

Local Emergency Operations Plan



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DEFINITIONS

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PUEBLO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) - A volunteer radio communications service available to Federal, state, county and local governments, as well as nonprofit organizations.

American Red Cross (ARC) - The Red Cross is a humanitarian organization, led by volunteers, that provides relief to victims of disasters and helps people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies. It does this through services that are consistent with its Congressional Charter and the Principles of the International Red Cross Movement.

Behavioral Health Treatment – Includes professional conducted assessment, therapies, and treatment that are provided to persons who usually qualify for or already have a behavioral health diagnosis.

Casualty - A person or thing injured, lost, or destroyed.

Chemical Accident/Incident (CAI) - A military chemical accident/incident (CAI) is any situation involving an unintentional or uncontrolled release of a chemical agent which results in any of the following: (a) exposure of personnel to a chemical agent that results in a fatality, a lost work day case (away from work), or physiological symptoms requiring more than standard first aid procedures, (b) property damage of \$10,000 or more, (c) chemical agent presence in the atmosphere outside a chemical limited area that exceeds the permissible exposure limits (PEL) for non-agent workers and general populace, (d) a production interruption that will exceed or has exceeded 24 hours, unless voluntarily interrupted pending the outcome of an investigation, or (e) significantly degraded operational capability.

Chemical Accident/Incident Control Officer (CAICO) - An individual, designated by the PCD or Ft. Carson Commander, having CAIRA responsibility, who controls all emergency teams and supervises operations at the immediate accident or incident site.

Chemical Accident/ Incident Response and Assistance (CAIRA) - A federal plan that defines the Army's response to and recovery from a chemical event. This plan must be coordinated carefully with local and state plans.

Chemical Agent - A compound or material included in the lethal stockpile of a variety of munitions and bulk containers covered by Public Law 99-145, Title 14, Part B, Section 1412. Lethal chemical agent mustard (HD and HT) is the only chemical agent stored at PCD.

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) - An auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force, that has volunteered its services to conduct various emergency services missions. These missions are mainly the use of light aircraft in search and rescue (SAR) and disaster relief operations.

Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) - The computer system with terminals in most law

enforcement and communications agencies in Colorado as well as the State EOC. It is used primarily for law enforcement functions, but one of its secondary uses is as a part of the warning and communications system for disaster emergencies. It is connected to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

Colorado Emergency Planning Commission (CEPC) – Shall conduct an assessment of available resources and identify methods needed to utilize the available resources at the federal, state, and local levels to react to emergency response situations, investigate and evaluate the ability of local jurisdictions to implement the federal act, and make recommendations about administrative and legislative changes needed to implement the federal act. The commission shall also assist in the appropriate training of personnel to react to emergency response situations.

Colorado Division of Emergency Management (CDEM) - Branch of the Department of Local Affairs responsible for the comprehensive emergency management program for the state.

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) - An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, man-made and attack) and for all levels of government (local, state and federal), and the private sector.

Contamination, Radiological - The deposit of radioactive material on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, or personnel following a nuclear explosion or an accident involving civilian (e.g., medical or power plant) supplies of radioactive material.

Continuity of Government (COG) - All measures that may be taken to assure the continuity of essential functions of government in the event of enemy attack or other emergencies.

Crisis Counseling Team - A team of paraprofessionals, including one or more behavioral health professionals, who provide behavioral health triage, psychological first aid and assessment to survivors immediately after a natural or human-caused emergency/disaster.

Crisis Counseling – A short-term intervention with individuals and groups experiencing psychological reactions to a major disaster and its aftermath. Crisis counseling assists people in understanding their current situation and reactions, reviewing their options, addressing their survival. It is assumed that, unless there are contrary indications, the disaster survivor is capable of resuming a productive and fulfilling life following the disaster experience if given support, assistance, and information in a manner appropriate to the person's experience, education, developmental stage and ethnicity. Crisis counseling does not include treatments or medication for people with severe and persistent mental illnesses, substance abuse problems or developmental disabilities.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) – This technique is provided to emergency responders, survivors or relief workers within 48 hours of the disaster event. CISD has three goals:

- To reduce to prevent Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) by helping victims tell their story, unload their emotions and access their coping skills
- To offer support with the healing process

- To reduce costs to the employer for lost productivity and health and human costs due to untreated trauma.
- Only individuals trained specifically in CISD should perform this process. This specialized technique is not crisis counseling.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) – An integrated system of interventions designed to prevent and/or mitigate the adverse psychological reactions that so often accompany emergency services, public safety and disaster response functions.

D2PC - A straight-line gaussian dispersion model developed to estimate downwind hazard distances caused by release of chemical agents.

Damage Assessment - The appraisal or determination of the actual effects resulting from a manmade or natural disaster.

Debriefing – Usually, a formal meeting between a trained individual and a disaster/crisis responder or a disaster/crisis survivor, generally conducted within 72 hours of exposure to the disaster/crisis. The purpose of the meeting is to allow the person who was exposed to a disaster/crisis to communicate his/her cognitive and emotional reactions to the highly stressful event to a clinician who will provide therapeutic assistance to that person in the recovery process.

Decontamination (DECON) - The reduction or removal of the health hazard resulting from contaminated materials. This may be accomplished by: (1) treating the surface to remove the contaminating agent, or reducing it to a safe level; (2) letting the material stand long enough for a reduction of the concentration through natural decay; (3) covering the substance with a sealing material; or, (4) removing the material and disposing of it properly.

Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) - authority for hazardous substance incidents occurring within the specified jurisdiction (29-22-102, CRS)

Disaster - The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from either natural or manmade cause that exceed the responding jurisdiction's ability to respond and/or recover.

Doppler Radar – A weather radar system used by the National Weather Service (NWS). Over 120 of these radars are installed at NWS offices nationwide (including the Pueblo office). This sensitive radar system generates many useful products for meteorologists, which helps them issue accurate and timely weather products and warnings. Base products include reflectivity echoes, which show intensity of precipitation, wind velocity, which shows air motion toward and away from the radar (which can show circulations (tornadoes)), and quantitative precipitation estimates, used in potential flood/flash flood situations.

Emergency - Any accidental, natural, man-caused, or wartime emergency or threat thereof, which may cause substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage or loss of property.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) – Consists of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities which

have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency as provided by the EAS Plan. EAS disseminates prompt, reliable information to the public during other emergencies, such as tornadoes, flash floods, blizzards, earthquakes, widespread power failures, fires, and major accidents involving hazardous materials and toxic gases.

Emergency Management (EM) – The organized analysis, planning, decision-making, and assigning and coordinating of available resources, for the purpose of preparing for, responding to, or recovering from major community-wide emergencies and disasters.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) – Formal and informal system designed to provide emergency care and transportation of the sick and injured. This typically includes bystanders, first responders, fire fighters, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, ambulance services, law enforcement, hospital emergency rooms, physicians and other affiliated personnel.

Emergency Preparedness Network (EPN) – A vendor provided means of telephonic notification for the public and responders. Used as an alternate warning/notification means. For public notification, the system will call “land line” telephone numbers in any area selected with a pre-recorded message.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) - The grouping of governmental and non-governmental capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities before, during, and after an incident.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The site from which officials from government and private organizations exercise coordination of resources in a disaster. This is the nerve center of disaster response operation. The EOC is designed to be self sufficient for a reasonable amount of time, with provisions for electricity, water, sewage disposal, ventilation and security. The major functions of the EOC are information management, situation assessment, and resource allocation. A protected site, from which government officials and emergency response personnel exercise direction and control in an emergency/disaster. The Emergency Communications Center is usually an essential part of the EOC

Essential Services Personnel – Positions providing service that must be maintained regardless of the emergency/disaster situation to ensure quality care. These positions include direct care in 24-hour, 7-day-a-week programs such as residential services, emergency services, medication delivery to clients, medical personnel, and maintenance/transportation personnel.

Evacuation - Organized, timed, and supervised dispersal of civilians from potentially dangerous areas.

Executive Order - A rule or order having the force of law, issued by an executive authority.

Executive Policy Group (EPG) - The official(s) of the community who have the responsibility and

authority to implement and administer policy decisions and commit resources and funding for the community.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - The agency responsible for the federal government's portion of the comprehensive emergency management program. It consists of a national office in Washington, D.C. and ten regional offices, one of which (Region VIII) is in the Denver Federal Center.

Federal Joint Operations Command Center – Operations Center established by Federal government agencies in cooperation with state and local agencies.

Flood/Flooding - A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland and/or tidal waters, and/or unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

Five Hundred Year Floodplain (the 500-year floodplain or 0.2 percent chance floodplain) - means that area, including the base floodplain, which is subject to inundation from a flood having a 0.2 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Flash flood warning A warning issued by the National Weather Service which signifies a dangerous situation when rapid flooding of rivers, small streams, or urban areas occurs. Very heavy rain that falls in a short period of time can lead to flash flooding which depends on local terrain, ground cover, degree of urbanization, degree of man-made changes to river or stream banks, and initial ground moisture or river conditions. Flash Flood Warnings are issued by the local National Weather Service (in south central and southeast Colorado by NWS Pueblo).

Flash flood watch A watch issued by the National Weather Service which indicates that flash flooding is a possibility in or close to the watch area. Those in the affected area are urged to be ready to take quick action if a flash flood warning is issued, or if flooding is seen. Flash Flood Watches are issued by the local National Weather Service office (in south central and southeast Colorado by NWS Pueblo).

Flood Crest – Maximum height of a flood wave as it passes a location.

Flood Stage – The level at which a river or creek begins to leave its banks.

Flood warning means long term flooding is either imminent or is occurring.

Flood watch means long term flooding is possible in specified areas.

Floodplain - The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including that area subject to flooding.

One Hundred-Year Floodplain - The land area adjoining a river, stream, lake or ocean which is inundated by the 100-year flood. The 100-year flood is the regulatory (**base**) flood under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Hazard Analysis - A review of the vulnerability of life, property, the environment, and social and economic activity to the actual or potential impact of hazards.

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) - Any element, compound, or combination thereof, which is flammable, corrosive, detonable, toxic, radioactive, an oxidizer, an etiologic agent, or highly reactive, and which because of handling, storing, processing or packaging, may have detrimental effects upon operating and emergency personnel, the public, equipment and/or the environment.

Hazardous substance - any substance, material, waste, or mixture designated as a hazardous material, waste, or substance according to 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 172, as amended, or by section 18-13-112 (2) (b), C.R.S. 1973, or as designated pursuant to the federal "Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980" (PL 96-510) as in effect July 1, 1983.

Hazardous substance incident - Any emergency circumstance involving the sudden discharge of a hazardous substance which, in the judgment of an emergency response authority, threatens immediate and irreparable harm to the environment or the health and safety of any individual other than individuals exposed to the risks associated with hazardous substances in the normal course of their employment. "Hazardous substance incident" includes those incidents of spilling, dumping, or abandonment of a hazardous substance, whether or not such spilling, dumping, or abandonment is found to threaten immediate and irreparable harm, but such term does not include any discharge of a hazardous substance authorized pursuant to any federal, state, or local law or regulation. "Hazardous substance incident" includes those incidents which occur during transportation of a hazardous substance, in which a spill does not occur during the incident but is threatened prior to or during the cleanup period.

Immediate Response Zone (IRZ) - the CSEPP emergency planning zone immediately surrounding the Pueblo Chemical Depot.

In-Place Sheltering - A protective action that involves taking cover in a building. Generally, any building suitable for winter habitation will provide some protection with windows and doors closed and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems turned off. Effectiveness can be increased by methods such as using an interior room or basement, taping doors and windows, and employing other systems to limit natural ventilation.

Incident Command System (ICS)/National Incident Management System (NIMS) - A standardized method of managing emergency incidents based on a common organizational structure, common terminology, common operating procedures and known qualifications of agency operating personnel; used on-scene or to coordinate two or more on-scene operations.

Joint Information Center (JIC) - A location or facility where public information officers and staff from jurisdictions, organizations (public or private) and businesses meet to coordinate the gathering and dissemination of timely, accurate and appropriate emergency public information.

Joint Information System (JIS) - A cooperative system of providing coordinated, timely, accurate and appropriate emergency public information from jurisdictions, organizations (public and

private) and businesses involved in disaster response and recovery.

Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) - A description of actions or instructions to meet a disaster situation. The plan will state the method or scheme for taking coordinated action to meet the needs of the situation. Provides basic information on coordinated disaster response and recovery. Refers to/rely on more detailed SOP's of responding agencies.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) – A local committee responsible for planning for chemical accidents in the community. As part of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA), the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) has increase the awareness of hazardous materials in the community and has provided valuable information to help with emergency response planning.

Mass Care - The providing of feeding, sheltering and other needs to large groups of people separated from their normal domiciles and without their own resources.

Mitigate - To lessen in force or intensity. To reduce deaths, injuries, property damage, and community losses by anticipating disasters' destructive effects and taking advance hazard management actions.

National Law Enforcement Channel (NLEC) – Radio frequency utilized by law enforcement departments to coordinate inter-jurisdictional responses.

National Warning System (NAWAS) - The Federal portion of the civil defense warning system used to disseminate warning and other emergency information from the National Warning Center or Regions to warning points in each State.

Local Warning Point - A facility in a city, town, or community which receives warnings over NAWAS and activates the public warning system in its area of responsibility.

State Warning Point - Responsible for supervising and controlling that part of NAWAS which is within a State.

Federal Warning Point - A NAWAS Warning Point located at a Federal installation.

National Weather Service (NWS) – provides meteorological and hydrological forecasting and other data services.

NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio - A broadcast system from the National Weather Service that furnishes continuous weather messages on dedicated frequencies. NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio is the National Weather Service's entry point into the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

Operations Task Force (OTF) - Temporary control group for crisis management. Assembles in the EOC and is composed of government/private agency representatives to coordinate use of personnel, equipment and funds.

Political Subdivision - any county, city and county, city or town and may include any other agency

designated by law as a political subdivision of the state.

Preparedness - Those activities, programs and systems that exist prior to an emergency that are used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster.

Protective Action - An action take to avoid or reduce exposure to a hazard.

Protective Action Zone (PAZ) - A CSEPP geographical area around a hazard site (broader than the Immediate Response Zone) in which agent exposure is possible. However protective actions therein can significantly enhance the ability to protect the public.

Pueblo Chemical Depot (PCD) - The U.S. Army's Pueblo Chemical Depot located in Pueblo County, Colorado. (Also denoted as **PDA**.)

Pueblo Emergency Response Teams (PERT) - Comprised of three teams that collectively provide wildland fire suppression in those parts of Pueblo County lacking a fire department, search & rescue throughout unincorporated Pueblo County, and dive rescue and recovery in all waters of unincorporated Pueblo County. PERT is funded by Pueblo County and managed through the Department of Emergency Management. It is a statutory volunteer organization.

Recovery - Those long-term activities and programs beyond the initial crisis period of an emergency or disaster designed to return systems to normal status or to reconstitute these systems to a new state that is less vulnerable.

Response - Those activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster.

Search and Rescue (SAR) - The employment, coordination, and utilization of available resources and personnel in locating and relieving distress of lost, stranded, entrapped, or injured persons.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning - A warning issues by the National Weather Service for a thunderstorm expected to develop to or above severe limits which is indicated by radar or seen by weather spotters.

A severe thunderstorm produces hail one inch or larger in diameter and/or winds of 58 miles an hour or higher, and/or a tornado.

The severe thunderstorm warning is issued by the local National Weather Service Office (in south central and southeast Colorado by NWS Pueblo). The warning is typically in effect for 30 minutes to one hour. The severe thunderstorm warning includes communities or areas in the path of the severe thunderstorm, where the severe thunderstorm was at the time the warning was issued, and past storm history, if available. Eighty to 90% of the time severe thunderstorm warnings are issued in our area for large hail. Small hail (1/4 to one half inch in diameter) which accumulates to a depth of a couple inches or several inches, at this time, is NOT considered to be a SEVERE event by the National Weather Service, even though, much damage could occur. Therefore, if small hail is expected to accumulate up to several inches, the event will probably be covered in a Special Weather Statement (SPS), NOT a warning.

Severe Thunderstorm Watch - A watch issued by the National Weather Service when weather conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms IN and CLOSE to the watch area. Watches are issued by the Storm Prediction Center in Norman, Oklahoma, and are in effect for several hours, with 4 to 6 hours being the most common time frame.

Shelter - A shelter provided for the communal care of individuals or families made homeless or isolated from their homes by a major disaster or an emergency.

Staging Area(s) - Provides a base for coordinated emergency operations, assembly of persons to be moved by public transportation, a rally point for mutual aid, and a debarking area for returning evacuees.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) - Each agency's specific plans for operations of routine or emergency response.

State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) - The state level plan for actions to be taken by government and citizens when disaster threatens or strikes. It consists of assignment or responsibilities to state agencies, coordinating instructions, staffing, essential facilities and general operations common to all major emergencies.

Terrorist Incident - Terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, property, live-stock or a hoax in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objects.

Tornado – A rotating column of air in contact with the ground connected to the base of the attendant cloud. The visible accessory condensation cloud often does NOT extend all the way to the ground in Colorado due to low atmospheric humidity.

Tornado Warning – A warning issued by the National Weather Service when a tornado or developing tornado is indicated by radar or seen by weather spotters. The warning is typically in effect for 30 to 45 minutes. The tornado warning includes communities or areas in the path of the severe thunderstorm producing the tornado or developing tornado, where the tornado or developing tornado was at the time the warning was issued, and past storm history, if available.

Tornado Watch – A watch issued by the National Weather Service when weather conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes and severe thunderstorms IN and CLOSE to the watch area. Watches are issued by the Storm Prediction Center in Norman, Oklahoma, and are in effect for several hours, with 4 to 6 hours being the most common time frame.

Traffic Control Point - A location which is blocked or barricaded to ensure the continued movement of traffic inside or outside an area of risk. Traffic control is a temporary function to be implemented at points where normal traffic controls are inadequate or where redirection of traffic becomes necessary due to emergency conditions.

Volunteer - A person who, of his/her own free will, assumes responsibility for the performance of a task for which he/she receives no salary.

Weather Advisory – An advisory issued by the National Weather Service which highlights weather conditions that are generally less hazardous than a warning. There may be significant inconvenience and, if caution is not used, conditions could lead to situations that may threaten life and/or property.

Weather Warning - Issued by the National Weather Service to alert the public that a hazardous weather element is imminent or has a very high probability of occurrence. A warning is issued for conditions that pose a major threat to life or property.

Watch – Issued by the National Weather Service which alerts the public to the possibility of severe weather, or some other hazardous weather element. It is intended to provide enough lead-time so those who need to set their plans into motion can do so.

Weapon Of Mass Destruction (WMD) - 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.” (Definition provided by FEMA)

Winter Storm Watch - Issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of hazardous weather elements such as heavy snow and/or blizzard conditions, or significant accumulations of freezing rain or sleet, which are quite rare in Colorado. These conditions may occur singly, or in combination with others. Watches are typically issued 12 to 36 hours in advance of the event(s).

Heavy snow amounts for the following Winter Storm Warning:

in mountain zones at least 8” in 12 hours, or 10” or more in 24 hours
in plains zones at least 6” in 12 hours, or 8 “ or more in 24 hours

In WFO Pueblo's county warning area, Zones 58, 60, 61, 63, 66, 68 72-75, 79-82 are mountain zones, which includes the eastern San Juan and La Garita mountains, eastern Sawatch Range, Sangre de Cristos and Wet mountains, and Teller and western El Paso counties.

Winter Storm Warning - A warning issued by the National Weather Service when heavy snow accumulations (more than 6 inches) and some windiness are imminent or likely, perhaps in combination with sleet and/or freezing rain/freezing drizzle.

TRANSPORTATION

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ESF #1

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1 - Transportation

Lead Agency: Public Works Department of affected geographical area.

Supporting Agencies:

Law Enforcement agencies, Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau (ESB)

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide for coordination, control and allocation of transportation assets in support of the movement of emergency resources including the evacuation of people and the redistribution of food and fuel supplies.

SCOPE

The scope of this annex is to describe the general response to an incident of significance in Pueblo involving transportation issues. Response activities will take place in the field and will be coordinated with the Pueblo Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if activated.

SITUATION

A disaster may result from natural or technological hazards or from a national security emergency that produces extensive damage and results in a large volume of requests to save lives and alleviate suffering. The transportation infrastructure may sustain damage in an incident; and

- A. The damage will influence the accessibility level of relief services.
- B. Disaster response will require effective transportation coordination.
- C. Priority for clearing access routes will be determined in order to permit a sustained flow of emergency relief.
- D. The requirement for transportation capacity will exceed the availability of local assets.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

It is assumed that all agencies have emergency operations plans (EOPs) and will enact those plans in support of this annex, if necessary, and all Departments have established continuity of operations plans.

It is further assumed that all supporting agencies will ensure continual operational readiness. Agencies will develop inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional agreements with similar agencies to expedite resource mobilization when additional assistance is needed.

Mobilization centers, staging areas, receiving and distribution sites, key operational support facilities and necessary staffing will be identified.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Activation of the EOC may be required during an incident. The EOC may consist of one person, such as the Emergency Manager (in small events), a partial activation to include the agencies involved in the incident or a full activation of the organizational structure for a large incident.

All individual agency/departments operations centers will coordinate activity, maintain communication with and support the Pueblo EOC, if activated. The Pueblo EOC, if activated, will be the overall coordination center during incidents of significance in support of the on-scene Incident Commander(s).

An Incident Command System will be established to coordinate on-scene incident response activity in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

A. Mitigation

1. Identify threats to systems and resources.
2. Develop plans, procedures and organizational structure needed to ensure the safe and timely movement of the public and emergency service resources continue during an incident.
3. Maintain sufficiency ratings and other data such as plans for primary bridges and critical transportation infrastructure.

B. Preparedness

1. Identify and maintain a network of available local, county and state resources to aid safe and timely movement of the public and emergency service resources.
2. Participate in training sessions and exercises.
3. Evaluate agency EOPs.
4. Ensure that administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during incident operations.
5. Ensure that on-call contracts with engineering companies and construction contractors include provisions for emergency services.

C. Response

1. Select and contact appropriate personnel.
2. Designate personnel authorized to enter affected area and provide this information to the Incident Commander and EOC.
3. Provide a representative to the EOC, as requested.
4. Confirm and report the level, severity and extent of involvement.

5. Provide and coordinate public information through the ESB's Public Information Officer (PIO) or the EOC and Joint Information Center (JIC), if activated, in support of ESF 15 – External Affairs.
6. Coordinate with law enforcement personnel for maintaining security of facilities and supplies (ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security).

D. Recovery

1. Coordinate and organize the re-entry process of evacuated citizens.
2. Coordinate and organize long-term plans for the safe movement of the public and emergency service resources.
3. Provide documentation on injuries and/or deaths of personnel resulting from the incident.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Regardless of the management framework utilized and the individual tasks assigned, the following activities are the basic, underlying responsibilities assigned to ensure preparedness and an effective response. Each agency and department is tasked to accomplish, to the best of their ability, the assigned responsibilities.
- B. All agencies, departments and organizations with responsibilities identified in this section of the EOP are responsible for developing internal procedures and standard operating procedures for carrying out the following assigned lead and support functions:
 1. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of the Pueblo EOP during periods of activation.
 2. Coordinate activities and maintain communication with the EOC, if activated, during all emergency operations.
 3. Provide an agency representative to the EOC, as requested.
 4. Provide information and coordinate any public announcement, statement or press release through the ESB PIO and Joint Information Center, if activated, or the EOC.
 5. Provide program assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with other agencies.
 6. Activate agency, department, etc. continuity of operations and recovery plans, as needed. Establish emergency supplies including food, water, blankets, electrical generators, communications, etc. to provide continued operations and shelter employees as necessary.
 7. Provide all requested information prior to, during and following any incident to the EOC.
- C. Public Works:

1. Provide technical assistance in evacuation or movement-restriction planning and in determining the most viable transportation networks to, from and within the incident area as well as alternate means to move people and goods within the area affected by the incident.
 2. Work with industry partners to assess the damage to the transportation infrastructure, analyze the impact of the incident on transportation operations regionally and report promptly as changes occur.
 3. Create an expanded workforce through emergency contracts.
 4. Evaluate the availability of personnel, materials, supplies and equipment that can be provided to respond and to commit available resources.
 5. Provide communication networks through vehicle-based two-way radios.
 6. Provide back-up support for area Public Works personnel, communications and bus maintenance activities.
 7. Secure and obtain federal emergency replacement funding as may be available for infrastructure.
- D. Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau: Activate the EOC and JIC, if necessary. Coordinate activities specified in this annex to support field response and recovery.
- E. Law Enforcement: Provide security for transportation assets; assist and direct evacuation as outlined in the evacuation appendix.

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ESF #2

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 - Communications

Lead Agency:

Communications Centers

Supporting Agencies:

Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau, Pueblo Police Department, State agencies, Federal agencies and military installations.

PURPOSE

To establish procedures for utilization of communication resources and communications support for Pueblo County in the event of a natural or manmade incident of significance. This includes receipt and dissemination of warning to the population of a natural or man-made disaster, or a nuclear attack; to establish procedures for activating the Pueblo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and notifying its staff. It is not the intent of this annex to define Standard Operating Procedures or Guidelines (SOP/SOG) for any particular agency, but to provide a framework for operations.

SCOPE

The scope of this annex is to describe the communications and warning systems that will be employed by Pueblo County prior to, during or after an incident of significance. These systems will be used in support of the operations of the EOC, local government and the response community. These systems include but are not limited to, radio communications, cellular voice and data, landline, electronic, other specialized communications and the Emergency Alert System.

SITUATION

- A. Pueblo County includes both urban and rural populations which create special warning requirements.
- B. Hazards are largely unpredictable and time available for warning will vary, based upon the incident.
- C. The warning system must be functional every day of the year, under great weather extremes.
- D. The Pueblo County Sheriff's Communication Center, the Pueblo Police Communications Center and the Colorado State Patrol Communications Center – Pueblo, operate twenty-four hours per day, seven days a week.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications Center, Pueblo Police Communications Centers and Colorado State Patrol Communications Centers will be fully staffed and functional.
- B. City, County and State governments will continue to function.
- C. The existing, day-to-day communications system is operational and has been properly maintained.
- D. Communications and warning systems are integral parts in the management of an incident and an incident will heavily impact communications systems with increased activity.
- E. Available telecommunications will be used to the extent necessary to achieve a coordinated response.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. General
 - 1. A common requirement of all organizations and agencies involved in disaster and emergency operations is comprehensive telecommunications with all involved or responding. Each situation determines the extent of emergency response and the need of communications. Pueblo County agencies and surrounding agencies utilize the Consolidated Communications Network of Colorado 800Mhz Digital Trunked Radio System for primary communication. Other communications may include:
 - a) Federal Emergency Broadcast System.
 - b) Colorado Division of Emergency Management Communications
 - c) U.S. Forest Service Communications
 - d) National Law Communications
 - e) Century Link telephone system
 - f) Amateur Radio Operators
 - g) Cellular telephone systems
 - h) Radio / Television Emergency Alert System
 - i) Media Information Reporting System
 - j) National Warning System
 - k) Paging

- 1) Email and Internet
 2. Warning will utilize the most effective methods available for notifying the general public, the EOC staff and special needs populations. Methods of warning include telephone, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), activation of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) alert system, messenger, outdoor warning systems, tone alert radios, public address systems, pagers and mass media.
 3. Requests for activation of the EAS must be communicated through the Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau (ESB). This agency will normally initiate and monitor the warning procedure.
- B. Direction and Control
1. In emergency situations, the Sheriff's Communications Supervisor has authority to direct radio communications and initiate warnings. An emergency is defined as direct and imminent threat to life or property.
 2. Fire, law enforcement, emergency management and hazardous materials officials are authorized to execute large-scale warning and evacuation operations in accordance with the Incident Command System (ICS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS). Coordination requirements for such executions are addressed in the Basic Plan.
- C. Reports of situations that may endanger the public and necessitate warning may come from many sources, including private citizens, responding emergency services personnel, the National Warning System (NAWAS), the National Weather Service (NWS), news wire services, Pueblo Airport, Federal and State agencies, industries, utilities, Pueblo Chemical Depot (PCD), and others.
- D. Warning must be calmly and safely executed so as to prevent what is only an emergency from developing into a disaster. Use one or more of the following techniques and facilities:
1. Mass media, radio and television, using the Emergency Alert System (EAS);
 2. Outdoor Warning System; - See Appendix 2 – TAB B and TAB C for the warning site locations and projected sound propagation map
 3. Weather Alert and Tone Alert Radios;
 4. The Emergency Preparedness Network (EPN);
 5. Police and fire department vehicles' sirens and loudspeakers;
 6. Door-to-door sweeps by emergency services personnel; and
 7. Telephone call-down to schools and major employers.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The organization for communications and warning in Pueblo County is the same as the general emergency organization. See Section IV in the Basic Plan for organization specifics.
- B. All Agencies, Departments and Organizations are responsible for developing internal procedures and standard operating procedures for carrying out lead and support functions:
 - 1. Coordinate activities and maintain communications with the Pueblo Emergency Services Bureau or the EOC if activated, during all emergency operations.
 - 2. Provide an agency representative to the EOC, as requested.
 - 3. Provide information and coordinate any public announcement, statement or press release through Pueblo county ESB, or the EOC and Joint Information Center, if activated.
 - 4. The Pueblo County Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) is ultimately responsible for coordinating warning in Pueblo County. Many agencies and groups may participate in the warning procedure and as a result, lines of authority and responsibility may merge.
 - 5. Under the authority of the Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications and Pueblo Police Communications Centers, communications personnel will usually coordinate warning procedures. The Sheriff's Communications Center Shift Supervisor has initial warning authority unless relieved of authority by the Sheriff, the ESB Chief or County Commissioner.
 - 6. The Pueblo County EOC staff will notify the State EOC via radio, telephone, fax, or computer link. The radio link to the State EOC is located in Room 11 of the Pueblo County EOC, on the south wall.
 - 7. NAWAS Procedures - See Appendix 1 of this Annex
 - 8. PUEBLO COUNTY SHERIFF'S COMMUNICATIONS AND PUEBLO POLICE COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS - see Appendix 2 - Tab A.
 - 9. CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CSEPP) - See Appendix 3 (CSEPP incident alert will originate from the Pueblo Chemical Depot.)
 - 10. EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) - ESB has authority to use EAS - See Annex J - Public Information.
 - 11. OUTDOOR WARNING SYSTEM – may be partially or fully activated from each of the four remote control centers, meeting either their individual needs, or those of one of the other sites through mutual aid. See Appendix 2 – TAB B and TAB C for the warning site locations and projected sound propagation map
 - 12. TONE ALERT RADIOS & WEATHER ALERT RADIOS-may be activated from the Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Communications Center.

POLICIES

- A. Federal Emergency Management Agency STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS, CPG 1-8 and CPG 1-8A, Washington, D.C.
- B. Federal Emergency Management Agency NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS) OPERATIONS MANUAL, CPG 1-16, Washington, D.C.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

DRAFT

NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM PROCEDURES (NAWAS)

PURPOSE

- A. To warn all citizens of attack on the U.S.
- B. To warn specific areas of the threat of disasters.
- C. To warn affected areas of the threat of radioactive fallout.

SITUATION/ASSUMPTIONS

- A. NAWAS consists of warning points at the National and State levels and is manned twenty-four hours per day.
- B. Warnings can originate at any level by persons having knowledge of an imminent threat to life or property.
- C. NAWAS will not be used for private (unofficial) purposes.
- D. When NAWAS is not used for emergency traffic, government personnel may use NAWAS for official business. Such use is discouraged and is only allowed when normal communications are unavailable. Non-emergency use will cease when another user announces emergency traffic.
- E. Local terminals are located at:
 - 1. Colorado State Patrol – Pueblo Office (State Warning Point)
 - 2. National Weather Service (NWS) - Pueblo Office

EXECUTION

- A. The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) will contact Pueblo Police Communications Center and Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications Center directly via telephone of any NAWAS message of interest to this area. In addition, the CSP will use the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) computer terminal to relay the information.
- B. Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications Officers will relay information forwarded from NAWAS as appropriate.

COMMUNICATION ASSETS AVAILABLE IN PUEBLO COUNTY

- A. PORTABLE AND MOBILE RADIOS: The primary radio system supporting response agencies, school districts, etc is the Consolidated Communications Network of Colorado 800 MHz Digital Trunked System.
- B. CONVENTIONAL REPEATER: 8TAC91 is at the Erie Location and covers some of downtown Pueblo. A mobile radio receive frequency is 851.5125 MHz and it's transmit frequency is 806.5125 MHz with a continuous tone coded squelch of 156.7 Hz. The 8TAC91D frequency is also known as simplex at 851.5125 for both transmit and receive.
- C. AMATEUR RADIO OPERATIONS: The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) has a local chapter and is available for use during exercises and emergencies.
- D. PUEBLO COUNTY REGIONAL COMMAND CENTER: The South Region All Hazards Mobile Command Vehicle, located and housed in the ESB Warehouse in Pueblo County is available by calling (719) 583-6250 or by query to the Emergency Services Bureau Chief.
- E. COLORADO STATE PATROL (CSP) COMMUNICATIONS VAN: The Van is located at the CSP Academy in Denver. Call (719) 544-2424 to coordinate use of the van. Provided that the van has not been dispatched elsewhere, CSP will have the van underway to Pueblo within thirty minutes of a request. Before requesting the van, secure approval from a County Commissioner, Sheriff or Bureau Chief of ESB and determine the exact location to park the van. Prepare to provide explicit travel directions to van operators.
- F. OUTDOOR WARNING SYSTEM: The Pueblo County Outdoor Warning and Meteorological Monitoring System currently consist of twenty warning sites, of which four have collocated meteorological monitoring equipment. The twenty sites are radio controlled from four redundant control centers, all of which rely on a repeater site on Baculite Mesa. The warning system utilizes electronic sirens, producing alert tones, and either pre-recorded or live voice messages. The remote control centers are located at the Pueblo Chemical Depot Operations Center, Pueblo Chemical Depot Fire Station, Pueblo Police Communications Center, and Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications Center, all of which are staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Outdoor Warning System will be used for outdoor alert and notification for potentially life threatening events involving a chemical accident at the Pueblo Chemical Depot. The system can be used for notification of a hazardous materials accident, or a tornado that has been sited that could affect northeastern Pueblo County. See Appendix 2 – TAB B and TAB C for the warning site locations and projected sound propagation map.
- G. TONE ALERT RADIOS & WEATHER RADIOS: This system consists of specially programmed Tone Alert Radios and commercially available NOAA weather radios that may be used to notify individuals of a chemical munitions accident at the Pueblo Chemical Depot, or other emergencies, natural or man-made.

PUEBLO COUNTY SHERIFF'S COMMUNICATIONS CENTER AND PUEBLO POLICE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

- A. The Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications Center is located in the Pueblo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), 320 West 10th Street, Basement.
- B. The Pueblo Police Communications Center is located at 200 S. Main Street.
- C. The Communication Centers initiate flood and tornado warning, hazardous materials (including chemical weapons) incident notification, law enforcement, fire and search/rescue dispatch, and medical emergency notification deemed necessary by competent authority.

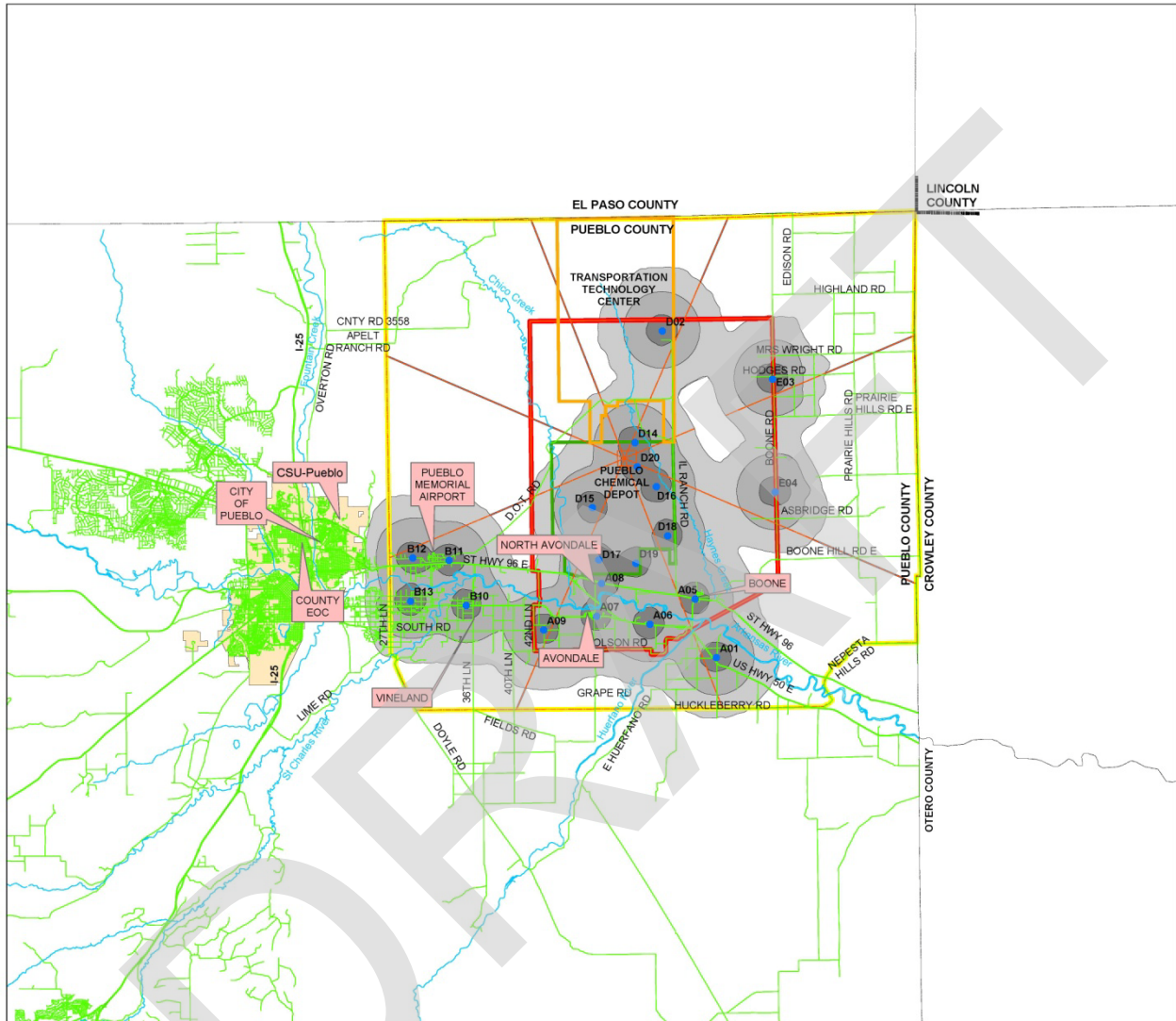
The Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications Center will notify Pueblo County Emergency Services Bureau by radio, telephone or pager. Refer to the Pueblo CSEPP Manual for CSEPP Notification procedures. The Pueblo Police Communications Center notifies Colorado State Patrol and the Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications Center for all major events. Refer to the Pueblo Police Communications Center Callout Book.

