.

b. The primary means of transportation for the movement of evacuees will be by privately owned and operated motor vehicles wherever appropriate.

c. Evacuees may compete with emergency responders for road space.

d. Some evacuation across the state line to and from Arizona and Nevada may occur as well as the potential influx of evacuees from neighboring counties and states into our area.

e. Highway and roadway evacuation capacities may be reduced significantly because of overload, accidents, stalled vehicles, road construction, and weather conditions, or by the event itself, either directly or indirectly.

f. On learning of an emergency alert and warning, the public will tend to take or remain sheltered inside buildings until instructed otherwise.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

1. General

a) A "precautionary evacuation", before the public is at risk, is the primary and preferred protective action. Next in preference is the "response evacuation," even if some exposure to risk of the evacuating public is possible (This is a consideration particularly when extended sheltering would expose the affected public to more risk than a relatively rapid evacuation from the source or area of risk.). Evacuation considerations may be found at Appendix 1 to this annex.

b) Enhanced or expedient sheltering remains the secondary protective action option in emergencies, and will be accomplished when evacuation is undesirable or impracticable.

c) The establishment of access control by law enforcement personnel and emergency responders is standard procedure to protect the public from hazards. Safety of emergency personnel is always a prime consideration as well.

d) The American Red Cross is tasked by Congressional Charter to provide for sheltering services including food, water and basic necessities.

e) Due to health laws pets will be excluded from public shelters and mass care centers. This specifically does not exclude service animals, such as "Seeing Eye Dogs" for the blind or visually impaired.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. Direction and control will be in accordance with Annex A, Direction and Control, and appendices to this annex.

2. Direction and control of nuclear attack evacuations and other related protective actions rest primarily with the Federal and State governments supported by County governments.

3. Direction and control activities, protective action decision making and implementation will be accomplished using the Incident Command System and/or Unified Command through Public Safety, in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if deemed appropriate.

4. Incident Commanders have full authority to deal with the incident they are responding to. The EOC will not attempt to take tactical control of any event, but rather establish response strategies for multiple incident events. Should IC's order an evacuation, the EOC will if necessary coordinate with agencies such as the Red Cross in order to meet the needs of evacuees.

5. The Santa Clara Public Safety Department provides primary, coordination of on-scene evacuations.

6. Upon activation of the EOC for larger-scale emergencies, all emergency transportation resources will be coordinated from that facility by the Transportation Officer.

7. The ultimate authority for protective action decision-making in Santa Clara City rests with the City Council/Mayor, or their designee.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT

1. Organization

The organization for protective action decision-making and implementation is the same as the emergency response, law enforcement and support organizations used during emergencies and daily operations as defined in the basic plan.

2. Responsibilities

a. Incident Commander

1) Determines requirements for protective actions and implements them for small-scale emergencies.

2) Coordinates potential larger-scale protective action decision-making with applicable agencies and the Emergency Services Director or his alternate.

3) Maintains contact with Public Safety or the EOC during all emergencies as necessary.

b. Santa Clara Public Safety/Emergency Services

1) Coordinates the development of hazard analysis, and protective action plans, especially in multiple incident scenarios.

2) Monitors protective action decision-making during small-scale emergencies that are under the direction and control of an Incident Commander and serves as an additional resource if needed.

3) Prior to the activation of the EOC, maintains continuous contact with the Mayor/City Council or designated representative during all emergencies, in order to include the Mayor/City Council's guidance in the protective action decision-making process.

4) Coordinates relocation of Santa Clara City citizens to other jurisdictions or areas if required.

5) Coordinates with the Washington County Public Schools, Department of Community Services, and other organizations for the use of transportation resources to support evacuation plans.

6) Coordinates with law enforcement agencies, the County Road Department, and the State Department of Transportation (if necessary) to select evacuation routes and reception centers.

7) Makes arrangements with local agencies or private contractors for use of specialized vehicles to transport the elderly, handicapped or other special-needs groups.

8) In coordination with the City Manager, enters into agreements with private individuals and organizations for the use of 4-wheel drive vehicles to be used in emergencies if needed.

9) Directs all large-scale evacuation and assists other agencies as prudent and advisable.

10) Assists with selection and establishment of evacuation routes, pick-up points, traffic control points, reception centers, and access control points.

11) Selects temporary public reception/shelter areas for small-scale evacuations, in coordination with the Incident Commander.

12) Provides security for evacuated areas.

13) Assists in locating emergency repair and towing service, emergency fuel service, and information and assistance points.

c. Transportation Officer

1) Coordinates all emergency transportation assets, to include specially equipped vehicles to transport the handicapped and elderly, from the EOC.

2) Coordinates the priority of use of transportation assets with the Operations Officer at the EOC.

3) Plans and coordinates any immediate-action plans required to implement hazardous-specific emergency vehicle related responses.

4) Provides buses for return of evacuees if required.

d. Washington County School District:

Provides transportation resources to support emergency evacuations

e. Southwest Utah Health Department

1) Establishes emergency medical services where necessary to support the evacuation effort.

2) Provide advice to the EOC staff on protective action decisions.

3) Develops food, water, milk, and livestock feed control/health advisories, as needed.

f. Santa Clara Public Information Officer

1) Prepares pre-emergency public education and information programs.

2) Prepares public information releases for local EAS messages to advise residents of affected areas and actions to be taken. Such information and instructions will include evacuation routes, pick-up points for those without transportation, reception center locations, sheltering information, and other details related to the emergency.

3) Responds to and disseminates information to mass media inquiries regarding the emergency.

g. American Red Cross:

1) Activates sheltering and feeding operations as required.

2) Compiles records of evacuees in their facilities and provides list to the EOC at the earliest possible time.

3) Coordinates with the Department of Social Services and other disaster relief agencies for the procurement of food and other supplies for the evacuees, as necessary.

4) Compiles list of missing persons reported by evacuees in their facilities and provides list to the EOC at the earliest possible time. For extended disasters, provides periodic updates.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

1. Records and Reports

Estimates of all costs and any damages incurred for implementation of protective action will be forwarded to the Emergency Services designeefor consolidation and submission to appropriate authorities.

2. Resources

All organizations involved in implementation of emergency protective actions shall develop and maintain lists of resources, to include vehicles, tow trucks and equipment for debris removal, cost estimates of material, and manpower used during an evacuation, access control, or other protective actions.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Santa Clara City Emergency Services Director or designee will review this Annex annually. The Emergency Service Director will forward the updated Annex to the organizations and individuals having copies of the Emergency Operation Plan as listed on the distribution list in the basic plan.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

A. Authorities

1. Santa Clara Emergency Operation Plan
2. Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, Chapter 5a, Title 63.

B. Reference

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APPENDIX 1
ANNEX E

EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

Factors to review when considering an evacuation include the characteristics of the Hazard/incident/emergency, the magnitude, intensity, spread of on-set and potential duration.

Evacuation planning also will include consideration of:

1. The area to be evacuated.

2. Pick-up points where persons without private transportation will gather for evacuation by public transport.

3. Designated evacuation routes to be used by all vehicles during the evacuation.

4. Location of traffic control points.

5. Safe areas or buildings, which provide some temporary measure of protection for evacuees from an actual or threatening disaster.

6. Location of reception centers where evacuees will be sent prior to moving to shelters or mass-care shelters.

7. Designated mass-care shelters that provide emergency sheltering and feeding of large numbers of evacuees.

8. Location of medical aid stations on evacuation routes, at temporary safe areas, and mass-care shelters.

9. The time available for a reasonably risk-free evacuation.

10. Any personal belongings for the evacuated public.

APPENDIX 2
ANNEX E

Actions to be considered during each of the four phases, mitigation, preparation, response, and recover are as follows.

1. Mitigation Phase

a. Identify areas potentially in need of evacuation (i.e. flood plains, residential housing areas near industrial areas where potentially hazardous materials may be stored or used, populous areas near potential targets of a terror attack, etc.

b. Discourage development in hazard zones, particularly residential development in flood plains, unless prescribed protections are constructed.

c. Adjust building codes as necessary to insure adequate standards for construction of buildings that will be used as shelters, or which will be located in high-risk hazardous areas.

2. Preparation Phase

a. Evaluate evacuation populations and resource requirements for areas surrounding potential high-risk facilities or areas.

b. Identify population groups needing special assistance during evacuation: senior citizens, handicapped individuals, and other special needs populations.

c. Evaluate and establish potential evacuation routes, identify congestion points, areas under construction and repair, etc.

d. Working with the Red Cross, identify, evaluate and develop shelter requirements and plans based on known hazards and correct deficiencies as appropriate.

3. Response Phase

a. Identify as closely as possible the specific number of people to be evacuated, and provide the means of transportation if necessary. In any event define the routes to be taken and identify shelter sites which are available.

b. Direct persons at risk to evacuate, take shelter or shelter in place, as appropriate to the occasion.

c. Designate centrally located pickup points or bus routes for persons without private automobiles or other means of transportation.

d. Establish traffic control points.

e. Establish and maintain access control points.

f. Working with the Red Cross, establish reception centers for evacuees.

g. In association with local volunteer agencies provide for the evacuation of the handicapped, elderly, and other special-needs groups.

h. If necessary, preposition personnel, equipment, or other needed resources along evacuation routes and known traffic-congestion areas and be prepared to remove disabled vehicles or other impediments to the orderly flow of traffic.

i. Provide evacuees with instructional materials showing evacuation routes, reception areas, parking facilities, lodging, food services, campgrounds for families evacuating in recreational vehicles, and medical treatment facilities, if such materials are available.

j. Activate mass-care shelters, as needed, and working with local law enforcement, provide security for those activated.

k. Provide security and crime-prevention measures for those areas/facilities that are evacuated.

l. Leave people alone who refuse to follow evacuation instructions until all who are willing to leave have been provided for. Then, time permitting, attempt to persuade them to evacuate.

m. If appropriate, redirect fuel or other supplies to service stations and other strategic points along proposed or existing evacuation routes.

n. Evacuate those persons initially sheltered to safer areas or mass care shelters as soon as it is prudent to do so.

o. Working with relief agencies, provide food, water, milk, livestock feed control/health advisories or directives as appropriate.

4. Recovery Phase

a. Initiate the return of all evacuees when it is safe to return to evacuated areas.

b. Reestablish traffic control points to facilitate a smooth return.

c. Provide transportation for the return home of the elderly, handicapped, and special needs groups.

d. Ensure that transportation is available for those evacuees having no transportation of their own.

e. Working with appropriate relief agencies, continue to provide food, water, milk, livestock feed control/health advisories as necessary.

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ANNEX F
MASS CARE

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of Annex F, Mass Care, is to coordinate public mass care needs during times of a natural, man-made or technological, and Homeland Security emergency or disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

a. An abnormal or extreme emergency will require the evacuation of residents from the affected area.

b. The location and type of facility used as a mass care shelter (MCS) will vary depending on the nature of an emergency and the size of the population to be evacuated. Groups of evacuees with special needs such as group, or nursing home residents will need to be sheltered in a facility that meets the special needs of the group.

c. Provisions should be made at each mass care shelter to provide for the basic human needs, such as emergency medical care, emergency supplies of water, food, medicine, and recreational activities. Those not housed in public shelters may experience similar needs, and require emergency supplies of food and water.

B. Assumptions

a. Under emergency conditions requiring evacuation, most evacuees will seek shelter with friends or relatives, leaving as much as 30% of the population to be sheltered in established mass care shelters.

b. Evacuation to reception centers for processing prior to transfer of evacuees to more suitable shelters may be required because of the limited time and to control mass care shelter allocations.

c. The American Red Cross has a Federal mandate to provide mass shelter and care in emergencies.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

1. Reception Centers (RC) may be used as a gathering place for evacuees to provide initial processing. These areas will be located along predetermined evacuation routes and sufficiently distant from the affected areas to provide ease of public access and to preclude possible relocation of the area. Guidance, information and if necessary, transportation will be provided to move the evacuees to an appropriate mass care shelter. Depending on the nature of the emergency, contamination monitoring will also be conducted at the reception center.