OUTDOOR WARNING & METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING SYSTEM

Warning Site/Location/Description

- D1 - Pueblo Chemical Depot: Northeast of the chemical storage area (G-Block)
- D2 - Transportation Technology Center: Water tower (site includes meteorological monitoring equipment)
- E3 - Private Property: Boone Road and Hodges Road
- E4 - Private Property: Boone Road, 1.6 miles north of Asbridge Road (site includes meteorological monitoring equipment)
- A5 - Town of Boone: Boone Town Park
- A6 - Private Property: Highway 50 East, by Fort Reynolds Monument
- A7 - Avondale Elementary School, parking lot near Highway 50 E
- A8 - North Avondale: Highway 96 East and Avondale Boulevard (site includes meteorological monitoring equipment)
- A9 - Private Property: Banner Road and Skull Road
- B10 - Pueblo County High School: Along Highway 50 East (site includes meteorological monitoring equipment)
- B11 - Pueblo County Public Works Building: United Avenue
- B12 - Pueblo Memorial Airport Industrial Park: William White Boulevard, north of BF Goodrich
- B13 - North Mesa Elementary School: 29th Lane and Gale Road
- A14 - Private Property: 59th Lane and Cherry Road
- D15 - Pueblo Chemical Depot: South of Building 182
- D16 - Pueblo Chemical Depot: East Range Road and L-6
- D17 - Pueblo Chemical Depot: 1st Arterial Road, west of Fire Station
- D18 - Pueblo Chemical Depot: South Patrol Road and East Range Road
- D19 - Pueblo Chemical Depot: East end of East Plant Road
- D20 - Pueblo Chemical Depot: Near Process Support Building (PSB)

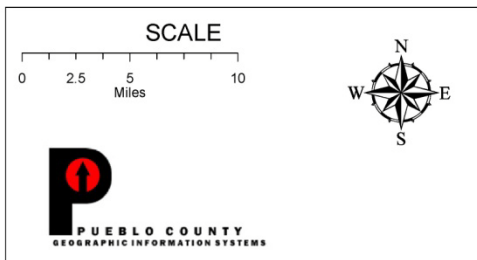
CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM OUTDOOR WARNING SYSTEM - SOUND CONTOUR MAP



NOTE: The sound contours illustrated on this map are the output of a computerized sound propagation model, run by Analysis and Computing, Inc. for Pueblo County. They are therefore approximations and do not reflect actual measurements of sound. There are several meteorological and other factors that may affect the precise results obtained during activation of the system.

Legend

- ALERT SITES
- 70 Decibels
- 60 Decibels
- 50 Decibels
- WATER
- ROADS
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER BOUNDARY
- PUEBLO CHEMICAL DEPOT BOUNDARY
- IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ZONE BOUNDARY
- PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE BOUNDARY



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Map produced by the Pueblo County GIS Center in coordination with Pueblo County Department of Emergency Management.

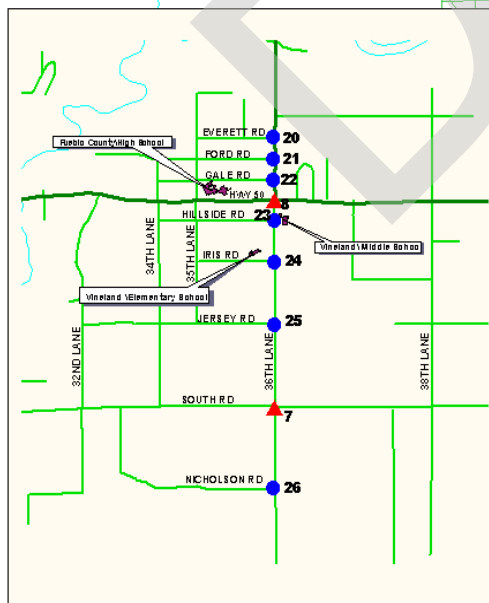
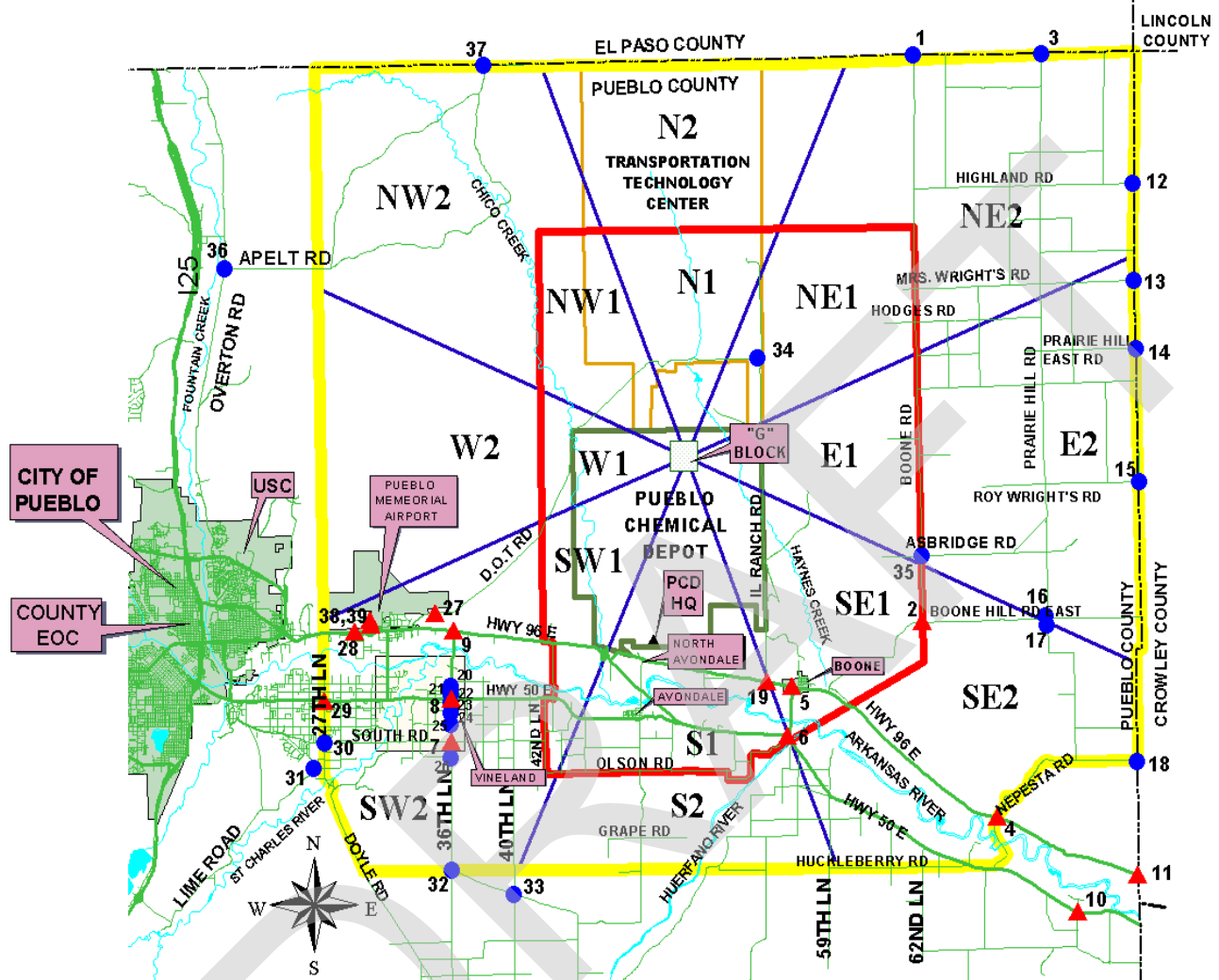
Data Sources: USGS 7.5' and 1:50000 series;
Aerial Photography,
NAD83 GPS Control (10/91);
Aerial Photography 1:600 (3/2001);
Census TIGER2000

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CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CSEPP)

- A. This Appendix must be used with Tab A of Appendix 3 (CSEPP MAP.)
- B. CSEPP is a federally funded program, administered by the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), to prepare local jurisdictions for a chemical weapons incident at the U.S. Army Pueblo Chemical Depot (PCD) and other locations. PCD stores only mustard agent (HD and HT), a persistent blister agent. PCD stores no nerve or blood agents.
- C. If an incident occurs at PCD that has the potential to affect off-post personnel or territory, PCD will notify the Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications Center in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement between Pueblo County and Pueblo Chemical Depot (MOA). The communications officer will record the information and immediately notify the Pueblo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Coordinator. The Pueblo County EOC Coordinator (designated by Pueblo County ESB Chief) will determine if the Pueblo County EOC and Joint Information Center (JIC) will be activated. The PCD Operations Center will fax a hard copy of the message to the Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications Center after telephonic notification. The Pueblo County EOC Coordinator will review the Protective Action Recommendation (PAR) provided by PCD. Once the PAR is reviewed, the EOC Coordinator will issue a Protective Action Decision (PAD) based upon the best available information. If the Pueblo County EOC Coordinator is not available to review the PAR, the Senior Sheriff's Communications Center Officer will follow the PAR from PCD and follow the procedures in the Pueblo CSEPP Communications Center Manual (CSEPP Manual).
- D. PCD will provide the wind direction in the eight cardinal directions (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, or NW) and in degrees, in accordance with the current Alert and Notification Form. The planning width of the plume will be 45 degrees (22 1/2 degrees to either side of the cardinal direction.) The PCD EOC will continue to refine the plume direction and size as the situation develops.
- E. The map is divided into two major areas, the Protective Action Zone (PAZ) and Immediate Response Zone (IRZ). Both the PAZ and IRZ are subdivided into eight response areas designated by a letter prefix and a 1 or 2 suffix. The prefix shows the directional location while the suffix shows the zone, i.e., IRZ (1) or PAZ (2.) Staff will use the response areas designator for planning and issuing reaction directives. See CSEPP Manual for instructions specific to each area.
- F. Tab B has instructions for activating Traffic Control Points (TCP), listed in the CSEPP Map (Tab A).
- G. There are no correctional or inmate populations located within the IRZ/PAZ.

CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS & EMERGENCY RESPONSE ZONES

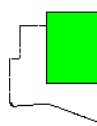


MAP KEY

- ▲ Staffed Traffic Control Points
- Barricaded Traffic Control Points
- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- County Roads
- Water
- Protective Action Zone Boundary
- Immediate Response Zone Boundary
- Pueblo Chemical Depot Boundary
- Transportation Technology Center Boundary
- Areas (i.e. N1, SW2,, etc.)
- Incorporated City or Town Boundaries

4 0 4 Miles

SCALE



Map produced by the Pueblo County GIS Center in coordination with Pueblo County Department of Public Safety and Operations.
Data Sources: USGS 7.5' and 1:50,000 series;
Aerial Photography, RADAR GIS Control (04/93);
Census TIGER95
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PUEBLO COUNTY TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS (TCP'S)

In the event an evacuation is recommended, residents will be notified to take the quickest route from the Immediate Response Zone (IRZ). The main routes to be used will be US Hwy. 50 east and west, Santa Fe Drive west, Co. Hwy. 96 east and west, South Road west, and Boone Road north or south.

Residents within the IRZ will be routed depending on direction and rate of mustard plume movement.

Depending on wind direction access and traffic control points (staffed or barricaded) will initially be set in the following locations:

TCP #	LOCATION	STAFFING	RESPONSE AGENCY
1	Boone Road & Pueblo/El Paso County Line	Barricades	Pueblo County
2*	Boone Road & Boone Hill East Road	2 person/1 marked	Pueblo County
3	Prairie Hills Road & Pueblo/El Paso County Line	Barricades	Pueblo County
4*	Nepesta Road & Hwy 96 East	2 person/1 marked	Pueblo County
5	Hwy 96 East & Hwy 209 (Westbound Lane)	3 person/1 marked	Pueblo County
6	Hwy 50 East & Hwy 209 (Westbound Lane)	3 person/1 marked	Pueblo County
7	36th Lane & South Road (Eastbound Lane)	2 person/1 marked	Pueblo County
8	36th Lane, Santa Fe/Hwy 50 East (Eastbound Lane)	3 person/1 marked	Pueblo County
9	36th Lane, Hwy 96 East & Hwy 50 East (Eastbound Lane)	3 person/1 marked	Pueblo County
10	Hwy 50 East & 67th Lane (Westbound Lane)	3 person/1 marked	Fowler
11	Hwy 96 East & Hwy 167 (Pueblo/ Crowley County Line) (Westbound Lane)	3 person/1 marked	Fowler

TCP #	LOCATION	STAFFING	RESPONSE AGENCY
12	County Line Road & Highland Road (Pueblo/Crowley County Line)	Barricades	Pueblo County
13	County Line Road & Mrs. Wright's Road (Pueblo/Crowley County Line)	Barricades	Pueblo County
14	County Line Rd & Prairie Hills East Rd (Pueblo/Crowley County Line)	Barricades	Pueblo County
15	County Line Road & Roy Wright's Road (Pueblo/Crowley County Line)	Barricades	Pueblo County
16	Boone Hill Road East & Prairie Hills Road (Northbound Lane)	Barricades	Pueblo County
17	Boone Hill Road East & Prairie Hills Road (Westbound Lane)	Barricades	Pueblo County
18	Nepesta Road & County Line Road (Pueblo/Crowley County Line)	Barricades	Pueblo County
19	I L Ranch Road & Hwy 96 East	2 person/1 marked	Pueblo County
20	36 th Lane & Everett Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
21	36 th Lane & Ford Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
22	36 th Lane & Gale Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
23	36 th Lane & Hillside Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
24	36 th Lane & Iris Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
25	36 th Lane & Jersey Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
26	36 th Lane & Nicholson Road	Barricades	Pueblo County

TCP #	LOCATION	STAFFING	RESPONSE AGENCY
27	DOT Road (Northeast of Target Warehouse)	3 person/1 marked	Pueblo County
28	Hwy 96 East & 29th Lane	Staffed	Pueblo County
29	Hwy 50 East (Business) & 27 th Lane	Staffed	Pueblo County
30	27 th Lane & South Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
31	St Charles Road & Nicholson Road (at Bessemer Ditch Bridge)	Barricades	Pueblo County
32	36 th Lane & Field Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
33	40th Lane & Field Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
34	I L Ranch Road & DOT Road	Barricades	TTC
35	Asbridge Road & Boone Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
36	Overton Road & Apelt Ranch Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
37	Pueblo/El Paso County Line & Apelt Ranch Road	Barricades	Pueblo County
38	Paul Harvey Blvd. & United Blvd. (right lane access to United Blvd.)	Staffed	Pueblo County
39	Paul Harvey Blvd. & William White Blvd.	Staffed	Pueblo County

As time and personnel permits, other traffic control points may be established, further controlling access to the affected area.

* Personnel that may be replaced by barricades later in the incident and may be used for roving law enforcement within the IRZ to protect against looting.

DRAFT

ESF #3

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 – Public Works

Lead Agency: Public Works

Supporting Agencies: Transportation Department, Utility Companies

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to assist in facilities protection and coordinate debris clearance, emergency repairs to public buildings, roads, bridges, hospitals, utilities, restoration of essential public works systems and services, and the safety inspection of damaged buildings.

SCOPE

The scope of this annex is to describe the general response to an incident of significance in Pueblo involving public works and utility issues. Response activities will take place in the field and will be coordinated with the Pueblo Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if activated.

SITUATION

A disaster may result from natural or technological hazards or from a national security emergency that produces extensive damage and results in a large volume of requests for utility and public works services. When notified of an incident situation, the designated Public Works official (EFS-3) will monitor the situation, pre-plan and provide assistance upon request. The public works infrastructure may sustain damage in an incident; and

- A. The damage will influence the accessibility level of relief services.
- B. Disaster response will require effective public works and utilities coordination.
- C. Priority for restoration of utility and public works services will be determined in order to first provide for emergency services and then to restore normal operations.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

It is assumed that all agencies have emergency operations plans (EOPs) and will enact those plans in support of this annex, if necessary, and all Departments have established continuity of operations plans.

It is further assumed that all supporting agencies will ensure continual operational readiness. Agencies will develop inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional agreements with similar agencies to expedite resource mobilization when additional assistance is needed.

Mobilization centers, staging areas, receiving and distribution sites, key operational support facilities and necessary staffing will be identified.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Activation of the EOC may be required during an incident. The EOC may consist of one person, such as the Emergency Manager (in small events), a partial activation to include the agencies involved in the incident or a full activation of the organizational structure for a large incident.

All individual agency/departments operations centers will coordinate activity, maintain communication with and support the Pueblo EOC, if activated. The Pueblo EOC, if activated, will be the overall coordination center during incidents of significance in support of the on-scene Incident Commander(s).

An Incident Command System will be established to coordinate on-scene incident response activity in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

A. Mitigation

1. Identify threats to systems and resources.
2. Develop plans, procedures and organizational structure needed to ensure the safe and timely emergency shutdown of utilities to prevent damage; monitor condition of sewage, electrical, gas and water distribution systems; determine emergency sources of electricity, gas and potable water.

B. Preparedness

1. Identify and maintain a network of available local, county and state resources to aid safe and timely emergency shutdown of utilities to prevent damage; monitor condition of sewage, electrical, gas and water distribution systems; determine emergency sources of electricity, gas and potable water.
2. Participate in training sessions and exercises.
3. Evaluate agency EOPs.
4. Ensure that administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during incident operations.
5. Ensure that on-call contracts with engineering companies and construction contractors include provisions for emergency services.
6. Establish and manage disposal sites.

C. Response

1. Select and contact appropriate personnel
2. Designate personnel authorized to enter affected area and provide this information to the EOC, Law Enforcement, other agencies.
3. Provide a representative to the EOC, as requested

4. Determine condition of roads and implement required maintenance with first priority on evacuation routes.
5. Advise resource members of anticipated needs and support required.
6. Assess damage assessment and confirm and report the level, severity and extent of involvement.
7. Coordinate outside contractor activities associated with disaster response.
8. Assign/obtain resources to implement public works infrastructure protection.
9. Coordinate interagency response activities with disaster prevention activities.
10. Maintain communication with prediction and protection agencies, i.e. Weather Service, Corps of Engineers, etc.
11. Recommend priorities for repair of damage.
12. Clear emergency routes and arterial streets to facilitate movement of emergency equipment, with priority to evacuation routes.
13. Establish detour routes.
14. Conduct or oversee emergency shutdown of utilities to prevent damage; monitor condition of sewage, electrical, gas and water distribution systems; determine emergency sources of electricity, gas and potable water.
15. Provide available emergency traffic control equipment such as barricades and street flares.
16. Conduct or oversee debris removal and disposal.
17. Provide and coordinate public information through the Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) Public Information Officer (PIO) or the EOC and Joint Information Center, if activated, in support of ESF 15 – External Affairs.
18. Coordinate with law enforcement personnel for maintaining security of facilities and supplies (ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security).

D. Recovery

1. Complete preliminary damage assessment.
2. Restore services in priority order.
3. Ensure clearance of critical thoroughfares.
4. Close off storm sewers, as needed.
5. Manage support services to facilitate property owner assistance efforts.
6. Provide survey services for public and private needs.
7. Initiate temporary emergency repairs, as needed.
8. Assist in compiling final damage assessment reports.

9. Coordinate and compile damage report from assessment teams.
10. Evaluate infrastructure vulnerability and develop a plan to mitigate.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Regardless of the management framework utilized and the individual tasks assigned, the following activities are the basic, underlying responsibilities assigned to ensure preparedness and an effective response. Each agency and department is tasked to accomplish, to the best of their ability, the assigned responsibilities.

- A. All agencies, departments and organizations with responsibilities identified in this section of the EOP are responsible for developing internal procedures and standard operating procedures for carrying out the following assigned lead and support functions:
 1. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of the Pueblo EOP during periods of activation.
 2. Coordinate activities and maintain communication with the EOC, if activated, during all emergency operations.
 3. Provide an agency representative to the EOC, as requested.
 4. Provide information and coordinate any public announcement, statement or press release through the ESB PIO or the EOC and Joint Information Center, if activated.
 5. Provide program assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with other agencies.
 6. Activate agency, department, etc. continuity of operations and recovery plans, as needed. Establish emergency supplies including food, water, blankets, electrical generators, communications, etc. to provide continued operations and shelter employees as necessary.
 7. Provide all requested information prior to, during and following any incident to the EOC.
- B. Public Works
 1. Provide technical assistance in evacuation or movement-restriction planning and in determining the most viable transportation networks to, from and within the incident area as well as alternate means to move people and goods within the area affected by the incident.
 2. Work with industry partners to assess the damage to the transportation infrastructure, analyze the impact of the incident on transportation operations regionally and report promptly as changes occur.
 3. Create an expanded workforce through emergency contracts.
 4. Evaluate the availability of personnel, materials, supplies and equipment that can be provided to respond and to commit available resources.

5. Provide communication networks through vehicle-based two-way radios.
6. Provide back-up support for area Public Works personnel, communications and bus maintenance activities.
7. Secure and obtain federal emergency replacement funding as may be available for infrastructure.

C. Supporting Agencies

1. **Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau:** Activate the EOC and JIC, if necessary. Coordinate activities specified in this annex to support field response and recovery.
2. **Law Enforcement:** Provide security for transportation assets; assist and direct evacuation as outlined in the evacuation appendix.
3. **Colorado State Patrol:** Assist with transportation security, traffic control and evacuation.

POLICIES

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

FIRE

DRAFT

ESF #4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 4 - FIREFIGHTING

Lead Agency:

Fire Departments and Fire Districts

Support Departments/Agencies:

PCSO Emergency Services Bureau (ESB)

Public Works

Pueblo County Sheriff Office

American Medical Response (AMR)

Parkview Medical Center (Main)

Parkview Medical Center Pueblo West

St. Mary Corwin Medical Center

State Agencies

Federal Agencies

PURPOSE:

Emergency Support Function #4 establishes an effective system for the coordination of resources utilized to combat various types of structure and wildland fires in both an urban and rural setting within Pueblo County.

SCOPE:

The policies and concepts in this annex apply to all Fire Departments and Fire Protection Districts and supporting agencies following any incident of a national or local disaster that affects resources utilized to fight various types of fires encountered by our firefighters.

POLICIES

- A. Each fire department and fire district within Pueblo County operate within their own local policies and procedures based on incident type.
- B. Follow established mutual aid agreements and intergovernmental agreements utilizing local resources before requesting assistance outside of the county or region.
- C. Follow policies outlined in the Pueblo County Emergency Operations Plan as the situation mandates.

SITUATION

Disaster Condition:

The management of a large firefighting operation can be complex, often involving many resources and many different agencies and jurisdictions. Fire resulting from or independent of

but occurring coincidentally with a major disaster or emergency may place a heavy demand upon the resources available to the local departments.

A major disaster or emergency may result in the urban or wildland interface zone of our communities. Fires may have the potential to become widespread rapidly and cause extensive damage and pose a significant threat to life and property.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS:

- A. Fire incident types may be the primary cause of a disaster declaration or may be secondary to another situation.
- B. Fire incidents may be contained within a structure, transportation container, fixed containment and/or may occur in the prairie vegetation.
- C. The fire departments response to such situations must be rapid to be effective. These events may be widespread and may require all fire department resources including mutual aid to be committed very quickly and for an extended period of time.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General:

Activation of the emergency operations center (EOC) may be required during an incident. The EOC may consist of a partial activation or a full activation of Pueblo County. The EOC will coordinate with the incident commander to assist with resource ordering and any disaster declaration that may need to be addressed.

An incident command system in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be established. This system will be utilized to coordinate on scene response to the incident.

Organization:

Any major incident begins locally within a fire jurisdiction and as the situation mandates, additional assistance would be requested. Based on assessment and analysis of the situation and the duration of the event, Pueblo County may request a declaration be made requesting assistance from the State of Colorado. After further consideration for federal assistance, the State of Colorado can request a national response under the Federal Response Plan.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Department – Fire:

- A. Respond to life and property threatening fires with available resources from the fire department or fire district.
- B. When appropriate, establish a unified command structure to effectively manage firefighting operations and support other agencies involvement in the incident.

- C. Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- D. Establish safety procedures for each event.
- E. Determine any additional resources needed to mitigate the incident and initiate the request in an expedient manner.
- F. Coordinate the incident with the EOC and other appropriate support groups.
- G. Develop a plan for continuity of services during extended events.

Emergency Services Bureau:

- A. Coordinate the resources necessary to support the fire departments needs.
- B. Coordinate activities with other government agencies in support of the incident.
- C. Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and staff the center with the personnel essential to the incident. Rotation of personnel in the center needs to be considered during long duration incidents.
- D. Manage the financial and logistics aspects of the incident.
- E. Provide technical assistance to outside departments or agencies assisting with the incident.
- F. Support the objectives related to the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- G. Supervise departments and agencies assigned to the incident.

Public Works:

- A. Ensure continuation of critical services.
- B. Provide support of firefighting activities.

Pueblo County Sheriff Office:

- A. Provide scene and equipment protection in support of firefighting operations.
- B. Establish scene perimeters allowing only essential access by appropriate individuals.
- C. Develop site specific scene security and consider credentialing.
- D. Play a key role in the unified command structure.

Fire Departments and Fire Protection Districts:

- A. Provide mutual aid support to the incident.
- B. Provide backup support to firefighters during extended period events.

American Medical Response:

- A. Provide emergency medical care to the responders during an incident.
- B. Provide emergency medical care and transportation to the Pueblo County community.

Hospitals:

- A. Provide support of the firefighting annex.

State and Federal Agencies:

- A. Provide mutual aid assistance as requested by the incident commander.
- B. Provide technical assistance in community planning, civil engineering and damage assessment.
- C. Provide communications equipment and support during long term events.
- D. Assist in the coordination of state resources as needed.

WILDFIRE

DRAFT

ESF #4a

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 4a - Wildfire

Lead Agency:

Fire Departments and Fire Districts

Support Departments/Agencies:

Mutual Aid Fire Departments and Fire Districts

Pueblo County Sheriff Office (PCSO)

PCSO Emergency Services Bureau (ESB)

Public Works

Pueblo Police Department

Colorado State Patrol

Colorado State Forest Service

US Forest Service

Colorado State Parks

American Medical Response (AMR)

Parkview Medical Center (Main)

Parkview Medical Center Pueblo West

St. Mary Corwin Medical Center

State Agencies

Federal Agencies

PURPOSE:

The purpose of the Wildland Fire Incident Annex is to ensure a coordinated response from multiple agencies that would be involved in incident response for the suppression and extinguishment of wildland fires within Pueblo County which includes wildland urban interface areas and adjacent areas. The annex addresses the ability to respond to and provide for an all-hazards capability toward incidents of significance in the County.

SCOPE:

The City of Pueblo and other portions of Pueblo County have a significant wildland urban interface. A large number of homes are built in areas where natural vegetation has been allowed to remain and is a threat to the homes in those areas. A wildland fire can significantly impact the resources of a single agency and additional resources could be required from local, State and Federal agencies. If additional resources are needed beyond mutual aid; this is an indicator that the fire should be evaluated for delegation to the County Sheriff → CSFS. If delegated to CSFS see the State EOP ESF 4a, State /Pueblo County agreement for cooperative wildfire protection and the Pueblo County wildfire annual operating plan.

POLICIES

- A. Each fire department and fire district within Pueblo County operate within their own local policies and procedures based on incident type.
- B. Follow established mutual aid agreements and intergovernmental agreements utilizing local resources before requesting assistance outside of the county or region.
- C. Follow policies outlined in the Pueblo County Emergency Operations Plan as the situation mandates.

SITUATION

It is assumed that all agencies have emergency operations plans and will enact those plans in support of this annex, if necessary.

It is further assumed that all supporting agencies will ensure continual operational readiness. Agencies will develop inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional agreements with similar agencies to expedite resource mobilization when additional assistance is needed.

Mobilization centers, staging areas, receiving and distribution sites, key operational support facilities and necessary staffing will be identified.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS:

- A. Wildland fires occur as unscheduled emergency incidents in wildland fuels (prairie or forest vegetation). Fires occur in fuels that include a combination of wildland and man-introduced fuels such as buildings and other improvements (wildland/urban interface).
- B. Wildland fires may involve or threaten human life, residential housing, other improvements and natural resources. Wildland fires may threaten critical human infrastructure such as water supplies, communications and transportation.
- C. A wildland fire could quickly exhaust an agencies resources and assistance from mutual aid, State and Federal resources may be required.
- D. The routine exercise of experience and expertise provides the ability to effectively protect lives and property. Continued strategic planning, sustained training regimens, an appropriately equipped workforce and routine exercise of response plans are key components in assuring success in the mitigation of wildland fire incidents.
- E. Wildland fires will occur that exceed the ability of any one single agency to suppress.

- F. Successful suppression will require organized interagency cooperation.
- G. Fire Department personnel are trained in effective and efficient firefighting techniques. They have the proper equipment required to perform operations in this type of incident. Procedures are established to enable deployment of equipment and personnel resources to all jurisdictional wildland firefighting incidents.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General:

Activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be required during an incident. The EOC may consist of one person, such as the Emergency Manager (in small events) or a full activation of the organizational structure for a large incident. Emergency response activities are conducted with overall coordination by the Pueblo County OEM and EOC, if activated.

An Incident Command System in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be established. This system will be utilized to coordinate on-scene incident response activity.

Incident Priorities:

1. Life Safety: Activities required to protect people, remove those who are threatened or treat the injured.
2. Incident Stabilization: Activities required to stop the forward progress of the hazard and to stabilize the event.
3. Property Conservation: Activities required to stop or reduce primary or secondary loss to property.

Incident Operations:

- A. Initial attack operations will be accomplished using normal standard operating guidelines utilizing the National Incident Management System techniques.
- B. Requests for mutual aid resources will be accomplished by the Incident Commander.
- C. Requests for resources beyond mutual aid will be accomplished through the Pueblo County Sheriff serving as the County Fire Warden.
- D. Resources necessary for activities other than fire suppression will be requested through the Pueblo County OEM or EOC, if activated.

ORGANIZATION:

Regardless of the management framework utilized and the individual tasks assigned, the following activities are the basic underlying responsibilities assigned to ensure preparedness and an effective response. Each agency is tasked to accomplish, to the best of their ability, the assigned roles and responsibilities to include:

- A. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of the Pueblo County EOP during periods of activation.
- B. Coordinate activities and maintain communication with the Pueblo County EOC if activated, during all emergency operations.
- C. Provide an agency representative to the EOC, as requested.
- D. Provide information and coordinate any public announcement, statement or press release through the Pueblo County EOC and Joint Information Center, if activated.
- E. Provide program assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with other agencies.
- F. Be prepared to initiate continuity of operations and recovery plans, as needed. Establish emergency supplies including food, water, blankets, electrical generators, communications, etc. to provide continued operations and shelter employees as necessary.
- G. Provide all requested information prior to, during and following any incident to the Pueblo County OEM.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Department – Fire:

- A. Develop operational procedures for wildland incidents.
- B. Train all personnel to perform firefighting operations and maintain safety in wildland fire incidents.
- C. Develop mitigation and public education procedures to reduce risk.
- D. Establish Incident Command, assess fire severity and determine resource needs.
- E. Initiate fire suppression activities.
- F. Communicate with Pueblo County Sheriff, Pueblo Police and Colorado State Patrol Communications Centers and if necessary, the Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Center for resource requests exceeding local mutual aid. PIDC should also be used to make

requests for local mutual aid from State and Federal agencies or to request resources provided by the Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF).

- G. Identify evacuation areas and communicate this information to the appropriate law enforcement agency for implementation.

Support Departments/Agencies:

Pueblo County Office of Emergency Management:

- Support the command structure through activation of the EOC; assist with logistical support; assist with mutual aid requests.

Law Enforcement:

- Provide traffic control and assist in evacuation of affected areas as required.

Public Works:

- Provide resources and support for wildland firefighting operations; identify resources at risk from wildfire; monitor utilities in affected area and disable as needed for fire operations; maintain services to provide water supply for fire operations.

Mutual Aid Fire Departments and Fire Protection Districts:

- Support fire suppression operations by providing personnel and apparatus as needed; assist in establishing communication network as needed; participate in Unified Command if appropriate.

American Medical Response:

- Provide emergency medical care and transportation to responders and the Pueblo County community.

Colorado State Forest Service:

- Provide training ?? perhaps as part of planning but not on an incident. and support for the Pueblo County Wildland Fire Program. Should CSFS and Pueblo Co S.O. also assess the need for and prepare for transition to a state level incident / EFF (see CO. EOP ESF 4a)

United States Forest Service:

- Provide resources and other support for wildland fire incidents.

Colorado State Parks:

- Provide support and information for wildland incidents involving State Parks.

State Agencies:

- Provide additional resources, as requested; maintain a list of additional resources through the Resource Ordering and Statusing System (ROSS)

Federal Agencies:

- Support fire suppression operations by providing personnel and apparatus, as requested; assist in establishing a communication network, as requested; participate in Unified Command if appropriate; provide other assistance under the Stafford Act.

DRAFT

ESF #5

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 – Emergency Management

Lead Agency

Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau (ESB)

Supporting Agencies

Pueblo County Board of County Commissioners, all County Departments, Pueblo City Manager and City Council, all City Departments, Pueblo City-County Health Department, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Medical Reserve Corps, Amateur Radio Emergency Services, emergency response agencies, local hospitals, area school districts, Colorado Office of Emergency Management, state agencies, federal agencies and military installations

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to identify Emergency Management functions as it relates to preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation and protection, in relation to incidents of significance, emergencies and disasters.

SCOPE

The scope of ESF 5 is to describe the overall emergency management activities of a response to an incident of significance, emergency or a disaster. Such activities will include:

- A. Manage, organize and coordinate emergency and non-emergency operations of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the event of a disaster or emergency;
 - 1. Assess and consolidate information to support the action planning process at the EOC and in the field.
 - 2. Maintain displays of pertinent information by using computer system displays, maps, charts, status boards, etc.
 - 3. Collect and process information from local, county and state jurisdictions and other sources. Process and disseminate information for use by response operations; provide the information, as appropriate, as input for reports, briefings, displays, public information activities and plans.

4. Consolidate information into reports and other materials describing and documenting overall response activities and keeping local, county, state and federal officials informed of the situation.
 5. Assure that the public is given appropriate information to deal with the incident through ESF 15 – External Information and ESF 2 - Communications and Warning.
- B. Ensure implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) for operations in the field and EOC;
 - C. Assist local government, public and private sector organizations in the coordination of their emergency operations plans (EOPs), procedures and checklists; and
 - D. Serve as intergovernmental liaison and initiate formal requests for outside assistance from other jurisdictions.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Potential or actual incidents of significance may occur within the Pueblo County that will impact operations and the resources assigned to the incident. In order to provide an effective response and mitigate potential problems, coordination of resources, communications, planning, logistical needs, state and federal assets will need to be coordinated through an EOC.

- A. An incident requiring response could occur during an extended period of time; i.e. greater than eight (8) hours, thereby requiring a shift-type organizational capability.
- B. Permanent residents, tourists or other transients may be affected by an incident occurring within the city or county.
- C. A need for public information and/or instruction will exist.
- D. Communications and media capabilities may be impacted within the affected area.
- E. Situation, impact and damage assessment activities may be restricted by communications.

It is assumed that all agencies have emergency operations plans and will enact those plans in support of this annex, if necessary, and all departments and agencies have established continuity of operations plans.

It is further assumed that all supporting agencies will ensure continual operational readiness. Agencies will develop inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional agreements with similar agencies to expedite resource mobilization when additional assistance is needed. Mobilization centers, staging areas, receiving and distribution sites, key operational support facilities and necessary staffing will be identified.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Activation of the EOC may be required during an incident. The EOC may consist of one person, such as the Emergency Manager (in small events) or a full activation of the organizational structure for a large incident. Incident command will be supported by the EOC if activated.

All agency and department operations centers will coordinate activity, maintain communication with and support the Pueblo County EOC, if activated.

An Incident Command System (ICS) in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be established. This system will be utilized to coordinate on-scene incident response activity.

A. General

1. The legally constituted officials (Board of County Commissioners, City Council, City Manager, jurisdictional authorities) will accomplish their emergency responsibilities under the NIMS. The incident command post will be supported by the EOC and other emergency supporting agencies as needed. This emergency organization functioning within an EOC is designed to:
 - a. Maintain existing leadership, response authority and responsibility when an incident is confined solely within a recognized jurisdiction.
 - b. Provide a leadership and response organization when an incident overlaps recognized jurisdictions.
 - c. Ensure a leadership and response organization when an incident requires expanded resource assistance from local jurisdictions with the potential for state and possibly federal assistance. A leadership organization, structured with the NIMS, will assist in meeting resource utilization needs, as well as in determining when to request state and federal assistance.
 - d. The NIMS will be used to control operations at the incident site through a standard "command" system that unifies rapid and effective interagency response within the perimeter of the incident.
2. The EOC can be activated by the Board of County Commissioners, City County, City Manager, Pueblo County Sheriff, Police Chief, Emergency Services Bureau, local Fire Chiefs or other entity authorities as they deem necessary.
3. Activation may be requested by other department officials when an incident:
 - a. May pose great danger of loss of lives or significant property damage.