2. Mass care shelters will be located sufficiently far from an affected area that re-evacuation of its occupants should not be required.

3. Because of potential shortages of trained and experienced management personnel, particularly during the early hours of an emergency, selected evacuees may be asked to assist in center management.

4. Shelters may be mutually supporting. For example, food may be prepared in one shelter and delivered to others.

5. Preparedness Actions

The following actions may be taken by the American Red Cross (ARC) and those appropriate State, County, and local agencies to support reception, sheltering, and mass care activities during a period of potential or imminent threat of disaster or emergency:

a. Notify key personnel to allow immediate review and implementation of plans and checklists.

b. Open designated mass care shelters and begins to stock those facilities with food, water, medical supplies, cots, blankets, and administrative supplies.

c. Notify Health Department Officials of potential staff needs to assist ARC personnel at mass care shelters.

d. Staff appropriate reception centers.

e. Establish primary and back-up communications between the mass care shelters and the ARC District Office. Communications will be established with the EOC if the ARC District Office is affected by the emergency.

f. Establish and coordinate appropriate traffic control measures on evacuation routes to reception centers and mass care shelters.

g. Coordinate the release of public information announcements and advisories regarding:

1. The need to evacuate
2. Evacuation routes
3. Reception center locations
4. Personal items to be brought to the shelters (pets are excluded)

h. Arrange transportation to shelters for those having special needs, and for those without transportation.

i. Alert hotels and motels in neighboring unaffected jurisdictions, so that those facilities can prepare for an influx of evacuees not wishing to utilize public mass care shelters.

6. Response Actions

The following actions may be taken after the on-set of a disaster or emergency:

a. Take actions listed above, if not previously accomplished.

b. Maintain communications between reception centers, mass care shelters and the ARC District Office.

c. Advise the EOC of the number and condition of the evacuees housed in each shelter.

d. Provide the following for those in the affected area who are not housed in mass care shelters:

1. Emergency supplies of food, water, clothing, and first aid.
2. Temporary feeding facilities, if necessary.

e. Provide food and water for emergency workers.

f. Coordinate release of public announcements concerning:

1. The condition and whereabouts of persons in, or evacuated from disaster areas;

2. The availability of emergency supplies of food, water and clothing;

3. The locations of reception centers and mass care shelters.

7. Recovery Actions

The following actions may be taken during recovery operations:

a. Keep reception centers operating as long as required, and continue other mass care activities, as necessary. Provide food, water and medical assistance to the affected population and emergency workers.

b. Arrange for the return of evacuees to their homes, or for transportation to long-term shelters.

c. Provide for communications at shelters to permit evacuees to advise family and friends of their whereabouts.

d. Deactivate unnecessary reception centers and mass care shelters.

e. Clean and return shelters to original condition; keep detailed records of any damages.

f. Consolidate mass care shelter(s) costs, and submit these statements to the appropriate authorities for possible reimbursement.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. The Utah Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) will coordinate all large mass care shelter activities.

2. Volunteer amateur radio organizations may be used to provide communications between mass care shelters, the ARC District Office and the Santa Clara City EOC, if a two-way communications system is not in place and provided assets for the reception centers.

3. For small-scale emergencies, such evacuation-related sheltering decisions and activities may be accomplished near the scene of an incident, after coordination with the Incident Commander.

4. Sheltering activities will be activated upon the request of the Office of Emergency Services, Mayor, City Council or their designee.

5. Coordination of reception and mass care activities will be accomplished by the ARC among their headquarters, mass care shelters, and the EOC.

6. For further information see Annex A, Direction and Control.

V. ORGANIZATION and ASSIGNMENTS

1. General

a. The American Red Cross was designated by Congressional Charter (Act of Congress of January 5, 1905, as amended, 36 U.S. Code 3, Fifth) as the agency to operate shelter facilities and provide mass care during natural disasters.

b. Although the ultimate responsibility for providing reception, sheltering and mass care rests with the Santa Clara City Government, arrangements have been made with the Utah Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) to manage shelters and provide for mass care.

2. Santa Clara City Office of Emergency Services/Public Safety

a. Supports the ARC, ensuring that effective coordination exists between the ARC and Santa Clara City Departments and other appropriate agencies that provide personnel, equipment, facilities, and supplies.

b. Identifies areas that may require evacuation and subsequent sheltering of population.

c. In coordination with the ARC, selects suitable sites to be used as mass care shelters.

d. Coordinates with the ARC to develop and maintain shelter utilization plans.

e. As necessary, make arrangements with the Washington County Schools District for the use of facilities and available equipment. There are three schools within the city limits.

g. Designates shelters within commuting distance of vital facilities or an incident area for essential workers and their families.

3. Utah Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC)

a. Develops and maintains a list of facilities in the City which can be utilized as mass care shelters.

b. Develops a list of resources necessary to provide for the needs of those sheltered in coordination the Santa Clara City.

c. Identifies in coordination with Santa Clara City, the supplies, food, water, clothing, medicines and personal items which evacuees should take with them to a shelter.

d. Staffs and equips shelters on activation, or, given warning time, prior to activation.

e. Coordinates with Santa Clara City Emergency Services, for the use of cots, blankets, or other equipment.

f. Recruits and trains mass care shelter workers, to include "shelter managers".

g. Registers those housed in mass care shelters and make this information available to the City.

h. Provides meals for both victims and workers.

i. Provides dispersal orders for clothing only to victims of a disaster when it is determined that clothing was lost or destroyed. In other types of disasters, assists designated agencies in collecting/coordinating used clothing for use in mass care shelters.

j. May support emergency first aid services at Mass Care Shelters.

k. Coordinates with private and government officials to solve unmet needs and reconciliate any problems at mass care shelters.

l. Provides continuous representation at the City’s Main EOC, when it is activated.

m. Coordinates with all volunteer service organizations, such as the Salvation Army.

4. Washington County School District

a. There is an agreement with the Washington County School District for the use of school facilities and transportation with Washington County, which includes Santa Clara City.

b. Provides personnel, particularly teachers and school counselors, to assist in reception center and mass care shelter activities.

c. Provides close coordination with an ARC Shelter Manager, when a school facility is used for a MCS.

5. Transportation Officer

Arrange transportation to MCSs for the elderly, handicapped, and those having no transportation of their own.

6. Southwest Utah Department of Health

a. Deputy Health Officer and Director of Nursing coordinate Health Department Emergency Medical Teams.

b. Upon request, provides a program of crisis counseling for disaster victims at shelter facilities.

c. Coordinates the needs of special population groups, i.e., nursing homes and hospitals.

7. Santa Clara Public Safety

a. Provides security and law enforcement for reception centers when Santa Clara City's department is overwhelmed.

b. Provides traffic control during movement to/from reception centers and MCSs.

c. Provides communications for reception centers through mobile units, until other communications is established.

8. Washington County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

Provides communications support between reception centers, mass care shelters, and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and where needed.

9. Santa Clara City Public Information Officer

Prepare public information materials concerning emergency MCSs and issues complete and timely information concerning the location and capabilities of MCS and feeding facilities.

11. Utah State Department of Education

Upon request, provides USDA donated food for use by the ARC for mass feeding of disaster victims and workers.

12. Washington County Emergency Services

a. Coordinates between Santa Clara City and Utah State DES.

b. Coordinated with other counties in the Five County Region for Mutual Aid.

13. Utah Division of Emergency Services

a. Coordinates the response of State and Federal agencies and private organizations outside of Washington County.

b. Notifies the appropriate officials at the regional level of the private disaster assistance organizations, i.e., Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, and Mennonites, where appropriate.

c. Maintains listings of those facilities suitable as public shelters, to include protection factor, shelter capacity and equipment available, as per the "National Facility Survey"

d. When necessary, requests assistance from Federal Agencies through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

1. Records and Reports

a. All evacuees housed in MCSs will be registered.

b. The designated shelter manager will maintain shelter occupancy forms and shelter event log forms. This information may be made available on a daily basis to the local Red Cross chapter, and the Director, DES, through the Red Cross representative at the EOC.

c. The ARC shall maintain records on the sources and expenditures for food used for mass feeding.

d. Each governmental agency shall keep comprehensive records reflecting its efforts and expenditures and forward this information to the appropriate County, State or Federal officials for reimbursement purposes, upon request.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This Annex will be reviewed annually by the Santa Clara City Emergency Services Director. The Emergency Service Director will forward the updated Annex to the organizations and individuals having copies of the Emergency Operation Plan as listed on the distribution list in the basic plan.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

A. Authorities

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APPENDIX 1
ANNEX F

MINIMUM MASS CARE SHELTER REQUIREMENTS

A. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Needs to be easily accessible to those who will be sheltering.

2. Sufficient space for their occupants. There may be some initial overcrowding, depending upon the circumstances and time involved, but this should be corrected as soon as possible.

3. Sanitary facilities for both men and women. This includes toilets and toilet paper.

4. Shower facilities for both men and women. This also includes soap and towels.

5. One or more telephones.

ANNEX G
HEALTH AND MEDICAL

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of Annex G, Health and Medical, is to outline and coordinate health and medical needs during times of a natural, man-made or technological, and Homeland Security emergency or disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Southwest Utah Public Health Department (SWUPHD) functions as the Washington County Health Department by Inter-local Governmental agreement No. 106, which also covers Santa Clara City.

Santa Clara City itself does not have any medical facilities. Washington County is the home to the Dixie Regional Medical Center. This facility is housed on two campuses within the city of St. George.

In addition to vulnerability to both natural and man-made disasters, Santa Clara City may experience an increase in mass-casualty related health hazards, such as disease, contamination of resources, sewage and water disposal, and vermin and vector control problems. Santa Clara City resources are capable of meeting most day-to-day emergencies, however, during large-scale disasters, assistance from Washington County, adjacent cities and counties, state and federal agencies would be needed. Further, in catastrophic disasters, relocation of hospital facilities may be required.

During an emergency, public health along with private medical services would work together to provide health and medical services to the county.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

1. Potential Health Threat

a. Depending on the type of threat, actions taken during this phase range from monitoring to partial mobilization of emergency resources. As appropriate, the following actions may be taken:

1. Notify and brief the appropriate County and State officials, emergency response agencies, and health and medical facility operators.

2. Review plans and procedures.

3. Consultation with Health Facility Operators to determine which normal activities and facility accommodations can be curtailed or shifted to allow for increased emergency capacity.

4. Coordinate the release of medical information and public health advisories with County and State Public Information Officers.

5. Make training available to all personnel within the city so they are adequately prepared to handle mass care casualties/scenarios.

2. Imminent Threat

a. The following actions may be accomplished as appropriate:

1. Activate emergency plans and mobilize emergency personnel.

2. If there is a defined risk area, position observers with the appropriate monitoring equipment who will report data to the SWUPHD and Santa Clara City.

3. Provide emergency public information on the health aspects in conjunction with EOC/JIC.

4. Based on the scope of the threat, consider activation of the Emergency Operations Center.

5. Establish communications among hospitals, County and State health departments and the EOC.

6. Make arrangements to assist in the distribution of antidotes, drugs, vaccines, etc. to shelters.

7. Make arrangements to inoculate individuals, if warranted, from the threat of disease.

3. Response During the Event

a. *For non-mass casualties:*

1. Initiate actions above.

2. Determine the need for additional resources.

3. Determine and implement protective actions in coordination with state health officials, city officials, and Director of Emergency Services

4. If the County Health Officer (SWUPHD) determines that the health and medical needs exceed county capabilities, assistance from state and federal agencies may be requested through the Utah DESHS.

5. In cooperation with the American Red Cross, assist in coordinating health and medical care at shelter and congregate care facilities.

b. *For mass-casualties:*

1. Fire, EMS, police and rescue services responding first to the incident will determine the number and type of casualties, request additional assistance, establish staging areas and initiate triage procedures.

2. Obtain crisis augmentation of health and medical personnel, e.g., nurses' aides, paramedics, American Red Cross personnel and other trained volunteers.

3. The County Health Officer (SWUPHD) will gather information from the medical facilities on the injured, the dead, and descriptions of the unidentified dead.

4. The County Health Officer will coordinate with the City Public Information Officer (PIO) to provide information to friends and relatives of the injured as per internal procedures.

4. Actions After the Event

a. Health authorities will determine if a continuing health problem exists requiring an on-going commitment of resources; or if there is a potential for new problems developing.

b. A determination of the impact of damage on providing health and medical service will be accomplished. Damage assessment information will be provided to the Director, DES.

c. Track patients injured during the emergency.

If the emergency involved mass casualties:

1. Crisis counseling for disaster workers or victims will be implemented.

2. Health Officer, assisted by the Deputy State Medical Examiner will provide guidance for determining suitable sites for temporary cemeteries or mass graves, as necessary.

If the emergency involved a specific health hazard, the following actions will be taken to protect the health of the public:

3. Assist HAZMAT Team in determining suitable sites and acceptable procedures for the disposal of hazardous materials.

4. Assist EMS in determining suitable sites and acceptable procedures for caring for the injured.

5. Health Department officials will provide public health awareness information regarding the hazard.

6. Additional information on sanitary precautions, insect, rodent control, sewage and waste control, etc. may be obtained through the extension services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

IV. DIRECTION and CONTROL

1. The Southwest Utah Health Officer, who serves as the Director of the County's Health Department, is the primary authority for all health matters.

2. The County Health Officer (SWUPHD) initially may establish overall coordination, direction and control of health matters at the City's EOC. However, the County Health Officer has the option to shift his activities to another location for greater efficiency. In that event, the City's EOC will be provided with a liaison representative from the County Health Department.

3. At localized emergencies the on-scene Incident Commander may coordinate the emergency medical care and transport of the critically ill and injured to the appropriate specialty referral centers, and the less seriously injured to the nearest available medical facility unaffected by the emergency.

4. The County Health Officer will coordinate all health assistance or directives from state and federal agencies or authorities.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

1. The Southwest Utah Health Department may:

a. Compile and maintain current lists of all medical resources and facilities essential to disaster operations including medical supplies, personnel, hospitals, mortuary services, refrigerator trucks, telephone call-down lists, etc.

b. Determine the emergency capabilities of hospitals, nursing homes and other medical facilities.

c. Coordinate distribution of medical supplies and equipment, and pharmaceuticals, as necessary.

e. Provide supplies for special needs individuals at mass care shelters, such as wheelchairs and oxygen bottles.

f. Coordinate a system of victim tracking and release of information with the local PIO, Red Cross, Social Services, EMS providers and hospitals.

g. Submit required reports to Utah health and medical officials as required.

h. Maintain journals, reports, and logs to provide a historical record of events and to support post-emergency claims for emergency expenditures.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This Annex will be reviewed annually by the Santa Clara City Emergency Services Director. The Emergency Service Director will forward the updated Annex to the Organizations and individuals having copies of the Emergency Operation Plan as listed on the distribution list in the basic plan.

VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

A. Authorities

1. Santa Clara City Emergency Operation Plan
2. Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, Chapter 5a, Title 63.

B. Reference

Federal Emergency Management State and Local Guide (SLG 101) for All Hazard Emergency Operation Planning

ANNEX H
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of Annex H, Resource Management, is to coordinate public resources needs during times of a natural, man-made or technological, and Homeland Security emergency or disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

An emergency resulting from a natural or manmade disaster or emergency can cause the loss of all types of City resources. In response, it is the responsibility of the Santa Clara City Government to make the wisest, effective use of available resources to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

2. Assumptions

a. While Santa Clara City contains sufficient resources to respond to most "normal" and "abnormal" emergencies, an emergency may result in the depletion of some types of available resources.

b. As City resources become depleted, neighboring cities, the county, the State, Federal authorities, or private entities may provide additional resources.

c. Additional resources may take considerable time to acquire.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

1. General

The City Council/Mayor, or designated representative, is the ultimate authority for the allocation of emergency resources. The management of the allocation process will normally be accomplished through the Emergency Operations Center. The Santa Clara City administration is the lead agency for supervision of emergency resource utilization, and coordinates the distribution of all such resources except transportation, food, clothing, and personal care items.

The Transportation Officer accomplishes coordination of transportation assets.

The American Red Cross (ARC) accomplishes coordination of sheltering, food, clothing, and personal care items.

2. Actions to be taken Before a Disaster

a. Identify the location and quantity of resources, from both within and outside the City, which may be utilized during certain abnormal or extreme emergencies. Such resources include chain saws, construction materials, boats, batteries, emergency generators, portable toilets, etc.

b. Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements (MAA), memoranda of understandings (MOU) etc, with supporting organizations, agencies, and other jurisdictions, as appropriate.

c. Identify and correct any critical shortcomings in emergency response and recovery resources.

d. Identify facilities and areas that can be used as emergency supply storage, central resource receiving points, emergency mobile home placement, and resource distribution points, to include cold storage.

e. Identify volunteer workers, governmental and private organizations who will organize and manage emergency storage and distribution points.

3. Actions to be taken during a Disaster

a. Evaluate the specific resource requirements needed to respond to the actual emergency.

b. Provide resources in a priority of use that assists the greatest number of people and properties.

c. Utilize both public and private resources in emergency response.

d. Implement existing MOU or MAA, as needed.

e. Establish and provide security for potable water supply points, emergency relief storage, and distribution points.

f. Inform the public of the locations and operating hours of emergency relief distribution points.

g. Provide for assistance in the immediate unloading and storage of emergency relief supplies that arrive from outside the City.

h. Request additional assistance from adjacent cities, Washington County, the Utah Division of Emergency Services (UDES) or other appropriate organizations, as needed.

4. Actions to be Taken After a Disaster

a. Support recovery operations, including damage assessment, with available resources.

b. Request additional resources from FEMA as required.

c. Continue any required emergency response phase activities until no longer required.

IV. DIRECTION and CONTROL

The information and guidance outlined in Annex A, Direction and Control will be the guide for Resource Management in this annex.

V. ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Organization

The emergency organization for Santa Clara City is described in the basic plan and in Annex A, Direction and Control.

2. Responsibilities

Responsibilities in this annex supplement those found in the Emergency Operations Basic Plan and its other annexes.

a. Santa Clara City Administration Department;

1) Monitors the management of emergency resources by the EOC representatives.

2) Maintains current information and data in the Emergency Operations Center regarding the type, quantity, location, source, and availability of emergency resources.

3) Develops, and implements as necessary, pre-emergency agreements with other jurisdictions.

4) Monitors and assists in the development and maintenance of plans and procedures related to the utilization of transportation assets and other emergency resources.

5) Assesses emergency requirements and establishes priorities for the use of emergency resources which will meet the needs of the greatest number of people and properties.

6) Requests additional assistance from Washington County Emergency Services, UDES or other organizations or jurisdictions, as required.

7) Coordinates requirements and requests for volunteer assistance with the Volunteer Coordinator and the Public Information Officer (PIO).

8) Establishes agreements with private individuals and organizations for the emergency use of four-wheel drive vehicles, chain saws, and other equipment and assistance, as needed.

b. Santa Clara City Human resources,

Develops a personnel pool and provides administrative support.

d. Santa Clara City Attorney

1) Provides legal assistance as requested

2) Interprets laws, rules and regulations

e. Transportation Officer

1) Coordinates all emergency transportation assets.

2) Coordinates the priority of use of transportation assets with the EOC Operations Officer and the DPW EOC representatives.

3) Plans and coordinates any immediate-action plans required to implement hazardous specific emergency responses.

4) Coordinates the use of school buses from the Washington County School District and buses from the Washington County Council on Aging.

f. Santa Clara Public Safety

1) Provide emergency land transportation for City, County and State officials, critical workers and equipment, as directed.

2) Provide security at distribution/supply points, as needed.

3) Provide emergency response resources as per the basic plan and its' annexes.

g. Santa Clara City Public Information Officer

1) Coordinates with the EOC Operations Officer or appropriate EOC organizational representatives regarding requests to the public on EAS for emergency resource assistance.

2) Provides the public with information regarding resource locations and operating hours.

h. Utility Companies

1) Provide specialized equipment and expertise as needed for the orderly restoration of affected services.

2) Provide communications equipment, if needed.

i. Utah National Guard (When authorized by the Governor)

1) Provides transportation, potable water, tentage, communications and other equipment as needed.

2) Provides manpower resources, if required.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

1. Resources

a. All departments, agencies and organizations will develop and maintain current lists of their emergency resources. Critical shortfalls should be corrected when identified.

b. Lists should be maintained, and a copy provided to the Director of Public Safety and the EOC as changes warrant.

2. Records and Reports

All departments, agencies, organizations, and private citizens should collect data to support post-emergency claims. Such data and claims will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services, as soon as possible.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This Annex will be reviewed annually by the Santa Clara City Emergency Services Director. The Emergency Service Director will forward the updated Annex to the Organizations and individuals having copies of the Emergency Operation Plan as listed on the distribution list in the basic plan.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

A. Authorities

1. Santa Clara City Emergency Operation Plan
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B. Reference

Federal Emergency Management State and Local Guide (SLG 101) for All Hazard Emergency Operation Planning

Appendix H-1
Law Enforcement Resources

Santa Clara-Ivins Police Department

17 Vehicle
13 Full time officer5 Part Time Officers

Crossing guards

Appendix H-2

Santa Clara City Fire1 Rescue EMS1 Chiefs1 pickup1 Type 1 Engine
1 Type 2 Engine
1 Type 3 Engine
1 Type 4 Engine
1 Type5 Engine

Ivins City Ambulance Service

Ivins City Ambulance

2	Ambulances
23	EMT
5	Paramedic

Appendix H-3
Rescue Dogs

Zion Canine and Mounted Search and Rescue, Inc

90 E. State St.
Hurricane, UT 84737

1-435-635-4021 Home
1-435-635-4033 Business
1-801-329-2283 Pager

Rocky Mountain Rescue Dogs, Inc

1042 E Fort Union #34Midvale, UT 84047
1-801-943-0153 Non Emergency
1-800-943-0108 Emergency Callout

Absaroka Search Dogswww.absarokasearchdogs.orgPO Box 22081Billings, MT 59104Dispatch 1-800-280-8115

Front Range Rescue Dogs
www.frontrangerescuedogs.org
P.O. Box 18181
Bolder, CO 80307
1-720-443-3773 non emergency
1-303-441-4444 Emergency

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ANNEX I
TERRORISM

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of Annex I, Terrorism, is to support Santa Clara City's policy of preparing for, and responding to, any and all threats to the safety of its citizens. This particular annex focuses on the specific threats and response peculiarities unique to terrorism. It augments the City's Basic Plan that guides overall preparation for and response to emergencies and disasters.

This plan provides direction to departments within Santa Clara City involved in protecting public safety, and preparing for and responding to terrorist events. It is also intended as reference information for local responders and decision-makers about federal agencies and response actions.

This annex is intended to clarify the roles and relationships of agencies at the local, state and federal levels of government in dealing with the threat or actual occurrence of terrorism in Santa Clara City.

The objectives of this plan are to:

1. Provide a vehicle for establishing and maintaining a current and realistic assessment of the potential threat of terrorism in Santa Clara City.