- b. Begins or appears to exhaust mutual aid agreements and additional resources may be required.
 - c. The incident may extend to multiple operational periods.
 - 4. Department heads or designated representatives may be requested to report to the EOC to coordinate that agency's activities when the EOC is activated. When it appears the United States is involved in a national security emergency, all agencies will have their representative report immediately.
 - 5. Alert procedures will be activated in accordance with standard operating procedures.
 - 6. All department operation centers will coordinate activity with and support the Pueblo County EOC, if activated.
- B. Mitigation
- 1. Maintain high readiness posture of the EOC.
 - 2. Provide for adequate communications capabilities.
 - 3. Assign EOC staff positions to qualified personnel.
- C. Preparedness
- 1. ESB will maintain names and telephone numbers of the EOC staff organization.
 - 2. Inform officials of EOC operations.
 - 3. Obtain and maintain emergency supplies including food, water, blankets, electrical generators, communications, etc. to ensure continued operations in the event of an incident.
 - 4. Prepare and review all plans and conduct exercises.
- D. Response
- 1. Respond to the incident, as required.
 - 2. Activate the EOC, as required.
 - 3. Coordinate all emergency operations within the scope of emergency management.
 - 4. Coordinate with state and federal agencies in support of ESF 5 of the National Response Plan and the Colorado State EOP.

5. Collate and consolidate incoming situation reports.
6. Maintain a situation status account.
7. Brief the appropriate government officials on the respective situations.
8. Provide information on respective situations and any problems when assistance is needed to carry out responsibilities.
9. Provide a gross assessment of incident impacts including the identification of boundaries of the damage area and the distribution, type and severity of damages including the status of lifesaving activities and critical facilities.
10. Provide validated information to the EOC from all activated departments, responders and entities to support overall operational and planning activities.
11. Ensure that administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during emergency operations.
12. Maintain copies of all information to be compiled into a master log of the event.

E. Recovery

1. Continue long-term response and coordination of resources.
2. Plan for re-entry of residents to disaster area(s).
3. Provide safety tips and recovery instructions to residence from all critical infrastructure and response agencies.
4. Plan for release of operations personnel.
5. Provide required briefings and submit reports.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Regardless of the management framework utilized and the individual tasks assigned, the following activities are the basic, underlying responsibilities assigned to ensure preparedness and an effective response. Each agency, department, entity and organization is tasked to accomplish, to the best of their ability, the assigned responsibilities.

All agencies, departments, entities and organizations with responsibilities identified in this section of the EOP are responsible for developing internal procedures and standard operating procedures for carrying out the following assigned lead and support functions:

1. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of the Pueblo EOP during periods of activation.
 2. Coordinate activities and maintain communication with the Pueblo County EOC, if activated, during all emergency operations.
 3. Provide an agency representative to the EOC, as requested.
 4. Provide information and coordinate any public announcement, statement or press release through the Joint Information System.
 5. Provide program assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with other agencies.
 6. Activate agency, department or entity continuity of operations and recovery plans, as needed. Establish emergency supplies including food, water, blankets, electrical generators, communications, etc. to provide continued operations and shelter employees as necessary.
 7. Provide all requested information prior to, during and following any incident to the Emergency Services Bureau.
- A. Office of Emergency Management
1. Coordinate the overall support to the response and recovery through the EOC, if activated.
 2. Process, report and display essential elements of information both for emergency response use and for public information.
 3. Maintain the Pueblo EOP and provide assistance to other agencies with their related planning responsibilities.
 4. Conduct training and exercises to facilitate EOC activities.
 5. Staff the EOC during activations of any level. If the incident is of a magnitude to require state assistance, provide a liaison to the state and/or Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region VIII.
- B. Supporting Agencies
1. Board of County Commissioners, Sheriff, City Manager, City Council Members, Rye Mayor and Board, Colorado City Administrator and Board, Boone Mayor, Pueblo West Manager and Board
 - a. Provide input and direction to the Policy Group in the EOC.

- b. Address and participate in disaster declaration as required.
2. Departments, Agencies and Entities: Ensure continuation of critical services; coordinate activity through the EOC; provide continued situation status updates to the EOC.
3. City -County Health Department: Provide support related to this annex.
4. Law Enforcement Agencies: Provide scene and equipment security in support of this annex; provide direction and control of citizens during an evacuation.
5. Risk Communications Network: Provide incident and public information in coordination with the EOC and IC.
6. Utility Companies: Ensure continuation of critical services; provide support related to this annex.
7. American Red Cross: Designate, secure and provide shelters for the public; provide disaster relief services according to agency policy.
8. Salvation Army: Provide disaster relief services according to agency policy.
9. Medical Reserve Corps: Provide disaster medical assistance; establish alternate medical treatment areas in coordination with the EOC.
10. Amateur Radio Emergency Services: Provide supplemental communication as needed.
11. Emergency Medical Services Agencies: Provide support related to this annex.
12. Local Hospitals: Provide support related to this annex.
13. Area School Districts: Provide support related to this annex.
14. State, Federal Agencies and Military Installations: Provide technical assistance in community planning, civil engineering and damage assessment; provide communication assistance; provide other assistance under the Stafford Act and Military Support to Civil Authority.

EOC OPERATIONS

DRAFT

ESF #5a

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 – Emergency Management

Lead Agency: Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau (ESB)

Supporting Agencies:

Pueblo County Board of County Commissioners, all County Departments, Pueblo City Manager and City Council, all City Departments, Pueblo City-County Health Department, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Medical Reserve Corps, Amateur Radio Emergency Services, emergency response agencies, local hospitals, area school districts, Colorado Office of Emergency Management, state agencies, federal agencies and military installations

PURPOSE

To establish procedures for activation and operation of the Pueblo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

SITUATION

- A. The Pueblo County EOC is located in the basement of the Pueblo Judicial Building, 320 W. 10th Street, Pueblo, Colorado.
- B. The EOC is a multi use facility, occupied week days-day shift by the Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) and 24 hours every day by the Pueblo County Sheriff's Communication Center staff.
- C. The Pueblo EOC will be maintained by Pueblo County and managed by the Emergency Services Bureau.
- D. Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau staff will coordinate emergency use of the EOC.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. In addition to ESB and Communication Center staffs, the staff will be augmented by representatives from jurisdictions affected by the incident and agencies involved in responding to it.
- B. Unless an EOC exercise is in progress or the facility has been set up in disaster mode in anticipation of a significant event, the EOC furniture and equipment will be configured for routine operations when the decision to activate is made, i.e., rearrangement of some furniture and equipment will be necessary to make the EOC operational for disaster use.
- C. The EOC may be activated for major emergencies that do not result in local disaster declarations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Activation

1. The decision to activate the EOC will be made by a member of the Board of County Commissioners, City County, City Manager, the Sheriff or designee, the ESB Chief or designee, Police Chief, local Fire Chiefs or other entity authorities based on the need to coordinate response to a local emergency or disaster involving multiple jurisdictions and/or multiple responding agencies (Appendix 1).
2. Activation will involve call out of representatives of jurisdictions affected by the incident and agencies involved in responding to it.
3. Jurisdictions and agencies involved in a response for which the EOC is activated are responsible for sending appropriate representatives to staff the EOC.
4. ESB staff, Pueblo County Facilities/Maintenance and others will perform tasks necessary to convert the EOC from routine to disaster use. EOC room use and furniture arrangements for routine and disaster uses are identified on floor plans included herein at Appendix 2, Tab A and Tab B respectively. Work position assignments are identified at Appendix 2, Tab C - H collectively.

B. Operations

1. Operation of the EOC will be coordinated by the EOC Coordinator, who could either be the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Coordinator, Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) Coordinator, ESB Chief or ESB Captain, depending upon the nature of the incident, staff availability and duration of the incident.
2. A checklist approach will be taken to initiate activation of the EOC, Appendix 3.
3. The Executive Policy Group (EPG), as described in the Basic Plan will make policy decisions.
4. The Operations Task Force (OTF), as described in the Basic Plan will make operational decisions.
5. The ESB Chief or EOC Coordinator will serve as liaison between the EPG and OTF.
6. Regular briefings will be conducted for all EOC staff to provide specific updates and general overview.
7. To the extent possible, the EOC automation system will be utilized providing graphic, video, status board and other outputs to record, summarize and project events--making that information available to EOC staff to enhance their activities. Pueblo County IT staff will be utilized to develop and maintain those automated outputs.
8. Information from the EOC will be utilized to provide incident specific data and recommendations to the public. That information will be disseminated via the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and media briefings as appropriate. Media will be

- allowed in the EOC during exercises (to observe its use and to collect file footage), but the media and public may not be allowed in the EOC during an actual activation.
9. If needed, rooms in the EOC or the City/County Health Department may be utilized to create portions of a transitional JIC. A media briefing area would be established at a location outside the EOC, e.g., at the County Courthouse (215 West 10th Street). Alternately, the JIC may be established at the University of Southern Colorado or at other sites, depending upon the incident specific situation and available resources.
 10. Law enforcement staff will maintain EOC security. EOC staff will sign in (Appendix 4) and be issued badges as they report to the facility. Badges will be collected as staff leaves the EOC, with the exception of ESB and Pueblo County Sheriff's Communication Center staff, who routinely have photo identification badges. Other EOC badges will be general in character, and will not include a photograph.
 11. Food will be provided in the EOC as needed, either by having it catered in or by preparing it in place.
 12. Provisions for sleeping in the EOC will be provided when needed. Rooms 24 and 25 (see Appendix 3: Tab B - EOC layout: Disaster Use) will be converted to dormitory use first.
 13. Basic emergency medical support to the EOC will be provided through the Dispensary (Room 27) and the aid of an Emergency Medical Technician.
 14. Shower and restroom facilities are available in Rooms 32 & 33.
 15. Communication within the EOC will be via a combination of one-to-one conversations, written messages (Appendix 5), group briefings and computer access.
 16. Communication between non-Communication Center EOC staff and responders outside the EOC will be provided via two-way radio and telephone. Those staff persons whose agencies communicate via two-way radio will generally have access to their frequencies at their assigned EOC work position. Radio calls into the EOC are to go to the Communication Center. Should those calls require communication with a member of the EOC staff outside of the Communication Center, then the communications officer will telephone that staff member and notify him/her of the radio call. The staffer can then use the radio remote unit at his/her work position to communicate with the person outside the EOC. The radio remote units are provided to allow EOC staff to communicate as needed, with responders outside the EOC; they are not provided to allow EOC staff to monitor field operations. The former recognizes that key agency personnel are in the EOC and that portable radio transmission from the EOC is difficult to impossible. The latter reflects the fact that monitoring detracts from a person's ability to focus on EOC operational responsibilities. EOC staff is expected to comply by not having their portable radios turned on in the EOC and by allowing dispatch personnel to monitor transmissions from outside the EOC. Use of personal cellular telephones is permitted in the EOC, but their reliability is reduced because of the EOC's basement location.

PUEBLO COUNTY EOC ACTIVATION SEQUENCE

WHY ACTIVATE THE EOC? ... To coordinate an actual or anticipate response involving more than one jurisdiction and/or multiple response agencies.

WHAT FOR? ... HazMat Accident, Severe Weather, Flooding, Earthquake, Civil Disturbance, Terrorism, Etc.

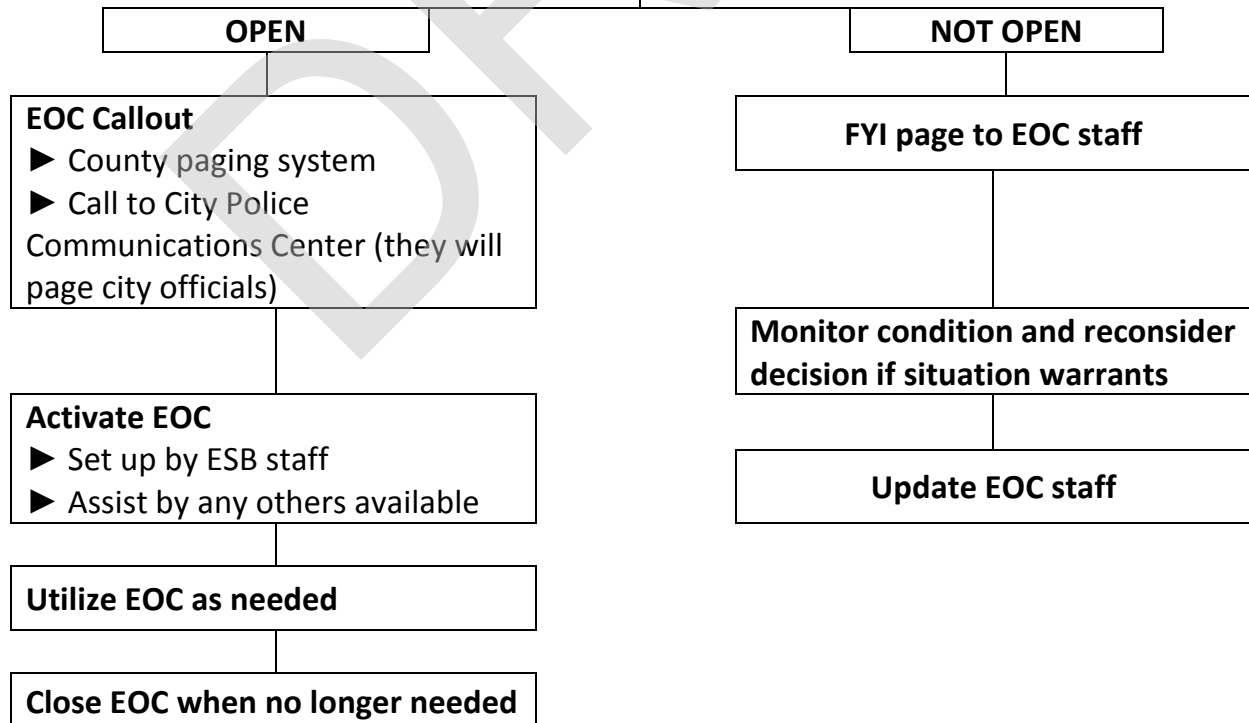
WHO REQUESTS ACTIVATION? ... Any responsible local party, responder, elected official or agency who anticipates or observes the event.

WHO RECEIVES THE REQUEST? ...

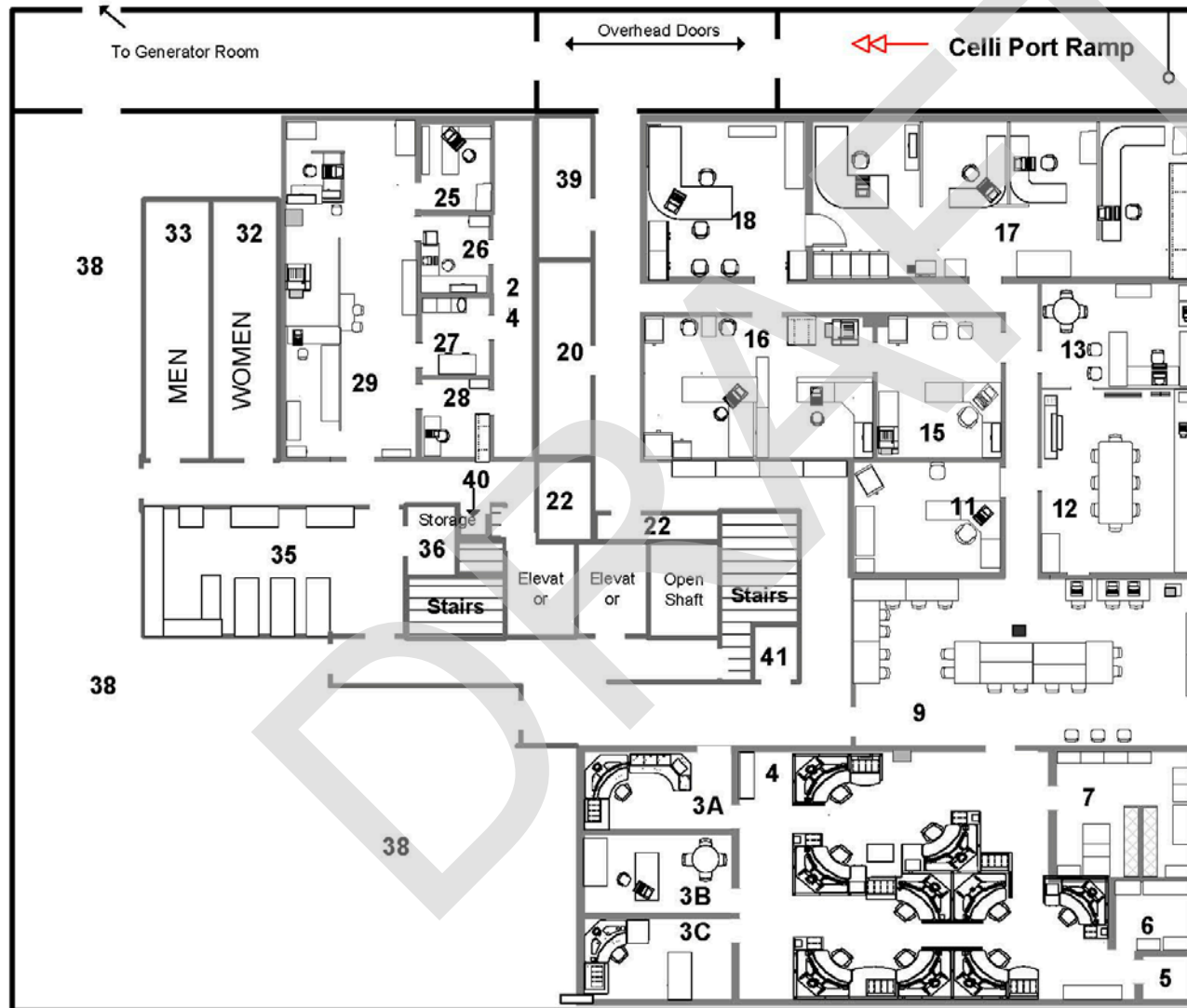
- ▶ Request to open EOC made to any of the following: Pueblo County Commissioner, Pueblo County Sheriff or designee, ESB Chief, Captain, OEM Coordinator or CSEPP Coordinator.
- ▶ Request made directly or through the Pueblo County Sheriff's Communications Center at 583-6250.

WHO DECIDES TO ACTIVATE THE EOC? ...

- ▶ Request evaluated and decision made by BOCC member, Sheriff or designee, ESB Chief, Captain, OEM Coordinator or CSEPP Coordinator to open/not open.
- ▶ Communicate decision to requestor.

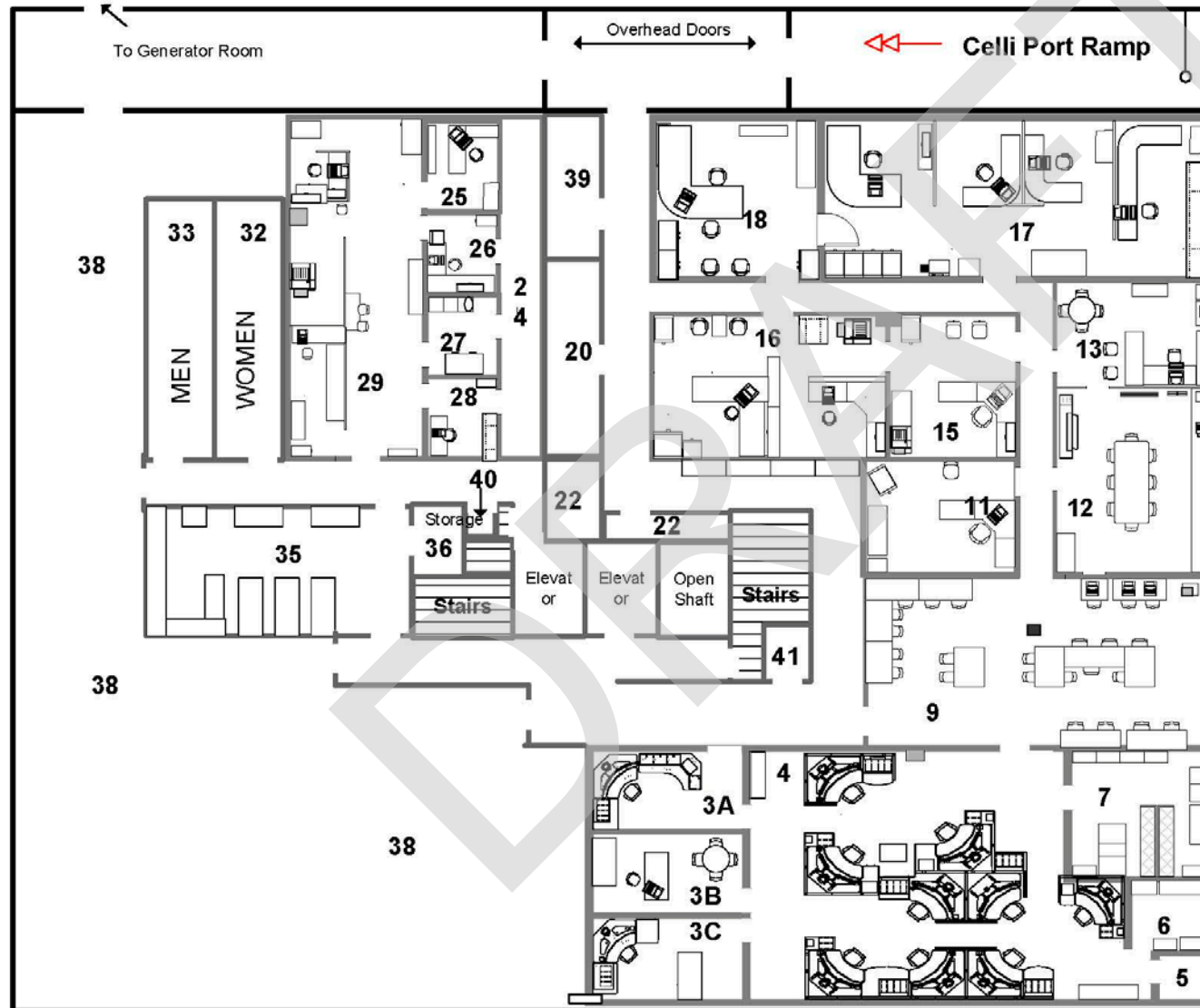


PUEBLO E.O.C. LAYOUT: ROUTINE USE

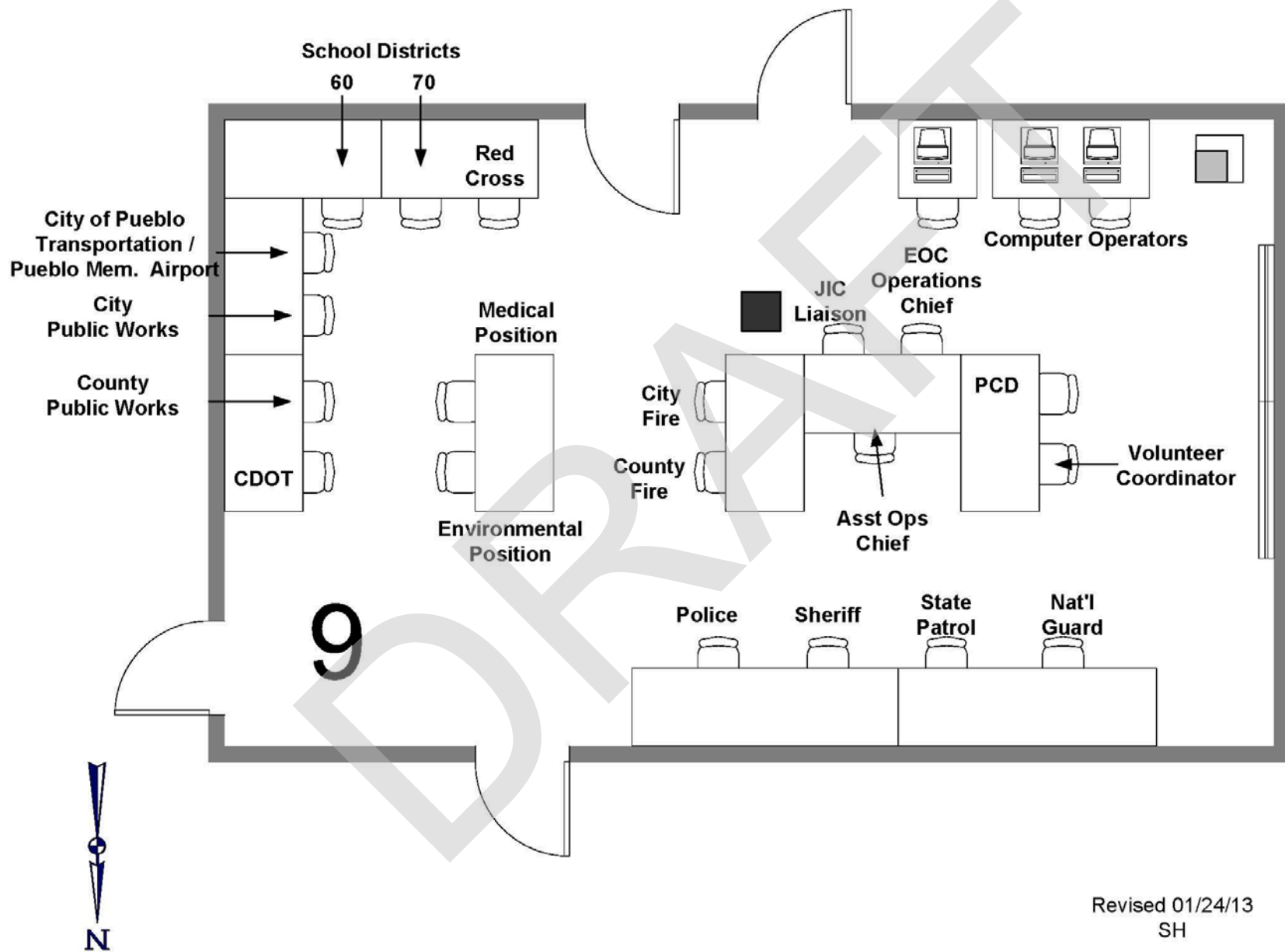


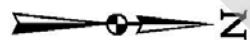
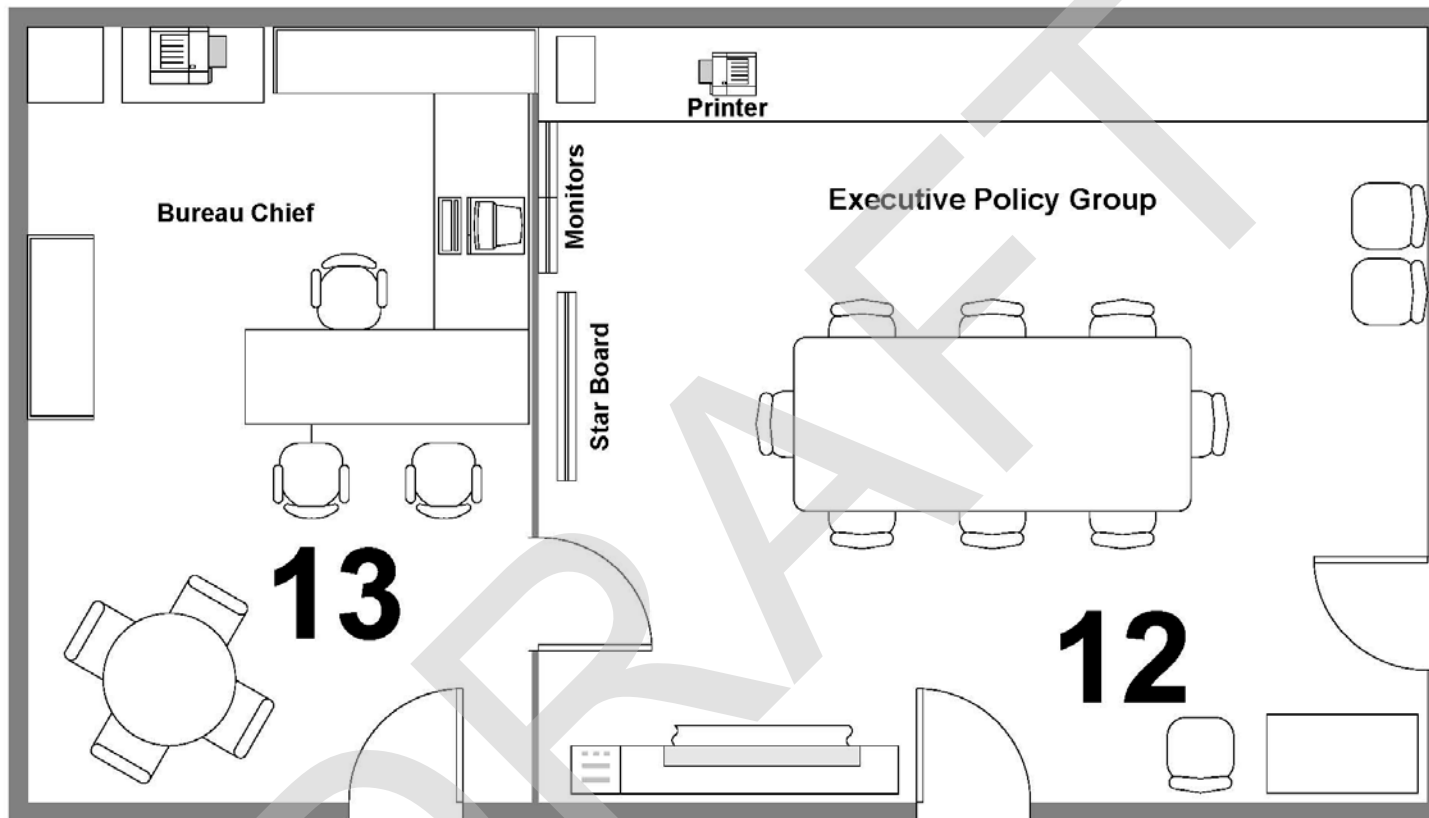
Revised 01/24/13
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PUEBLO E.O.C. LAYOUT: DISASTER USE

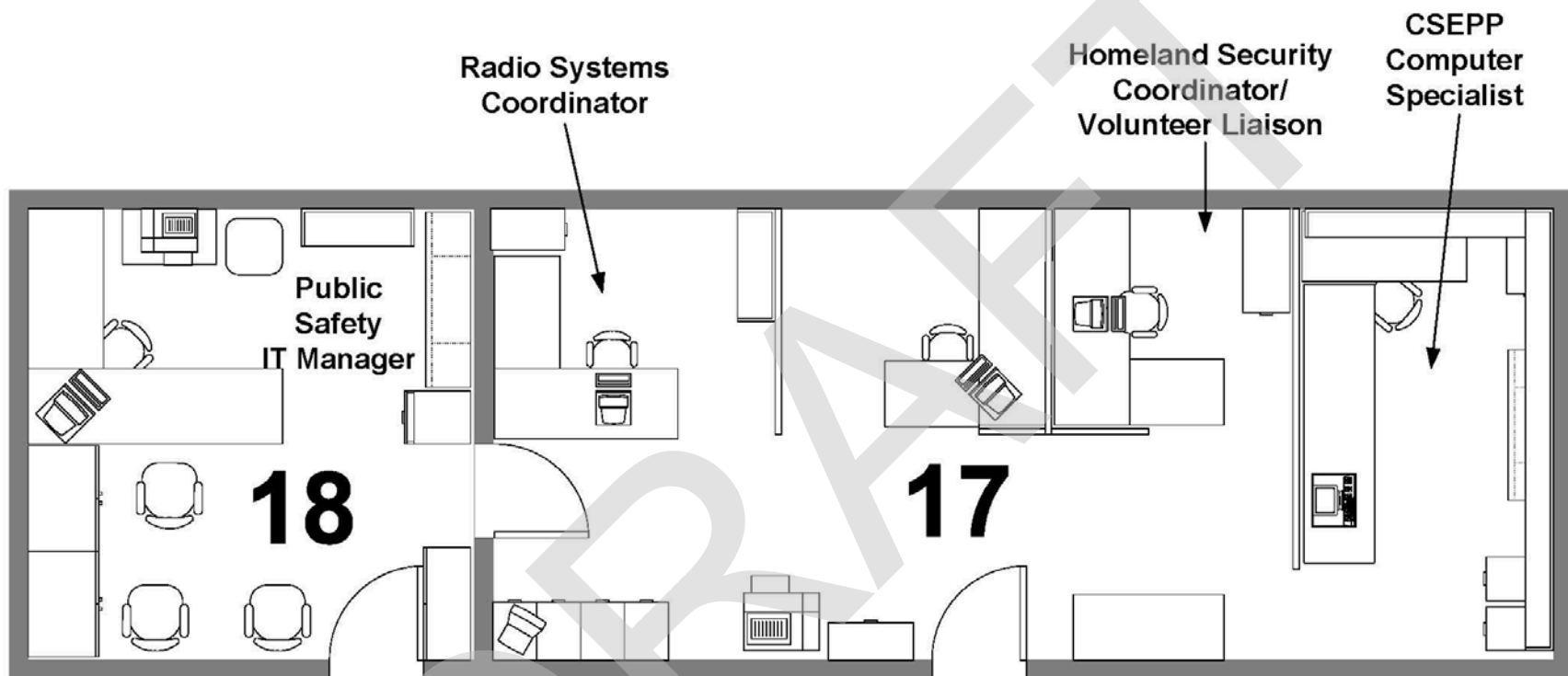


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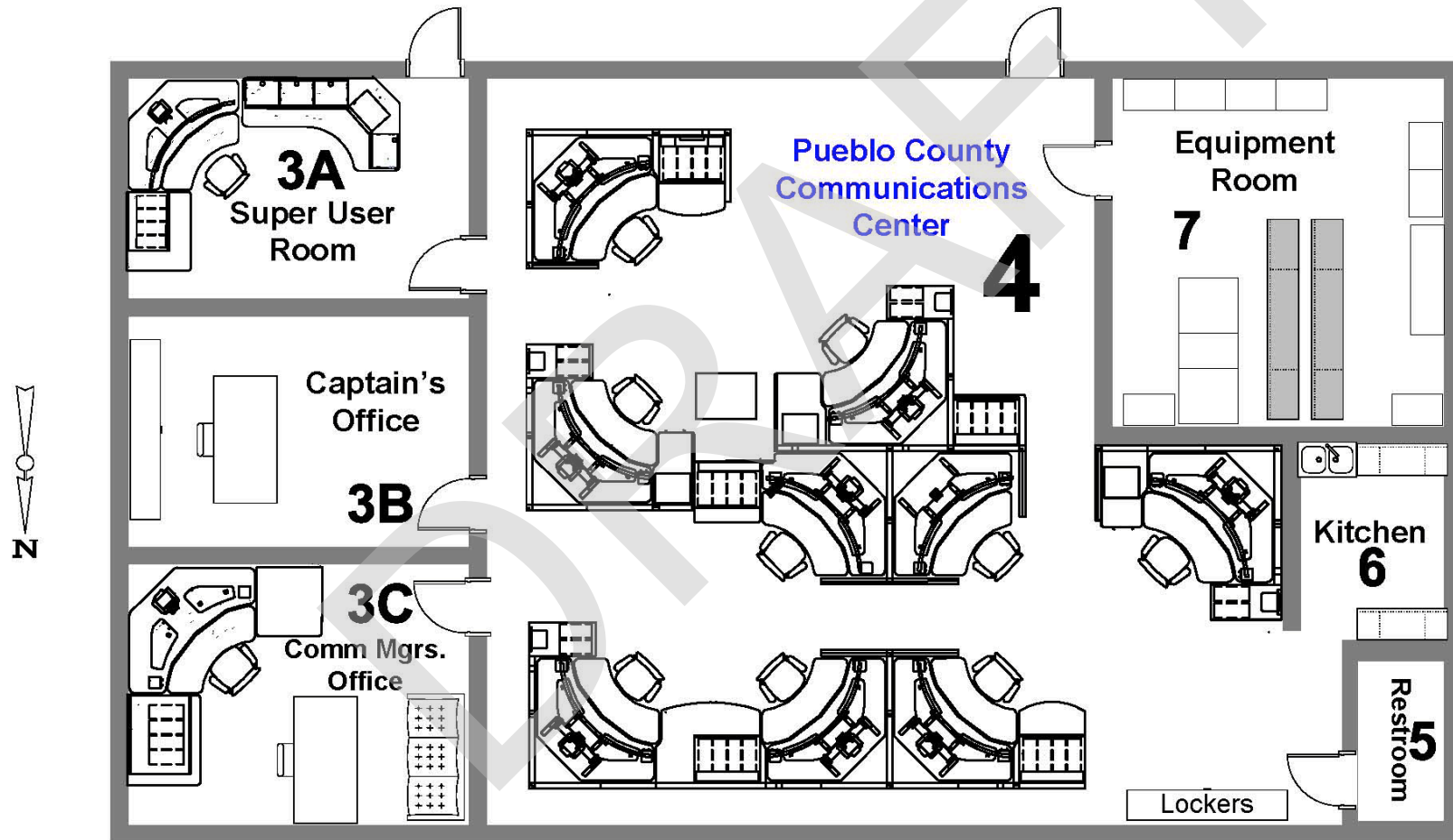


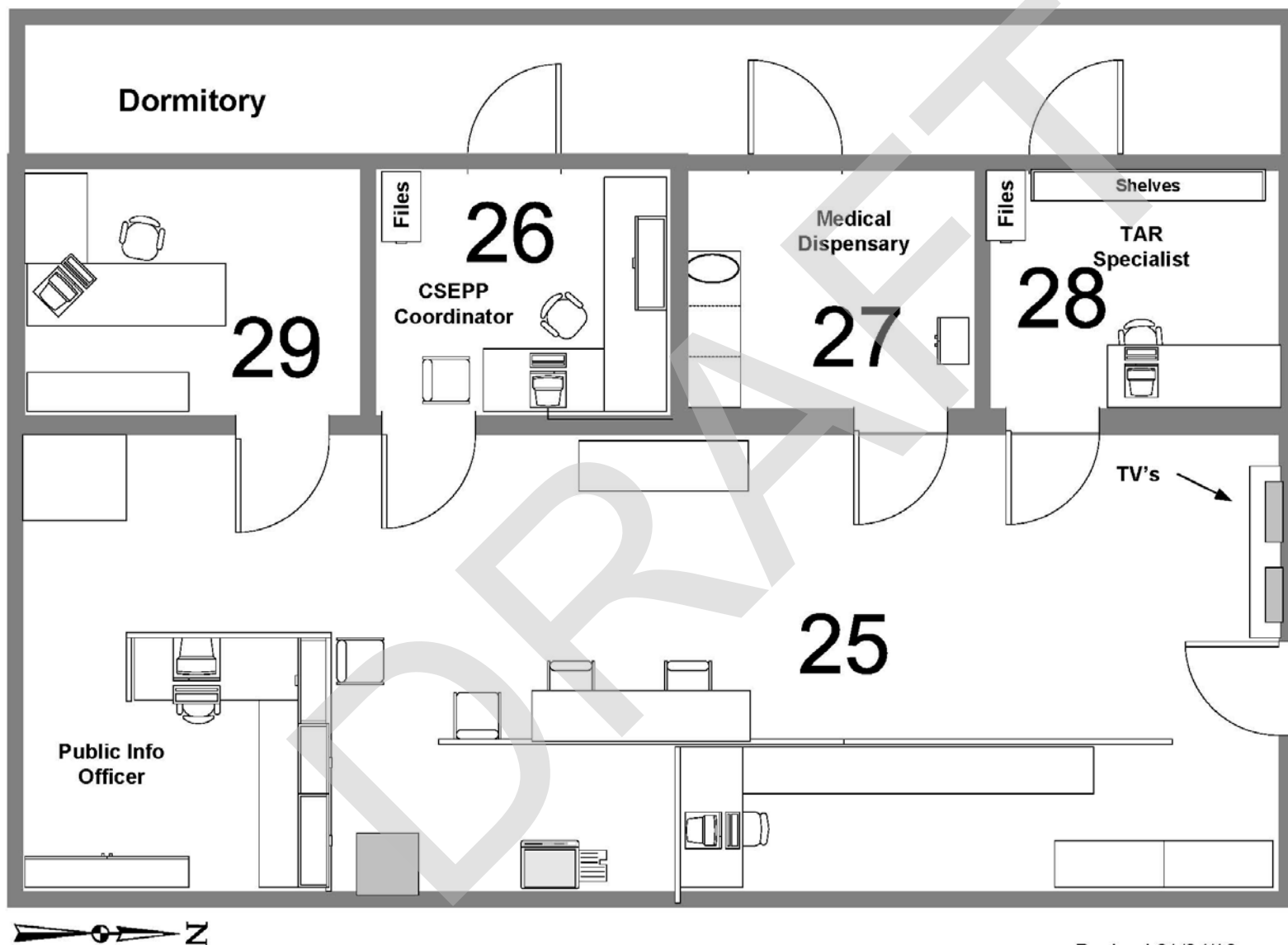


Revised 01/24/13
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Revised 01/24/13
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Revised 01/24/13
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PUEBLO EOC: INITIATING CHECKLIST

COMPLETED <u>X</u>	TASK	DATE/TIME/INITIALS
	Incident Notification Received	
	EOC Activation Decision Made	
	Initial EOC Staffing Call-Out Begun	
	Initial Protective Action Decision Made (i.e., evacuation or shelter in place)	
	Initial EAS Message Issued	
	Public Alerting Devices Activated	
	Rio Grande Railroad Notified	
	Burlington Northern Railroad Notified	
	Santa Fe Railroad Notified	
	Pueblo Memorial Airport Notified	
	Initial Traffic Control Points Identified	
	Initial Traffic Control Points Activated	
	Initial EOC Staffing Call-Out Complete	
	EOC Open	
	JIC Activated	
	State EOC Notified	
	Initial EOC Staff Briefing Completed	
	Public Response to Protective Action Recommendation Confirmed	
	Initial Damage Assessment Begun	
	Initial Damage Assessment Complete	
	Disaster Declaration Made	
	- Local Disaster	
	- State Disaster	
	- Federal Disaster	
	Initial Shelter(s) Activated	

[illegible]

MESSAGE

PUEBLO COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

FROM: _____ CALL BACK NO: ____/____-____

(name and department)

SUBJECT: _____

SUBJECT DETAIL:

TO: _____

(name and department)

ACTION TAKEN:

COMPLETED: _____ TIME: _____



MASS CARE

DRAFT

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND
HUMAN SERVICES

ESF #6

LOGISTICS

DRAFT

MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE SUPPORT

ESF #7

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support

Lead Agency: Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau in support of the primary geographical area.