2. Outline the roles, responsibilities, and capabilities of city, county, state and federal agencies in preparing for and responding to terrorist events.

3. Provide a basis for identifying needed response equipment, training needs of personnel, and exercising of local, state, and federal capabilities for responding to terrorist events.

President Dwight David Eisenhower made the following statement:

"Planning is everything. The plan is nothing."

It is acknowledged that this annex (or the entire plan) is not meant to be a detailed, step-by-step list of procedures to be followed before, during, or after a terrorist incident. The purpose of this annex is to provide necessary guidance and information for key decision makers relative to a terrorist Weapon of Mass Destruction incident (WMD).

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

The catastrophic attacks on the World Trade Center Building in New York City and the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City shocked the nation into the reality that there are no domestic safe havens from acts of terrorism. These two apparently unrelated events graphically demonstrate our nation's vulnerability to both domestic and international terrorism.

Santa Clara City takes seriously its role in the War on Terrorism. Our responder, planners, and citizens understand that the nation can only truly defend itself if nation as whole takes the threat seriously and works together in our mutual defense.

Terrorism, according to the Justice Department, is defined as:

> "The unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives"

Terrorism comes in many forms, from organized groups with considerable support infrastructure (Al Qaida) to individuals acting alone (Ted Kaczynski – The Unabomber). Terrorists can be domestically grown with local or national agendas, or they can be large complex organizations spanning the globe with international political, religious or ethnic ambitions.

One man's terrorist may be another man's patriot or hero. The decision to fight unconventionally is most often reached after the decision has been made that a traditional fight could not be successfully waged against a stronger or better-armed opponent.

Modern terrorism and the choice of Weapons of Mass Destruction is not therefore really anything new. Technology has however evolved to the point that it is now feasible for attacks of unprecedented magnitude to be launched on scale never before achievable.

The centralization of virtually all aspects of our lives achieved by modern society has actually worked to increase our potential vulnerability to terrorism or others intent on attacking our infrastructure. For example power-generating facilities are larger and further apart than ever before. Power outages have therefore become less frequent as more reliable equipment has come on line. Nevertheless, when outages have occurred, they have tended to become larger and encompassing larger regions of the country, and impacting an increasing number of citizens.

Terrorists have generally been categorized into four major groups: religious, racial prejudice, political, and special interest groups.

Domestic terrorist groups have been largely issue-oriented. International groups focus mainly on political and religious interests. Today, however, both groups are more likely to be aligned nationally and/or internationally through electronic networking. The issues and politics of these groups remain essentially unchanged but now include increasing expressions of hatred for existing forms of government.

The World Trade Center Incident demonstrates that international terrorist groups have the potential to operate with deadly effectiveness in this country. Such groups may offer no allegiance to any particular country but seek political or group objectives that transcend national/state boundaries.

The open availability of basic shelf-type chemicals and mail order biological research materials, coupled with an access to even the crudest laboratory facilities, could enable the individual extremist or an organized terrorist faction the ability to manufacture proven highly lethal substances or to fashion less sophisticated weapons of mass destruction. The use of such weapons could result in mass casualties, long-term contamination, and wreak havoc to the county, state and national economies.

The freedom of movement and virtually unrestricted access to government officials, buildings, and critical infrastructure afforded to the public and foreign visitors, presents the terrorist with the opportunity and conditions of anonymity to deliver such devastation and its tragic consequences with only the crudest of devices.

The range of terrorist activity, from simple hostage situations to biological, chemical or nuclear threats against large populations makes planning a difficult task. Not only can terrorist attacks range from small events to extremely large events, but the event can vary in time duration as well.

The timing of events can happen suddenly as with bombings or a slow ramp up as in a biological event. Different modes of attack also mean different first responders arriving. The common factor in all terrorist attacks, are, that they are all a crime scene, so preservation of evidence is an important attribute to any response.

Another factor that it is not always apparent at the beginning is, if an event is in fact a terrorist attack. A good example of this is the massive power outage in the northeast US and eastern Canada that occurred in August of 2003. It was not immediately apparent to anyone whether this was an unfortunate happening or purposeful act of subterfuge.

This plan is not meant to prevent terrorism per se, as that is believed to be beyond the scope of this or any other similar text. It is possible that the successful deployment of mitigation strategies and response tactics would serve to bolster the safety of Santa Clara City's citizens. Successful planning also serves to protect critical infrastructure

2. Assumptions

A terrorist incident can happen with little or no advanced warning at any time of the day or night. Terrorists are becoming more effectively organized. Many terrorists see themselves as being morally right and many believe that they are being obedient to a higher law. They, apparently, many times are motivated enough that they are willing to sacrifice themselves in the pursuit of their objectives.

In responding to a terrorist event, first responders could be at significantly elevated risk as the incident unfolds. There may be secondary devices or threats not readily apparent such as chemical, nuclear, or biological contaminants. The whole incident site will be a crime scene. Support facilities could be at risk due to inadvertent contamination from the first responders and secondary actions of the terrorist.

During an event that encompasses a large area or has duration for a longer period of time, first responders may be overwhelmed. The civilian population may act on information or disinformation, which might further complicate an already overwhelming event.

The civilian population will be demanding answers as to what happened and what is going on. There is a strong possibility that not only could personnel be overwhelmed but that our physical resources could be entirely expended as well.

Government leaders are going to have to be informed, not only about the event itself but the capabilities of their organization(s). The civilian population is going to question the effectiveness of the governmental organizations when a terrorist attack occurs and the government itself will have to defend itself and its actions as well as regain the trust of the public during this time.

Information disseminated will need to be correct and needs to be consistent. The public will need to be informed as to where to go for sheltering, decontamination, what personal protective actions to take. Keeping this information correct and consistent alleviates confusion and extra work by first responders and public information people. This also will help to reduce the amount and type of rumors that will go out to the public.

Under the laws of the United States, confirmed by federal policy, Presidential Decision Directive #39, the FBI has been assigned the lead responsibility for managing the federal law enforcement response for Crisis Management in a terrorism incident. Federal representatives will become involved in any terrorist action as it will be a crime scene, it may take a while for them to arrive but they will become involved. City personnel will have to have knowledge of the Incident Command System (ICS) and they will have to have a working knowledge of the FBI's Joint Operations Center (JOC) structure, interoperability being the important function here.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been assigned the lead responsibility for coordinating the federal Consequence Management response to a terrorist incident.

Santa Clara City will exercise its authority to make decisions regarding the consequences of terrorism within the confines of the city. Actions so taken will be consensual with due input from local, state and federal authorities.

All actions will be coordinated with the FBI OSC within the Unified Command

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

1. General

Operations will generally be as outlined in the basic plan. Consideration and awareness must be given at all to the fact that the incident is a crime scene. Evidence preservation must be given a high priority.

a. When the attack is directed against a non-military target, the initial responsibility for counter-terrorist activities rests with the Santa Clara City government. Initial response is to prevent loss of life and/or personal injury. It may include evacuation or isolation of the incident.

b. If Santa Clara City resources are exhausted in response to a terrorist activity or threat of a terrorist activity, requests for county and state assistance are the same as presented in the basic EOP concerning a request for additional law enforcement or state assistance for any type of disaster. As per federal law the FBI will automatically become involved in any terrorist incident.

c. Because time is a critical factor, prompt notification to Santa Clara City Public Service agencies is of great importance.

d. The need to correctly inform the public of the nature of the incident in a timely manner and giving them instructions will take a high priority.

e. The Department of Homeland security threat levels will be monitored and appropriate actions as outlined in departmental SOP's will be implemented.

f. City departments and agencies will continue to function in their respective normal roles, varying routines, emphasis, actions, and priorities to meet the contingencies of the incident, and to carry out any additional emergency functions which may be assigned according to the type of incident.

g. Resource requests for response and recovery originate at the lowest level of government and are progressively forwarded to the next level until filled. If the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency because of the incident, all resources of the state may be directed to the response. The duties and responsibilities state agencies may be assigned are described in the State Emergency Plan and each agency's administrative order. State agencies with mandated responsibilities for emergency response will follow their established plans and procedures.

h. During complex emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies, coordination of resources can be achieved through the use of liaison officers, agency representatives, and Unified Command.

i. When support requirements cannot be met with state resources, the state may request assistance from those federal agencies having statutory authority to provide assistance in the absence of presidential declarations. The state may request a presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster under the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.

Washington County has an active Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) of which Santa Clara City is an active participant. The LEPC is composed of local leaders, first responders, volunteers, and business interests.

Santa Clara City is a participant in the Southwest Utah Regional Citizen Corps Council. The Citizen Corps actively promotes and encourages volunteerism and preparedness for disasters and homeland security issues.

Washington County is also an active participant in the Southwest Regional Response Team. The alliance created by the Southwest Region is a major pillar in our emergency response strategy regarding any WMD incident.

IV. DIRECTION and CONTROL

Direction and control will be as outlined in the basic plan with emphasis on the following agency related areas.

EOC

The ICS/EOC interface is extremely important during a terrorist incident as the scope of the incident increases. The EOC will provide support to the UC in the form of information, policy, legality, personnel, material resources and media support. The IC/UC will assess the impact on the infrastructure, provide information and develop goals and objectives to control the incident.

The local unified command team will work with the both the EOC and the Federal Coordinating Team as the incident proceeds. The EOC will communicate with the FCT as a source of resources and expertise as required for the response.

- Assist the UC
- Facilitate the management of the response
- Reduce the consequences of the incident

- Begin the recovery process as quickly as possible
- Provide a link to State and Federal consequence management assets

Santa Clara City Public Safety

Santa Clara City Public Safety will perform the duties as outlined in the basic plan and adjust for a terrorist incident.

Santa Clara City Public Safety will take the lead role of law enforcement in the incorporated portions of the city and may assist other law enforcement agencies within the county.

As with all terrorist activities that the FBI is involved with the sheriff will maintain primary jurisdictional control.

Following is a list of assisting agencies. Some will be activated through mutual aid agreements others through direct line of responsibility. This list is not all encompassing. Different types of incidents will generate different responses by assisting agencies.

- Adjoining cities
- Washington County
- Southwest Regional Response Team
- State of Utah
- Federal Government

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

It is well understood that training enhances the capabilities of organizations and individuals to respond to and resolve problems. In an area as variable and subject to change as terrorism, it is particularly important to maintain and enhance the capabilities of government agencies to meet this threat by appropriate plan and response exercises.

In support of this plan, Santa Clara Public Safety shall assess training needs and develop and provide training programs for city personnel and others to address the topic of terrorism generally, and specifically to address threat assessment, intelligence, response to and recovery from terrorist events.

The Utah department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security could be contacted regarding available training related to preparing for and responding to terrorist incidents.

Further, it has been proven that the practice and improvement of learned skills is best accomplished through practical exercising of those skills. It is the stated intent of this plan that Santa Clara Public Safety, working in concert with other public safety entities, shall develop and administer exercises to test and enhance the capabilities of city departments and related entities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist events in Santa Clara City.

V. ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Santa Clara City Council

a. Direct development of supporting plans, procedures, and checklists based on the guidance contained in this annex in order to effectively deal with a terrorist event that may occur within Santa Clara City.

b. Organize and provide training to Santa Clara City agencies to deal with the potential problems associated with isolated terrorist activities.

1. Terrorist warning notification system

2. Listing and identifying probable terrorist targets in the county

3. Using existing evacuation plans and adapting them for a terrorist threat

2. Santa Clara City Public Safety

The City's Public Safety Agencies have adopted a unified command structure to be followed during terrorist events. Initially they will control intervention and intelligence gathering operations.

a. Direct and control all activities at the scene of the incident.

b. Evaluate the nature, credibility and implications of the threat.

c. Coordinate all investigative efforts with appropriate state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies.

d. Conduct hostage rescue operations by providing tactical, negotiations, intelligence and logistical support personnel.

e. Provide equipment to include unconventional heavy weapons, chemical, air, communications, and transportation capabilities.

3. Public Safety/Emergency Services Director

a. Coordinates and supervises all aspects of the effort.

b. Notifies appropriate government agencies and private sector organizations when plans are to be initiated.

c. Authorizes the use of any necessary material, equipment or personnel required to complete the process in an expedient manner.

d. Submits consolidated reports to city and county government and UDES, as required.

e. Coordinates information requests from County, State or Federal authorities.

4. Santa Clara City Departments

a. Departments should recheck security systems that are now in place to protect property and employees.

b. Emergency notification lists should be updated to reflect personnel changes or additions

c. Emergency equipment or supplies in the various departments should be checked for usability and reliability (such as emergency generators, lighting systems, etc.).

d. Employees should be made aware of a possibility of terrorist activities in relation to their agency's activities.

5. Federal Government

a. See appendix I-7 for a detailed explanation of the Federal Government response to terrorism.

b. The Department of Justice is responsible for ensuring the federal response to acts of domestic terrorism.

c. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
The FBI has been designated as the primary operational agency for the management of terrorist incidents that occur in the territories and confines of the United States of America.

d. Some of the Federal agencies that may respond are listed on the next page. This list is not inclusive as other agencies and departments may also become involved.

1. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)
2. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)
3. Department of Homeland Security
3. Department of the Treasury
4. Department of Defense
5. Department of Energy
6. National Institute of Health

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

1. Damage survey reports from all agencies, departments and observers will be consolidated at the Santa Clara City Offices. A summary of this information will be forwarded to UDES as soon as possible.

2. Release of specific damage assessment information to private appraisers, insurance adjusters, and others may be obtained only with the consent of City authorities. When available, such information will be limited to the minimum necessary to expedite adjustment of claims.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Santa Clara City Emergency Services Director will review this Annex annually. The Emergency Service Director will forward the updated Annex to the departments and individuals having copies of the Emergency Operation Plan as listed on the distribution list in the basic plan.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

A. Authorities

a. Santa Clara City Emergency Operation Plan

b. Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, Chapter 5a, Title 63.

c. Presidential Decision Directive #39, June 1995, gives preeminent authority and responsibility for Crisis Management to the federal government.

d. Presidential Decision Directive #62, May 1998, Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas

e. Title 18, USC, Section 2332a, Weapons of Mass Destruction

f. Title 18, USC, Sections 175-178, Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act

g. Title 18, USC, Sections 371-373, Conspiracy

h. Title 18, USC, Sections 871-879, Extortion and Threats

i. Title 18, USC, Sections 1365, Tampering with Consumer Products

j. PL 104-132, Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996

k. PL 104-201, Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, Title XIV—Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

B. Reference

Federal Emergency Management State and Local Guide (SLG 101) for All Hazard Emergency Operation Planning

Appendix I-1
Definitions

Crisis Management definition -- The law enforcement response to the causes of terrorist incidents, terrorists, and their weapons. It includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan for the use of resources needed to anticipate, isolate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. In a weapon of mass destruction/nuclear, biological, chemical (WMD/NBC) incident, a Crisis Management response may include traditional law enforcement missions (*i.e.*, intelligence, surveillance, tactical, negotiations, forensics, investigations relating to apprehending the terrorists, etc.) and technical support missions (*i.e.*, agent identification, search, disablement, transfer, and disposal, and limited decontamination relating to the terrorist's weapons).

The FBI leads the federal Crisis Management effort with assistance from other federal, state, and local agencies as necessary. The Crisis Management effort will be managed from the Joint Operations Center (JOC) under the direction of the FBI's on scene Commander (FBI OSC). Final authority to make decisions on scene regarding the causes of the incident such as securing the scene perimeter, identifying and rendering weapons safe and capturing terrorists rests with the FBI's OSC.

Consequence Management definition -- Addresses the effects of terrorist threats or incidents on people, property and communities. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. In a WMD/NBC incident, Consequence Management includes emergency management missions as described in the Federal Response Plan (FRP). Consequence Management on the Federal level is handled by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Biological Agents -- The FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Contingency Plan defines biological agents as microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Chemical Agents -- The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines chemical agents as solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Credible Threat -- The FBI conducts an interagency threat assessment that indicates that the threat is credible and confirms the involvement of a WMD in the developing terrorist incident.

Nuclear Weapons -- The effects of Nuclear Weapons (DOE, 1977) defines nuclear weapons as weapons that release nuclear energy in an explosive manner as the result of nuclear chain reactions involving fission and/or fusion of atomic nuclei.

Unified Command -- Unified Command is an ICS management process that allows all agencies who have jurisdictional or functional responsibility for the incident to be part of the command function by jointly developing a common set of objectives and strategies without losing agency authority, responsibility or accountability.

Weapon of Mass Destruction -- Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a, defines a weapon of mass destruction as (1) any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Appendix I-2
Acronyms

ARC	**American Red Cross**	
B-NICE		Pertains to types of terrorist weapons biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, or explosive
CCP	Casualty Collection Point	Predefined location at which patients are collected, triaged, and provided with initial medical care
CZ	Cold Zone	Clean area outside the inner perimeter where command and support functions take place. Special protective clothing is not required in this area.
	Egress	Designated exit area
EAS	Emergency Alert System	
EOD	Explosive Ordinance Disposal	
	Hot (Exclusion) Zone	Area immediately around the incident where serious threat of harm exists. It should extend far enough to prevent adverse effects from B-NICE agents to personnel outside the zone. Entry into the hot zone requires appropriately trained personnel and use or proper personal protective equipment.
HVAC	Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning	
ICS	Incident Command System	
JIC	Joint Information Center	
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee	
PIO	Public Information Officer	
PSA	Patient Staging Area	Area where patients may receive continued medical treatment
PPE	Personal protective Equipment	
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures	
TDS	Time, Distance, and Shielding	Three types of protective measures commonly associated with hazardous materials training.

Acronyms

UC	**Unified Command**	In ICS, Unified Command is a unified team effort, which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident to establish a common set of incident strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.
UDES	Utah Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security	
WZ	Warm Zone	A buffer area between the hot and cold zones. Personnel in this area are removed from immediate threat, but are not considered completely safe from harm. In HazMat incidents, this zone is also the contamination reduction zone where initial decontamination activities occur. This zone requires the use of proper personal protective equipment one contaminated people or equipment enter the zone.
Washco DES	Washington County Department of Emergency Services	

Appendix I-3
Warning

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to outline the actions that will be taken by Santa Clara City Agencies in the event of a terrorist attack.

Situation and Assumptions

Old Highway 91 bisects Santa Clara City. Getting warnings and notification using standard methods may not be practical or the best use of resources. The use of CERT teams and other volunteer organizations may be appropriate.

A terrorist incident can happen with little or no warning. Most warnings that the county will give to the citizens will be informational in content, informing them what has happened, what areas to avoid and what actions they can take to protect themselves.

There is no one method of warning that will reach one hundred percent of the population. Use of diverse means such as loudspeakers, EAS, going door to door, and the various media outlets may be appropriate for a more complete coverage.

Warnings need not only be at the time of an incident. Information presented to the public before a terrorist incident will be helpful in mitigating the effects of any terrorist action. The city may utilize the functions of the Santa Clara CERT teams to educate the public in preparedness.

Direction and Control

Direction and Control will be as outlined in the Basic Plan, Annex-A, Direction and Control, and Annex-C, Warning with emphasis to terrorism as outlined below.

If the incident has not already happened, determining that the threat is credible is of utmost urgency. If the incident has happened then disseminating information to the public about the incident in a timely manner takes precedence. Using the Public Information officer to accomplish this is the usual means to accomplish the warnings.

When a threat has been received, notification of local law enforcement officials should be made then a determination as to the credibility of the threat made. Once the credibility of the threat has been established, then other agencies may be notified as needed. Determination of the at-risk population will determine the type of warnings issued. When the warnings have been disseminated they need be evaluated to determine the effectiveness and if there is a need to revise the warning.

When a threat has been received it may be advisable to first alert the St. George Emergency Communications Center centers and the media to allow them to be sources of information. A terrorist may feel that the media would be the best source to get his message out and contact them with details that will be useful to the emergency responders.

Organization and Responsibility

Organization and Responsibility will be as discussed in the basic plan and Annex I, Terrorism.

SAMPLE
TERRORISM EAS MESSAGE

1. A _____ ***(type of incident)*** _____ has occurred in Santa Clara City. Public Safety forces are responding to the situation. The Santa Clara City Emergency Operations Center has been activated. Information may be obtained at _____ *(phone number)* _____.

2. All persons within the area bounded by: _____ are asked to shelter-in-place or evacuate to _____.

   - Move all family members inside;
   - Close all windows and doors. Seal the joints if possible.
   - Shut off all heating and air condition equipment.
   - Shut off all pilot lights and open flames.
   - Keep pets inside at all times.

1. Stay tuned to the Emergency Alert System for further details.

2. Eat only sealed foods. Look carefully for tampering of food containers and products. Make sure all seals are intact. Food cannot be decontaminated.

3. Store water in bottles daily. Drink yesterday's water.

4. If you come in contact with any victims, remove and wash all clothing with soap and water. (Household bleach diluted to 1 cup of bleach to 10 cups of water can be used.)

5. If and when you go outside, wear a facemask, poncho, boots, and kitchen gloves.

NOTES

1. Edit this message as appropriate for the incident.

2. Be careful not to induce a feeling of panic.

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Appendix I-4
Communication

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to outline the actions that may be taken in regards to communications during a terrorist event.

Situation and Assumptions

During a terrorist incident the communication needs of the city may escalate rapidly. Time will be of the essence with a terrorist incident. Determination of who needs to communicate and who with may need to be determined at the onset of the incident and may change as the incident progresses. The question of how different agencies will communicate with each other, whether by radio, telephone or by means of runners will be important decisions that will need to be made in the first minutes of an incident. The continuity of government ordinance needs to be kept current as county and agency leadership may be rapidly eliminated in a terrorist incident.

Washington County has an integrated communications center housing county communications, local St. George area communications and the 911 Center. The local interoperability of this system allows for both county and local municipalities to coordinate efforts. Santa Clara City uses this system.

Mutual Aid Agreements, Memorandums of Understandings made by Santa Clara City, other local municipalities, special service districts, Washington County and neighboring counties have outlined what communications methods are in use and to be used in different events including terrorism incidents. These agreements may be used as an aid to develop departmental SOP's for communications purposes to maintain interoperable communications.

Concept of Operations

Local pubic safety departments will be the first to respond to any incident. Interdepartmental communications has been established and well tested. As the incident escalates the number of individuals and agencies involved in the communications loop will expand dramatically. Due to the large number of different agencies communicating the St. George Emergency Communications Center may develop a listing of different agency frequencies that they may want include in their operating procedures for the duration of the event.

Direction and Control

Direction and control will be as outlines in the Basic Plan, Annex-A, direction and Control and Annex-B, Communications.

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Appendix I-5
Public Information

If information is not available people will make it up.

Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to outline Public Information needs during a terrorist incident.

Situation and Assumptions

In Santa Clara City the public has virtually no experience in terrorism incidents. The public for the most part has no real understanding of the risks posed by chemical, biological and radiological agents. This lack of knowledge encourages fear and allows for rumors and misinformation to gain an upper hand quite rapidly.

Public information's role has changed in light of terrorism's presence in our country. Disseminating accurate, complete and timely information has now become essential in a disaster. Especially in a terrorist incident the information given to the public can lead to extreme unreasoned actions, with the plastic and duct tape information that was put out by the federal government a couple of years ago as a good example. Or the information that is put out to the public can give a better understanding of the real threat. This information will help the public respond reasonably, avoiding a panic and allow public safety agencies and the government to function more effectively.