Supporting Agencies: Budget Department, Purchasing Department, Human Resource Department of affected area's jurisdiction.

PURPOSE

To provide guidelines for determining the availability of, acquiring and utilizing of, local resources to mitigate the effects of a disaster or accident.

SITUATIONS

- A. During disaster situations, competition for similar resources will occur. A tracking system will be necessary to locate and follow available resources and their status.
- B. Resource management involves the provision of services, personnel, commodities, equipment and facilities to assist during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster.
- C. If a wildland fire overwhelms the local resources, the procedures for reporting wildland fires and requesting assistance is through the Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC), within the Colorado Department of Public Safety.
- D. Upon the knowledge that local resources have or will become overwhelmed, all hazard incident resources may be acquired through the Colorado Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management through the state and local Emergency Operation Centers.

ASSUMPTIONS

The scope of emergencies for which the plan will be activated will ordinarily overwhelm local mutual aid capabilities. The management of resource support is highly situational requiring flexibility and adaptability.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the event resources are needed during a disaster or emergency in which the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has been activated, the Incident Commander directly or through a designated representative (Planning Section Chief, Resource Unit Leader, or Logistics Section Chief) will contact the EOC to request resources not already available at the incident level, to be managed through the EOC for purposes of coordinating, tracking and allocating.
- B. Upon receipt of a request for resources (preferably using a 213RR), the EOC will initially attempt to fill the resource order from available resources from within Pueblo County. If local resources have been depleted or will imminently be depleted, the EOC will advance the request to the State EOC for action.

1. To request resources through the state, the County will fill out section 1 of a Request for Assistance (RFA) form or a local 213RR (Resource Request) form or the WebEOC resource ordering form.
 2. This will establish a resource need and the forms will be sent to authorized signatory within the County EOC.
 3. The County EOC staff will send the completed RFA / 213RR to the Colorado Office of Emergency Management (COEM) Operations (Ops) Section via phone, fax, email, WebEOC, courier, etc.
- C. For resource orders related to a wildland fire, the Incident Commander may request to work directly with the Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) and COEM Field manager for consequences management. With concurrence of the EOC Coordinator, the incident would then make certain resource orders to DFPC, with notification to the EOC as to the status of those requests.
- D. Resources tracked but are not necessarily limited to:
1. Specialized Equipment – earth moving equipment, hazardous materials response equipment, fire apparatus, aircraft, power generation, lighting, barricades, flood control devices, all-wheel drive vehicles, wheelchairs.
 2. Qualified Personnel – Medical Providers, Incident Commanders and Section Chiefs, Hazardous Materials Responders, Engineers, Industrial Hygienists, Water and Waste Water Specialists, Chemists.
 3. Facilities – Command Posts, Mass Shelters, Medical Facilities, Fire Stations.
- E. Upon completion of the resource order, the EOC will contact the Incident Commander, Planning Section Chief, or Logistics Section Chief or Resource Unit Leader, to advise him/her of the status of the request and to inform him of the estimated arrival time of the resource.
- F. If two or more incidents are in competition for specific resources, it will be the decision of the EOC Coordinator, with guidance from the Executive Policy Group, as to which incident resource order is filled.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Each responding entity will be responsible for conserving and controlling its own resources. Responding agencies will follow the concepts of the Incident Command System (ICS).
- B. Upon activation, the EOC will support the response of local government, non-governmental organizations and Incident Command.
- C. The EOC will request cooperating agencies to provide available assets in order to meet operational requirements. If necessary, private sector sources will be acquired to augment the county resources.

DRAFT

ESF #8

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 – Public Health and Medical Services

Lead Agency: Pueblo City-County Health Department

Supporting Agencies:

Hospitals, EMS, Mental Health Services, Emergency Services Bureau, Coroner, Agriculture, Education, Human Services, Law Enforcement, Military and Veteran Affairs, Public Safety, Regulatory Agencies, Transportation, Pueblo Community Health Center, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, COVOAD

PURPOSE

To provide response and recovery actions related to lifesaving, transport, evacuation, treatment of the injured, controlling the spread of contamination, disease control activities, preventing contamination of water and food supplies, and disposition of the dead.

SCOPE

This ESF8 Plan details how the Lead and Supporting Agencies will provide public health and medical services to the people of Pueblo County threatened or impacted by an overwhelming natural or manmade disaster (i.e., terrorist attack, epidemic, or disease outbreak). The Plan should be implemented whenever a disaster exceeds the normal and effective response capabilities of local and regional agency operations.

SITUATION

- A. Many disaster situations pose public health concerns. Depending on the nature of the incident, complications may include disease, sanitation problems, contamination of food and water, and community behavioral health symptoms.
- B. Disaster and mass-casualty incidents take many forms. Proper emergency medical response must be structured to provide optimum resource application without total abandonment of critical and essential day-to-day responsibilities.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

A disaster that causes mass casualties and/or fatalities almost always overwhelms local medical, health, and mortuary services capabilities.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. This Plan can be activated at the request of the Lead or Support agency, Board of County Commissioners, Pueblo County Sheriff or designee, Pueblo County Emergency Services

Bureau or designee, Governor of Colorado, or other state and national authorities. PCCHD along with local officials and supporting agencies will determine the duration period.

- B. In accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), each agency will designate a point of contact following the Incident Command System (ICS) to coordinate with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- C. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for each ESF8 agency should include:
 - 1. Maintain a personnel alerting and call-up roster.
 - 2. Maintain primary and secondary communication systems which will be tested twice a year, (backup system may include Amateur Radio Emergency Service groups).
 - 3. Identify a point of contact for the ESF8 representative(s) empowered to make decisions at the EOC, as required.
 - 4. Prepare to escalate to full and sustained operational status on short notice.
 - 5. Maintain relief and shift schedules.
 - 6. Obtain and ensure operational condition of equipment necessary for 24-hour operations.
 - 7. Arrange for necessary supporting resources, for example: medical supplies including procurement of antibiotics, personal protective equipment, an internal operations center, equipment, and personnel.
 - 8. Maintain records as accurately as possible for legal, historical, and reimbursement purposes.
 - 9. Provide health and medical treatment when appropriate for victims, to include special needs populations.
 - 10. Be able to operate at NIMS basic level with personnel trained to appropriate level.
- D. Medical and Behavioral Health Services may be provided by the Pueblo City-County Health Department (PCCHD), Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Parkview Medical Center, Centura Health-St. Mary Corwin Medical Center, Pueblo Community Health Center, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo, other health care organizations, County Coroner, doctors, nurses, and trained medical volunteers.
- E. The PCCHD Director or designee will coordinate communication with health and medical facilities through the Medical Coordinator.
- F. Assisting the PCCHD Director or designee will be:
 - 1. Medical Coordinator
 - 2. Environmental/Public Health Coordinator
 - 3. Coroner

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Pueblo City-County Health Department

A. PCCHD Director or designee:

1. Initiate Pueblo Behavioral Health Response Team (BHRT), as appropriate. Refer to BHRT plan for specifics (Appendix 1).
2. Contact the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and health care facilities.
3. Provide public health spokespersons responsible for providing advice and education on disease prevention, environmental sanitation, vector control, how to protect oneself, actions being taken to control the situation and resolution of the situation. Whenever feasible, all information should be provided to the public and the media through the Joint Information System (JIS) serving the emergency.
4. Arrange for the organization, staffing, security, and logistics of the distribution and delivery of antibiotics, antiviral medications, vaccines, or other medications needed in an emergency situation. (Refer to PCCHD Emergency Operations Plan.)
5. Create teams to
 - a) monitor the situation, including infection control, in each health care provider facility within PCCHD's jurisdiction, doing this on-site as necessary and with assistance from the state health department as appropriate;
 - b) assess and manage infection control in the community outside of the health care providers; and
 - c) assist in coordination with health care providers and county coroner, the disposal of human remains.
6. Implement quarantine protocol covered under Colorado Revised Statutes 25-1-506(1) (c), if warranted. (Refer to PCCHD Epidemiology Response Plan.)
7. Activate *Alternate Care Facility (ACF) Standards and Guidelines during Disasters* in coordination with supporting agencies. The information related to the establishment of an ACF is currently in the planning process led by PCCHD.

B. Medical Coordinator functions:

1. Monitor and serve as a resource for medical activities.
2. Contact all health and medical facilities and medical transporting agencies within Pueblo County.
3. Maintain a situation status of medical and health operations and resources.
4. Facilitate health care facility requests for personnel, equipment, and supplies.

5. Coordinate with behavioral health agencies (i.e., Spanish Peaks Mental Health, EMS – CISM Team, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo, ACOVA, VA Medical Center, and Law Enforcement chaplains) for counseling services.
6. Identify resources, fixed and mobile, that can be used effectively to decontaminate injured individuals that have been contaminated by a biological, radiological or chemical agent.
7. Work with agency representatives to adjust the patient population in hospitals and coordinate with other health care facilities to prepare for a disaster related patient load or evacuation, if necessary, while continuing medical care for those that cannot be evacuated.

C. Environmental/Public Health Coordinator functions:

1. Coordinate the monitoring of food handling and mass feeding sanitation service in emergency facilities.
2. Ensure adequate sanitary facilities are provided in emergency shelters.
3. Implement action to prevent or control vectors such as flies, mosquitoes, rodents, and work with veterinarians/wildlife officers to prevent the spread of disease through animals.
4. Coordinate actions for removal and disposal of sewage, solid wastes (including dead animals), potentially hazardous and toxic chemicals or materials.
5. Ensure the monitoring and evaluation of environmental health risks or hazards and take or assign appropriate corrective measures.
6. Coordinate inspection and monitoring for purity, usability, and quality control of vital food items, water, and other consumables.
7. Implement embargo procedures for food items, if warranted.
8. Coordinate detection and inspection of sources of contamination dangerous to the public's health.

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE PROVIDER FUNCTIONS

1. Operate within scope of their internal plans and established procedures for maximum effort conditions.
2. Inform the EOC Medical Coordinator of capabilities and limitations.
3. Provide decontamination and medical treatment as needed.
4. Handle news media personnel in accordance with their own policies and procedures.

FIRE, EMS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND HAZMAT FUNCTIONS

1. Operate according to agency specific SOPs.
2. Report to the EOC Medical Coordinator the number and status of casualties to be transported and those that may otherwise arrive at health care providers.

3. Provide consultation services to incident command staff in determining if contamination exists on exposed individuals and advise transporting agencies, health care providers and the EOC Medical Coordinator of the circumstances.
4. Support field decontamination by accessing and coordinating available resources.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

1. Provide counseling assessment and assistance at medical facilities, field locations and shelter facilities for victims, families, emergency workers, and others recognized to have behavioral health needs.

CORONER (SEE ANNEX R FOR MORE DETAILS)

1. Coordinate the decontamination, transportation and storage of human remains, as necessary.
2. Establish temporary morgues, as required.
3. Ensure that fatalities are handled to conform to legal and moral standards and that deviations are accurately documented, verified and witnessed.
4. Assure identification of fatalities.
5. Provide for integration of local, state, national and private resources.
6. Alert all local funeral homes and provide guidance and instructions to funeral directors for identification, storage and burial of dead.
7. Request security support as needed.

POLICIES

Responders will continue to operate under the respective policies of their agency.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Each ESF8 agency will use their own system for tracking staff time and resources for the purpose of possible reimbursement.

DRAFT

ESF #9

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9 – Search and Rescue

Lead Agency: Pueblo County Sheriff’s Office, Emergency Services Bureau, Special Operations Section (PCSO-ESB)

Supporting Agencies: County Fire Departments, City of Pueblo Fire Department, Colorado Department of Public Safety, Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Colorado Search and Rescue Board, Civil Air Patrol, US Department of the Army - Fort Carson

PURPOSE

Sheriff’s responsibility for Search and Rescue (SAR)

- A. CRS 24-32-2107.10 - Local and interjurisdictional disaster agencies and services.

The sheriff of each county shall:

- a) Be the official responsible for coordination of all search and rescue operations within the sheriff's jurisdiction;
- b) Make use of the search and rescue capability and resources available within the county and request assistance from the division (STATE) only when and if the sheriff determines such additional assistance is required.

SCOPE

- A. Definition of Search and Rescue

- 1. 24-32-2103. Definitions. As used in this part 21, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (3) "Search and rescue" means the employment, coordination, and utilization of available resources and personnel in locating, relieving distress and preserving life of, and removing survivors from the site of a disaster, emergency, or hazard to a place of safety in case of lost, stranded, entrapped, or injured persons.

- B. No standing statute specifically addresses “Urban Search and Rescue” as it pertains to “ESF 9” in the National Framework. As such County Sheriff’s focus and related planning is geared towards wilderness aspects common to Colorado’s environment including but not limited to: open area ground search, Mountain (Alpine) search, swift and underwater, and remote and/or technical access and removal to further care.

SITUATION

A missing or lost person is always considered to be alive and in need of rescue until such time that a person of authority (such as the Sheriff) concludes that there is no chance of survival or support, including rescue and is no longer required.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The safety of the rescue personnel is foremost in any operation.
- B. Inclement weather may be a factor in any urban/technical search and rescue activity - restricting the types of resources to be used, the length of time they can be used and even the locations to be searched.
- C. Under some circumstances, the incident scene is also a crime scene and care must be taken to protect evidence.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The sheriff, or his appointed PCSO-ESB designee(s), shall act as the lead regarding the ordering and/or requesting of various types of assistance during search and rescue situations.
- B. Efforts and or equipment under the routine operational control of the county or its routine cooperating agencies within the county are assumed available in initial response to search and rescue events.
- C. Post discovery and or recovery of the persons in question regarding ongoing care, if deemed warranted shall be the focus of emergency medical providers.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The sheriff's deputies, search and rescue volunteers, and cooperating law enforcement and fire fighting responders shall be the primary response force in addressing search and rescue situations. A search and rescue volunteer includes the sheriff's "dive team", as it applies to water related incidents.
- B. The Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS), through its Office of Emergency Management, in cooperation with the Colorado Search and Rescue Board maintains resource mobilization if task specific specialties in search and rescue are required. Common resources like "alpine rescue", "high angle rope rescue", "canine and tracking", "mounted (horse) posse", "underground mine" are some examples.
- C. The assistance with actual "Urban Search and Rescue" (USAR) in structural collapse or extensive confined space are primarily aspects of Colorado USAR Task Force 1 (CO-TF1), and are also deployed by means of contact with the CDPS. However, that ability is often duplicated by means of cooperative effort between the Fort Carson Directorate of Emergency Services and the Civil Engineering Brigade, depending on "time of war" status.

POLICIES

- A. Any incident involving search and rescue incidents as defined in CRS above, and involving more than 3 responders shall be managed in compliance with National Incident Management System (NIMS), with operational application of the National Search and Rescue Assn. "Managing Land Based Search and Rescue Mission's" trained personnel preferred in related positions as available and incident(s) typing dictate.

Assisting law enforcement resources under “mutual aid” are addressed in CRS 29-5-103 and assisting firefighters are addressed in CRS 29-5-105.

- B. In the event that emergency response agencies involved in any aspect of search and rescue operations as they apply to incidents of this expected scale operate under policies of their employing agency, but understanding such guidelines may contradict the operational assignments, needs, and unique situations of assignments to non-traditional field working groups with their own focus and limitations. Best know practices and exposure to similar incidents shall be paramount, but specific employing agency policy should be followed if at all possible, and later addressed with agency having jurisdiction when possible.

HAZMAT

DRAFT

ESF #10

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 – Hazardous Materials

Lead Agency:

Hazardous Materials Committee

Supporting Agencies:

Pueblo City Fire, Pueblo Rural Fire, Pueblo West Fire, Rye Fire District, West Park Fire, Boone Fire, Transportation Technology Center, Pueblo Chemical Depot, Pueblo County Sheriff's Office, Colorado State Patrol, Pueblo Police Department, Public Works Departments, Pueblo City/County Health Department

PURPOSE

This annex provides for a coordinated emergency response by local government and industry to minimize the adverse effects on the population, environment, and property resulting from an uncontrolled release of, or exposure to, a hazardous material. It is not the intent of this annex to define Standard Operating Procedures or Guidelines (SOP/SOG) for any particular agency, but to provide a framework for operations in the event of mutual aid between agencies. Each responding agency may work under the auspices of their SOP/SOG within the framework of the incident command system.

SITUATION

- A. Hazardous materials pose a potential threat to a community at both fixed facilities and during transport. When an accidental, uncontrolled release of hazardous materials occurs, local, state, and federal response agencies must be prepared to respond in a well-coordinated manner to protect the public, the natural resources, and to minimize property damage within the community.
- B. Numerous industries and businesses use chemicals that pose a threat to their own private property and employees. Corporations routinely provide Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to the supporting fire departments that are responsible for training of the firefighters who would encounter these chemicals when fighting fires on private property.
- C. Businesses and industries that meet threshold quantities of listed chemicals must file annual Tier II reports to the CDPHE, CEPC, and LEPC for emergency planning purposes.
- D. EPA has identified over 400 extremely hazardous substances subject to the requirements set forth in SARA Title III. This will greatly expand the preparation and use of the MSDS information, especially for emergency response operations.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Facilities subject to reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 will provide MSDS or a list of chemicals (Tier II report) to the appropriate fire department, the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the Colorado Emergency Planning Commission (CEPC).
- B. MSDS or a list of chemicals will be kept current with contact names and telephone numbers at the appropriate fire departments, the LEPC and the CEPC.
- C. Facilities involved in the manufacture, use, storage and transport of hazardous materials will cooperate with local governments in preparing for response to hazardous materials incidents.
- D. The Pueblo City Police and Pueblo County Sheriff Communications Centers will receive information on a release or spill of a hazardous substance. The communication center will notify the appropriate response agencies.
- E. Emergency response personnel will be trained in hazardous materials response and vehicles will be equipped with reference material guidebooks and/or electronic reference materials.
- F. Emergency response personnel will be trained in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and each incident will be conducted under this system to facilitate a cooperative and coordinated effort.
- G. Local hazardous materials response teams and other support agencies will respond with technical expertise and resources upon request by mutual aid.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. It is essential that the communication centers obtain as much pertinent information as possible regarding the incident to assist responding agencies.
- B. If mutual aid is initiated, the Incident Commander will remain with the Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) in whose jurisdiction the incident occurs. In the event that multiple jurisdictions are affected, a unified command structure will be established.
- C. Operations of any hazardous substance incident will be handled in conjunction with established SOP/SOG of the department(s) involved.
- D. The Incident Commander may order an evacuation if necessary to save lives and property. The National Weather Service in Pueblo can be called upon to provide spot weather forecasts for the HAZMAT site. These forecasts can be submitted using this web site: <http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=pub> In addition, if staffing permits, NWS Pueblo can provide an Incident Meteorologist (IMET) for weather support at the site. The SO Emergency Services Bureau should be consulted so that any necessary emergency shelter and other support can be arranged.

- E. If the hazardous materials incident is of such magnitude to have a significant impact upon the community or affects more than one jurisdiction, the Pueblo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated in support of the Incident Commander through response and recovery efforts.
- F. Informing the public will be the responsibility of the Incident Commander. Public Information, ESF 15, establishes this function.
- G. Supervision of clean up and removal of the hazardous materials involved in an incident will be accomplished under the direction of the DERA. The arrangements, agreements, and resources required for containment and cleanup of a hazardous materials release or spill will be established by hazmat response agencies, the owner of the material/substance and/or the transportation organization.
- H. If a hazardous materials incident or release occurs on private property, the owner or operator thereof may undertake the emergency response. If the owner or operator does not undertake such emergency response, and there exists an imminent danger to the public health and safety beyond such property, in the judgment of the DERA, the DERA shall initiate an appropriate emergency response, including necessary actions on said private property.
- I. Any facility that produces, uses, or stores any of the extremely hazardous substances listed by EPA in a quantity greater than its threshold planning quantity is subject to the emergency planning and community right-to-know provisions of SARA Title III.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Organization
 - 1. The Pueblo Hazardous Materials Committee is comprised of local fire departments / districts, law enforcement agencies, health department, emergency management, and private industry / businesses. Its mission is to provide oversight and support for the Pueblo County Hazardous Materials Team.
 - 2. The Reciprocal Hazardous Materials Incident Assistance Agreement was entered into July 23, 1984 between the Pueblo County Sheriff, Pueblo West Fire District, Pueblo County Rural Fire District, Rye Fire Protection District, West Park Fire District, Beulah Fire Department, Boone Fire Department, City of Pueblo, Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau, and Colorado State Patrol.
 - 3. The Pueblo County Hazardous Materials Initial Response Areas Map (see Appendix 2) defines the initial response areas for hazardous materials responders. These departments/districts, per mutual aid agreement, shall provide the initial response to a hazardous material incident within their jurisdictional fire response area until the proper designated response authority arrives, except for the Army, which is not a party to the mutual aid agreement.

B. Responsibilities

4. **Designated Emergency Response Authorities (DERA)** shall provide emergency response to an incident in its jurisdiction. The DERA may function as or designate the Incident Commander on scene. See Authorities and References for DERA's of Pueblo.
5. **Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau (ESB)** shall:
 - a) As the DERA for the unincorporated areas of Pueblo County, excluding the right-of-ways of public roads (federal, state, and local), Fort Carson and the Pueblo Chemical Depot, may function as or designate the incident commander for such areas.
 - b) Be responsible for all billings and documentation of hazardous materials incidents where they are the DERA.
6. **Pueblo City Fire Department** shall:
 - a) As the DERA for the incorporated City of Pueblo, function as the incident commander and coordinate emergency response to hazardous materials incidents within the incorporated area of the city;
 - b) Be responsible for all billing and documentation of hazardous materials incidents occurring in the incorporated areas of the City of Pueblo; and
 - c) Houses, maintains and staffs a Hazardous Materials unit. Upon request, the City Fire Department will dispatch the hazardous materials unit, personnel and other equipment as needed.
7. **Boone Volunteer Fire Department** shall:
 - a) As the DERA for the Town of Boone, function as the incident commander of, and coordinate emergency response to hazardous materials incidents for their area;
 - b) Be responsible for all billings and documentation of hazardous materials incidents where they are the DERA.
8. **Rye Fire Protection District** shall:
 - a) As the DERA for the Town of Rye, function as the incident commander for and coordinate emergency response to hazardous materials incidents in their area; and
 - b) Be responsible for all billings and documentation of hazardous materials incidents where they are the DERA.
9. **County Fire Departments/Districts** shall provide the initial response to a hazardous material incident for mitigation, containment, etc. as necessary in their areas.

10. **Colorado State Patrol** shall:

- a) As the DERA for all federal, state, and county roadways and the right-of-ways in unincorporated Pueblo County, the Patrol functions as the Incident Commander at the scene and coordinates emergency response to hazardous materials incidents within their jurisdiction;
- b) Be responsible for all billing and documentation of hazardous materials incidents in these areas; and
- c) The Patrol maintains and staffs a two (2) person hazardous materials response vehicle in the Pueblo area and upon request, per mutual aid, will dispatch trained hazardous materials technicians and equipment to the scene of a hazardous materials incident occurring within Pueblo County outside of their jurisdiction.

11. **Law Enforcement** shall have responsibility for crowd control, traffic control, scene security, and shall coordinate and control evacuation activities.

12. **City and County Public Works Departments and Metropolitan Districts** shall assist in necessary road closures, detours, providing heavy equipment and material for clearing or moving debris, building dikes, etc.

13. **Water and Sewer Departments** shall be responsible for providing remedial actions when a material may affect water sources and distribution systems. They may also assist in product analysis.

14. **Colorado Irrigation Division Engineer** shall:

- a) Provide information on current flow rates and velocity of surface and ground water; and
- b) Inform affected water users of conditions during an incident.

15. **Pueblo City/County Health Department** shall:

- a) Provide assistance and information regarding environmental and health aspects and population protection;
- b) Assist the DERA in overseeing emergency containment;
- c) Oversee cleanup operations of an incident; and
- d) Coordinate with State Health Department officials. They may also assist in product analysis.

16. **City Transit** may dispatch buses within the city, if required, to transport evacuees from designated danger areas to appropriate holding areas or shelter facilities in accordance with instructions.

17. **American Red Cross** shall be responsible for providing shelters and mass care facilities for evacuees upon request.

18. **Electric and gas companies** shall assist the incident commander for accidents involving gas and power lines.
19. **Active Support Agencies**
 - a) **Transportation Technology Center, Inc. (TTCI)** may provide various equipment, resource material and manpower, if available, upon request.
 - b) **Pueblo Chemical Depot (PCD) may:**
 - (1) Provide various equipment and manpower support, if available, upon request to duty officer; and
 - (2) With the Service Response Force, will be the lead response and recovery agency in the event of a chemical weapons accident/incident at the Depot.
 - c) **CHEMTREC - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center - 1-800-424-9300** provides information and/or assistance to those involved in or responding to chemical or hazardous material emergencies.
 - d) **Colorado National Guard** – through the Civil Support Agency provide technical and manpower assistance to local agencies involved in hazardous materials response, or an incident involving Weapons of Mass Destruction.
- C. Colorado Statutes require that any person or business possessing a quantity of a hazardous substance in equal or greater quantities as specified in Article 22, Title 29, Section 107, CRS, shall provide, upon request of the DERA, department of health, or local fire department, a listing of the maximum quantity of each hazard type reasonably anticipated to be on hand at any time to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.
- D. In addition to the above requirement, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 require that any facility that produces, uses, or stores any of the extremely hazardous substances listed by EPA fulfill the emergency planning and community right-to-know provisions of that act. Owner or operator of a facility must notify the local emergency planning committee and the State emergency response commission if there is a release of a listed hazardous substance that exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance.

POLICIES

- A. Title 29, Article 22 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) (also known as Senate Bill 172) Hazardous Substance Incidents, assigns responsibility to local governments for response to hazardous materials incidents.
 1. Article 22 requires the governing body of every city and county to have a Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) for hazardous substance incidents occurring within the corporate limits of such town, city, and county.

- a) Unincorporated areas of Pueblo County DERA, excluding public roadways - Pueblo County Sheriff - County Resolution No. 09-47.
 - b) Incorporated City of Pueblo DERA - Pueblo Fire Department. City Resolution No. 5423 and City Resolution No. 5209.
 - c) Boone DERA - Boone Fire Department. Resolution No. 105.
 - d) Rye DERA - Rye Fire Protection District. Resolution No. 86-1.
 - e) Fort Carson and Pueblo Chemical Depot DERA - Department of the Army.
2. For a hazardous substance incident occurring within the right-of-way of any federal, state, or county highway located outside of municipal city limits, the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) is the Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) as designated by Article 22. It also provides that the Colorado State Patrol may further delegate such authority to a local Designated Emergency Response Authority with the approval of the Board of County Commissioners. The CSP retains authority over traffic. Article 22 also contains authority for organizing in state-level emergency response capability and encourages the use of mutual aid agreements to enhance hazardous substance incident response capabilities.
 3. For a hazardous substance incident occurring on Fort Carson or the Pueblo Chemical Depot, the Department of the Army is the DERA.
- B. Title 43, Article 6, CRS as amended 1987, (also known as Senate Bill 156), Transportation of Hazardous Materials by Motor Vehicle, concerns the permitting and routing of hazardous materials transported by motor vehicle. This statute:
1. Defines hazardous materials and authorizes the chief of the Colorado State Patrol to promulgate rules and regulations for the administration of this act, identifies the persons authorized to enforce the provisions of this act and allows those persons to issue civil penalty assessments for violations of the act, and in lieu thereof, warning citations. It provides that the fixed-site use of hazardous materials is not affected by this act, authorizes local governments to adopt regulations and ordinances, which are no more stringent than state law or regulations, and creates a hazardous materials safety fund in the state treasury.
 2. Establishes a permit for the transportation of hazardous materials, exempts farm machinery from the requirements of the permit system, and establishes a fee schedule for the permits based on the number of vehicles operated.
 3. Authorizes the Colorado State Patrol to designate routes for persons transporting hazardous materials and allows local governments to petition the state patrol for changes in such designations and establishes penalties for deviations from authorized routes and establishes civil and criminal penalties

for violations of this act. See Appendix 1 for Hazardous and Nuclear designated routes.

4. The Department of Revenue, the Department of Regulatory Agencies, and the Department of Public Safety have specific roles in the implementation of this act.
- C. Reciprocal Hazardous Materials Incident Assistance Agreement entered into July 23, 1984 between Pueblo County Sheriff, Pueblo West Metropolitan District, Pueblo County Rural Fire District, Rye Fire District, West Park Fire District, Beulah Fire Department, Boone Fire Department, City of Pueblo, Pueblo County Civil Defense Agency (now known as the Department of Emergency Management), and the Colorado State Patrol.
- D. Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know, of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), U.S. Public Law 99-499 requires several actions by state and local governments as well as industries and other facilities that use, process, or store one or more specified extremely dangerous chemicals.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

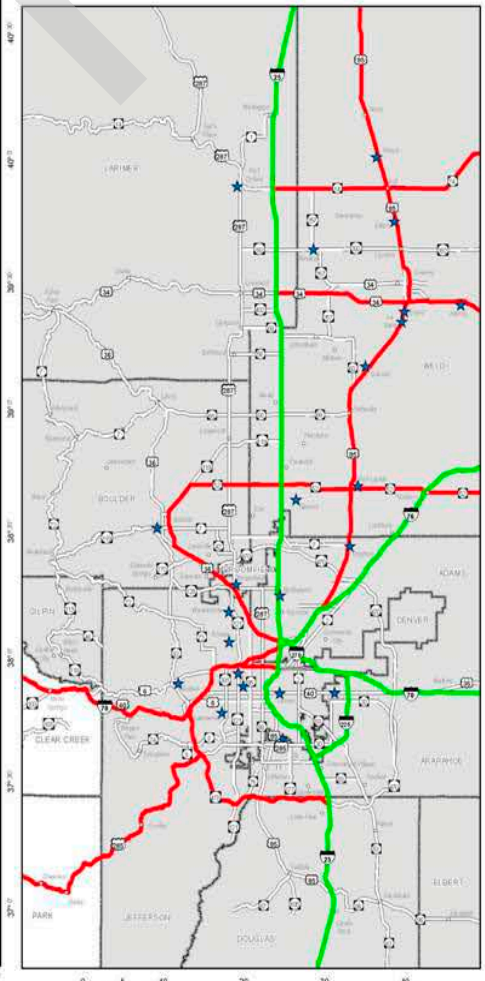
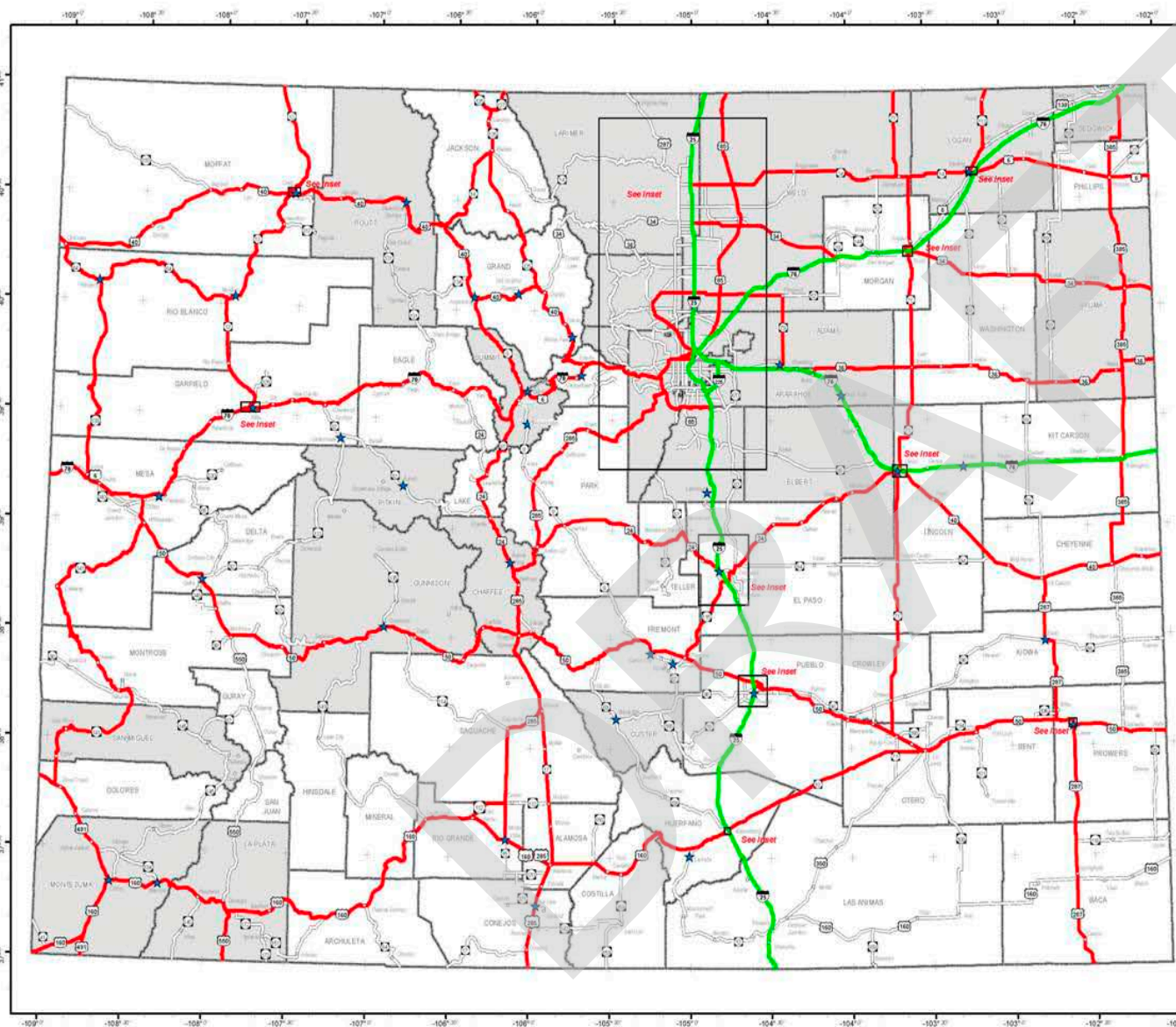
Each public entity, political subdivision of the state, or unit of local government has the right and responsibility to claim full reimbursement from the parties or persons responsible for a hazardous substance incident for the reasonable and documented costs resulting from action taken to contain, remove, or otherwise mitigate the effects of such incident. When the action to remove, contain, or otherwise mitigate the effects of such an incident also involves extinguishing a fire, the claim may only include the extraordinary expenses related to the hazardous substance and not any expense related to extinguishing the fire (29-22-104). It is important therefore, to ensure that all incidents are properly documented by the Hazardous Materials Incident report, incident action plan and other records of the event.

ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The primary responsibility for development and maintenance of this annex is that of ESB, with support from the Hazardous Materials Committee and the Local Emergency Planning Committee. The annex will be reviewed annually unless significant changes warrant an earlier change.

Colorado Hazardous and Nuclear Materials Route Restrictions 2012

Routes Designated By:
Department of Public Safety
Division of State Patrol - Hazardous Materials Section



The information contained in this map is based on the most currently available data and has been checked for accuracy. CDOT does not guarantee the accuracy of any information presented, is not liable in any respect for any errors or omissions, and is not responsible for determining "fitness for use".



Map Created By:
Colorado Department of Transportation
Division of Transportation Development - GIS Section

Data Source: CDOT 2011

Published: March 2012

- Designated Nuclear and Hazardous Materials Route
- Designated Hazardous Materials Route
- Interstate Highways
- U.S. Highways
- State Highways

Counties that require gasoline, diesel, and liquefied petroleum gas to comply with routing requirements

Municipalities that require gasoline, diesel, and liquefied petroleum gas to comply with routing requirements

Colorado Springs / El Paso County



Pueblo / Pueblo County



Craig / Moffat County



Rifle / Garfield County



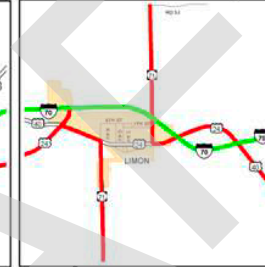
Sterling / Logan County



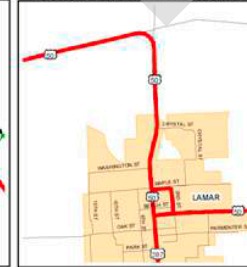
Brush / Morgan County



Limon / Lincoln County



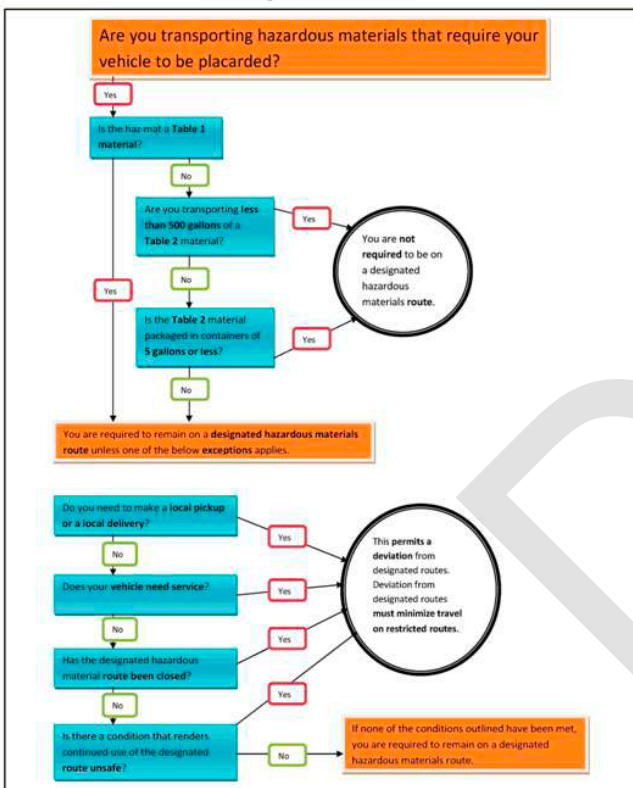
Lamar / Prowers County



Walsenburg / Huerfano County



Routing Decision Chart



Colorado State Patrol Communications Centers

24 Hours Emergency Phone Numbers

Alamosa	(719) 589-5807
Craig	(970) 824-6501
Denver	(303) 239-4501
Montrose	(970) 249-4392
Pueblo	(719) 544-2424

Colorado State Patrol Hazardous Materials Unit

(303) 273-1900

<http://csp.state.co.us/hazmat.html>

Nuclear Materials Routing Exceptions

Nuclear Materials are defined as a highway route controlled quantity of radioactive materials, in 42-20-402, CRS. When transporting a Nuclear Material, carriers are required to remain on designated nuclear material routes.

Carriers are not to deviate from designated nuclear materials routes except under certain circumstances:

- Carriers may deviate from designated routes in order to make local pickups or deliveries.
- Carriers may deviate from designated routes when continued use of the route is unsafe.
- Carriers may deviate from designated routes in order to refuel.
- Carriers may deviate from designated routes when the route is closed due to road conditions, road construction or maintenance operations.

When an emergency condition exists or when the designated nuclear materials route closed due to adverse weather conditions, or other circumstances, the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) may designate an alternative route. The CSP requires nuclear materials be escorted while off the designated route. Carriers must contact the nearest CSP Communications Center for instructions prior to deviating from a designated route.

There are exceptions to the definition of nuclear materials. These exceptions remove the materials described from the routing requirements discussed earlier. Nuclear Materials, as defined in 42-20-402, CRS, do not include:

- Nuclear materials used for research or medical purposes within Colorado. A Highway Route Control Quantity (HRCQ) of radioactive material used to irradiate medical supplies and equipment is not considered as being "used for medical purposes" and is therefore required to abide by the nuclear material routing rules.
- Radioactive materials transported as ores or products from mining, milling, smelting, or similar processing of ores, and mineral-bearing materials.
- Radioactive materials utilized in national security activities under the direct control of the Department of Defense, radioactive materials under the direct control of the Department of Energy used in carrying out atomic energy defense activities as defined in the federal "Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982," 42 USC 10101 et seq.

Finally, carriers transporting nuclear materials shall be familiar with the rules and regulations adopted by the Colorado State Patrol and published under 8 CCR 1507-25. Additionally, the carrier is required to comply with the provisions of 49 CFR 397.101(c).

Hazardous Materials Routing

As a general rule, vehicles carrying an amount of hazardous materials that require placards, must remain on designated hazardous materials routes. There are some exceptions to the rule:

- You may leave an authorized route in order to service a vehicle.
- You may leave an authorized route for local pickup or delivery of hazardous materials.
- You may leave an authorized route due to emergencies that would make continued use of the route unsafe.
- You may leave an authorized route when it is closed pursuant to 42-20-304, CRS.

A person transporting hazardous materials may make successive local pickups and deliveries without returning to the route between deliveries, when returning to the route is unreasonable.

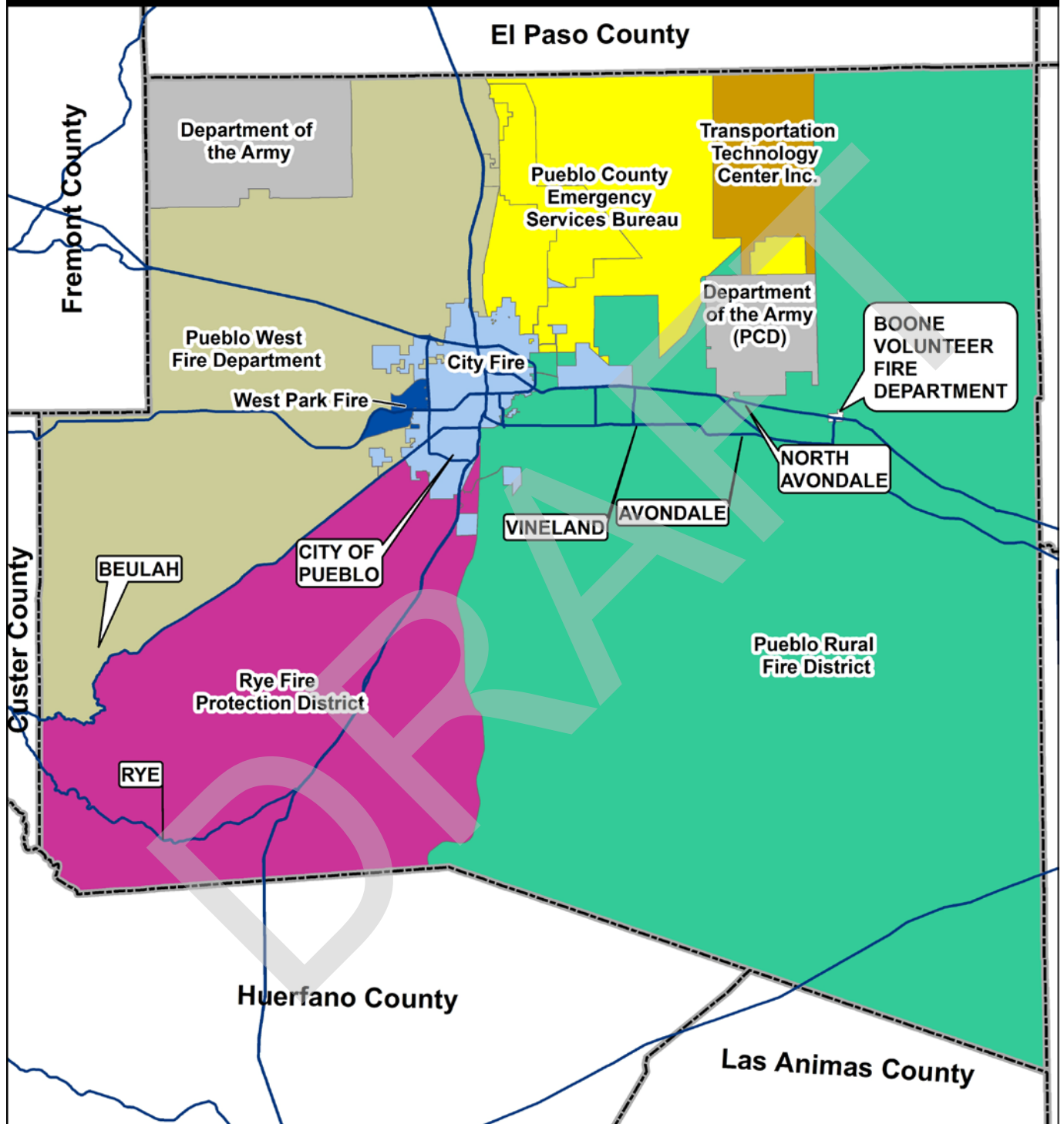
Agricultural products other than Class 2 materials as defined in 49 CFR, over local roads between fields of the same farm, are excepted from the statutory requirements when transported by a farmer who is an intrastate private motor carrier and the movement of the agricultural product is in compliance with 49 CFR 173.5 and 42-20-108.5, CRS.

Some motor vehicles that are carrying hazardous materials, even amounts that may require placards, are not subject to the routing requirements. Vehicles carrying materials described in Table 2 of 49 CFR 172.504 in the following configurations:

- Quantities of less than 500 gallons of Table 2 hazardous materials.
- Table 2 hazardous materials in containers of five gallons or less.
- Table 2 hazardous materials when they are packaged as consumer commodities as defined in 49 CFR.

Additionally, motor vehicles that are transporting ores, the products from mining, milling, smelting, other similar processing of ores, and the wastes and tailings from those processes or special fireworks as defined in 49 CFR 173.88 when the aggregate amount of flash powder does not exceed fifty pounds, are excepted from the requirements of routing.










Pueblo County Hazardous Materials Initial Response Areas



1:480,000

1 inch = 40,000 feet

0 1 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

-  Boone Volunteer Fire Department
-  Department of the Army
-  PCSO Emergency Services Bureau
-  Pueblo City Fire
-  Pueblo Rural Fire District
-  Pueblo West Fire Department
-  Rye Fire Protection District
-  Transportation Technology Center Inc.
-  West Park Fire

Prepared by the Pueblo County GIS Center
For: PCSO Emergency Services Bureau
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Date of Preparation: Jun 13, 2012
Prepared by: Robert De Herrera

PUEBLO COUNTY, COLORADO

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS



AGRICULTURE

DRAFT

ESF #11

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 - Agriculture

Lead Agency:

Colorado State University Extension, Pueblo County Office

Supporting Agencies:

Pueblo City/County Health Department, Pueblo City School District 60, Pueblo County School District 70, Pueblo Animal Services, State of Colorado, Department of Agriculture, Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Local and State Veterinarians, USDA, American Red Cross, Arkansas Valley Research Station and Diagnostic Laboratory, Colorado State University – Pueblo, Pueblo Community College, Salvation Army, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association, Health and Human Services, Colorado Department of Transportation, Pueblo County Public Works, Law Enforcement, Fire and Rescue, Colorado State Forest Service, United States Forest Service, Veterinary Medical Reserve Corp, Colorado Archeological Society- Pueblo Chapter, Pueblo Museums,

PURPOSE

To describe the general response of emergency personnel to an EOC declared emergency where mass food distribution is needed, agriculture, wildlife, forests, natural resources and historic is impacted and provide the emergency care of a large number of companion animals.

SCOPE

Activities will be undertaken to;

- A. Identify food assistance needs
- B. Coordinate with local responding agencies
- C. Obtain appropriate food supplies
- D. Arrange for transportation of food supplies to staging area
- E. Coordinate disaster food stamp assistance
- F. Identify the emergency needs of agriculture and horticulture operations
- G. Secure and protect companion animals not evacuated with their owners
- H. Preserve archeologically significant locations
- I. Protect wildlife

SITUATION

An emergency/disaster will deprive people of access to food by disrupting commercial food supply/distribution networks and destroy stored food. Production agriculture in the area will not be able to provide for the needs of the County community. Production agriculture is assessing their individual damage and needs. Companion animals whether with their owners, or left behind, need assistance with food, water or medical care.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. This Emergency Support Function will be activated as needed by the EOC after a declared emergency/disaster.
- B. Actions will be coordinated with local, county and state disaster officials.
- C. Actions will be coordinated with agencies responsible for mass care (see ESF #6)
- D. Agriculture and Horticulture will notify emergency personnel if they require assistance from emergency responders.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

- 1. Feed supplies secured will be suitable for either household distribution or mass feeding.
- 2. Transportation and distribution of food supplies will be arranged by state/local/volunteer agencies.
- 3. Mass feeding will be the preferred method of disaster food supply use.
- 4. Priority will be given to move critical supplies of food into areas of acute need.
- 5. Power, electric, heat and gas, may not be available to prepare food.
- 6. The first food available may not be heated food.
- 7. There may be minimal access to unprocessed foods and food grains (eg. Honey, wheat, corn, oats, etc)
- 8. Local water supplies may be unusable.
- 9. Schools and institutions may be able to feed the affected population for several days.
- 10. When trade has been restored, disaster food stamp program procedures may be implemented.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

- 1. Agronomic crops such as corn, vegetables or alfalfa in the proper location don't need immediate assistance. If the event is a plant related disease or pest, identification of the disease or pest will be completed and management steps identified.
- 2. Horticulture crops, as in a greenhouse, may need assistance for personnel safety but the product can remain where it is.
- 3. Livestock may have four needs;
 - a) Containment
 - b) Ownership identification
 - c) Relocation to a secure environment
 - d) Access to feed and water

4. If the livestock issue is a disease or pest, identification of the disease or pest will be completed and management steps identified.

COMPANION ANIMALS

1. Companion animals will be evacuated by the owners when possible.
2. The remaining companion animals will need;
 - a) Containment
 - b) Identification of ownership
 - c) Health assessment
 - d) Food and water

WILDLIFE AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

1. Wildlife will be managed according to Colorado Division of Wildlife and Parks protocols.
2. Archeologically significant site management will be managed by the managing agency.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Operations will be in coordination with the EOC and other Pueblo County ESF's.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

1. Determine the availability of food, including raw commodities (wheat, corn, oats, rice etc.), that could be used for human consumption.
2. Coordinate with the EOC to determine the food needs of the affected community. Needs may be divided in to the following categories;
 - a) Acutely Deficient
 - b) Moderately deficient
 - c) Self sufficient
 - d) Surplus supplies
3. Identify and assess the requirements for food and distribution services for critical emergency needs and sustained needs after the emergency is over.
4. Assess the availability of;
 - a) Food supplies and storage facilities capable of storing dry, chilled and frozen food
 - b) Transportation equipment, materials handling equipment and support personnel
5. Coordinate food distribution efforts of other volunteer organizations.
6. Provide food and damage assessments to the EOC.

7. Develop a plan of operation that will ensure timely distribution of food in good condition to the proper location.
8. Ensure State and Federal sources of food are included, logistical support is provided and food is fit for human consumption.
9. Organize and quantify the food, storage and transportation needs including;
 - USDA commodities
 - Donated foods
 - Storage facilities for dry, cold or frozen foods
 - Personnel needed
 - Equipment, including trucks, forklifts, pallets, pallet jacks, etc
 - Arrange for food delivery and distribution
 - Assess damages to locally produced food supplies

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

1. Collect or survey the damage to the agriculture and horticulture operations in the affected area
2. Determine the criticality of affected operations
3. Identify where assistance is available from outside the affected area
4. Identify free roaming livestock ownership
5. Move livestock to identified containment areas
6. Provide food and water as needed

COMPANION ANIMALS

1. Secure free roaming animals
2. Identify ownership of animals
3. Do a health assessment of animals
4. Provide food and water as needed

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. **EOC** will coordinate the acquisition or procurement of food, transportation and distribution of the food, equipment and services.
- B. **Pueblo County Health Department** will provide available testing of samples and coordination and monitoring of human health concerns.
- C. **Pueblo County Health Department and Colorado State University Extension, Family and Consumer Sciences Extension Agent** will provide education classes on food safety.
- D. **Colorado State University Extension** will collect information or survey agriculture and horticulture operations to identify their critical emergency needs.

- E. **Colorado State University Extension** will contact support agencies for assistance as needed with EOC approval.
- F. **Pueblo Animal Services** will assist in the control, care and housing of companion animals. They will also perform a health assessment of the animals, work to identify ownership and provide feed and water.
- G. **State of Colorado, Department of Agriculture**, will identify ownership of livestock as needed and provide assistance with the management of animal or human disease or other relevant issue.
- H. **Pueblo City School District 60 and Pueblo County School District 70** will provide locations for mass feeding as available.
- I. **Red Cross and Salvation Army** will provide staff for food preparation and distribution.
- J. Other organization will provide assistance as needed and their role is determined within their agency scope.
- K. Supporting organizations will continue in their role until EOC notifies them they can stop or they notify EOC they can no longer continue in their role.

POLICIES

Responders will continue to operate under the respective policies of their agency.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

EOC will provide financial services as part of the emergency operation. Each ESF 11 agency will use their own system for tracking staff time and resources for the purpose of possible reimbursement.

ENERGY

DRAFT

ESF #12

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 – Energy

Lead Agency: Department of Energy

Supporting Agencies:

Utility Companies, Colorado Office of Emergency Management, Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to facilitate the restoration of damaged energy systems and components when activated.

SCOPE

The scope of this annex is to collect, evaluate and share information on energy system damage and the estimation of the impact of energy system outages in the Pueblo area. Response activities will take place in the field and will be coordinated with the Pueblo Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if activated. The EOC will coordinate support efforts and shelter needs for the various utilities involved in the restoration process.

SITUATION

A disaster may result from natural or technological hazards or from a national security emergency that produces extensive damage and results in a large volume of requests for utility and public works services. When notified of an incident situation, the utilities will monitor the situation, pre-plan and provide assistance upon request. The Energy critical infrastructure may sustain damage in an incident; and

- A. The damage will influence the accessibility level of relief services.
- B. Disaster response will require effective utilities coordination with emergency responders.
- C. Priority for restoration of utility services will be determined in order to first provide for emergency services and then to restore normal operations.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

It is assumed that all utilities have emergency operations plans (EOPs) and will enact those plans in support of this annex, if necessary, and all departments have established continuity of operations plans as required in the various regulatory agencies that govern utility reliability and critical infrastructure protection..

It is further assumed that all supporting utilities and government agencies will ensure continual operational readiness. Utilities have various mutual aid agreements and contractor resources that are pre qualified to complete restoration work and return utility services to the community as soon as feasible.

Mobilization centers, staging areas, receiving and distribution sites, key operational support facilities and necessary staffing are identified in the utility EOP including the requirements for qualifications of workers for the utility infrastructure restoration.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Activation of the EOC may be required during an incident. The EOC may consist of one person, such as the Emergency Manager (in small events), a partial activation to include the agencies involved in the incident or a full activation of the organizational structure for a large incident.

All individual agency/departments operations centers will coordinate activity, maintain communication with and support the Pueblo EOC, if activated. The Pueblo EOC, if activated, will be the overall coordination center during incidents of significance in support of the on-scene Incident Commander(s).

Utility regulatory requirements require extensive reporting to state and federal agencies dependant on the amount of damage to the infrastructure. Each utility should have a designated spokesperson that will serve as a liaison with the EOC and emergency responders to provide critical information on the restoration process and to relay concerns from the public sector as to areas that need restoration activity first.

An Incident Command System will be established to coordinate on-scene incident response activity in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

A. Mitigation

1. Identify threats to systems, resources and support needed for restoration activities.
2. Develop plans, procedures and organizational structure needed to ensure the safe and timely emergency shutdown of utilities to prevent damage; monitor condition of sewage, electrical, gas and water distribution systems; determine emergency sources of electricity, gas and potable water.

B. Preparedness

1. Identify and maintain a network of available local, county and state resources to aid safe and timely emergency shutdown of utilities to prevent damage; monitor condition of sewage, electrical, gas and water distribution systems; determine emergency sources of electricity, gas and potable water; working with the various utilities to ensure access to damaged areas for restoration work.
2. Participate in training sessions and exercises.
3. Evaluate agency EOPs.

4. Ensure that administrative and accounting procedures are in place to document actions taken and all costs incurred during incident operations. Utility companies have extensive mutual aid and contractual agreements to mitigate financial concerns on the public sector for utility restoration work. Agreements with utility companies on the use of their employees, equipment or materials for public sector activities should be negotiated before a situation occurs.
5. Ensure that on-call contracts with engineering companies and construction contractors include provisions for emergency services. These aspects are critical because of the specialized workforce necessary for utility infrastructure restoration activities.

C. Response

1. Select and contact appropriate personnel.
2. Designate personnel authorized to enter affected area and provide this information to the EOC and emergency responders.
3. Provide a representative to the EOC, as requested.
4. Assess damage assessment and confirm and report the level, severity and extent of involvement
5. Recommend priorities for repair of damage. Communication with the public sector is essential in this effort.
6. Provide and coordinate public information through the Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) Public Information Officer (PIO) or the EOC and Joint Information Center, if activated, in support of ESF 15 – External Affairs.
7. Coordinate with law enforcement personnel for maintaining security of facilities and supplies (ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security).

D. Recovery

1. Assess damage and restore services in priority order;
2. Ensure clearance of critical areas of downed power lines, blowing gas or broken water piping. Public Safety is the highest priority in the emergency response to a utility event.
3. Provide available emergency traffic control equipment such as barricades and street flares; coordinating with local law enforcement.
4. Conduct or oversee emergency shutdown of utilities to prevent damage; monitor condition of sewage, electrical, gas and water distribution systems; determine emergency sources of electricity, gas and potable water.
5. Conduct or oversee debris removal and disposal.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Regardless of the management framework utilized and the individual tasks assigned, the following activities are the basic, underlying responsibilities assigned to ensure preparedness and an effective response. Each agency and department is tasked to accomplish, to the best of their ability, the assigned responsibilities.

- A. All agencies, departments and utilities with responsibilities identified in this section of the EOP are responsible for developing internal procedures and standard operating procedures for carrying out the following assigned lead and support functions:
 - 1. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of the Pueblo EOP during periods of activation.
 - 2. Coordinate activities and maintain communication with the EOC, if activated, during all emergency operations.
 - 3. Provide an agency representative to the EOC, as requested.
 - 4. Provide information and coordinate any public announcement, statement or press release through the ESB PIO or the EOC and Joint Information Center, if activated.
 - 5. Provide program assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with other agencies.
 - 6. Activate agency, department, etc. continuity of operations and recovery plans, as needed. Establish emergency supplies including food, water, blankets, electrical generators, communications, etc. to provide continued operations and shelter employees as necessary.
 - 7. Provide all requested information prior to, during and following any incident to the EOC.
- B. Public Works Partnership with Utilities
 - 1. Provide technical assistance in evacuation or movement-restriction planning and in determining the most viable transportation networks to, from and within the incident area as well as alternate means to move people and goods within the area affected by the incident.
 - 2. Work with industry partners to assess the damage to the transportation infrastructure, analyze the impact of the incident on transportation operations regionally and report promptly as changes occur. Public Works can assist utility restoration processes by communicating downed lines, natural gas smells, and broken water pipes to the appropriate utility through the EOC.
 - 3. Create an expanded workforce through emergency contracts.
 - 4. Evaluate the availability of personnel, materials, supplies and equipment that can be provided to respond and to commit available resources.
 - 5. Provide communication networks through vehicle-based two-way radios.

6. Utilities will need access to the damaged infrastructure for restoration work. Public Works with vehicles, plows and other equipment can assist with this function.

C. Supporting Agencies

1. **Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau:** Activate the EOC and JIC, if necessary. Coordinate activities specified in this annex to support field response and recovery.
2. **Law Enforcement:** Provide security for transportation assets; assist and direct evacuation as outlined in the evacuation appendix.
3. **Colorado State Patrol:** Assist with transportation security, traffic control and evacuation.
4. **Colorado Department of Emergency Management:** Assist with the resources necessary to assist utility restoration in the Pueblo area.
5. **Colorado Public Utility Commission:** assist restoration and communications efforts through the state EOC and provide communication to federal regulatory agencies.

POLICIES

A. Utility Companies in the Pueblo area:

1. Black Hills Energy and San Isabel Electric are responsible for Electric Distribution grids in the Pueblo area.
2. Black Hills Energy, Tri State, WAPA (Western Area Power Authority) and Xcel Energy are responsible for the Electric transmission systems in the Pueblo area.
3. Black Hills Energy and Xcel Energy have electric generation facilities in the Pueblo area.
4. Xcel Energy has the natural gas distribution system in the Pueblo area.
5. CIG (Colorado Interstate Gas) has the natural gas transmission system in the Pueblo area.
6. Pueblo Board of Water Works, Mesa Water, Pueblo West Water along with water boards in the smaller townships in the Pueblo area have responsibility for the potable water systems and the sanitation systems were applicable.
7. Several private vendors supply propane and potable water deliveries to residents who are not part of established utility systems in parts of the Pueblo area.

B. Responsibility to the Pueblo area emergency response agencies:

1. All utility providers will establish and maintain a good relationship with the public agencies in their service territories.
2. Utilities will provide information and training to emergency providers to assist them in a safe response to utility incidents requiring their expertise.

3. Utility providers will take part in community committees like the LEPC to enhance communications with the public sector.
 4. Utility providers will allow emergency responders access to their facilities for familiarization in case of a needed emergency response.
 5. Utility providers will communicate hazards like chemical inventory, explosive materials etc used in their processes to the emergency responders in their area.
 6. Utility providers will work with the public sector in outage conditions to restore vital services as requested for Public Safety.
- C. Responsibility of Pueblo area Emergency Response agencies to utility providers:
1. Pueblo area emergency response agencies will actively promote communications and good relations with utility providers.
 2. Policies and processes for emergency response in the Pueblo will take into consideration the needs of utility providers.
 3. Training opportunities, training exercises etc for Pueblo area Emergency Responders will be offered to utility providers, as appropriate.
 4. Pueblo area Emergency Response agencies will not turn off, modify or remove utility services or equipment unless trained and authorized to do so. Communication with the appropriate utility provider must be made as soon as possible.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- A. The financial aspects of utility restoration will be taken on by the individual utility providers as per their SOPs and regulatory requirements.
- B. Services by emergency providers will not be charged to utility providers except in the cases where state and federal laws allow this action like HAZMAT response.
- C. Any event where a Presidential Declaration is decreed, emergency response agencies will include utility providers in their assessing of the event restoration cost and assist them with reimbursement from the federal arena.

DRAFT

ESF #13

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 – Public Safety

Lead Agency:

Pueblo County Sheriff's Office

Supporting Agencies:

City of Pueblo Police Department
Pueblo County Emergency Management

PURPOSE

ESF #13 integrates Pueblo County Sheriff's Office and the City of Pueblo, Police Department safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual disaster/emergencies in the event of an emergency that exceeds the capabilities of either agency. Specifically, ESF # 13 discusses:

- A. Emergency law enforcement and security activities;
- B. Operational and personnel security;
- C. Augmentation of law enforcement resources;
- D. Coordination with state and federal law enforcement resources; and
- E. Liaison between response operations and criminal investigation activities

SCOPE

This ESF provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing adequate support to authorities for law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources an emergency or disaster situation. This includes normal law enforcement responsibilities such as evacuation and movement of the public away from a hazard area and enforcing limited access to hazardous or isolation areas.

The capabilities within this ESF support incident management requirements including critical infrastructure protection, security planning, technical assistance, and public safety in both pre and post-incident situations. This ESF is typically activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide for public safety and security.

POLICIES

- A. Local authorities have the primary responsibility for public safety at the local level. The Pueblo County Sheriff is the chief law enforcement official for the county of Pueblo and is responsible for all law enforcement activities during a county wide emergency or disaster. In the event that an emergency or disaster is entirely within an incorporated municipality, the chief law enforcement official of that jurisdiction is the Chief of Police. Additional support and mutual aid may be requested through

the state. Pueblo County Commissioners or the City Manager of Pueblo may contact the Governor's Office to request additional support if necessary.

- B. Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its assets after receiving direction from the primary agency at the EOC. On-scene assets will be coordinated by Incident Command in conjunction with the EOC for the incident. The agencies, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate written agreements with other local, state, federal law enforcement organizations to support essential law enforcement operations. The primary agencies facilitate coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with incident management missions and objectives.
- C. In the context of this ESF, local resources include the Pueblo County Sheriff's Office and Pueblo Police Department. Other resources include but may not be limited to fire, public safety offices, and emergency medical services, and dispatch organizations.
- D. Local resources are integrated into the incident command structure using the National Incident Management System principles and protocols.

SITUATION

Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards - Law enforcement, public safety or security, are local government services provided by the City of Pueblo, Police Department and Pueblo County Sheriff's Office. The primary law enforcement resources are paid personnel within each organization.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

During disaster situations, the need for law enforcement services increases quickly. Additional duties such as evacuation, traffic control and facility security may develop. When vital resources become depleted or exhausted, local operations are managed with the resources available. Staffing changes are adjusted to spread the available resources over acceptable hours of emergency operations.

Adequate law enforcement resources are available locally or within the State. Existing mutual aid agreements and the Colorado National Guard will provide backup.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. General
 - 1. When this ESF is activated, the primary agencies assess public safety and security needs and respond to requests for resources. In the event jurisdiction is in question, authority will be that of the Sheriff's Office. Once jurisdiction is established, the responsible agency will assume command and control. Mobilization of law enforcement personnel will be coordinated through the EOC.

2. This ESF manages support activities by coordinating the implementation of resources, including law enforcement personnel, for public safety and security to protect the people, property, and critical infrastructure of Pueblo County. Local law enforcement will seek assistance from outside resources with mutual aid agreements or the Emergency Manager for state resources.
3. Primary agencies maintain communications with supporting agencies to determine capabilities and assess the availability of resources and to track those resources as needed.
4. Law enforcement agencies will coordinate to identify the populations and plan routes for evacuation. It may be necessary to direct evacuees to areas of safety or shelters.
5. Law enforcement establishes or assists in the establishment of the incident command structure including the determination of an Incident Commander and Incident Command Post.
6. Authority for law enforcement may be accepted by the Sheriff when the Police Chief, City Manager chooses to relinquish their authority to the Sheriff.

B. Organization

1. The Pueblo County Sheriff's Office has primary responsibility for law enforcement operations in Pueblo County. During an emergency or disaster, their authority continues.
2. The Pueblo Police Department has the primary responsibility for law enforcement operations in the City of Pueblo. During an emergency or disaster, their authority continues.
3. Law enforcement operations are conducted by county and local agencies within the limits of their resources and authority. In the event additional law enforcement resources are required, they may be requested through local mutual aid.

C. Procedures

Law enforcement procedures are outlined in their perspective outlined in their respective operations and procedures manuals.

D. Mitigation Activities

The Pueblo County Sheriff and City of Pueblo Police Departments establish mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement organizations. The Pueblo County Sheriff and City of Pueblo Department conduct special planning activities with other agencies, facilities, or community events which require special security, public safety, or traffic control operations. The support agencies in this plan each have their own proactive approaches to risk reduction. Each agency promotes information about prevention and safety

E. Preparedness Activities

The agencies may coordinate in the development of emergency management plans and participate in emergency response training and exercises. They develop their operational procedures for the effective use of resources.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agencies

Law enforcement agencies assist local authorities with law enforcement operations. The Sheriff/Police Chief will provide liaison personnel to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The liaison personnel coordinate public safety resources from the EOC for operations.

2. Support Agencies

Emergency Management activates the EOC and issues warnings as necessary. It coordinates emergency public information with the Sheriff and the Public Information Officer (PIO). Fire Services, EMS, and American Red Cross respond to the situation as a normal part of their operations. Grant Mental Healthcare staff may assist with critical incident stress management. MACC Dispatch responds by coordinating information among the response agencies.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agencies

As control is regained, law enforcement agencies can reduce the personnel and resources required for response efforts and will continue public safety and security operations through the recovery period as the situation requires.

2. Support Agencies

Support agencies identify resources to assist with the recovery process.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

In an emergency or disaster, when life, health and property may be threatened, the primary responsibility of law enforcement is the enforcement of laws of the City of Pueblo and the Pueblo County. Other responsibilities include: serving as leaders of the ESF 13 group at the EOC, supporting Incident Management Teams in the field, coordinating activities with support agencies, providing expertise on public safety to the Incident Manager when requested (including evacuations), and ensuring the activities under this ESF are related to the safety and security of the public.

B. SUPPORTING AGENCIES:

Support agencies maintain their normal daily functions during the emergency or disaster as much as possible in order to protect the public. They are responsible for

coordinating information with the primary agencies. They can also provide subject matter expertise and advice.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Law enforcement agencies will provide their own internal support as much as possible to ensure public safety and security such as vehicles and per diem for staff. Support agencies will provide resources such as traffic control equipment, vehicles and staff.

DRAFT

RECOVERY

LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY

ESF #14

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 - Long-Term Community Recovery

Lead Agency: Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau (ESB)

Supporting Agencies:

Local elected officials, finance departments, attorneys, public works departments, Regional building, social services and others; state resources such as the Office of Emergency Management, CSU Cooperative Extension Service, transportation; federal resources such as the Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Geologic Survey, Corps of Engineers; and private organizations such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Pueblo Chamber of Commerce, United Way.

PURPOSE

This annex provides the framework for a coordinated effort of the community to recover from the adverse physical, economic and environmental effects of a disaster. Those efforts will be both short and long term in nature, with goals including the restoration of vital life-support systems; appropriate reclamation of damaged infrastructure, private property and the environment; stabilize local economy and reduce or eliminate risks from future incidents. Coordinate the damage assessment process in order to determine the need for supplemental assistance.

SITUATION

- A. Pueblo County is susceptible to local emergencies or disasters associated with any hazard or combination of hazards. Depending on the cause and magnitude of the disaster, recovery time and required resources may be minimal or extensive.
- B. Local officials have authority under their local ordinances, resolutions and Colorado Revised Statutes to take responsible and appropriate actions in the direction and control of disaster recovery activities. If an effective recovery is beyond a local jurisdiction's capability, state assistance may be required.
- C. Long-term recovery and mitigation efforts will be based on a variety of factors and priorities, including public safety, economic development, environmental protection, and preservation of social, cultural and historical resources.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Information concerning the event will be provided to the affected population during and following the incident.
- B. Damage assessment will begin as the event is occurring and continue until the full scope of the damage is known.

- C. All appropriate disaster declarations will be made in a timely manner.
- D. Recovery involves action taken over the short term to return vital life –support systems to minimum standards and over the long term to return communities to normal or improved conditions. These measures may include damage assessment, assistance to individuals and public entities, preparation of economic development studies and plans, identification of hazard mitigation opportunities and projects, and revisions to policies, plans and procedures.
- E. Recovery goals and abilities may not necessarily result in recovery products (property, land uses, economies, etc.) that are identical to pre-disaster conditions.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Emergencies transition to disasters as the resources needed to respond to or recover from them exceed the capabilities of individuals, local jurisdictions or the state. That transition is formalized by disaster declarations being made by local government when the needs go beyond its capabilities. State disaster declarations are made by the Governor when the needs exceed the capabilities of the state. A federal (Presidential) disaster declaration is made when there is agreement at the federal level that the needs associated with the event truly exceed the capabilities of the state. In the case of a disaster that primarily impacts a community's agricultural assets, a state and federal disaster declaration may be made without a local declaration being made or required.
- B. Assessment of the damage is key to making any disaster declaration. There are three stages of damage assessment; those being (1) initial situation analysis, (2) preliminary damage assessment and (3) technical assessment.
- C. Recovery plans are based on the damage assessment; an awareness of what shape the recovery should take in the rebuilding of infrastructure, the environment, the economy and the resources available for that rebuilding. Short-term recovery efforts typically focus on the safety and welfare of the affected community and restoration of essential services. Long-term recovery efforts include resumption of full services; large-scale repair and replacement work; economic and resource restabilization; organizations' readaptation; and assessment of the event.
- D. Hazard mitigation is often part of the recovery effort. Hazard mitigation actions are those taken to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term vulnerability to human life, property and the environment from hazards.
- E. Initial and short-term recovery activities focus on the safety and welfare of the affected community and restoration of essential services to include:
 - 1. Coordinating and conducting initial damage assessment efforts to help guide local decision-making and priority-setting and to determine the need for supplemental state assistance.