Concept of Operations

Public information is the process of education the public. Unfortunately when an incident happens this has to be done in a very short and stressful period of time. The Santa Clara City Manager is the PIO for Santa Clara City. The information disseminated needs to be accurate, complete and timely while maintaining confidentiality where personal information is involved and where information may compromise the criminal investigation involved. The PIO may want to form a Joint Information Center (JIC) with the other agencies involved to encourage a joint effort with other PIOs. Accurate, complete and timely information helps provide a coordinate, accurate message and ultimately leads to public confidence in government agencies and allows the government to more effective in its functions.

Direction and Control

Direction and control for a terrorist incident is the same as outlined in the basic plan, Annex-A, Direction and Control with the exception that federal law enforcement, the FBI, will rapidly be on the scene.

Organization and Responsibility

Organization and Responsibility will be as discussed in the basic plan and Annex I, Terrorism.

Appendix I-6
Resource Management

Purpose

Response to terrorism may involve many agencies at all levels of government. Because these agencies operate under various plans, there is potential for confusion and duplication of effort. Thus, an understanding of how the plans relate to each other is very important.

Situation and Assumptions

Federal agencies operate under the Federal Response Plan (FRP) and agency-specific plans. Other plans have been developed which describe the response to particular types of incidents or emergencies.

A terrorist incident can vary from a slowly escalating event as in biological to a very rapidly escalating event as in an explosion. Most responses may require a sudden need for resources both equipment and manpower.

Washington County is part of a five county regional hazmat team that includes Washington, Iron, Beaver, Kane, and Garfield counties. This team has the training and equipment to rapidly respond to hazardous material incidents. Inter-local agreements and MOU's between Washington County and Santa Clara City allows for the use of this team within the City.

Each city department will conduct day to day operations as normal, releasing resources as requested by the Incident commander/Unified Commander as appropriate.

Concept of Operations

At the onset of a terrorist incident Fire and Law enforcement will be the first to respond along with emergency medical services as appropriate. The remainder of the city services will continue to conduct normal day-to-day activities until called upon to render resources. They may notify key employees to a higher level of readiness so as to be available in a shorter period of time.

Nuclear Terrorism Response Plans

The FBI has developed a Nuclear Incident Contingency Plan, which describes how it will manage terrorist incidents involving the threat or actual use of nuclear/radioactive materials. The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) governs the federal technical response to incidents involving radiological materials. The FRERP describes which agency will be the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) for response to radiological emergencies (in support of the FBI for terrorism related radiological emergencies). The LFA will be determined by incident location, material ownership, and type of material involved. The FRERP also calls for establishing the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) at or near the scene of the incident. The Department of Energy (DOE) is responsible for establishing the FRMAC and leading the initial technical assistance effort provided to the state. Upon agreement with DOE, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) will assume the lead for providing technical assistance to the state.

Chemical/Biological Terrorism Response Plans

The FBI has also developed the Chemical/Biological Incident Contingency Plan, which is similar in structure and content to the Nuclear Incident Contingency Plan. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) provides' the guidance for the federal technical response and recovery to chemical/biological incidents. Federal medical response to these incidents is described in the Department of Health and Human Services Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical/Biological (C/B) Terrorism. This plan designates the Department of Health and Human Services as the lead federal agency for medical and health support during a chemical/ biological incident.

Direction and Control

Direction and control for Resource Management will be the same as in the Basic Plan and Annex-A, Direction and Control and Annex-H Terrorism.

Federal Agency Roles and Responsibilities

The following section provides a synopsis of federal agencies' roles and responsibilities when responding to a terrorist incident. The details of federal agencies' roles, missions, tasks, and responsibilities are contained in the Federal Response Plan -Terrorism Incident Annex, the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

Department of Defense (DOD): For threats involving military nuclear weapons, the branch of the military owning the weapon has jurisdiction. It will establish a National Defense Area when its weapons are involved. DOD can provide technical support for non-DOD weapons. It can also assist with security; device locating, deactivating and removal; and site restoration. The Defense Nuclear Agency has developed a site restoration computer program.

Department of Energy (DOE): DOE will coordinate nuclear aspects of assessment and search operations when the threat involves special nuclear material (fissile material) and, when requested, cases involving other radioactive materials. It will establish a National Security Area when incidents involving non-Department of Defense materials are involved.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): FEMA coordinates the non-technical federal agency emergency response and recovery from a terrorist incident. It is the federal lead for the consequence management of an incident. FEMA administers disaster assistance programs provided under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. The Act allows FEMA to provide assistance to individuals and to state and local governments to help them respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the effects of disasters.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS): HHS is the federal lead agency for public health and medical support. It provides advice and information, and determines that illness, disease, or complaints may be attributable to chemical discharges. It can arrange for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) to assist in the evaluation of threats to human health and safety.

Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI): The FBI is the lead agency for all terrorist incidents within the United States. It leads the crisis management evaluation of an incident. The local FBI field office will coordinate the federal threat assessment activities. It will also serve on California's SSCOT. The FBI will activate the Joint Operations Center in the affected area and will coordinate the activities of all federal, state and local agencies. More information can be found in the FBI's Chemical/Biological and Nuclear Incident Contingency Plans (unclassified versions).

Department of Transportation/United States Coast Guard (USCG): The USCG ensures a timely and effective response to oil and hazardous substances incidents affecting coastal zones. The USCG acts as the on scene coordinator at such events. It operates the National Response Center and maintains some response capability through the Pacific Coast Strike Team (see federal resources section).

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): USEPA can provide federal on scene coordinators (FOSCs) to incidents within its jurisdiction (inland areas) and can access federal funding to abate and mitigate releases. It has access to the federal Superfund Technical Assistance Response Team (START) to support operations relating to the contamination of any environmental media. It can conduct environmental and water supply monitoring during events, and can assist in consequence assessment and protective action decisions.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) -- This unit of the Department of Health and Human Services is available to help assess public health threats posed by an incident, provide advice on personnel protective measures within the response area, respond to health complaints, and provide advice on the need to relocate nearby residents. Members are located in each
USEPA regional office and are accessed through the EPA on scene Coordinator.

Chemical/Biological Rapid Deployment Team (CBRDT) -- This is a chemical/biological terrorist incident response team providing medical and health care, technical assistance, radiological and environmental monitoring, and explosives disposal. The team consists of members from the USPHS, DOD, USEPA, and DOE. It is led by the USPHS.

Department of Energy Accident Response Group (ARG) -- A group of technical and scientific experts composed of DOE and DOE contractor personnel assigned responsibility for providing DOE response to peacetime accidents and significant incidents involving nuclear weapons anywhere in the world.

Department of Energy Aerial Measuring System (AMS) -- This system utilizes aircraft (helicopters and fixed winged aircraft) located in Washington DC and Las Vegas, Nevada, which can respond to radiological emergencies. Its capabilities include aerial search and photographic surveys, radiation (utilizing gamma spectroscopy) and multi-spectral scanning surveys, and real-time radiological aerial air sampling.

Department of Energy Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (ARAC) -- This resource provides real-time computer predictions of the dispersion of radioactivity from a nuclear incident. It provides maps showing accumulated dose, airborne concentration, and contamination distribution. This resource is located at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Department of Energy Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) -- A group of DOE and DOE contractor/laboratory scientists, engineers, and technicians who develop and maintain special equipment and procedures for deploying search, identification, diagnostic, disablement, damage mitigation, and other specialized support capabilities in response to lost or stolen nuclear weapons and special nuclear materials, to nuclear explosive threats, and to radiation dispersal threats.

Department of Energy Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) -- This unit serves as the initial DOE radiological emergency responder. It can assist in identifying the presence of radioactive contamination on personnel and equipment, and at the incident site; and provide advice on personnel monitoring, decontamination, and material recovery. Its equipment includes
hand-held radiation detectors, air monitors, anti-contamination clothing, and communications equipment.

Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) -- In addition to the teams located in California, other DMAT teams from around the country can be activated and deployed by the federal government to respond to events in California.

Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST) -- The mission of this team is to provide advice and assistance to the FBI on scene Commander related to the capabilities of the DEST agencies and to coordinate follow-on activities.

Environmental Response Team (ERT) -- The ERT has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT can provide access to special decontamination equipment for chemical releases and advice to the FOSC in hazard evaluation; risk assessment; multimedia sampling and analysis program; on-site safety, including development and implementation plans; cleanup techniques and priorities; water supply decontamination and protection; application of dispersants; environmental assessment; degree of cleanup required; and disposal of contaminated material.

Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) – The FOSC is predesignated by USEPA for inland areas and the USCG for coastal or major navigable waterways. FOSCs coordinate all federal environmental containment, removal, disposal efforts, and resources during an incident.

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) -- This center, managed by the DOE out of the Nevada Operations Office, coordinates federal off-site radiological monitoring and assessment activities for a nuclear incident. It provides the lead federal agency and the state with coordinated and quality controlled evaluation and interpretation of radiological monitoring and assessment data.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) -- The National Disaster Medical System includes the DMATs and the NMRTs, and also includes patient evacuation and transportation nationwide into definitive inpatient care. This system can be accessed to respond to terrorist incidents.

National Medical Response Teams (NMRT) -- There are three of these augmented DMATs located across the country, specially trained and equipped to respond to terrorist incidents and deployable to assist local response efforts within a short time frame.

Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS) -- This is an on-call team of physicians, health physicists, coordinators, and support staff located at Oak Ridge Associated Universities who can provide consultation or direct medical and radiological assistance in the field. Specific areas of expertise include medical and radiological triage, decontamination procedures and therapies, diagnostic and prognostic assessments of radiation injuries, and radiation dose estimates.

Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERTs) -- EPA's Office of Radiation Programs (ORP) can provide response and support for incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. Expertise is available in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analysis, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide on-site support, including mobile monitoring laboratories for field analyses of samples and fixed laboratories for radiochemical sampling and analyses. Requests for support may be made 24-hours a day via the NRC or directly to the EPA Radiological Response Coordinator in the Office of Radiation Programs. Assistance is also available from DOE and other federal agencies.

Response Task Force-West (RTF-W): This is a US 5th Army Command and Control unit responsible for providing coordination of all Department of Defense assets that may respond to a request for assistance from the FBI or FEMA. It will utilize Defense Coordinating Officers and other personnel to provide military support to civilian authorities. It is based at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas.

Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC) – The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides SSCs to assist the FOSC by providing expertise in environmental chemistry, oil slick tracking, pollutant transport modeling, and natural resources at risk.

Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team (START) -- A private contractor who provides technical assistance in the form of engineering, scientific, technical, managerial, administrative, and information management support for USEPA's emergency response, removal, and prevention program.

US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases -- This laboratory is under the US Army Medical Research and Material Command, with capability to respond to a threat or actual incident involving biological agents or materials. Its Aero medical Isolation Team is composed of physicians, nurses, medical assistants, and laboratory technicians who are specially trained to provide care to and transport patients with disease caused by either biological warfare agents or by infectious diseases requiring high containment.

US Army Research Institute for Chemical Defense -- The Institute is responsible for the discovery, development, testing, and evaluation of medical treatments and material to prevent and treat casualties of chemical warfare agents.

US Army Technical Escort Unit -- This unit provides worldwide escort, neutralization, disposal, and emergency response to toxic chemicals, munitions, and other hazardous materials. Its personnel are trained in chemical, biological, and explosive ordnance disposal operations.

US Marine Corps Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force -- This standing consequence management force is tailored to respond to terrorist initiated chemical and biological incidents.

Appendix I-7

FEDERAL TERRORISM RESPONSE SYSTEM

Under the laws of the United States, confirmed by federal policy, Presidential Decision Directive-39, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has been assigned the federal lead responsibility for managing the federal law enforcement response for crisis management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been assigned the federal lead responsibility for coordinating the federal consequence management response to the consequences of a terrorist incident.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

The federal concept of operations for terrorism response includes crisis management and consequence management. Crisis management is the law enforcement response to the causes of terrorist incidents, terrorists, and their weapons. It includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, isolate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. In a weapons of mass destruction/nuclear, biological, chemical (WMD/NBC) incident, a crisis management response may include traditional law enforcement missions, such as intelligence, surveillance, tactical, negotiations, forensics, and investigations relating to apprehending the terrorists; and technical support missions, such as agent identification, search, disablement, transfer and disposal, and limited decontamination relating to the terrorist's weapons.

AUTHORITY

The federal government exercises preeminent authority and responsibility in crisis management. The FBI leads the federal crisis management effort with assistance from other federal, state, and local agencies as necessary. Final authority to make decisions on scene regarding the causes of the incident such as securing the scene perimeter, identifying and rendering weapons safe, and capturing terrorists rests with the FBI's on scene Commander (FBI OSC).

ORGANIZATION

The FBI will establish a command post near the site, which will serve as the base for crisis management operations at the scene. The FBI will also establish a Joint Operations Center (JOC) to manage and coordinate the federal field response. The JOC is organized into a Command Group, Operations Group, Consequence Management Group, and the Support Group. The Command Group consists of the FBI, Department of Defense (DOD), Public Health Service (USPHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and other federal, state, and local representatives the FBI On scene Commander (OSC) considers essential for managing the incident. The Operations Group handles threat evaluation, law enforcement actions, and technical evaluations and actions relating to the terrorists and their weapons. The Consequence Management Group consists of federal, state, and local agency liaisons that coordinate consequence management preparation and response with their respective agencies during threats and actual incidents. The Support Group provides support to all aspects of the federal terrorism response in the JOC. The FBI OSC will establish these functions.

CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

Consequence management addresses the consequences of terrorism, the effects upon people and their property and communities. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. In a WMD/NBC incident, consequence management includes emergency management missions as described in the Federal Response Plan (FRP).

AUTHORITY

Santa Clara City exercises preeminent authority to make decisions regarding the consequences of terrorism. This includes the authority to proclaim an emergency and/or to make decisions on scene regarding rescue and treatment of casualties, and protective actions for the community. This on scene authority would normally rest with the incident commander and local emergency services organization. The State of Utah and the Federal Government provides assistance as required.

INTERRELATIONSHIP OF CRISIS AND CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

Crisis and Consequence Management occur simultaneously during a threat or actual incident. While a threat is being evaluated for credibility, consequence management agencies can begin evaluating what actions can be taken to prepare for a credible threat. These activities may include activating plans and pre-positioning personnel, materials, and supplies.

PRE-INCIDENT NOTIFICATION

The FBI may notify federal agencies, including FEMA, of a significant threat (See "Definitions" section.). Based on circumstances, FEMA may implement standard procedures to alert federal agencies involved in consequence management and, if requested by the FBI OSC, will deploy representatives to the Joint Operations Center (JOC) at or near the incident location.

PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

Pre-incident consequence management provides time for response agencies to prepare for the potential effects from an incident. This preparation could include:

- Dissemination of information and warnings (identifying areas that may be affected by the incident and providing safety information for people within them)
- Acceleration of normal preparedness and mitigation measures (developing monitoring plans to survey safe areas where citizens may be sent)
- Increasing readiness to respond (pre-positioning and ordering of equipment and supplies necessary for sheltering, treating exposed populations, and monitoring)
- Implementing emergency protective actions (advising people to shelter-in-place or identifying shelter locations or safe areas for people to move to)
- Initiating emergency response activities (conducting precautionary evacuations, making notifications, and requesting activation, including stand-by notifications of federal and state response teams and resources)

ORGANIZATION

Activation of the FEMA Regional Operations Center (ROC) will be made when deemed necessary according to the potential consequences of an incident. The federal consequence management in the JOC will transition to the ROC when deemed appropriate by the FBI and FEMA. FEMA and Utah DES will coordinate the federal consequence management support.

SITUATION PROGRESS

As the situation progresses, consequences may become imminent. FEMA will immediately consult with the White House and the Utah DES to determine whether to pre-deploy consequence management assets in order to lessen or avert a possible catastrophe. At this point, the FEMA Regional Operations Center may be activated.

TRANS-INCIDENT

These involve a transition from a threat to an act of terrorism. If consequences become imminent or occur that cause the President to direct FEMA to implement a consequence management response, FEMA will activate the necessary Federal Response Plan (FRP) resources. Federal, state, and local consequence management resources will maintain a liaison presence there as long as it is in operation.

POST-INCIDENT

If an incident occurs without warning that produces major consequences and appears to be caused by an act of terrorism, FEMA and the FBI will initiate consequence and crisis management actions concurrently. FEMA will consult with the White House and the OES immediately to determine the scope of the consequence management response.

DISENGAGEMENT

If an act of terrorism does not occur, the consequence management response disengages when the FEMA Director, in consultation with the FBI Director, directs the FEMA region to issue a cancellation notification. If an act of terrorism occurs, each FRP structure and agency disengages at the appropriate time according to the conditions.

GRADUATED RESPONSE

The federal government will utilize a graduated response by when managing terrorist incidents. It is designed to produce a safe, effective response. A graduated response will include the following:

1. Assessment of the incident by trained responders utilizing appropriate equipment and protective clothing

2. Emergency deployment of technical personnel and resources to the incident site

3. Response and establishment of known management resources to a command post area near the incident site

Appendix I-8
DHS Treat Levels

Purpose

This appendix is to define the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Threat Levels and to outline the course of actions that will be conducted at each level.

Situation and Assumptions

The Federal Department of Homeland security has developed a system of alerting the public when there is sufficient evidence to believe that the threat of terrorism imminent. These utilize a color code ranging from green, no threat, to red, an immediate threat.

Red	Severe	A terrorist attack has occurred or credible and corroborated intelligence indicates that one is imminent. Normally, this threat condition is declared for a specific location or critical facility.
Orange	High	Credible intelligence indicates that there is a high risk of a local terrorist attack but a specific target has not been identified.
Yellow	Elevated	Elevated risk of terrorist attack but a specific region of the USA or target has not been identified.
Blue	Guarded	General risk with no credible threats to specific targets
Green	Low	Low risk of terrorism. Routine security is implemented to preclude routine criminal threats.

Departmental SOP's will outline specific actions that will be taken at each threat level. As the threat level escalates monitoring of critical infrastructure will be as determined by each departments SOP's.

City employees in management positions should learn what these codes mean and be aware of the National and Utah State status of these levels.

ANNEX J
FIRE and RESCUE

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide guidelines for Santa Clara city to meet the demands of a disaster requiring the capabilities of the firefighting and rescue services.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTION

1. Situation

Fire prevention, suppression, and control and rescue activities are daily problems faced by fire service personnel. These problems become more significant during emergencies and disasters, requiring close coordination of limited resources in some extreme cases.

The Santa Clara City Fire Department provides fire protection in Santa Clara City.

The BLM Cedar City Field Office has identified 36 communities in Washington County as being at risk to be included on the 'National Registry for Communities at Risk'. Santa Clara City's risk was determined to be Low.

The fire fighters from the Santa Clara City Fire Department accomplish rescue in Santa Clara City.

2. Assumption

Existing fire and rescue personnel and equipment will be able to handle most emergencies. When additional support is required, assistance will be obtained through existing mutual aid agreements and, if necessary, various State or Federal agencies.

In a disaster the workload is higher than normal and stress becomes an important factor. Firefighter safety is of paramount importance and care must be exercised in this area.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. General

a. The ultimate responsibility for providing fire and rescue services lies with Santa Clara City government.

b. The requirements for fire and rescue medical services in a disaster are basically the same as those in daily operations, with primary emphasis on saving lives through rescue, and saving property through fire suppression.

c. In certain emergencies, fire and rescue personnel may be called upon to perform additional tasks, coordinating their operations with other disaster-response services through the Incident Command System and the Santa Clara City EOC.

d. Fire departments are prepared to assist in responding to hazardous material (HAZMAT) accidents.

2. General Duties

a. Control fires and responds to emergencies by priority.

b. Request mutual aid forces, as needed.

c. Perform rescue operations.

d. Respond with the HAZMAT Team to hazardous materials incidents.

e. Assist in search operations, if practical.

f. Initiate evacuation of emergency scenes as necessary.

g. Provide emergency medical services and transport of victims to the appropriate hospital.

h. Insure fire safety of shelter sites; train shelter personnel in fire safety and fire suppression if a prolonged shelter stay is necessary.

i. Alert and advise all emergency support services and decision-makers to the dangers associated with hazardous materials and fire during emergency operations.

j. Participate in other public safety operations, as appropriate.

k. Identify potential hazards, such as damaged gas lines and downed power lines.

l. Conduct fire inspections.

m. Perform decontamination functions as required accomplishing primary functions of fire fighting or EMS activities.

n. Continue to identify potential hazards, such as damaged gas lines, downed power lines, or other possible damage.

o. Establish a fire watch.

p. Survey damage to fire equipment and facilities.

q. Compile a record of events and submit to appropriate officials, when requested.

r. Review fire codes in relation to an incident or disaster and recommends improvements to City Council.

s. Monitor all demolition operations.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. General

a. The St. George Emergency Communications Center controls the activation of all public and fire warning systems. Such activations are accomplished by the Communications Center, as a function of notification, warning and the dispatch of emergency services.

b. Normal emergency operations will be directed and controlled by the on scene Incident Commander.

c. At emergencies requiring response by several Fire Companies, the on scene senior Fire Department official responsible for that incident will serve as the Incident Commander.

d. If an emergency requires the activation of the EOC, the Fire and Rescue Representative in the EOC will be responsible for coordinating emergency fire and rescue services' operations with the Communications Center, and providing advice to decision makers in the EOC.

e. The EOC will insure that utilization of emergency equipment and resources are prioritized to meet the greatest need.

2. Mutual Aid and Volunteer Arrangements

a. All mutual aid and volunteer forces will function under the direction of the Santa Clara City Fire Chief or the Chief's designee in the jurisdiction of the event.

b. Mutual aid at the disaster scene will be coordinated by the Incident Command Post.

c. Mutual aid forces will work under the immediate control of their supervisors, who in turn will be under the control of the incident commander.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Fire and Rescue Services

a. Coordinate and direct all fire and rescue activities in assigned fire zones.

b. Conduct fire prevention programs.

c. Provide appropriate training for fire personnel.

d. Maintain current internal personnel notification and recall rosters, and the means to implement them.

e. Assist Police in evacuation operations.

2. Santa Clara Public Safety Department

a. Provides on-scene security.

b. Directs and controls evacuation operations.

c. Provides security of evacuated areas.

d. Directs and controls operations to assist evacuees returning to evacuated areas.

e. Directs and controls hostage and anti-terrorist situations.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

1. Fire communications and resource management will be in accordance with standard fire company procedures.

2. Fire companies will be provided and must maintain appropriate protective devices, clothing, and equipment to perform assigned tasks in hazardous chemical or radiological environments.

3. Each fire company will maintain a file of ready resources to be maintained with the Director of Public Safety and at the City EOC.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Santa Clara City Emergency Services Director will review this Annex annually. The Emergency Service Director will forward the updated Annex to the organizations and individuals having copies of the Emergency Operation Plan as listed on the distribution list in the basic plan.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

A. Authorities

1. Santa Clara City Emergency Operation Plan
2. Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, Chapter 5a, Title 63.