2. Coordinating the restoration of essential public services and facilities (e.g., removal of debris from emergency routes, emergency repairs to hospitals and public safety facilities).
 3. Completing steps for formally requesting state disaster assistance when damage assessment results indicate that impacts exceed the resource capacities of local government.
 4. Assist with coordinating the delivery of Federal disaster assistance programs (e.g., Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation) in Presidential declared disasters.
 5. Coordinating available relief resources.
 6. Coordinating the provision of temporary housing for victims of a disaster event.
 7. Managing unsolicited, undesignated donations of goods and services.
 8. Coordinating spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteers that emerge during a disaster.
 9. Coordinating disaster-related information and instructions to the general public.
 10. Identifying post-disaster hazard mitigation activities to reduce future risks.
- F. Long-term recovery efforts focus on redeveloping communities and restoring the economic viability of disaster areas, including:
1. Coordinating and integrating the resources and assistance programs of voluntary agencies and other community-based organizations.
 2. Restoring and making permanent repairs to public infrastructure damaged in the disaster.
 3. Reestablishing an adequate supply of housing, including affordable housing, to replace housing stock destroyed by the disaster.
 4. Restoring the economic base of disaster-impacted communities.
 5. Identifying hazard mitigation opportunities and implementing long-term hazard mitigation plans, projects and measures (e.g., land use plans, hazard-zone restrictions and building codes).

RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. All local organizations will coordinate with ESB concerning the identification and delivery of available recovery programs within their disciplines. All local organizations will contribute resources, services, and expertise to support recovery efforts in accordance with applicable authorities, programs, and policies. Requests for specific assistance from local agencies will be made through a formal mission assignment process (ESF #5). Local agencies may be requested to provide personnel to temporarily support recovery activities, including staff to serve on damage assessment and / or mitigation teams.

- B. Responsibility for making local policy decisions remains with local elected officials.
- C. Responsibility for actions of local, state, federal and volunteer personnel remains with those organizations. Coordination of recovery efforts in Pueblo County will follow the same model as is utilized in the disaster response phase, in which coordination of local efforts is through the Emergency Operations Center's Coordinator.
- D. The span of recovery coordination will be a function of the level of disaster declaration attained. At its maximum span, that coordination will require partnerships with local, state and federal personnel. That coordination will span efforts ranging from damage assessment, into the claims process, and through recovery and mitigation project completion.
- E. If the disaster results in a local (Pueblo County) disaster declaration, a local Disaster Assistance Center may be established to assist individuals, businesses and local jurisdictions in Pueblo County in the process of accessing available aid. The Pueblo County Disaster Assistance Center would be established with cooperation from affected jurisdictions, and agencies, departments and organizations. The mix of cooperators in the Pueblo County Disaster Assistance Center would be a reflection of the nature, area affected and impact of the local disaster.
- F. The claims process associated with disasters only resulting in a local or state declaration is less evolved and not as far reaching as those associated with a federal disaster declaration. If no more than a state disaster is declared, a state Disaster Assistance Center will likely be established. The purpose of the Colorado Disaster Assistance Center would be to help individuals, businesses and local government to access aid through agencies or programs such as the Small Business Administration, Energy Impact funds, etc. The mix of available assistance would be a function of the nature of the disaster and its overall impact.
- G. If there is a Federal Disaster Declaration, there are normally five categories of federal disaster assistance programs. Disaster-related damage to the local road and bridge infrastructure may be eligible for aid through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Agricultural disaster assistance may be provided through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Small Business Administration (SBA). Disaster losses associated with non-agricultural resources may receive federal assistance in up to three categories through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Those categories are Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA) and hazard mitigation. If the disaster is due to a release of chemical agent from the U.S. Army's Pueblo Chemical Depot, the Department of Defense may utilize the federal disaster assistance programs referenced above, or it may utilize other means of providing assistance.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

ESF #15

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 – Public Information and External Communication

Lead Agency: Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau

Support Agencies: Risk Communications Network Members, Pueblo City/County Health Department, other jurisdictions as dictated by situation

PURPOSE

To establish public awareness of all-hazards and to maintain active channels of communication that will inform and advise the public on appropriate actions before, during, and after an emergency. Provide for effective collection and dissemination of information and to correct any misinformation released to the public to minimize inappropriate public responses.

SITUATION

- A. In the event of a local emergency or disaster that has impacted or has the potential to impact the citizens and guests of Pueblo County, the Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) will facilitate and/or participate in the Joint Information System (JIS) as provided for in this annex.
- B. Emergency public information utilizes the JIS concept and coordinates with all available media to provide the public with official news, information, instructions, and procedures should a local incident or severe international crisis occur. The JIS ensures public information officers from multiple agencies share and/or collaborate on emergency information.
- C. Centralized coordination and dissemination of factual, official information is necessary to assure a well-informed public, to avoid or minimize the release of misinformation, and to dispel rumors.
- D. Should the situation warrant, the Joint Information System may operate utilizing a JIS Strike Team or out of a Joint Information Center (JIC), determination to be made in coordination with EOC lead(s). Dependent upon the situation, Pueblo County and other responding agencies will activate a call center for public and media inquiries, write media releases, coordinate with field Public Information Officers (PIO's), monitor media for misinformation and gather information for public dissemination out of the activated JIC.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

Sufficient warning time may not always be available prior to an emergency. Therefore, pre-scripted Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages may be utilized to pass initial information and instructions to the media and the general public. In addition an Emergency Telephone Notification System (ETNS) call, (aka Reverse 9-1-1) may be activated to provide direct, immediate and concise information to a targeted group of citizens.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. News releases, instructions, or official information originated by the various participating organizations will be coordinated through the Joint Information Center. The Pueblo County Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) Public Information Officer (PIO) or an alternate may serve as spokesperson for the Executive Policy Group (EPG) during an emergency situation. Organizations not represented by the EPG may use their own Public Information Officer. The CSEPP PIO will issue news releases at the request of the county after coordinating current information with other agencies. Member(s) of the EPG will receive copies of all releases. EPG approval is required before issuing policy-related news releases.
- B. Emergency Alert System messages will be disseminated to multiple media outlets.
- C. Activation of any public information support beyond the CSEPP PIO will follow the Standard Operating Procedure outlined in the Pueblo Community Joint Information Center. This SOP is ESF #15 Appendix 1. Level of activation 1-4 can be at the discretion of the ESF #15 representatives in the EOC.
- D. Any activation of a JIC will be organized and coordinated by the Emergency Services Bureau. The nature, scope and location of the incident will determine which other agencies will provide a representative to the JIC. The JIC will serve as a location representing various organizations and agencies providing the public with quick, accurate, and effective information, with less risk of conflicting statements. A media center may be established at the JIC to enable media representatives to receive up-to-date information in person regarding the incident, and may include live media briefings.
- E. Upon activation and staffing of the JIC, a call center phone number will be made public. This call center will serve as a location where incident-related inquiries from citizens and media may be directed.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. If the CSEPP PIO is not available, the ESB Director or EOC Coordinator will appoint a PIO. If possible, the PIO should be a county or city employee who either serves in the role of a PIO or possesses a working knowledge of the duties of a public information officer.
- B. A group of pre-identified JIC personnel will be organized upon the activation of the JIC. If needed, sufficient personnel will be assigned to permit extended hours of operation during an emergency or disaster.
- C. Emergency Preparedness information will improve public response during an actual emergency.
 - 1. A proactive public information program shall promote awareness of the need to prepare for all types of incidents facing the community.
 - 2. As a matter of routine, and before an emergency develops, close contact shall be maintained with local, state, army and federal public information officers. Contact will also be maintained with the media to enhance public preparedness and awareness prior to an emergency, and to facilitate dissemination of actual incident information.

3. Whenever possible, appropriate emergency information will be provided in Spanish. The special needs of disabled, youth, and elderly shall also be considered.
- D. Lead responsibility for the Joint Information System (JIS) and associated JIC generally rests with ESB. As the names suggest, all agencies responding to a disaster in Pueblo County are individually and jointly responsible for developing and releasing emergency public information pertaining to their agency's actions. Through the JIC, the Emergency Operations Center will maintain contact with all mass media serving the county and municipalities.
- E. The CSEPP PIO has responsibility for the Emergency Services Bureau's overall emergency public information program. Those responsibilities include:
 1. Advisor to the Executive Policy Group, Incident Commander, and other local authorities on public information matters.
 2. Liaison to all media ensuring effective dissemination of emergency public information and materials
 3. Maintenance of a strong working knowledge of emergency plans and procedures of agencies within this jurisdiction
 4. Preparation of news releases; review, edit, and clear material for public release under established policies; coordination of releases with other organizations or agencies concerned
 5. Preparation and dissemination of emergency preparedness public information material based on hazard analysis impacting county jurisdictions
 6. Maintenance of a network of trained and available Public Information Officers
 7. Facilitation of all activations of the Pueblo Community JIC
 8. Annual review and update of publications associated with the activation and operation of the JIC
 9. Educate the public in all-hazards preparedness, community specific risks, and personal responsibility before, during, and after a natural and/or man-made emergency or disaster.
- F. The ESB Director or EOC Coordinator will make the decision to activate the JIC when the situation warrants. During a CSEPP incident, the Pueblo EOC and the Pueblo Chemical Depot will jointly make the decision to activate the JIC. Activations of the JIC will be in accordance with the Pueblo Community JIC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
- G. The JIC will be declared operational when the County CSEPP PIO, or alternate, is present, as well as sufficient personnel to perform incoming inquiries and administrative functions. The Pueblo JIC Initiating Checklist is found at Appendix 2.
- H. The CSEPP PIO, in coordination with the American Red Cross, will establish a single point of contact for the public to obtain information concerning missing relatives, available emergency services, and will communicate those messages through the media.
- I. The initial CSEPP EAS message will be issued by the Pueblo County Sheriff's Office (PCSO) Communications Center, or ESB staff. Other EAS messages will be selected or developed by the appropriate PIO. ETNS activation may also be necessary to ensure public safety. This activation will require approval by ESB leadership, PCSO administration or the

Pueblo County Board of County Commissioners. Once approval for the launch is received, Communications Center staff or ESB staff may initiate the process.

- J. All available media shall be used to communicate with the public. A working relationship between the CSEPP PIO and the local media shall be maintained. The ESB staff will work with the local broadcasters to ensure the EAS is operational and available to provide emergency public information in the event of natural and man-made emergencies or disasters.

DRAFT

EOC Position Checklist for ESF #15 – Public Information

The following checklist should be considered as the minimum requirements for this position. Coordination among agencies involved is critical to the success of public information; each action should be completed with that coordination in mind.

Note-Some of the tasks are one-time actions; others are ongoing or continuous for the duration of the incident.

Task

1. Obtain briefings from IC PIO, Communications Center, and EOC Coordinator:

- ☐ Determine current status of Incident
- ☐ Identify jurisdictions involved and jurisdiction(s) in command
- ☐ Use this time to identify the need to de-conflict any inconsistent information
- ☐ Determine current media presence and identify immediate media needs

2. Participate in Administrative Officer's briefing:

- ☐ Determine constraints on information process.
- ☐ Recommend Level of support needed for successful public information needs as outlined in JIC SOP
- ☐ Recommend the need for mass message distribution direct to the public – Social Media, ETNS, TARS, Sirens
- ☐ Determine staffing requirements and make required support assignments for the JIS or JIC as necessary
- ☐ Identify who will be responsible for approving news releases prior to distribution

3. Provide Media and JIS Partners with on-going public information:

- ☐ Familiarize self with work space, available materials, and communication devices
- ☐ Provide point of contact information for media (field? EOC? Strike Team #'s? JIC?)
A current Pueblo Media Distribution List is Appendix 3.
- ☐ Prepare initial public information summary as soon as possible. When information is limited, use the following statement:

Sample Initial Information Summary

We are aware that an [accident/incident] involving [type of incident] occurred at approximately [time], in the vicinity of [general location]. [Agency personnel] are responding, and we will provide you with additional information as soon as we are able. An Emergency Operations Center has been activated and is staffed with the agencies needed to handle this event/crisis. The line available for media inquiries is 719-924-5471. Please do not call 911 to request information. Thank you for your patience in the early stages of this event.

4. Other responsibilities include:

- ☐ Establish schedule for news conference(s). Coordinate logistics (location, speakers, time)
- ☐ Monitor & participate in on-line conversations. See Electronic Support Strike Team illustration for details
- ☐ Establish Media Monitoring. See Media Monitoring Strike Team illustration for details
- ☐ Develop talking points for EOC, agency stakeholders, and elected officials
- ☐ De-conflict any information before it is released to the media
- ☐ Coordinate a schedule for media and JIS partner updates
- ☐ Satisfy requests for one-on-one interviews as circumstances permit
- ☐ Obtaining incident updates from the IC PIO and other ESF's will be an on-going responsibility
- ☐ Use updates to craft updated messages and talking points and distribute each ASAP

Time:

Date:

Issued By:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

The Pueblo County Emergency Operations Center and its Department of Emergency Management bring you the following message:

An accident involving a hazardous material has occurred at the following location: _____

Due to the nature of the chemical involved, it is important that those living or working in the following areas evacuate immediately. Those people between _____ (north/south) and _____ (east/west) should leave the area immediately.

Before leaving, evacuees are asked to lock their homes and businesses and go to a location outside of the affected area. Or you may go to the following temporary shelter _____. Those needing assistance can call the following number: _____.

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

Date:

Issued By:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

(Spanish Version) El Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia del Condado de Pueblo, y su Departamento de Control de Emergencias anuncian el mensaje siguiente:

Un derrame de un material peligroso ha ocurrido en el área siguiente: _____.

Porque de los químicos peligrosos, es importante que todas las personas que viven o trabajan en las áreas siguientes evacuan inmediatamente. Estas personas entre _____

_____ (norte y sur)

y _____ (este y oeste)

deban evacuar inmediatamente.

Antes de salir, los evacuados deban cerrar con llave las casas y los negocios y vayan a un lugar fuera del área afectada. También pueden ir al refugio temporario _____.

Si necesita asistencia, llame el número siguiente: _____

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

Date:

Issued By:

STREET CLOSURES – FLOODING

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

The Pueblo County Emergency Operations Center announces the current storm has caused severe/moderate flooding in several areas of the city/county.

As of _____ today, the following roads/streets are closed:

_____.

Please avoid these roads/streets. If you must travel, use alternate routes. Avoid low-lying roads near streams, creeks, and rivers. Do not drive over a flooded road or bridge. If your car stalls, abandon it immediately and get to higher ground. Do not attempt to walk through floodwaters that are more than knee deep. Roadblocks will be set up to prohibit access into the affected area.

Again, the following roads/streets are closed: _____

_____.

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

Date:

Issued By:

STREET CLOSURES - FLOODING

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

(Spanish Version) El Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia del Condado de Pueblo anuncia que la tormenta presente ha causada una inundación severa/moderada en varias áreas de la ciudad/condado.

Desde _____ hoy, las calles siguientes están cerradas:

_____.

Por favor, evite estas calles. Si tenga que viajar, use rutas alternas. Evite los caminos bajos, los arroyos y los ríos. No maneje a través de las zonas inundadas. Si su coche se detiene, abandónelo inmediatamente y trepe a tierras más altas. Nunca trate de cruzar a pie una corriente de agua que sobrepase las rodillas. Las barricadas estarán instaladas para prohibir acceso en el área afectada.

Otra vez, las siguientes calles están cerradas: _____

_____.

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

Date:

EVACUATION - FLOODING

Issued By:

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

The Pueblo County Emergency Operations Center announces the following message:

The flooding situation may worsen in parts of the city/county. For your own safety, you are strongly urged to evacuate the following areas as soon as possible: _____

_____ .

If time permits, take essential items such as -- **medicine, special foods, personal items, baby supplies, money, and valuable papers** -- but do not overload your vehicle. Secure your home or business before you leave. Check on neighbors who might need assistance.

If you cannot stay with relatives or friends outside of the evacuation area, go to the following shelter: _____ .

If you have no form of transportation, or are physically unable to evacuate on your own, ask a neighbor to assist you, or call the following number: _____

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

Date:

EVACUATION - FLOODING

Issued By:

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

(Spanish Version)El Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia del Condado de Pueblo anuncia el mensaje siguiente:

La inundación puede empeorar en partes de la ciudad/condado.

Para su seguridad, deba evacuar del área siguiente: _____

_____.

Si tenga tiempo, lleve unas proviciones de emergencia – **medicina por receta, alimentos no perecederos, artículos de higiene personal, artículos especiales para los bebés y ancianos, dinero, y papeles importantes**. Cierre con llave su casa o negocio antes de salir. Ayude a los vecinos que necesitan asistencia.

Si no puede ir a un lugar fuera del área de evacuación, vaya al refugio siguiente: _____.

Si no tiene transportación, o si no puede evacuar en su propio, pida a un vecino para asistirse, o llame el número siguiente: _____.

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

Date:

TORNADO WATCH

Issued By:

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

The Pueblo County Department of Emergency Management, in cooperation with the National Weather Service, announces the following message:

A tornado watch is in effect until _____ for those people in the following locations: _____

_____.

A tornado watch means tornadoes are possible.

If you are in the path of a tornado:

- Go to the basement of the building, away from windows and doors.
- If there is no basement, go to an interior room on the ground floor, such as a closet or bathroom, without windows.
- Get under a workbench or piece of sturdy furniture.
- Stay away from windows and protect your body from flying debris with blankets, pillows, or cushions.
- If you are in a mobile home or vehicle, get out. Look for shelter in a nearby building, or lie in a ditch or other low-lying area.

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

TORNADO WATCH

Date:

Issued By:

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

(Spanish Version) El Departamento de Control de Emergencias del Condado de Pueblo, en cooperación con el Servicio Meteorológico Nacional, anuncia el mensaje siguiente:

Un aviso de tornado está en efecto hasta que _____ por las personas en las localidades siguientes: _____

_____ .

Un aviso de tornado significa que es posible para que ocurra un tornado.

Los lugares de refugio:

- Vaya al sótano del edificio y aléjese de las puertas y ventanas.
- Si no hay sótano, busque protección en la parte central del edificio, en el piso más bajo, o en un guardarropas o baño sin ventanas.
- Trate de refugiarse debajo de muebles pesados.
- Aléjese de las ventanas y le tape con una manta, un almohada, o unas almohadillas.
- Salga de las casas de remolques y los vehículos. Busque refugio en un edificio grande cercano, o acuéstese en una zanja o un barranco.

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

TORNADO WARNING

Date:

Issued By:

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

The Pueblo County Department of Emergency Management, in cooperation with the National Weather Service, announces the following message:

A tornado warning is in effect until _____ for people in the following locations: _____

_____.

A tornado warning means a tornado was seen developing on doppler radar, or has been sighted.

If you are in the path of a tornado:

- Go to the basement of the building, away from windows and doors.
- If there is no basement, go to an interior room on the ground floor, such as a closet or bathroom, without windows.
- Get under a workbench or piece of sturdy furniture.
- Stay away from windows and protect your body from flying debris with blankets, pillows, or cushions.
- If you are in a mobile home or vehicle, get out. Look for shelter in a nearby building, or lie in a ditch or other low-lying area.

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

TORNADO WARNING

Date:

Issued By:

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

(Spanish Version) El Departamento de Control de Emergencias del Condado de Pueblo, en cooperación con el Servicio Meteorológico Nacional, anuncia el mensaje siguiente:

Una alarma de tornado está en efecto hasta que _____ por las personas en las áreas siguientes: _____

_____.

Una alarma de tornado significa que un tornado ha sido visto.

Si está en el camino de un tornado:

- Vaya al sótano del edificio y aléjese de las puertas y ventanas.
- Si no hay sótano, busque protección en la parte central del edificio, en el piso más bajo, o en un guardarropas o baño sin ventanas.
- Trate de refugiarse debajo de muebles pesados.
- Aléjese de las ventanas y le tape con una manta, un almohada, o unas almohadillas.
- Salga de las casas de remolques y los vehículos. Busque refugio en un edificio grande cercano, acuéstese en una zanja o un barranco.

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

SNOW EMERGENCY

Date:

Issued By:

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

The Pueblo County Department of Emergency Management, in cooperation with the National Weather Service, announces a snow emergency has been declared due to the current weather conditions.

A Winter Storm Warning effective until _____ for the following areas: _____

_____.

At least _____ inches of snow are expected with the storm. All persons are advised to stay indoors and travel only if necessary. If you must travel, take an emergency supplies kit with you.

Again, a winter storm warning is in effect until _____ for the following areas: _____

_____.

– END OF MESSAGE –

Time:

SNOW EMERGENCY

Date:

Issued By:

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM MESSAGE

(Spanish Version) Departamento de Control de Emergencias del Condado de Pueblo, en cooperación con el Servicio Meteorológico Nacional, anuncia que una emergencia de nieve está en efecto porque de las condiciones del tiempo.

Un alarma de tormenta de invierno hasta _____ por las áreas siguientes: _____

_____.

Por lo menos _____ pulgadas de nieve pueden caer durante la tormenta. Es recomendado que quédese adentro y viaje sólo si necesario. Si tiene que viajar, lleve un equipo de proviciones de emergencia.

Otra vez, una alarma de tormenta de invierno está en efecto hasta _____ por las areas siguientes: _____

– END OF MESSAGE –

- ☐ Upon notification from a Public Affairs Officer of an escalating emergency and/or potential JIC activation notify ESB Staff and State DEM PIO.
- ☐ Determine JIC location and notify facility (either PCCHD or CSU-P) to activate JIC. Comm Center can notify either location.
- ☐ Once request to activate JIC is approved send e-mail and ETNS JIC staff callout
- ☐ Load Google Voice number with Strike Team PIO numbers and transfer office phone to Google Voice.
- ☐ Complete News Release regarding EOC/JIC activation and any emergency protective actions. Distribute to media, RCN, BOCC, & "Sheriff Dist".
- ☐ Ask ESB Staff Specialist to post EAS message/press release to Web Status Board
- ☐ Attend to media and public calls
- ☐ Start gathering/loading materials and information to go to JIC
Laptop/USB memory stick, Smart Book, digital camera, Cell phone and charger, Objectives, 800 Mhz radio, Maps and Organization Charts, JIC Go-Kit in back office
- ☐ Meet with JIC Liaison for briefing prior to leaving for JIC
- ☐ Upon arrival to JIC, call EOC to get any updates & prepare to brief JIC Staff

DRAFT

ANNEX 1

Incident Annex – Damage Assessment

Lead Agency:

Pueblo County Sheriff's Office

Supporting Agencies:

Regional Building Authority

American Red Cross

Public Works Departments (City, County, Town and/or Metro District, as appropriate)

National Weather Service

Utilities (communications, energy, water and sanitation)

The local offices of the USDA Farm Service Agency, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and Colorado State University (CSU) Cooperative Extension

Pueblo City County Health Department

PURPOSE

To provide a timely, comprehensive damage assessment system which will provide an estimate of the community damages/losses soon after a disaster. This system must meet the needs of the community and meet disaster declaration needs consistent with State and Federal criteria.

SITUATION

A disaster, regardless of hazard, requires an accurate assessment of the actual effect on population and property. Such an assessment defines the severity and magnitude of loss and directs attention to the mobilization of human and material resources necessary to cope with the situation. Additionally, any county or city assistance request must be based on a firm, aggregate community damage/loss estimate.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

While the initial response to a disaster will come from resources within this community, State and Federal disaster assistance may be required at some time during any given incident.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Working as members of a Community Damage Assessment Team, departments and agencies of town, city and county government, as well as special or metropolitan districts, must evaluate the extent and nature of physical damage to public and private facilities immediately following a disaster. Also, they must begin collecting, recording, and reporting information on the utilization of manpower, materials, equipment, and disaster-related costs. If the disaster impacts agricultural resources or products, that damage will be evaluated by agricultural professionals from state

and federal agencies including but not limited to those resident in Pueblo County. These agricultural professionals will also be part of the Community Damage Assessment Team. Information/data gathered by the Team will:

1. Serve as the basis for evaluating the need for disaster declarations at city, county, state and federal levels;
 2. Identify response, relief, and recovery needs; and
 3. Provide the required documentation needed to request State and Federal assistance.
- B. Information/data compiled by all jurisdictions will be reported to the Pueblo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which in turn will report information to the State EOC as appropriate. (See Colorado Damage Assessment Handbook for format.)
- C. The four steps to damage assessment are:
1. **Windshield Survey** involves driving, walking or flying over the most severely affected area(s). The assessment will provide local officials with information to determine whether local resources can cope with the problem or if additional assistance is necessary. The information usually provides the basis for the initial disaster situation report.
 2. **Initial Damage Assessment** gives a quick look at the disaster situation. If the disaster area is larger than first anticipated, or if the tasks appear to be beyond the capability of local government, the Preliminary Damage Assessment starts.
 3. **Preliminary Damage Assessment** supports a local government's request for a Governor's Declaration of Disaster and, in some cases, a Federal Presidential Declaration. This assessment supports the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regional summary, analysis and recommendation to approve or deny the request for federal assistance. It determines program and management requirements for the disaster recovery effort.
 4. **Detailed Damage Assessment** is a detailed description of damage with cost figures for each damaged facility or system. This phase justifies State and Federal relief and recovery assistance.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau(ESB) will:
1. Designate an individual to serve as the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator, who will be responsible for coordinating all damage assessment activities in Pueblo County for a disaster, including local, state and federal activities. This person will also be responsible for maintaining a central repository of copies of all damage assessment documents developed relative the disaster, laying the foundation for a coordinated recovery effort; and

2. Facilitate briefings between the Community Damage Assessment Team and the Executive Policy Group at each stage of the damage assessment process.
- B. The Pueblo Regional Building Authority will:
1. Conduct damage assessments of residential, commercial and public structures (other than roads and bridges), participating with state and/or federal personnel as needed;
 2. Designate an individual to serve as its Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator. This person will be responsible for all record keeping carried out under the Uniform Disaster Plan; maintaining a local duty roster; coordinating damage assessment with the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator; and ensuring that codes are enforced. The Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator will consolidate the information received at each phase of the damage assessment and report the results to the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator as they are developed; and
 3. Appoint and maintain a roster of primary/alternate disaster assessment personnel.
- C. The American Red Cross (ARC) will:
1. Conduct windshield surveys, initial damage assessments and preliminary damage assessments to determine damage to residential structures, using categories of “no damage, minor damage, major damage and destroyed” to determine potential sheltering requirements;
 2. Conduct detailed damage assessment to determine damage to the contents of residential structures; and
 3. Designate an individual to serve as its Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator. This person will be responsible for all damage assessment record keeping carried out under the ARC Plan; maintaining a local duty roster; and coordinating damage assessment with the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator. The Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator will consolidate the information received at each phase of the damage assessment and report the results to the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator as they are developed.
- D. The National Weather Service (NWS) will:
1. Conduct windshield surveys, initial damage assessments and preliminary damage assessments to determine damage to structures, using categories of “no damage, minor damage, major damage and destroyed” with regard to hail. With regard to tornado and straight-line wind damage, the EF-scale will be used. The National Weather Service may need permission to access areas (with proper identification) that are closed to the public in the aftermath of weather related damage. The Civil Air Patrol may also be used to conduct aerial damage surveys.

2. Conduct detailed damage assessment to determine damage to the contents of residential structures; and
 3. Designate an individual to serve as its Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator. This person will be responsible for all damage assessment record keeping carried out under the ARC Plan; maintaining a local duty roster; and coordinating damage assessment with the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator. The Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator will consolidate the information received at each phase of the damage assessment and report the results to the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator as they are developed.
- E. The Public Works Departments (City, County, Town and/or Metro District, as appropriate) will:
1. Conduct damage assessment of public roads, bridges and associated facilities within their respective jurisdictions, participating with state and/or federal personnel as needed;
 2. Designate an individual to serve as its Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator. This person will be responsible for all damage assessment record keeping carried out under the department's plan and for coordinating damage assessment with the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator. The Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator will consolidate the information received at each phase of the damage assessment and report the results to the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator as they are developed.
- F. Utilities (communications, energy, water and sanitation) will;
1. Conduct damage assessment of their resources, in coordination with State and Federal personnel as appropriate;
 2. Provide timely damage assessment information to the Pueblo County EOC and the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator, especially as it relates to interruptions of critical services.
- G. The local offices of the USDA Farm Service Agency, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and Colorado State University (CSU) Cooperative Extension will;
1. Collectively conduct damage assessment of agricultural resources (land, structures, fences and other improvements) and products, with the USDA Farm Service Agency in the lead;
 2. Designate individuals to serve as Agency Damage Assessment Coordinators. These individuals will be responsible for all damage assessment record keeping carried out under their agency's plan and for coordinating damage assessment with the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator. The Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator will consolidate the information received at each

phase of the damage assessment and report the results to the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator as they are developed; and

3. Prepare the necessary documents for review and action by local and state agricultural boards, as appropriate.

H. The Pueblo City-County Health Department will:

1. Conduct damage assessment relative to health and environmental impacts of the disaster, e.g., contamination of food and water supplies, vector control and infectious disease;
2. Designate an individual to serve as its Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator. This person will be responsible for all damage assessment record keeping carried out under the department's plan and for coordinating damage assessment with the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator. The Agency Damage Assessment Coordinator will consolidate the information received at each phase of the damage assessment and report the results to the Community Damage Assessment Coordinator as they are developed;
3. Coordinate damage assessment with State and Federal health and environmental officials, as appropriate.

I. The Operations Task Force will:

1. Receive and consolidate initial reports for their departments/agencies with information, as applicable, on:
 - a) Type and location of the disaster;
 - b) Time of onset;
 - c) Number of persons killed, injured, missing, or in danger;
 - d) Special assistance, manpower or equipment needed to save lives;
 - e) Location and means of communications e.g., telephone, radio, for follow-on information reports; and
 - f) Person in charge (department or agency).
2. Maintain updated information throughout the response and recovery phases of the disaster; ensure supporting documentation is safeguarded for the final damage assessment;
3. Assess and report resource availability to the Executive Policy Group for the duration of the disaster;
4. Identify and appoint primary and alternate information collectors; and
5. Ensure the appropriate Operations Task Force representative in the EOC receives timely reports on information/data gathered throughout the "response" and "recovery" phases of the disaster.

- J. The Executive Policy Group (EPG) will:
1. Evaluate the incident, resources available to deal with the disaster, and outside assistance required;
 2. Continually evaluate the disaster in terms of the need for a disaster declaration; and
 3. Declare a local disaster if the operating requirements and/or damage assessment demonstrates that the requirements of responding to or recovering from the disaster exceeds the resources available locally.

POLICIES

- A. Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1992.
- B. State of Colorado, State Emergency Operations Plan (Oct. 2010).
- C. Public Law 93-288, Disaster Relief Act of 1974.

FLOOD

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ANNEX 2

Incident Annex - Flood

Lead Agency:

Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau

Supporting Agencies:

Pueblo Communications Centers, Fire Departments, Pueblo Police Department, Public Works, City Planning Department, County Planning and Zoning, Regional Building Department, American Red Cross, City/County Health Department, Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), Geographic Information System (GIS), Transportation, Salvation Army, Utilities, National Weather Service, US Geological Survey, Colorado Division of Water Resources, other local, state and federal agencies as needed.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the flood annex is to provide for a flood warning and emergency response system in order to protect the lives and property of citizens and visitors to Pueblo County.

SCOPE

This annex applied to all flood emergencies within the jurisdiction of the coordinating agencies, to include flooding, flash flooding and dam failure flooding. Any of these types of flood incidents are capable of disrupting utilities, transportation and provision of emergency services as well as creating immediate life safety issues that may require rescue of trapped victims.

SITUATION

- A. Historically, flooding of most or all of the community has been relatively infrequent, but when it occurs, population and economically valuable areas throughout the community can be adversely affected.
- B. Localized flooding may occur during rainfall in any area of the community

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. With adequate warning and timely reaction by county/ municipal emergency response agencies, loss of life, injury and property damage can be reduced. Where gradients are steep, as in southwestern Pueblo County, the time of flood onset may be very short; careful planning and coordination is required to protect effected populations.
- B. Through a variety of means; e.g. National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) All Hazards Weather Radio, standard radio bulletins, TV bulletins, citizens and authorities will be advised of flood conditions.

- C. Destruction of industrial facilities may have a potential of a hazardous materials release.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A flash flood watch is issued by the National Weather Service and means it is possible that rain will cause flash flooding in specified area. A flash flood warning is issued by the National Weather Service and means flash flooding is either imminent or is occurring. A flood watch is issued by the National Weather Service and means long term flooding is possible in specified areas. A flood warning is issued by the National Weather Service and means long term flooding either imminent or is occurring.

Initial notification is often very limited in detail; consequently, a follow-up call to the notifying party or agency will be made to obtain further detail. For example, a flash flood warning may be issued by the National Weather Service (NWS) for an area in which little danger to the public would result, some emergency actions would be called for, but perhaps not enough to call for an EOC activation.

Emergency response to potential and/or actual flood conditions will be accomplished in three phases:

A. Readiness:

1. When a flood threat is identified, emergency response organizations are alerted for possible activation. Increased observation and surveillance procedures will be implemented. Normally, the initial threat notification will originate with the NWS in the form of watches and warnings; however, notifications may also come from dam owners and/or spotters/ stream watchers.
2. Based on initial and any follow-up information gathered, an evaluation of the threat to life/property will be made, including:
 - a) Potential inundation areas;
 - b) Warning and evacuation requirements;
 - c) Safe areas - temporary shelters;
 - d) Resources required; and
 - e) Potential need for activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

B. Emergency

1. When a flash flood warning or flood warning is issued and the risk is substantiated by the NWS, or actual flooding occurs and life/property is threatened, the EOC will be activated (if not already activated during the Readiness Phase). Warning and evacuation will be completed, and shelter provided to those people requiring temporary housing. Resources not already pre-positioned to mitigate the threat will be moved into position. Search and rescue operations will be affected as deemed necessary.

2. A Forward Command Post may be established in the vicinity of the affected areas(s) to coordinate on-scene actions, and/or to provide a link between on-scene agencies and the EOC.
 3. Information will be gathered from NWS, Flood Monitoring System, USGS, media, spotters and others regarding current flooding conditions and relayed through the NWS to the EOC.
 4. Damage Assessment will begin, information/data will be collected and reported to the EOC.
 5. Based on the damage assessment, a disaster declaration may be issued.
- C. Recovery
1. All departments/agencies represented in the EOC will coordinate necessary actions to sustain life and property.
 2. All efforts will be taken to restore public facilities as quickly as possible.
 3. Damage assessment and evaluation will proceed as needed.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Pueblo Communications Centers:
1. Collect and distribute current data on warning and evacuation;
 2. Maintain contact with emergency response agencies including fire, law enforcement, public works, and emergency management for emergency flood fighting needs; and
 3. Coordinate with each other for efficient multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional response.
- B. Colorado Division of Water Resources, Pueblo Office:
1. Maintain an ongoing dialogue with dam owners on condition of dams and water levels. Increase this communication and establish procedures for increased surveillance when dam and/or water level conditions create potential or real threats to life and property;
 2. Notify the Pueblo Communications Centers (call 9-1-1) of dam conditions that create potential or real threats to life and property in Pueblo County; and
 3. Take actions to control flooding.
- C. Dam/Reservoir owners:
1. Prepare and maintain a current dam/reservoir Emergency Preparedness Plan. This plan will be coordinated with, and copies provided to, the Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau. The Division of Water Resources has procedures for all dams; and

2. Ensure timely notification to the Pueblo Office of the Colorado Division of Water Resources, and the Pueblo Communications Centers of potential or imminent dam failures. This notification, in accordance with the Emergency Preparedness Plan, will include at a minimum:
 - a) Current condition of dam;
 - b) Potential or existing threat; actions being taken to eliminate or mitigate the threat, and by whom. Assistance, if any, required beyond owner's capability; and
 - c) Name of individual making the notification, his/her location, and type of communications link (telephone number, fax number, pager number, and/or radio frequency) to be utilized for follow-up situation reports.
- D. Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau:
1. Coordinate disaster planning and operations with the community's emergency response organizations, area industrial installations, public utilities, welfare agencies, adjacent jurisdiction emergency management coordinators, and Colorado Office of Emergency Management (COEM); ensure integrated emergency response and recovery;
 2. Support operations with resources; and
 3. Provide assistance with search/rescue/recovery.
- E. Pueblo City County Health Department:
1. Coordinate support for inoculations, water purification, and insect and rodent control.
 2. Evaluate and recommend methods for the disposal of contaminated food and animal carcasses.
 3. Identify sites for debris disposal and oversee their use.
- F. Geographic Information System (GIS) Center:
1. Prepare copies of maps reflecting potential inundation areas, evacuation routes and safe areas/shelters and
 2. Support the EOC operation with automated products developed before, during and after an incident.
- G. Public Information Officers:
1. Activate the Joint Information System to gather information and respond to queries and rumors from the media and public;
 2. Prepare and distribute emergency public information; and
 3. Brief media, public officials and other interested groups on flood status and response/recovery activities.

H. Law Enforcement:

1. Coordinate law enforcement activities;
2. Assist in warning and alerting public;
3. Establish and maintain traffic control;
4. Coordinate evacuation;
5. Provide security control and limit access into and within the disaster area;
6. Provide security for evacuated areas.

I. Fire Protection Districts:

1. Coordinate fire, rescue and emergency medical response; and
2. Assist in warning the public of impending danger, and, as necessary, evacuating potential danger areas and providing fire security in evacuated areas as needed.

J. National Weather Service (NWS):

1. Monitor the Situation
2. Issue watch and warning messages of the affected area(s); and
3. Assist with and provide backup for overall communications, as well as health and well being messages.

K. Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

1. Respond to the EOC upon activation; and
2. Assist with and provide backup for overall communications, as well as health and well being messages.