B. Reference

Federal Emergency Management State and Local Guide (SLG 101) for All Hazard Emergency Operation Planning

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ANNEX K
Declaration Process

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide the basic steps in preparing and implementing a disaster declaration.

II. Situation and Assumption

Within the City limits the Santa Clara City government is considered the primary responder in any disaster or emergency. The city needs to be aware of their responsibility to rapidly mobilize their resources, size up, and plan a course of action that will minimize the impact of the event upon the citizens of the county. During a large incident or one that is wide spread over the county, local resources may eventually be overwhelmed and unable to handle the situation effectively.

There are three purposes in declaring an official state of emergency:

1. To acknowledge that the city has experienced a disaster or emergency and has responded to the best of it's ability.

2. To alert Washington County and the State of Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security that local resources are being fully utilized and that state assistance may be requested.

3. To empower the local officials to take the extraordinary measures necessary to handle the event to protect life, property and the environment while affording some safeguard against legal liability.

III Concept of Operations

1. At the onset of a disaster or emergency, the Mayor/City Council should initiate a centralized system for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting events and managing response resources.

2. The Mayor/City Council should designate a 'Local Coordinating Officer' to assume executive management of information and resources and to coordinate operations with other levels of government. Normally, this person would be the City Manager for Santa Clara City.

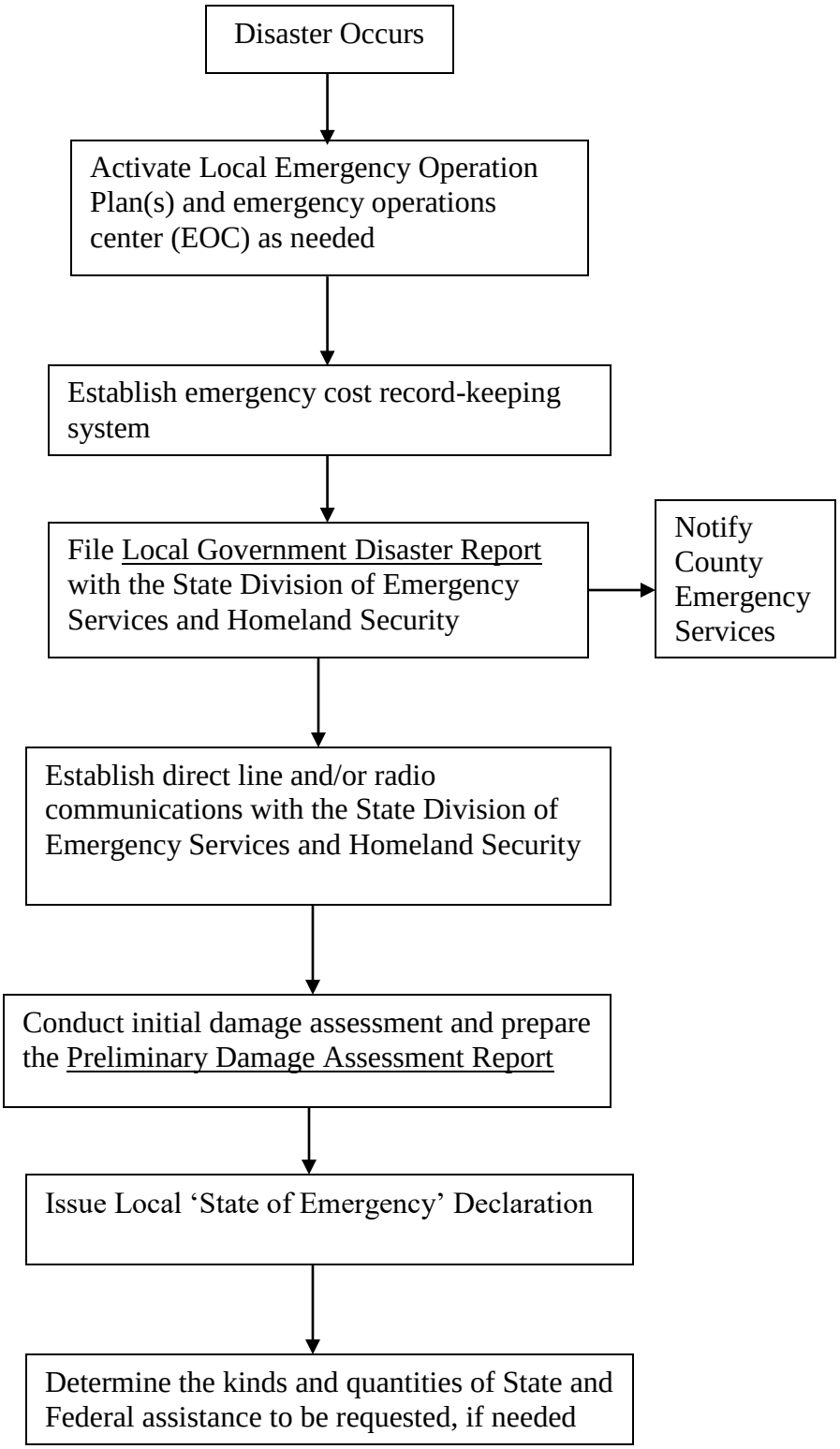
3. Elected officials and emergency response personnel should hold a briefing with the local coordinating officer and decide what course of action needs to be taken to obtain supplemental resources from the state and neighboring local governments. Notify the State Coordinating Officer, Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security (801-538-3400) utilizing the information contained in the Local Government Initial Disaster Report located in Appendix 1 to this annex.

4. If it is decided that the capabilities of the city and county governments are insufficient to provide the adequate response and relief, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners may declare a Local 'State of Emergency' Declaration. See appendix 1 of this annex, stating the conditions of the event within the county. City Officials or their designated representative may initiate direct requests for assistance to the American Red Cross, Salvation Army or other private volunteer agencies. Requests to neighboring local jurisdictions for assistance may also be made directly, or in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements.

5. A Local 'State of Emergency' Declaration by city officials is not a request for supplemental state or federal assistance. It is an acknowledgment that the city government has officially recognized the event and are taking all necessary actions to respond to it. The declaration must be issued before State or Federal assistance is requested and is necessary as justification for such assistance.

6. The Local 'State of Emergency' Declaration will be forwarded to the Governor through the State Coordinating Officer and will be kept on file with other supporting documentation justifying the disbursement of disaster assistance funds if they are later made available.

Disaster Declaration Process



Local 'State of Emergency' Declaration

WHEREAS, Santa Clara City has suffered severe damage brought on by

_____ on the date of _____:
(Description of event)

WHEREAS, Santa Clara City is a public entity within the State of Utah:

WHEREAS, the following conditions exist:

(Briefly describe the overall impact on people, property,
and utilities as a result of the disaster.)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, on behalf of the citizens of Santa Clara City, I declare this to be a Local 'State of Emergency'.

DATED, this _____day of _____, 200___.

_____
Signature

_____
Title

ATTEST: _____
Clerk

Local Government Initial Disaster Report

1. Type of Incident: _____

2. Time and Date of Incident: _____

3. Location: Santa Clara City, Washington County

4. Damage (total $ estimate) _____

5. Impact on Individuals: # Deaths: _____ # Injuries: _____ # Evacuated: _____

   # Receiving Health Care: _____ # Hospitalized: _____

   # Damaged Homes/Farms: _____ # Evacuated Homes/Farms: _____

   # Businesses Closed: _____

6. Impact on Public Facilities: (please provide narrative answers on a separate page)

   Debris: _____ Roads: _____

   Water & Sewer: _____ Utilities: _____

   Buildings: _____ Other: _____

   _____

7. Response:

   Local resources mobilized: _____

   State resources mobilized: _____

   Federal resources mobilized: _____

8. Has a local 'State of Emergency' been officially declared? _____

   If so, by whom? _____

9. Voluntary organization and/or other State/Federal assistance now being provided:

   _____

   _____

_____

10. Is additional State/Federal assistance required? _____

    If so, what kind? _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

11. Remarks / comments: (indicate response condition) _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

Signature _____

Title _____

Date _____

(In case of a threat, or occurrence, of a disaster, Santa Clara City shall transmit the above information to the Washington County Department of Emergency Services and Homeland Security by telephone, 435-634-, FAX 435-, or by any other rapid communications system.)

Preliminary Damage Assessment Summary Report

1. Santa Clara City, Washington County, Utah. Current Population estimate: _____

2. Type of Incident: _____
   Start Date: _____ Duration: _____ Local Agencies on Scene: _____
   _____
   State Help Requested: yes/no: _____ What Kind: _____

3. Private Sector: Deaths: _____ Injured: _____ Hospitalized: _____
   Treated/Released: _____ Evacuated: _____ Sheltered: _____
   Temporary Housing: _____ Other: _____

Total Area Damage Estimate ($000)	Homes	Apt., Multi-family Res.	Mobile Homes	Business		Agriculture		
				Bldgs.	Equip.	Bldgs. / Eq.	Crops	Stock
Destroyed (Repair Unfeasible)	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $
Major Damage (Exten. Repair)	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $
Minor Damage (Min. Repair)	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $	# $
Insurance %								

Number of Businesses Closed: _____ Number of Unemployed: _____

4. Publicly owned facilities:
   Roads: (# miles) _____ $ _____ Bridges / culverts: # _____ $ _____
   Water Control Facilities: # _____ $ _____Buildings: # _____ $ _____
   Utilities: Water $_____ Sewer $_____ Electric $_____ Other $_____
   Effects on public services / Budgetary Impact: _____
   _____

5. Recovery: Est. Duration: _____ Special Needs: _____

Emergency Response Costs ($000)	Private	Local Government	Total
Debris Clearance	$	$	$
Life / Health / Safety Actions	$	$	$
Property Safety Actions	$	$	$
Temporary Road / Bridge Repair	$	$	$
Staff: Overtime, New Hires, Expenses	$	$	$
Emergency Mass Sheltering & feeding	$	$	$

6. Special Problems: _____
   _____

_____ _____
Name & Title of Reporter Signature & Date

Complete After Major Disaster Declaration
FEMA Declaration No.: _____
Project Application No.: _____
Work Category: _____
DSR No.: _____

Payroll Record

Page _____ of _____ pages
Time period: _____to
_____

Location: _____Job Site No.: _____

NAME	Job Class	DATE: Hours Worked Each Day								Total Hours	Rate	Total Pay	Paycheck Number

Certified By: _____ Title: _____

Complete After Major Disaster Declaration
FEMA Declaration No.: _____
Project Application No.: _____
Work Category: _____
DSR No.: _____

Equipment Record

Page _____ of _____ pages
Time period: _____to
_____

Location: _____Job Site No.: _____

Type of Equipment	Equipment Number	DATE: Hours Used Each Day							Total Hours	Rate	Total Cost

Certified By: _____ Title: _____

Complete After Major Disaster Declaration
FEMA Declaration No.: _____
Project Application No.: _____
Work Category: _____
DSR No.: _____

Rental Equipment Record

Page _____ of _____ pages
Time period: _____to
_____

Location: _____Job Site No.: _____

Type of Equipment	Date Used	Hour Used	Rate per Hour		Total Cost	Vendor	Invoice Number	Date Paid	Rate	Amount Paid	Check Number
			W/Opr	Wo/Opr							

Certified By: _____ Title: _____

Complete After Major Disaster Declaration
FEMA Declaration No.: _____
Project Application No.: _____
Work Category: _____
DSR No.: _____

Materials Record

Page _____ of _____ pages
Time period: _____to
_____

Location: _____Job Site No.: _____

Vendor	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price	Date Bought	Check Number	Date Used	Check On Information From	
								Invoice	Stock

Certified By: _____ Title: _____

Volunteer List

Full Name	Phone No.	Date of Service	Location of Work	Work Performed	Hours

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