L. American Red Cross (ARC) and/or Salvation Army:

1. Coordinate and operate mass care operations to include sheltering of persons made homeless due to disaster;
2. Establish and operate mass feeding for victims and disaster workers;
3. Provide basic health and mental health services for the victims within the shelters;
4. If necessary, participate in damage assessment of residential areas;
5. Receive and process in-bound disaster inquiries; and
6. Assist in locating missing persons.

M. Public Works Departments, Metropolitan Districts, Transportation Department and utility companies will collectively:

1. Assist in facilities protection and coordinate emergency repairs to public buildings, roads, utilities, and other essential facilities; recommend priorities for repair of damage;

2. Assist in damage assessment;
3. Ensure clearance of critical thoroughfares;
4. Provide available emergency traffic control equipment such as barricades and street flares;
5. Conduct or oversee emergency shutdown of utilities to prevent damage; monitor condition of sewage, electrical, gas, water, and telecommunications distribution systems;
6. Determine emergency sources of electricity, gas, potable water, and telecommunications; and
7. Conduct or oversee debris removal and disposal.

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ANNEX 3

Incident Annex – Mass Fatality

Lead Agency: Pueblo County Coroner

Supporting Agencies:

PURPOSE

The purpose of this section is to clarify activities involved in a catastrophic disaster involving mass fatalities which may exceed the local resources for normal capacity. It provides a structure for coordination and communication with other agencies. The plan seeks to maximize existing resources available within the community.

SCOPE

- A. A Mass Fatality Disaster is defined as an occurrence of multiple deaths that overwhelms the usual routine capabilities of the community.
- B. Mass fatality disaster response is separate from, and secondary to search and rescue operations. Mass fatality response should begin only after all survivors of the incident have been moved to safety.
- C. Primary concerns of mass fatality response are: recovery, identification of human remains, determination of cause and manner of death and aid to distressed families.
- D. Ultimate responsibility for the collection, identification, storage and dispatch of human remains lies with the coroner as set forth by law.
- E. Mitigation efforts consist of pre-designation of temporary morgue sites. The development of mutual aid agreements with surround counties and other entities able to provide assistance. It is necessary to preplan and provide for specialized training and equipment for the Coroner's Office.
- F. The phases of operation are all equally important and are conducted concurrently:
 - 1. Phase One: Initial evaluation of scene/determination of equipment needs
 - 2. Phase Two: Morgue establishment and operations
 - 3. Phase Three: Family Assistance/critical stress debriefing
 - 4. Phase Four: Body Recovery
- G. In the event that a mass casualty disaster should occur within the County of Pueblo the Coroner's Office should be immediately notified and will coordinate efforts with the Pueblo County Department of Emergency Management consistent the Pueblo County Emergency Operations Plan.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

A. Search and Recovery (S&R)

1. Simply stated, search and recovery normally involves locating and removing at least: bodies, body parts, and personal effects. Documentation of everything found at the disaster site is imperative as it may help in the investigation, identification and morgue operations. Generally, search teams systematically search and mark where bodies, body parts, and personal effects are located with pin flags, stakes, etc. These will be numbered and logged and identified on a grid chart. Photographs should be taken of each placed flag.
2. Recovery starts after the search of an area is complete. Bodies and body parts must be treated with dignity and respect at all times. Each finding should be tagged with the number assigned by the search team. Bodies and body parts should be placed into a body bag. A tag with the same number as the finding inside the bag will be placed on the outside of the bag. The body bag should be removed from the scene and taken to a location designated by the medical examiner/ coroner. Victim identification is a function of the morgue operations, not the search and recovery team.

B. Morgue Operations

1. Depending on the size and nature of the incident, the medical examiner/coroner will determine where to establish an incident morgue site. The site may be in the existing morgue or it may be a temporary incident morgue site in another location such as a warehouse, airplane hangar or fairground building. School gymnasiums SHOULD NOT be use. The medical examiner/coroner should lay out the morgue operation site considering the physical condition of the victims, the number of victims and the number of personnel needed to perform such morgue functions as administration, logistics, refrigeration, and operations. The operation areas can include areas for receiving, photography, X-ray, personal effects, anthropology, dental, fingerprinting, pathology, storage, and shipping.
2. The main purposes for the morgue are to determine the cause of death and identify the victim. Post mortem records will be completed for every body and body part as they are processed through each of the operational stations. Post mortem fingerprints, dental and pathology reports. The post mortem records will be compared to the ante mortem records obtained from the victim's family and other sources such as fingerprint repositories and hospitals. Personal effects, such as drivers licenses found on the victim or statements of recognition, should not be used as positive identification, but rather tentative identification. After identification is established, the medical examiner can release the body and or body parts based on the desires of the next of kin.

C. Family Assistance Center – The Family Assistance Center is one of the most sensitive operations in a mass fatalities event. Its purposes are:

1. To provide relatives of victims with information and access to services they may need in the days following the incident
2. To protect families from the media and curiosity seekers
3. To allow investigators and the medical examiner/coroner access to families so they can obtain information more easily

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Phase ONE - Initial evaluation of scene/determination of equipment needs

- A. An immediate evaluation to determine needs and dangers including the following:
 1. Identification of possible chemical, biological or nuclear agents and primary or secondary incendiary hazards.
 2. Equipment needed to ensure the safety of responders.
 3. The number of fatalities
 4. The condition of human remains.
 5. Accessibility of the scene and equipment necessary to begin recovery operations.
 6. Determine need to call for support
 - a) Local
 - b) State
 - c) Federal
 7. Determine location and staffing needs for temporary morgue
 8. Determine location for Family Assistance Center
 9. Determine location for Critical Incident Stress Debriefing for responders

Phase TWO - Establish Morgue Operations

- A. Morgue Operations Director
 1. Reports to Coroner/Medical Examiner
 2. Responsible for directing all morgue operations and reporting status
- B. Identification Officer
 1. Reports to Morgue Operations Director
 2. Responsible for all operations relating to establishing identity of human remains
 - a) Stations reporting to the Identification Officer
 - (1) Anatomical Charting, Autopsy
 - (2) Fingerprinting
 - (3) Dental

- (4) Radiology
- (5) Photography
- (6) Optional Stations: Toxicology, Anthropology

C. Records Officer

- 1. Reports to Morgue Operations Director
- 2. Responsible for collecting and coordinating all logs associated with morgue operations

D. Personal Effects Officer

- 1. Reports to the Identification Officer
- 2. Responsible for cataloguing, storage and disposition of all personal effects as they arrive at the morgue.

E. Preparation and Release Officer

- 1. Reports to Morgue Operations Director
- 2. Responsible for the preparation of human remains for release to the funeral home.

F. Next of Kin Officer

- 1. Reports to the Morgue Operations Director
- 2. Responsible for assisting and coordinating with Family Assistance Center.

G. Security Officer

- 1. Reports to the Morgue Operations Director
- 2. Responsible for coordinating with law enforcement for security operations

Phase THREE - Scene Security/Body Recovery

A. Scene Security

- 1. Security at the scene of mass fatality disaster is critical to the success of all operations. The scene must be clearly delineated and rules of access must be established and strictly enforced.
 - a) Maintain scene integrity
 - b) Maintain chain of custody of evidentiary items
 - c) Prevent scene workers from being disturbed
 - d) Control unauthorized volunteers who may rush to the scene in an attempt to render aid
 - e) Maintain the dignity and privacy of families
 - f) Prevent public/media from witnessing/publicizing the condition of the remains.

B. Scene Access

1. Establish and ID procedure for everyone entering or leaving the scene
 2. Maintain an accurate count of all workers
 3. Guards should protect remains in order to prevent tampering/looting
 4. Establish traffic patterns for all incoming and outgoing vehicles
- C. Scene Operations
1. Grid map
 2. Flagging, numbering
 3. Universal Precautions
 4. Personal Effects
 5. Procedure for property recovery
 - a) Recovery
 - b) Careful collection
 - c) Property found on remains must stay with the remains
 - d) Clear plastic bags
 - e) Basic descriptions not assumptions
 - f) Release to next of kin
- D. Body Recovery
1. No remains shall be moved until directed by the coroner/medical examiner
 2. All operations will be coordinated by the Coroner/ME or designee
 3. Scene Survey
 - a) Approximate number of dead
 - b) Condition
 - c) Environmental conditions
 - d) Type of terrain
 - e) An estimate of the number of personnel necessary to implement an effective recovery plan
 - f) Briefing
 - g) Photographs
 - h) Flagging/Staking
- E. Transportation of Remains
1. Transfer of remains should be handled discretely with dignity and respect

2. Names or logos on transport vehicles will be removed or covered
3. Escort by law enforcement
4. Records of transport driver and vehicle tags
5. Documentation at the morgue

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Coroner/Medical Examiner

The coroner/medical examiner is responsible for establishing the cause and manner of death, identification and issuing death certificates. State statutes specifically define the coroner's/medical examiners responsibilities.

B. Temporary Morgue

During a mass fatality incident it may be necessary to identify a centrally located Incident Morgue. An Incident Morgue is the location where victims are identified, cause of death is determined, property is identified and secured and disposition decisions are made. Local funeral homes may be able to provide temporary holding facilities until the victims can be transferred. Refrigerated trucks may be required to serve as cold storage facilities at the Incident Morgue.

C. Victim Identification (Identifying the deceased)

1. Presumptive: Direct visual or photographic identification also use of personal effects.
2. Confirmatory: Fingerprints, Odontology, DNA
3. Radiology
4. Forensic Anthropology

D. Security and Credentialing System

1. Coordination with law enforcement
2. Security perimeter
3. Restrict Access
4. Site specific identification badges
5. Maintain logs and databases

E. Staging Areas

1. Coordination with law enforcement
2. Parking area for emergency response vehicles
3. Media Staging

F. Contamination

Defining and determining procedures for handling chemically or radiologically contaminated bodies and limiting further contamination. All mass fatality scenes will be treated as biohazard sites. All precautions for infectious diseases control must be taken including proper personal protection equipment and a system for decontamination of workers, equipment and supplies.

G. Forensics

Determining the need for a forensic pathologist to provide technical expertise depending on the nature of the incident. In a mass fatality incident additional forensic specialists such as: Pathologist, Odontologist, Anthropologist, DNA Analysis may all be required. This will be determined on an incident by incident basis and will be made by the coroner/medical examiner.

H. Notification

The medical examiner/coroner is responsible for the medico legal investigation of the incident. A mass fatality incident does not diminish this responsibility. The office of the medical examiner/coroner will be in charge of the documentation, examination, identification, disposition and certification of all remains as well as morgue operations. Additional assistance from other organizations and agencies is subject to the discretion and approval of the coroner/medical examiner.

I. Resource Management

The magnitude of a mass fatality incident may exceed the local capabilities and resources of the community. If this happens, the County Coroner should immediately begin working with the County Emergency Manager for federal, state and local agencies support.

J. Federal Disaster Declaration

The Federal Response Plan dictates how federal agencies respond following a disaster. A request for DMORT assistance must be made by a local official through the state Emergency Management Agency.

K. Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act

Under this federal act, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) can ask for the assistance of DMORT. The act covers most passenger aircraft accidents in the United States and U.S. territories. The NTSB coordinates with the local medico legal authority to assess local resources and capabilities and can activate DMORT upon the request of the local authority.

L. U.S. Public Health Act

Under the U.S. Public Health Act, the U.S. Public Health Service can provide support to a state or locality that cannot provide the necessary response. Under this act, the state or locality must pay for the services of DMORT, including salary, expenses, and other costs.

M. Memorandum of Understanding with Federal Agency

The DMORT may be requested by a federal agency to provide disaster victim identification. Under this mechanism, the requesting agency must pay for the cost of the DMORT deployment.

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

The assumption behind universal precautions for infectious disease control is that every direct contact with body fluids is infectious. Every person exposed to direct contact must take precautions.

At mass fatalities incidents this would include all workers involved in search, recovery, transportation, body identification and disposition. Universal precautions apply to blood, tissue and body fluids containing visible blood, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, amniotic fluid, pleural fluid, synovial fluid, pericardial fluid, and peritoneal fluids.

A. Universal precautions include:

1. Needles and sharps should never be resheathed, bent, broken, cut or removed from disposable syringes. They should be placed in a rigid, puncture resistant disposable container with a lid and a prominent biohazard label.
2. Hand washing
3. Double gloving
4. Facial barriers/respirator full face shields or goggles with a seal over mouth and nose
5. Disposable protective apparel kits, gowns, aprons and lab coats with long sleeves and a closed or full button front
6. Shoe covers

RESOURCES AND LINKS

American Board of Forensic Anthropology - www.csuchico.edu/anth/ABFA

American Board of Forensic Odontology - www.abfo.org

American Red Cross - www.redcross.org

American Society of Forensic Odontology - www.asfo.org

Center for Disease Control and Prevention - www.cdc.gov

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams DMORT - www.dmort.org

Federal Bureau of Investigation - www.fbi.gov

Federal Emergency Management Agency – www.fema.gov

National Urban Search and Rescue Response Team - www.fema.gov/usr

International Association of Identification - www.theiai.org

National Association of Medical Examiners - www.thename.org

National Disaster Medical System - www.ndms.dhhs.gov/NDMS/ndms.html

National Domestic Preparedness Office - www.ndpo.gov

National Transportation Safety Board - www.nts.gov

Occupational Health and Safety Organization - www.osha.gov

US Army Central Identification Laboratory - www.cilhi.army.mil

US Department of Transportation - www.dot.gov

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ANNEX 4

Incident Annex – Terrorism

Lead Agency:

Supporting Agencies:

PURPOSE

To provide for an orderly and coordinated response to acts of terrorism or incidents involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in the Pueblo County area; and to establish a procedure for disseminating information to responders and the general public in the event of acts of terrorism in Pueblo County or elsewhere.

SCOPE

SITUATION

- A. Terrorist or WMD attacks place Pueblo County and its citizens at grave risk as follows:
 - 1. Mass Casualties and fatalities;
 - 2. Catastrophic damage to buildings or other property;
 - 3. Psychosomatic responses from non-affected citizens; and,
 - 4. Major Contamination
- B. Targeting of first responders will have a major impact upon the county's capabilities; and will place a major burden upon emergency services including, fire, law enforcement, public health, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), other medical and mass care providers.
- C. The scope of the incident may expand geometrically and may affect mutual aid jurisdictions. Airborne chemical, radiological and biological agents flow with the air current and may disseminate WMD agents far from their initial source.
- D. Contagious biological agents may affect large and diverse populations with little or no obvious connection. Time delays may occur in recognizing the disease or offending organism because of similar innocuous diseases.

- E. Mass evacuation could be required in the event of major flooding or fire, a major hazardous materials accident or a terrorist attack.
- F. Specific events may require the appropriate health agency to establish a quarantine of citizens, domestic and wild animals and/or food supplies.
- G. The potential for threats of terrorism is monitored at levels ranging from local to international. The *Threat Condition Advisory System* has been adopted for use nationally by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and in Colorado by the Colorado Department of Public Safety – Office of Preparedness, Security & Fire Safety (OPSFS). The *System* incorporates five threat levels (Green, Blue, Yellow, Orange and Red) which represent a threat range from low to extremely high respectively. Recommended actions for citizens, business and state/local governments are given at each threat condition. Specifics of the *Threat Conditions Advisory System* are included in Appendix 1 of this Annex. Notice of changes in the threat condition is provided by OPSFS to state and local emergency management agencies via e-mail. It is also given directly to the media. For various reasons, initial notification of a change in threat level may reach the local level faster via the media than through formal emergency management channels. It is advisable to cross check this information, as confusion between colors and language associated with the threat conditions has occurred. Also, conditions occurring locally may result in a higher level being selected than has been applied regionally or nationally.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The situation may not be immediately recognizable as a terrorism event.
- B. Once recognized as a terrorism/WMD event, the incident(s) will be treated as crime scene(s), and established guidelines and policies shall be followed in preserving the crime scene(s). Conditions may dictate the need for and establishment of martial law.
- C. There may be multiple events within this and other jurisdictions.
- D. Responders are placed at a higher risk of becoming casualties.
- E. Contamination of critical facilities and large geographic areas may result.
- F. Official information related to evacuation will be disseminated to the public in a timely manner and will be in a format that may be easily understood by all citizens.
- G. The public will act in its own interest and evacuate dangerous areas spontaneously or when advised to do so by local government authorities.
- H. People who refuse to follow evacuation recommendations and are unwilling to leave will not be forced to evacuate. If and when any such persons wish to evacuate, on a time and condition permit basis, efforts will be made to assist with their evacuation.

- I. Under certain conditions, authorities may order an evacuation. Compliance with that order will not be optional.
- J. If a local act of terrorism is anticipated, suspected or confirmed relative to a local incident, that information will be passed from local to state authorities as soon as possible. That information can be critical in updating the threat condition and in obtaining assistance in a timely fashion.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Mitigation

Authority having jurisdiction shall:

- 1. Identify key areas and facilities that are potentially at risk;
- 2. Identify means for prevention of the spread of contaminants;
- 3. Identify shelters;
- 4. Ensure that the evacuation plans of facilities storing reportable quantities of hazardous materials are in compliance with SARA/Title III regulations; and
- 5. Identify population groups requiring special assistance during evacuation, e.g., senior citizens, disabled, etc.

B. Preparedness

- 1. Responsible agencies, which include, but are not necessarily limited to, law enforcement, fire, EMS, public health, utilities, transportation, public works, mass care, and hospitals, will maintain a staffed, trained and equipped response team within available appropriations.
- 2. Agencies with authority to respond may utilize any and all available resources in carrying out their respective duties. Such resources include but are not limited to response equipment consisting of detection devices, personal protective clothing, containment devices, etc.
- 3. Emergency Management and other local agencies will monitor the *Threat Conditions Advisory System*, share updates and consider following recommendations associated with the current threat level.
- 4. The Authorities having jurisdiction shall:
 - a) Determine evacuation routes from at risk facilities, based upon the nature of the specific threat(s) and communicate clearly those routes to an authorized representative of each of the subject facilities.
 - b) Conduct terrorism exercises to test plans and procedures.
 - c) Update plans and procedures as needed.

- d) Educate responders and the general public as to how they may recognize signs of potential terrorist activity and how and to whom they should report them.

C. Response

Authority having jurisdiction shall:

1. Identify affected area; take reasonable measures to render area safe and secure from additional hazards.
2. Provide timely and accurate alert and notification to affected jurisdictions and the general public.
3. Implement the Incident Command System (ICS), including unified command system when appropriate.
4. Activate the Pueblo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and Joint Information Center (JIC), if needed.
5. Rescue entrapped victims, provide medical care to the injured.
6. Evacuate immediately affected area.
7. Determine presence of radiological, chemical or biological agents.
8. Establish "hot zone", if needed, for radiological, chemical or biological incident.
9. Decontaminate victims exposed to any radiological, chemical or biological agents.
10. Contain hazards when appropriate.
11. Suppress fires.
12. Preserve evidence in accordance with the most recent guidelines, policies and procedures.
13. Secure the vacated area in accordance with appropriate guidelines and regulations.
14. Designate, open and support reception centers and shelters, as needed.
15. Request mutual and/or extra-jurisdictional (local, state and federal) aid, as needed.
16. Establish traffic control points.
17. Establish quarantine in accordance with the appropriate guidelines and regulations, when appropriate.

D. Recovery

Authority having jurisdiction shall:

1. Follow the process described in the Recovery Annex (W).

2. Take reasonable measures to coordinate appropriate decontamination of properties within affected areas.
3. Reevaluate and lift quarantine when appropriate.
4. Notify the public when it is safe to return to the area.
5. Protect and preserve the vacated area until the return of occupants.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. In addition to the responsibilities outlined in the Basic Plan, the Executive Policy Group has duties and powers as follows:
 1. To initiate and ensure the orderly evacuation of the community;
 2. To issue evacuation recommendations and/or orders, as needed; and
 3. To exercise any other authority as may be provided by Federal, State, or Local laws.
- B. Law Enforcement will:
 1. Act as the lead agency. Law enforcement officers may resolve on scene suspect threats and when necessary conduct sweeps for additional devices or other situations of a threatening nature prior to the response of other agencies or resources;
 2. Participate in Unified Incident Command System with notification to appropriate agencies;
 3. Participate in warning and alerting the public;
 4. Coordinate law enforcement activities with activities of other agencies;
 5. Provide scene security and integrity for the incident in accordance with the most recent guidelines, policies and procedures;
 6. Provide a "Command Staff" Officer for the Federal Joint Operations Command Center as needed;
 7. Establish and maintain traffic and access control;
 8. Coordinate evacuation of prisoners, if required; and
 9. Collect, process and preserve evidence in accordance with established policy and procedures.
- C. Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Bureau will:
 1. Act as the Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) for all hazardous materials incidents in unincorporated Pueblo County outside of the right of way of public roads, except on Fort Carson and the Pueblo Chemical Depot.

2. Provide technical assistance and incident command support to field operations.
 3. Participate in Unified Incident Command System.
 4. Activate and support the EOC and JIC when appropriate.
 5. Monitor the *Threat Conditions Advisory System* and forward changes in the threat level to local government and response representatives.
- D. The Pueblo City / County Health Department will:
1. Act as lead medical and public health agency, as appropriate;
 2. Participate in Unified Incident Command System with notification to appropriate agencies;
 3. Provide environmental health specialists to aid Incident Commander (IC), as needed;
 4. Assist in hazard assessment and monitoring; assist appropriate DERA in overseeing cleanup operations;
 5. Provide a “Command Staff” Officer for the Federal Joint Operations Command Center as needed;
 6. Participate in educating, warning and alerting the public; and,
 7. Provide guidance for quarantine and embargoing food supplies.
- E. Fire Departments will:
1. Resolve hazardous material issues prior to response of other agencies/resources, if necessary; except that care shall be taken to preserve evidence and crime scenes.
 2. Participate in Unified Incident Command System with notification to appropriate agencies;
 3. Perform hazard identification, confinement and mitigation operations;
 4. Coordinate fire department mutual aid resources;
 5. Provide a “Command Staff” Officer for the Federal Joint Operations Command Center as needed;
 6. Coordinate fire, hazardous materials, decontamination, rescue and emergency medical response; and
 7. Participate in warning, alerting and evacuating the public;
 8. The Rye Fire Protection District shall, in addition to the above tasks, act as the DERA for all hazardous materials events within the town limits of Rye;
 9. The City of Pueblo Fire Department shall, in addition to the above tasks, act as the DERA for all hazardous materials events within the city limits of Pueblo; and

10. The Boone Fire Department shall, in addition to the above tasks, act as the DERA for all hazardous materials events within the town limits of Boone.
- F. Hospitals and health care providers shall:
1. Operate within the scope of their own internal plans and established procedures for maximum effort conditions.
 2. Inform the Medical Coordinator at the EOC of capabilities and limitations.
 3. Provide triage and decontamination (if capable).
 4. Individual health care organization will handle news media personnel in accordance with their own policies and procedures.
 5. Adjust the patient population in their facility and coordinate with other health care facilities to prepare for a disaster related patient load or evacuation if necessary, while continuing medical care for those that cannot be evacuated.
- G. Emergency Medical Services will:
1. Operate according to Pueblo County's standing Orders and Protocols Manual.
 2. Coordinate and participate in triage and transportation of victims.
 3. Report the number of casualties to be transported and those that may otherwise arrive to the hospitals, to the Medical Coordinator at the EOC.
 4. Request additional transportation resources as needed.
- H. The Pueblo County Coroner will:
1. Collect evidence in post mortem examinations, as required by law and as requested by law enforcement agencies;
 2. Assist in the decontamination of any fatalities that may occur;
 3. Isolate fatalities, as needed, prior to and following decontamination; and,
 4. Provide for the logistics of transportation and storage of fatalities.
- I. Public Works Departments, to the extent that resources are available, will:
1. Provide heavy equipment and trained operators to assist in emergency rescue/mitigation measures as determined by IC;
 2. Provide current maps and blue prints of storm water and sanitary sewer lines for the affected area.
 3. Provide waste water specialists to aid the IC, as needed;
 4. Provide dirt or aggregates for use in runoff control;
 5. Assist with coordination of other resources;
 6. Provide barricades and traffic control devices, as needed;
 7. Conduct damage assessment of publicly owned facilities; and

8. Perform other duties as necessary.
- J. Utilities will:
1. Provide current maps and blue prints of all communications, electrical and natural gas infrastructure for the affected area;
 2. Control electrical, natural gas and water service in the affected area, as needed;
 3. Provide heavy equipment and operators as needed and available;
 4. Provide adequate water flow for emergency use;
 5. Provide temporary service to affected areas, as needed and available;
 6. Perform other duties as necessary.
- K. American Red Cross and Salvation Army will establish shelters and provide mass care, as needed and available.
- L. City of Pueblo Transportation Department will:
1. Provide buses and drivers for evacuation within its jurisdiction; and
 2. Coordinate with other agencies (e.g., SRDA and School Districts) for extra or special vehicles.

POLICIES

- A. Colorado Revised Statutes - Title 25, Article 1, Section 506 - Powers and duties of county and district health departments.
- B. For Hazardous Substances Incidents and associated laws please see Annex F - Hazardous Materials.
- C. Colorado Revised Statutes – Title 30, Article 10, Section 516 – Sheriff’s to preserve peace – command aid.



NATIONAL TERRORISM ALERT SYSTEM LEVELS

Imminent Threat Alert

Warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

Elevated Threat Alert

Warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States.

After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other Federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued.

NTAS Alerts will only be issued when credible information is available.

These alerts will include a clear statement that there is an **imminent threat** or elevated **threat**. Using available information, the alerts will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.

The NTAS Alerts will be based on the nature of the threat: in some cases, alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while in others, alerts will be issued more broadly to the American people through both official and media channels.

Sunset Provision

An individual threat alert is issued for a specific time period and then automatically expires. It may be extended if new information becomes available or the threat evolves.

NTAS Alerts contain a **sunset provision** indicating a specific date when the alert expires - there will not be a constant NTAS Alert or blanket warning that there is an overarching threat. If threat information changes for an alert, the Secretary of Homeland Security may announce an updated NTAS Alert. All changes, including the announcement that cancels an NTAS Alert, will be distributed the same way as the original alert.

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ANNEX 5

Incident Annex – Tornado/Thunderstorm

Lead Agency:

Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau

Supporting Agencies:

Pueblo Communications Centers, Fire Departments, Pueblo Police Department, Public Works, City Planning Department, County Planning and Zoning, Regional Building Department, American Red Cross, City/County Health Department, Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), Geographic Information System (GIS), Transportation, Salvation Army, Utilities, National Weather Service, US Geological Survey, Colorado Division of Water Resources, other local, state and federal agencies as needed.

PURPOSE

To provide the basis for a tornado watch or warning and emergency response system in order to protect the lives and property of citizens and visitors to Pueblo County.

SITUATION

- A. Historically tornadoes have been relatively infrequent in Pueblo County and have not struck urbanized areas. The tornadoes that have occurred in Pueblo County have also been relatively small, weak and short-lived. Tornadoes could adversely affect populated and economically valuable areas throughout Pueblo County.
- B. Tornadoes are one of nature's most violent and damaging storms, often occurring with little or no warning. Many structures may not survive the effects of tornadic winds. Persons in vehicles or mobile homes are particularly susceptible to serious injury or death when a tornado strikes.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. With adequate warning and timely reaction by the City and County of Pueblo and its residents, injury and loss of life would be held to a minimum. Due to rapid development of tornadoes, public awareness, timely warning, and appropriate public reaction are the keys to adequate response.
- B. The National Weather Service (NWS) will provide tornado WATCHES and WARNINGS, an alert and status condition of tornado wind activity.
- C. Destruction to public buildings/facilities, and serious disruption of basic utilities may hinder the delivery of lifeline services.
- D. Destruction of industrial facilities may have a potential of a hazardous materials release.

- E. Response times of fire, law enforcement, and medical agencies could be delayed due to debris on roads and streets. Road/highway crews and equipment may be required to provide for clearance and public safety.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. A tornado **watch** means that conditions are favorable for tornadoes to develop.
- B. A tornado **warning** means that a tornado has actually been sighted or is developing, as indicated on radar.
- C. When tornado conditions are identified, the emergency response organizations are alerted for activation. Increased observation and surveillance procedures will be implemented. Normally, the initial threat notification will originate from the National Weather Service (NWS) in the form of watches and warnings. Emergency response organizations are encouraged to relay weather reports to the National Weather Service during and soon after the episode. (Weather spotter training is provided in the county during the early spring.)
- D. When a tornado watch is issued, Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) staff will be put on notice for a potential Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation. If an actual tornado develops in Pueblo County and appears to have a potential of affecting life or property, the ESB staff will respond to the EOC and begin setting it up. The EOC call-out group will be put on standby status. If it is determined that actual damage to life or property has occurred, all EOC staff will be notified to respond to the EOC as soon as possible. Public warning will be accomplished, as well as shelter provided to those people requiring temporary housing. Search and rescue operations will commence as deemed necessary.
- E. A Forward Command Post may be established in the vicinity of the affected areas(s) to coordinate on-scene actions, and/or to provide a link between on-scene agencies and the EOC.
- F. Information will be gathered from NWS, media, spotters and other qualified persons regarding current weather conditions.
- G. Damage Assessment will proceed and information/data will be collected and reported to the EOC.
- H. Based on the damage assessment, a disaster declaration may be issued and the request for state and federal assistance may be made. Such requests should be processed through the Pueblo County EOC.
- I. All efforts will be taken to restore public facilities as quickly as possible.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Communications Centers in Pueblo County will:
 - 1. Collect and distribute current data on warning and evacuation;

2. Maintain contact with emergency response agencies including fire, law enforcement, public works, and emergency management, for emergency needs;
 3. Coordinate with each other for efficient multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional response; and
 4. Request all field personnel closely observe the sky until the watch or warning has expired, reporting location and other pertinent data about weather conditions.
- B. Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) will:
1. Coordinate disaster planning and operations with the community's emergency response organizations, area industrial installations, public utilities, welfare agencies, adjacent jurisdiction emergency management coordinators, and the Colorado Office of Emergency Management;
 2. Support operations with resources; and
 3. Provide assistance with search/rescue/recovery.
- C. Pueblo City/County Health Department will:
1. Contact hospitals to activate emergency medical and mass casualty plans in order to prepare for the admission of injured persons;
 2. Evaluate and direct, in coordination with the local office of the state health department, the testing of water systems and wells for contamination in areas directly or indirectly affected;
 3. Monitor the need for vector control in disaster areas;
 4. Offer consultation services regarding food, water, housing and commercial sanitation;
 5. Coordinate with appropriate agencies to assess structures or areas for the presence of hazardous materials;
 6. Provide public health information through the Public Information Officer;
 7. Provide information regarding immunizations necessary for situations encountered; and
 8. Provide nursing services at established shelters for routine medical issues.
- D. Geographic Information Systems Center will:
1. Prepare copies of maps reflecting affected areas, evacuation routes and safe areas/shelters; and
 2. Support the EOC operation with automated products developed before, during and after an incident.
- E. Public Information Officers will:
1. Activate the Joint Information System to gather information and respond to queries and rumors from the media and public;

2. Prepare and distribute emergency public information material; and
3. Brief media, public officials and other interested groups on tornado status and response/recovery activities.

F. Law Enforcement will:

1. Coordinate law enforcement activities;
2. Assist in warning and alerting the public;
3. Establish and maintain traffic control;
4. Coordinate evacuation;
5. Provide security control and limit access into and within the disaster area;
6. Provide security in evacuated areas;
7. Observe weather conditions and immediately report any tornado sightings and, if possible, related damages; and
8. Assist with search and rescue efforts.

G. Fire Departments will:

1. Assist in warning the public of impending danger, and, as necessary, evacuating potential danger areas and providing fire security in evacuated areas as needed;
2. Observe weather conditions and immediately report any tornado sightings and, if possible, related damages; and
3. Assist with search and rescue operations.

H. National Weather Service (NWS) will issue tornado watch and warning messages to include time, direction, speed, boundaries of the affected area(s), and special precautionary information to the public.

I. Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) will:

1. Respond to the EOC, once it is activated; and
2. Assist with and provide backup for overall communications, as well as health and well being messages.

J. American Red Cross (ARC) and/or Salvation Army will:

1. Coordinate and operate mass care operations to include sheltering of persons made homeless due to disaster;
2. Establish and operate mass feeding for victims and disaster workers;
3. Provide basic health and mental health services for the victims within the shelters;
4. If necessary, participate in damage assessment of residential areas;

5. Receive and process in-bound disaster inquiries; and
 6. Assist in locating missing persons.
- K. Public Works Departments, Metropolitan Districts, Transportation Departments and utility companies collectively should:
1. Assist in facilities protection and coordinate emergency repairs to public buildings, roads, utilities, and other essential facilities; recommend priorities for repair of damage;
 2. Assist in damage assessment;
 3. Ensure clearance of critical thoroughfares;
 4. Provide available emergency traffic control equipment such as barricades and street flares;
 5. Conduct or oversee emergency shutdown of utilities to prevent damage; monitor condition of sewage, electrical, gas, water and telecommunications distribution systems; determine emergency sources of electricity, gas, potable water and telecommunications;
 6. Conduct or oversee debris removal and disposal; and
 7. Set up a tire exchange to fix flat tires on emergency vehicles and official vehicles responding in the disaster area(s).
- L. Regional Building will participate in damage assessment.

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ANNEX 6

Incident Annex – Winter Storm

Lead Agency:

Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau

Supporting Agencies:

Pueblo Communications Centers, Fire Departments, Law Enforcement, Public Works, Transportation Departments, Metro Districts, American Red Cross, Pueblo City/County Health Department, Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), Geographic Information System (GIS), Transportation, Salvation Army, Utilities, National Weather Service, other local, state and federal agencies as needed.

PURPOSE

To provide winter storm watches or warnings, coordinate emergency response and reduce potential loss of life within the community. Endeavor to maintain essential services during a major winter storm.

SITUATION

- A. Pueblo is vulnerable to major winter storms.
- B. Large-scale loss of life and property does not normally occur as a result of a winter storm. However, any person caught out in the storm is in extreme danger. Isolated farms and individual residences are also threatened. Power outages may occur, resulting in a lack of communication and the failure of heating sources.
- C. Community response will differ in accordance with communication capabilities and the availability of snow/ice removal resources.
- D. Livestock losses will vary depending upon shelter and availability of feed.
- E. Winter storms will fluctuate in size and intensity, and may affect only part of a community, the entire county, or the region.
- F. Transportation by road or air may become more hazardous because of snow, ice and limited visibility.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. A winter storm watch means that severe winter weather is possible. A winter storm warning means that heavy snow, sleet or freezing rain is expected. This information will be passed to appropriate response agencies i.e., law enforcement, fire districts, medical services, search and rescue organizations, American Red Cross, school districts, etc.

- B. With adequate warning and timely reaction by county/ municipal emergency response agencies, loss of life, injury and property damage can be reduced.
- C. Citizens and authorities will be advised of severe winter weather conditions through a variety of means; e.g., National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) All Hazards Weather Radio, standard radio and TV bulletins.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Depending upon the situation, this plan will be implemented in three phases:

A. Phase I - Readiness

Normally, the initial threat information will originate with the National Weather Service (NWS) in the form of watches and warnings;

Emergency response agencies are alerted of an impending winter storm. These agencies will utilize this time to alert and locate personnel needed for the emergency. Required snow/ice removal and control equipment and materials will be located for use.

B. Phase II - Emergency

Upon receiving information of a winter storm occurring within the community, the Pueblo Communication Centers will immediately notify the Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau (ESB), the City of Pueblo Department of Public Works and Pueblo County Public Works Department. ESB will activate the Pueblo EOC if necessary, and notify the elected officials. The Public Works Departments will determine how much of their snow removal plans will be activated. Should a life-threatening situation arise, search and rescue teams and snow removal crews will work to reach stranded individuals. Emergency shelter locations may be activated.

C. Phase III - Recovery

All agencies will take appropriate action to sustain life and property. Search and rescue operations will continue as needed, and every effort will be made to restore public facilities to normal operating conditions as soon as possible.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Public Works Departments, Transportation Departments, and utility companies will:

1. Provide snow removal, plowing, barricading, ice removal, bridge clearing, etc., or any other function concerned with road or street clearance during winter storms as manpower, equipment and materials may be available;
2. Plow and sand main arteries according to a plan of priorities. These plans may include opening a minimum network of streets to provide a transportation system for emergency vehicles; and
3. During severe snow or blowing snow, or other conditions that could endanger Public Works personnel, all plowing and sanding may be suspended at the discretion of the

Public Work's Directors. The elected officials shall be included in the decision to suspend operations, and the Emergency Services Bureau and the Joint Information Center shall be informed in order to notify the public and supporting agencies.

4. Conduct or oversee emergency shutdown of utilities to prevent damage; monitor condition of systems and;
 5. Determine emergency sources of electricity, gas, potable water, and telecommunications;
- B. Law Enforcement shall:
1. Assist in the evacuation of stranded motorists/population;
 2. Establish roadblocks and maintain traffic control;
 3. Preserve law and order;
 4. Establish a field command post, if required. (To optimize communications and provide support to key field operations).
 5. Coordinate search and rescue operations; and
 6. Coordinate aviation support (supply drops);
- C. Fire Departments will maintain a state of readiness for providing fire protection, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response, search and rescue and general emergency services.
- D. Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Services Bureau (ESB) will:
1. Upon receipt of notification that a severe winter storm may occur in the community, elected officials will be contacted and the EOC activated, if deemed necessary;
 2. Support operations with resources needed for affected area;
 3. Establish communications with the Colorado Office of Emergency Management (COEM); and
 4. Notify American Red Cross that a winter storm may occur and shelters may be necessary for stranded motorists, power outage victims, etc.
- E. Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES):
1. Respond to the EOC, once it is activated; and
 2. Assist with and provide backup for overall communications, as well as health and well-being messages.
- F. American Red Cross (ARC) and/or Salvation Army:
1. Coordinate and operate mass care operations to include sheltering of persons made homeless due to disaster;
 2. Establish and operate mass feeding for victims and disaster workers;
 3. Provide basic health and mental health services for the victims within the shelters;

4. If necessary, participate in damage assessment of residential areas;
5. Receive and process in-bound disaster inquiries; and
6. Assist in locating missing persons.

G. Public Information Officers will:

1. Activate the Joint Information System to gather information and respond to queries and rumors from the media and public;
2. Prepare and distribute emergency public information material; and
3. Brief media, public officials and other interested groups on tornado status and response/recovery activities.

POLICIES

Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 206.227

ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

ANIMAL RESPONSE PLAN

PUEBLO COUNTY ANIMAL RESPONSE TEAM (CART)

Lead Agency: Colorado State University (CSU), Pueblo County Extension

Supporting Agencies: Animal Control and Sheltering Providers, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Pueblo Zoo, Colorado Brand Inspector, local veterinarians, City/County Health Department, ARES, Law Enforcement, Colorado State Fairgrounds, Fire Departments, Emergency Management

PURPOSE

To define the role and responsibilities of the Pueblo Community Animal Response Team (CART) and its members during an emergency in providing for the protection of animals, both wild and domestic, from the effects of disasters through the provision of emergency services.

SCOPE

This plan is intended for use by CART to take immediate action in providing a means of animal care and control to minimize suffering in the event of a large-scale emergency. This action will be aimed at all animals that may be affected by an emergency, whether such animal is owned, stray, domestic, or wild. This will include animals, which are incapable of being cared for by their owners, or are a danger to themselves or the public. Actions which CART may take include rescue, shelter, control, feeding, preventative immunization of animals and emergency veterinary care. If possible, all animals will be reunited with their owners. If they cannot be returned to their owners, they will be handled in accordance with established animal control procedures.

ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The owners of pets or livestock will take reasonable steps to shelter and provide for animals under their care and/or control.
- B. Natural, technological, or manmade disasters could affect the well being of domesticated or non-domesticated animals.
- C. The County should plan for emergency situations and to carry out response and recovery operations utilizing local resources. Outside animal care and rescue assistance would likely be available in most large-scale emergencies affecting the county.
- D. Animal protection planning should ensure the proper care and recovery of animals impacted during an emergency. These plans may include measures to identify housing and shelter for animals, communicate information to the public and proper animal release. Unless circumstances prohibit the use, animals will be initially housed as such:
 - 1. The Pueblo Animal Control and Sheltering facility will initially house domestic animals.

2. Large animals will be housed at the Colorado State Fairgrounds.
 3. Colorado Parks and Wildlife will be contacted for animals of the wild.
 4. Pueblo Zoo will be contacted for exotic animals.
- E. Public information statements will be issued through the various media outlets. This information will include locations where domestic and non-domestic animals (including livestock and wild animals) may be accepted during emergency situations.
 - F. A large-scale emergency in Pueblo County may warrant immediate response from state and local personnel, agencies, and organizations. However, emergency situations may become compounded due to the nature of the emergency and also require activation of additional specialized agencies through mutual aid.
 - G. Through effective animal protection planning and organization, disaster relief efforts would be more expedient.
 - H. Responders will have previously taken care of themselves, their families and animals before responding.
 - I. Given their propensity to 'flight' under most circumstances, wildlife should be left to their own survival and escape instincts. Generally, most attempts to capture, direct or restrain wildlife create a greater risk for the animal, people and agencies. Wildlife removed from their natural habitats that are a danger to themselves or the public will be the responsibility of wildlife managers or specially trained CART members. Small wildlife species can be either released back into the wild or cared for by properly licensed wildlife rehabilitator's in accordance with Colorado Parks and Wildlife rules and regulations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. This annex will provide the guidelines for CART to be used in planning for, responding to, and recovery from disasters involving animals.
- B. Animal response operations will be conducted under the Incident Command System (ICS).
- C. Each support organization will contribute to the overall coordinated response as directed by CART, but will retain full control over its own resources and personnel.
- D. Individual organizations/agencies are responsible for creating their own internal guidelines outlining how they will respond when tasked by CART.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Organization
 1. The Pueblo Community Animal Response Team (CART) will coordinate animal response operations during an emergency and recovery.

2. The Colorado State University (CSU), Pueblo County Extension Agent will serve as CART Coordinator. This role will initiate call up of trained volunteers upon designation of need. The CART Coordinator will act as section leader under the Operations Section Chief.
3. The CART will be broken into four teams including: large animal/livestock team; pet/small animal team; wildlife team; and technical animal rescue team.
 - a) The Large Animal/Livestock Team will address emergency and disaster situations involving cattle, horses, sheep, swine, alpaca, llama, and other agrarian animals.
 - b) The Pet/Small Animal Team will address emergency and disaster situations involving dogs, cats, and other domesticated pets including feral pets at large.
 - c) The Wildlife Team will address emergency and disaster situations involving all wildlife species as designated by Colorado Regulation or Parks and Wildlife policy.
 - d) The Technical Animal Rescue Team may be composed of a veterinarian, Animal Welfare Officer trained in animal rescue and extrication and other resources, as needed. This team will address rescue of all types of animals in situations where significant risk is present to animal and/or rescuers.

B. Responsibilities

1. CART Coordinator (CSU Extension Agent)
 - a) Recruit and assemble the Pueblo Community Animal Response Teams.
 - b) Maintain current notification/recall rosters for the CART.
 - c) Maintain a current list of kennels, boarding facilities and veterinarian hospitals within Pueblo County willing to provide medical care and housing.
 - d) Maintain a current list of veterinarians.
 - e) Identify, survey and secure owner permission and maintain a list of temporary animal shelter sites and/or co-mingled shelter (owners with pets) locations to be used in the event of emergency.
 - f) Notify the media of shelter location sites through the Incident Command System (ICS) and the Joint Information System (JIS).
 - g) Maintain procedures to activate and de-activate emergency animal shelters.
 - h) Coordinate public information and education programs regarding animal response.
 - i) Coordinate Animal Response Team training.
 - j) Assign a liaison individual to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), upon activation, to assist in animal response operations, as requested.
 - k) Coordinate with the Colorado PetAid and other agencies to provide technical and logistical support during animal response operations.

- l) Identify available resources to support and assist with emergency animal response activities.
- 2. Emergency Management Coordinator
 - a) Ensure communication capability between the EOC and animal shelters.
 - b) Support public information and education programs regarding emergency animal response.
- 3. City/County Health Director
 - a) Support public health services in co-mingled shelters to include inspections, sanitation and environmental health concerns.
 - b) Cooperate with EM and CART Coordinators for the disposal of deceased animals that may impact the public health.
 - c) Provide assistance in the investigation of animal bites with regard to rabies.
- 4. Fire Services
 - a) Survey shelter sites for fire safety.
 - b) Advise about fire security during operations.
 - c) Assist Technical Animal Rescue Team with extrication and lift rescues.
- 5. Law Enforcement

Provide security and law enforcement for operations and shelters, as necessary.
- 6. Amateur Radio Emergency Service

Provide primary communications between the EOC and shelters, as needed.
- 7. Local Veterinarians
 - a) Provide contact information to the CART Coordinator for veterinarians willing to participate on a Technical Animal Rescue Team (TART).
 - b) Assist in the establishment of triage units for the care of injured animals.
 - c) Provide emergency medical equipment and supplies.
 - d) Address animal health at shelter facilities.
 - e) Provide technical expertise and medical treatment to animals during emergencies and sheltering.
 - f) Make determination of animals requiring euthanasia and complete the process when necessary.
- 8. Colorado Brand Inspector
 - a) Investigate and establish ownership of livestock during rescues and sheltering operations according to Colorado Brand Law.
 - b) Contact legal owners of livestock according to Colorado Brand Law.

9. Colorado State Fairgrounds

Provide emergency housing for animals during emergencies and disasters as available.

10. Pueblo Zoo

Provide technical expertise and assistance on the handling and care of exotic animals.

11. Animal Control and Sheltering Provider(s)

- a) Provide a list of trained volunteers for animal related assistance and the care of animals in temporary animal shelters.
- b) Existing facilities may be utilized with temporary shelters opened as needed.
- c) Develop emergency shelter operational guidelines.
- d) Investigate animal bites and establish quarantine as necessary

12. CSU Extension, Pueblo County:

- a) Coordinate personnel, equipment and shelter as required for livestock care during an emergency.
- b) Responsible for coordination with the Pueblo County Stockmans Association and other livestock associations assisting with the handling and care of livestock during an emergency situation.
- c) Identify, survey, and maintain a list of volunteer livestock sheltering facilities.
- d) Coordinate efforts with local, state and federal officials during livestock disease emergencies or related zoonotic disease outbreak.
- e) Develop and deliver educational programs to train CART volunteers.

13. Colorado Parks and Wildlife

- a) Coordinate care and shelter for injured and displaced wildlife.
- b) Provide expertise in the identification, care and control of wild animals, in accordance with state laws.

14. CVMF Animal Emergency Management Program

- a) Coordinate available resources when requested by Pueblo County EM or Pueblo CART Coordinator.
- b) Coordinate any State Animal Response volunteers.

NOTIFICATION

- A. The Animal Response Plan will be activated in the event of an emergency or disaster causing a requirement for animal protection from more than one agency. When the plan is activated, the CART Standard Operating Procedures will immediately go into effect.

- B. The CART Coordinator will be activated by Pueblo County Sheriff's Office. Emergency Services Bureau or County Communications Center when EM initiates the Animal Response Plan. If the EOC has been activated, a liaison from the CART may report to the EOC.
- C. The CART Coordinator, based on the extent of the disaster, will initiate CART response as needed.

COMMUNICATIONS

- A. Communication between the CART, support agencies, and volunteer personnel will occur through phone, cell phone, pager, fax transmission, and e-mail messages.
- B. The use of portable radios for field operations (Search & Rescue, Animal Needs Assessment, etc.) will be coordinated through the Incident Commander on scene or, if necessary, the EOC.
- C. Animal shelters will be staffed with an ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Services) radio operator, if necessary.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

- A. During an emergency, public information will be carried out in accordance with the Pueblo Emergency Operations Plan.
- B. A CART spokesperson, appointed by the CART Coordinator, will be responsible for working with the Emergency Services Bureau Public Information Officer (PIO) to coordinate all media activities and press releases in association with CART activities.
- C. Public Information responsibilities may include:
 - 1. Deliver instructions to the public to prepare their pets for an impending emergency and instruction for minor medical responses (first aid) for injured pets.
 - 2. Notify the public of appropriate animal or co-mingle shelter locations, regulations, contact personnel, etc.
 - 3. Initiate a system to direct inquiries on lost pets to appropriate shelters.
 - 4. Provide other information appropriate to the emergency and recovery operations.

LOCATION

The CART Command Center will be at the CSU Extension office or a facility designated by the Emergency Services Bureau or Incident Command.

ANIMAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- A. An initial animal needs assessment will be performed by CART to determine the specific health and safety needs of animals during an emergency. This assessment will include:
 - 1. Impact to pre-existing animal shelters, kennels, veterinary hospitals, and the animal population of the county.
 - 2. Identify objectives, resources available, resources needed; and if additional aid needs to be requested.
 - 3. Animal Needs
 - a) Livestock/poultry
 - b) Small Animal
 - c) Exotic/Wildlife
 - 4. Safety Issues
 - a) Hazardous rescue conditions
 - b) Dangerous animals or compromised handling situation/facilities
 - c) Potential disease outbreaks
 - d) Other safety issues
 - 5. County Resources
 - a) Personnel available to operate CART and carry out tasks at hand
 - b) Resources (equipment, special needs)
 - c) Function of existing facilities such as power, water/sewage, roadways, communication, landfills, etc.
 - d) Monitor the response status of the Pueblo animal control and shelter providers, CSU Extension, Department of Transportation, and other entities.
- B. This information will be used in planning responses during an emergency.

SHELTERS

- A. Evacuated Domestic Pets
 - 1. Domestic pets owned by evacuated citizens will be sheltered at private boarding kennels, veterinarian hospitals, animal control and shelter providers and other existing or temporary facilities.
 - 2. Citizens may require assistance in evacuating their pets. If individuals are unwilling or unable to make special arrangements for the sheltering of their pets, then transportation of their pets to the assigned animal shelter will be coordinated through the CART.
- B. Evacuated Special Needs Citizens with Service Animals.

American Red Cross (ARC) shelters will only allow service animals in their shelters. To accommodate the needs of those with service animals, it may be necessary to separate them from the general population. Assistance with the care of these service animals, especially medical care should it be required, will be arranged through CART.

C. Stray/Lost Domestic Pets

1. All stray/lost domestic pets recovered during or after a disaster will be sheltered at the Pueblo Animal Control and Shelter provider or a designated temporary shelter. Any pets whose owners cannot care for their pets or domestic pets found by citizens will also be sheltered at these locations.
2. Private boarding kennels and veterinarian hospitals may serve as overflow shelters and will be requested to open through the Colorado Veterinarian Medical Association contact person as necessary.

D. Evacuated and Stray/Lost Livestock

1. Due to the size of most livestock and the inability to transport large numbers of farm animals, owners are expected to develop shelter and/or evacuation plans for their own animals.
2. Private farms located throughout the county may be used as shelter facilities for livestock. In the event of an emergency situation, CSU Extension will contact prearranged volunteer livestock sheltering facilities and request their assistance in the sheltering operation.

E. Incoming Animals

All animals taken into custody during a disaster will become part of the shelter population. A record of each animal including breed, species, description, pickup location and owner information, if available, will be completed and maintained by each facility.

F. Holding Periods

1. Stray Domestic Pets: Defined by local ordinance / code. Stray animals picked up during a disaster will be held for 5 days while attempting to identify the owner.
2. Astray Animals: Defined by Colorado State Statute Title 35 Article 44. Astray animals will be held according to Colorado State Statute Title 35 Article 44.
3. Owned:
 - a) If an owner brings his animal(s) to a temporary shelter for care, the animal will be held in 10-day increments with the expectation that the owner will contact CART with an update before the end of each 10-day period. If an owner does not contact CART at the end of a 10-day period or has not reclaimed their animal, all reasonable attempts will be made to contact the owner at the address listed. If an animal owner cannot be contacted within 5 days of the closing of the temporary shelter, then an animal will be considered abandoned.

- b) Owners must reclaim their animals within 5 days of the de-activation of the emergency animal shelter. Animals not claimed within five days of de-activation may be deemed abandoned and disposed of according to state statute.
- c) If any owner brings his animal(s) to a co-mingled shelter, the expectation is that the owner will take their animal(s) with them when they leave or the animals will be transferred to an appropriate facility.

G. Wild Animals

Whenever possible, wild animals outside of their natural habitat that are endangering the public will be transported back to their natural habitat by a Colorado Parks and Wildlife Officer (CPAW) or their designee. If the animal cannot be transported back to its natural habitat due to the nature of the emergency or injuries, after consultation with CPAW, the animal will either be transported to a veterinarian for medical treatment and/or euthanasia or to a licensed wildlife rehabilitator as directed by CPAW.

H. Incapacitation of Pre-existing Shelters

In the event that pre-existing shelters are destroyed, incapable of functioning due to the nature of the emergency situation, or exceed capacity, then private boarding kennels, veterinarian hospitals, stables, may be requested to open as boarding and/or medical facilities. In some cases, animals may be moved outside Pueblo County for care and protection.

I. Staff

- 1. Private boarding kennels and veterinarian hospitals will be responsible for the staffing of their own facilities and will be compensated by the owners of animals who use the facilities according to the established policies.
- 2. Temporary animal shelters and co-mingled shelters will be staffed with volunteer personnel from CART and other professional staff as needed.

J. Supplies/Services

Animal food companies, medical suppliers, water suppliers and cleaning product suppliers will be contacted and requested to begin the shipment of supplies to an established delivery point. The delivery point will serve as a storage center and a distribution center for the various shelters and hospitals. Purchases will be coordinated through the ICS system. If the EOC is functioning, then purchases will be made through the proper channels.

MEDICAL

A. Field Hospitals or Triage Units

- 1. A veterinarian will coordinate the resources for a medical facility for domestic animals that cannot be accommodated by the various shelters due to the animals' injuries. Private veterinarian hospitals may serve as alternative medical facilities and medical shelters as space permits.

2. Injured Animals: If an animal has a life-threatening injury, incurable or communicable disease, it may be euthanized immediately. Minor injuries will be treated (i.e. lacerations sutured, fractures splinted), and the animal made as comfortable as possible.
3. Wildlife: During periods of epidemics, all symptomatic vector animals will be euthanized by wildlife personnel.

B. Staff

Volunteers from the Pueblo CART, local veterinarians, and others will assist in providing the animal medical care in these medical facilities. Depending on the extent of the emergency situation, volunteers or Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams or other trained personnel may be requested to assist in the medical treatment of domestic and non-domestic animals.

BITES/DISEASE CONTROL

- A. The Pueblo City/County Health Department may make post-exposure rabies vaccinations available to CART members and rescue personnel at cost.
- B. Treatment of bites and injuries to CART members and rescue personnel will be provided by area hospital emergency facilities, urgent care facilities, or other medical facilities that may be established in the event of an emergency.

RELIEF OPERATIONS

CART Coordinator will begin organizing additional relief workers and support from outside the county within 4 hours of event occurrence.

If possible, responders will be relieved within 4-6 hours with logistic support within 2-3 hours of initiation.

A minimum of 25% of reporting responders will standby for relief and support assignment at an assigned staging area.

IDENTIFICATION

Pueblo CART personnel will receive personal and vehicle identification which shall be displayed when reporting for duty and during assignments.

VOLUNTEERS

- A. Volunteers will be associated with an agency and will have appropriate training.
- B. Required training for all volunteers - on-line <http://training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp>
 1. IS-10.a - Animals in Disasters: Awareness and Preparedness
 2. IS-11.a - Animals in Disasters: Community Planning

3. IS-111.a - Livestock in Disasters – if large animals assignment
- C. Additional training requirements for CART volunteer positions will be determined by the CART.
- D. Additional training may include but is not limited to:
 1. Basic animal handling
 2. Animal behavior recognition
 3. Basic animal first aid
 4. Breed recognition
 5. Public health concerns
 6. Capture techniques
- E. Wildlife capture and transport is handled by wildlife officers only.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

The CART Coordinator will collaborate with key agencies to develop and deliver workshops annually.

CSU Extension will collaborate with other key agencies to develop and deliver public education programs before and following emergency and disaster events as deemed needed.

FORMS

The CART Coordinator will provide response, tracking and ownership forms to the CART.

MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS FOR RELOCATED ANIMALS

Records of all animal emergency actions and subjects will be maintained by the CART Coordinator.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Behavioral Health Response Team (BHRT)

Lead Agency: Pueblo City/County Health Department

Supporting Agencies: Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo (CHMIP), Spanish Peaks, A Community Organization for Victim Assistance (ACOVA), St. Mary Corwin Medical Center, VA Medical Center, Law Enforcement Chaplains, American Red Cross, School Districts

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this annex is to establish a framework to ensure an efficient, coordinated, effective response to the behavioral health needs of those affected by a natural or human caused emergency/disaster at a community level in Pueblo County.

All efforts will be made to provide behavioral health services within the scope of community response capabilities.

The agencies and individuals have agreed to be known as the Pueblo Behavioral Health Response Team (BHRT)

ASSUMPTIONS:

- A. Emergency or disaster events have immediate and long-term psychological consequences that affect normal daily functioning. Emotional distress may be apparent at the time of the incident and behavioral health interventions may be required immediately.
- B. Outreach and crisis counseling interventions can assist survivors, responders and community members in meeting the challenge of the event. In addition crisis counseling can provide support in returning to a level of pre-event functioning.
- C. It is the mission of BHRT to develop and implement processes for behavioral health care delivery on an ongoing basis including preparation for catastrophic events.
- D. Behavioral health disaster responders are critical in providing support soon after the event occurs. Intervention by the behavioral health system will be in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) model.
- E. All services will be voluntary and confidential.
- F. Local behavioral health/substance abuse and public health agencies will retain full control of their resources and will provide mutual aid to other partners as resource allocation allows.
- G. Pueblo City-County Health Department (PCCHD) will provide prophylaxis to all behavioral health response partners that volunteer at point of delivery sites as necessary.

- H. The term “Behavioral Health” encompasses mental health and substance abuse treatment services.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

- A. The PCCHD will coordinate communication with behavioral health entities, with the assistance of EMS (Emergency Medical Services) and health agency personnel.
- B. A Memo of Understanding (MOU) will be obtained from all behavioral health agencies and professionals who agree to provide behavioral health services.
- C. Mobile teams will be established as the event dictates.
- D. Behavioral health responders in an event will provide triage of behavioral health needs and be able to direct persons involved to the appropriate and available resources.
- E. BHRT will assist in identifying resources for the purpose of event management and ongoing services.
- F. BHRT and PCCHD will collaborate together to develop appropriate key information regarding the event and any related behavioral health issues to ensure consistent standardized messages are released to the public.
- G. BHRT will be available for consultation for the purpose of behavioral health response training, keep a communication network in place, update the behavioral health response annex annually, and assist the PCCHD with maintaining a current database of behavioral health responders.
- H. The communication network will be tested yearly.
- I. BHRT will participate in emergency preparedness activities with other emergency responders.
- J. Each individual agency as a member of BHRT will have and maintain the required training standards of all behavioral health responders in accordance with county, state and federal standards.
- K. BHRT members will be required to have a regional ID through their specific agency.
- L. At times when BHRT resources are deployed and/or are over-extended, BHRT leadership may request additional assistance from Colorado Crisis and Education Response Network (CoCERN).

PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES:

- A. BHRT will act as the mental health leader in policy discussion with other emergency/disaster preparedness organizations in Pueblo County.
- B. Behavioral health responders are trained per Colorado Division of Behavioral Health (CDBH) standards.
- C. PCCHD will coordinate with shelter services, American Red Cross and other responding behavioral health agencies, in the event of a public health emergency.

- D. The director of PCCHD will coordinate with response partners to provide information to the public, in the event of a public health emergency.
- E. The EOC will assist in the development and acquisition of needed resources and supplies.
- F. The director of PCCHD will develop, sign and maintain Memoranda of Understanding with professional behavioral health organizations and individuals in the county.
- G. BHRT will participate in county emergency preparedness activities.
- H. BHRT will recruit and facilitate training of behavioral health volunteers.
- I. Colorado Volunteer Mobilizer (CVM) will maintain a database of on-call behavioral health professionals who are credentialed to respond in a disaster. The Colorado Medical and Public Health Volunteer System will maintain a database of resources, including special needs responders, interpreters, neighborhood resources, clergy, family, and peer support groups.
- J. PCCHD will review the complete plan, all memoranda of understanding, and training at least annually.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS), Division of Behavioral Health, *working under the Area Command or Unified Command*
 - 1. Notify or make request that local behavioral health partners activate mobile **Behavioral** Health Disaster Response System (BHDRS) teams.
 - 2. Assist with coordinating emergency/disaster mental health response.
 - 3. Liaison with the state emergency operation center for site response support
 - 4. Assist with assessing behavioral health needs of Pueblo County.
 - 5. Assist local behavioral health agencies with the necessary resources to provide behavioral health care.
 - 6. Assist with procurement of services rendered.
 - 7. Verify credentials through the CVM.
- B. Medical Coordinator
 - 1. Will coordinate the behavioral health response to an emergency/disaster through the Pueblo County Sheriff's Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - 2. Coordinate, as needed, with other community agencies providing disaster service.
 - 3. Monitor and serve as a resource for medical activities.
 - 4. Contact all health and medical facilities and medial transporting agencies within Pueblo County
 - 5. Maintain a situations status of medical and health operations and resources.

6. Facilitate health care facilities' requests for personnel, equipment, and supplies.
 7. Coordinate with Behavioral Health Agencies (SPMHC, EMS-CISM Team, CMHIP, ACOVA, VA Medical Center and Law Enforcement Chaplains) for counseling services.
 8. Identify medical facilities, fixed and mobile, that have the capability to decontaminate injured individuals that have been biologically, radiologically or chemically contaminated.
- C. PCCHD Director (in the event of a public health incident)
1. Ensure memoranda of understanding are signed and up to date.
 2. Ensure standard operating procedures referral services are in place.
 3. Assist with procurement of services rendered
 4. Director of PCCHD will be notified that there is an incident requiring behavioural health response and take appropriate action.
- D. Pueblo Behavioral Health Response Team (BHRT) Leader
1. Assist with assessing mental health needs of the responders and the community in response to a disaster and providing direct behavioral health care based on area of expertise at designated sites.
 2. Notify, assemble and deploy mobile BHRT members to designated location.
 3. Coordinate counseling assessment and assistance at medical facilities, field locations and at shelter facilities.
 4. Assist in mobilizing community counseling for victims, families, emergency workers, and others recognized to have behavioral health needs.
 5. Provide regular updates to incident command and medical control at the Pueblo County EOC.
 6. Make additional requests for support to incident command.
 7. Provide just-in-time training for staff.
 8. Monitor staff for stress, fatigue, and other needs.
 9. Refer media requests to Public Information Officer (PIO) or Joint Information Center (JIC).
 10. Supervise overall provision of behavioral health crisis care.
 11. Assure that BHRT is carrying out the mission assigned to it by Incident Command.
 12. Incorporate changes in the incident action plan as driven by the incident at the end of each shift.
 13. Communicate and provide Incident Action Plans to the Incident Commander.
 14. Brief and debrief staff before and after operation periods or more frequently if necessary.

15. Provide CDHS, DMH with a community assessment of mental health services and recovery support needs for potential crisis counseling program.

E. Logistics Liaison

1. Obtain any needed equipment or material for BHRT response.
2. Coordinate team transportation.
3. Coordinate with Logistics Officer/EOC for food, water, and shelter as needed for team support.
4. Set up and equip the designated locations.

F. Administrative Data Entry Person

1. Record data.
 - a) Resources deployed and time in the field.
 - b) Number of informational brochures distributed (rough estimate).
 - c) Number of individual victims contacted (rough estimate).
2. Ensure appropriate documentation is maintained.
3. Maintain confidentiality of records.

G. Tactical Communications Unit Leader

1. Responsible for intra-team communication.
2. Assure that team members have equipment for team communication.
3. Assure that the team leader has contact with unit leader.

H. Safety Officer

1. Responsible for an assessment of the situation and safety issues as they relate to the team and individual responders.
2. Responsible for assuring that each person on the team has appropriate support and coverage (e.g., agitated, highly fearful, or violent individuals)
3. Inform Team Leader if there are credible risks to the team or individuals and develop appropriate protocols.
4. Request Law Enforcement for security.
5. Assess the entry point and egress from the deployment.
6. Coordinate with Incident Safety Officer.

I. On Scene Medical Officer

1. Monitor physical well being of all responders.

J. Licensed Mental Health Professional, RN, CAC

1. Conduct informal clinical behavioral health and substance use/abuse assessments to determine need.

2. Provide triage, psychological first aid and immediate crisis interventions.
3. Provide referrals for substance abuse and behavioral health.
4. Assume various duties as necessary as assigned by the Team Leader.
5. Supervise unlicensed BH responders if necessary.

K. PIO-BH Officer

1. Coordinate with partner PIOs to develop messages for public information and risk communication to reduce distress and increase function and awareness to gain community support for actions dictated by the event.
2. Work closely with JIC and Joint Information System (JIS).

L. Behavioral Health Responders

1. Obtain appropriate level or required response training.
2. Assume various duties as needed and as assigned by BHRT leader.

COMMUNICATIONS

A. Contact procedure for public health events:

1. Incident Command will notify Comm Center if there is a need for behavioral health response.
2. All public information messages will be coordinated and released through the JIC. A behavioral health PIO- will be a of all public information and risk communications messages that are developed for dissemination through the JIC.

MOBILIZATION

Upon activation, BHRT will contact and mobilize behavioral health professionals and volunteers in the community through adopted call out procedures.

RESPONSE

- A. BHRT responders will attend briefings and coordinate activities within the designated incident command system.
- B. BHRT members will respond to designated area for safety briefing and mission assignments.
- C. BHRT will set up necessary work areas or respond to designated treatment areas or sites as designated by incident command. BHRT site supervisor will ensure that security and medical teams are in place to assist with location.
- D. BHRT teams will be deployed in a manner that best utilizes available resources and limits exposure, allowing for appropriate recovery time for each team prior to being utilized in another operational period.

- E. BHRT will maintain records of all activities of behavioral health responders as required for tracking and reimbursement of costs if available. Appropriate Incident Command System and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) forms will be utilized.

DEMOBILIZATION

- A. BHRT will demobilize utilizing the incident command procedures:
 - 1. All team members demobilizing will participate in debriefing session.
 - 2. All incident command forms must be filled out and turned into appropriate personnel.

RECOVERY

- A. Team members are encouraged in their own debriefing and participate in after action reports.
- B. BHRT will encourage all response teams and partners to set up systems of responder care, including self-care education and support, peer support, team debriefings when appropriate, Employee Assistance Programs, Human Resource policy change, and referral to traditional mental health services when necessary.
- C. Behavioral health partners may continue to provide technical assistance as requested to response agencies.
- D. Long-term behavioral health services will be the survivors' responsibility.
- E. The CDBH will coordinate and seek FEMA Crisis Counseling Program grants and/or other grants, as appropriate.

ACOVA	A Community Organization for Victim Assistance
ARC	American Red Cross
BH	Behavioral Health
BHDRS	Behavioral Health Disaster Response System
BHRT	Pueblo Behavioral Health Response Team
CAC	Certified Addictions Counselor
CDBH	Colorado Division of Behavioral Health
CDHS	Colorado Department of Human Services
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
CMHIP	Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo
CMHS	Center for Mental Health Services
CVM	Colorado Volunteer Mobilizer
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT-B	Emergency Medical Technician – Basic Level
EMT-I	Emergency Medical Technician – Intermediate Level
EMT-P	Emergency Medical Technician – Paramedic Level
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HAN	Health Alert Network
HRSA	Health Resource and Services Administration
ICS	Incident Command System
ISP	Immediate Services Program
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIC	Joint Information System
LPN	Licensed Practical Nurse
MHz	Mega hertz
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIMS	National Incident Management System

PCCHD	Pueblo City-County Health Department
PH	Public Health
PIO	Public Information Officer
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
RN	Registered Nurse
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SPMHC	Spanish Peaks Mental Health Center
VA	Veterans' Administration

Behavioral Health Treatment – Includes professional conducted assessment, therapies, and treatment that are provided to persons who usually qualify for or already have a behavioral health diagnosis.

Crisis Counseling Team - A team of paraprofessionals, including one or more behavioral health professionals, who provide behavioral health triage, psychological first aid and assessment to survivors immediately after a natural or human-caused disaster.

Crisis Counseling – A short-term intervention with individuals and groups experiencing psychological reactions to a major disaster and its aftermath. Crisis counseling assists people in understanding their current situation and reactions, reviewing their options, addressing their survival. It is assumed that, unless there are contrary indications, the disaster survivor is capable of resuming a productive and fulfilling life following the disaster experience if given support, assistance, and information in a manner appropriate to the person's experience, education, developmental stage and ethnicity. Crisis counseling does not include treatments or medication for people with severe and persistent mental illnesses, substance abuse problems or developmental disabilities.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) – This technique is provided to survivors or relief workers within 48 hours of the disaster event. CISD has three goals:

- To reduce to prevent Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) by helping victims tell their story, unload their emotions and access their coping skills
- To offer support with the healing process
- To reduce costs to the employer for lost productivity and health and human costs due to untreated trauma.

Only individuals trained specifically in CISD should perform this process. This specialized technique is not crisis counseling.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) – An integrated system of interventions designed to prevent and/or mitigate the adverse psychological reactions that so often accompany emergency services, public safety and disaster response functions.

Debriefing – Usually, a formal meeting between a trained individual and a disaster/crisis responder or a disaster/crisis survivor, generally conducted within 72 hours of exposure to the disaster/crisis. The purpose of the meeting is to allow the person who was exposed to a disaster/crisis to communicate his/her cognitive and emotional reactions to the highly stressful event to a clinician who will provide therapeutic assistance to that person in the recovery process.

Disaster (FEMA definition) – An occurrence of a severity and magnitude that normally results in deaths, injuries and property damage and that cannot be managed through the routine procedures and resources of government and private sector organizations to meet human needs and speed recovery.

Emergency/Disaster – A disaster and an emergency can both be described as any natural or human-caused event, which threatens or causes excessive morbidity, mortality, and/or loss of property. Disaster and emergency are used interchangeably whenever a situation calls for a crisis

response; however, emergencies can be handled with resources that are routinely available to the community. A disaster calls for a response and resources that exceed local capabilities.

Emergency Management (EM) – The organized analysis, planning, decision-making, and assigning and coordinating of available resources, for the purpose of preparing for, responding to, or recovering from major community-wide emergencies and disasters.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) – Local medical response teams, usually rescue squads or local ambulance services that provide medical services during a disaster.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – This is the nerve center of disaster response operation. The EOC is designed to be self sufficient for a reasonable amount of time, with provisions for electricity, water, sewage disposal, ventilation and security. The major functions of the EOC are information management, situation assessment, and resource allocation. A protected site, from which government officials and emergency response personnel exercise direction and control in an emergency/disaster. The Emergency Communications Center is usually an essential part of the EOC

Essential Services Personnel – Positions providing service that must be maintained regardless of the emergency/disaster situation to ensure quality care. These positions include direct care in 24-hour, 7-day-a-week programs such as residential services, emergency services, medication delivery to clients, medical personnel, and maintenance/transportation personnel.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Lead Federal agency in disaster response and recovery. Provides funding for crisis counseling grants to State mental health authorities following Presidential declared disasters through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administrations (SAMHSA), Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS).

Federally Declared Disasters – There are varying levels of disaster declaration. Federally declared disasters represent the highest level, and can be established only by formal declaration of the President of the United States. An event, real and/or perceived, receives Federal declaration when it is deemed to threaten the well being of citizens, overwhelm the local and state ability to respond and/or recover, or affect Federally owned property or interests.

Immediate Services Program (ISP) – A grant award, from FEMA/CMHS to a state, to provide crisis counseling to survivors of a disaster within a 60 day period following the disaster occurrence.

Incident Command System (ICS) – An organized system of roles, responsibilities, and suggested operational guidelines used to manage and direct emergency operations at the scene of an incident. The Incident Commander (IC) is located on scene at an Incident Command Post (ICP).

Joint Information Center (JIC) – In the event of a disaster, threat, or emergency, a Joint Information Center is established at the State level as part of the state Emergency Operations Center

Local Disaster – A local disaster is any event, real and/or perceived, which threatens the well being of citizens in one municipality. A local disaster is manageable by local officials without a need for outside resources.

Major Disaster – As defined under P.L. 93-288, a major disaster is any natural catastrophe, (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami,

earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mud slide, snowstorm, or drought), or regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act, that serves to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Mass Care – Mass care consists of activities to provide shelter, feeding, first aid and distribution of relief supplies to disaster survivors, following a natural disaster or other event.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – A document that is negotiated between organizations or legal jurisdictions, for mutual aid and assistance in times of need. A MOU usually contains information on organizational structure and responsibility, assigned or delegated authority, financial considerations, liability, and commercial considerations.

Mutual Aid Agreement – A formal or informal understanding between jurisdictions that pledge exchange of emergency or disaster assistance.

Outreach – A method for delivering crisis-counseling services to disaster survivors and victims. It consists primarily of face-to-face contact with survivors in their natural environments in order to provide disaster-related crisis counseling services.

Paraprofessional – People who have strong intuitive skills about people and how to relate to others. They possess good judgment, common sense and are good listeners. Paraprofessionals may or may not be indigenous workers. Paraprofessionals will do outreach, counseling, education, provide information and referral services and work with individuals, families and groups.

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) – An acute or chronic disorder stemming from the neurological and psychological effects of exposure to traumatic experiences. Common symptoms of chronic PTSD include anxiety, depression, hypervigilance, anger, substance abuse, and rapid production of high amounts of adrenaline in response to ordinary stimuli.

Preparedness – Pre-event activities that facilitate disaster response to save lives and minimize damage. These include the development of shelter and evacuation plans; the establishment of warning and communication systems; the training of emergency response personnel; and the conduction of tests and exercises.

Psychological First Aid – A technique used to stabilize immediate crisis-related needs. (2005; National Child Traumatic Stress network; a national Center for PTSD: Psychological First Aid: A Field Operations Guide).

Recovery – Assistance provided to return a community to normal or near-normal conditions. Short-term recovery returns vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards. Long-term recovery may continue for a number of years after a disaster and seeks to return life to normal or improved levels. Recovery activities include temporary housing, loans or grants, disaster unemployment insurance, reconstruction, and counseling programs.

Regular Services Grant (RSG) – A grant award from FEMA/CMHS to a state, to provide crisis counseling to survivors of a disaster within a nine-month period following the termination of an

Immediate Services Project. *BHRT recommends this element be developed within the overall pandemic preparedness plan.*

Response – Activities that occur immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency or disaster. This includes lifesaving actions, such as the activation of warning systems, staffing the EOC's, implementation of shelter or evacuation plans, search and rescue, and provision of emergency medical services.

Special Needs Population – In a disaster, those people who are more vulnerable to physical or emotional harm than most people. They may be physically and/or emotionally disabled, or isolated from the community as a whole.

State Declared Disasters – A state declared disaster is any event, real and/or perceived, which threatens the well-being of citizens in multiple cities, counties, regions and/or overwhelms a local jurisdiction's ability to respond, or affects a state owned property or interest.

Substance Abuse Treatment – Includes professionally conducted assessment, therapies, and treatment provided to people who suffer from substance use disorders (e.g., substance dependence or substance abuse). Throughout this document, the term "Behavioral Health" is inclusive of behavioral health treatment and substance abuse treatment.

Trauma – An experience of extreme fear, pain, and/or stress. Individual trauma is described as a blow to the psyche that breaks through one's defenses so suddenly and with such brutal force that one cannot react to it effectively. Collective trauma is described as a blow to the basic tissue of social life that damages the bonds attaching people together and impairs the prevailing sense of community.

Triage – the screening and classification of sick, wounded, or injured persons to determine priority needs for the efficient use of medical and nursing personnel, equipment and facilities.

Unified Command – An application of Incident Command System used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction. Agencies work together through their designated Incident Commanders at a single Incident Command Post to establish a common set of objectives and strategies, and a single Incident Action Plan.