



DAGGETT COUNTY HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN
2009 VERSION 3.6

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FORWARD

In compliance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) of the Federal Sara Title III legislation, a Hazardous Material Response Plan for Daggett County is required. The State has been divided into thirty (32) different Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). Daggett County has been designated as a separate LEPC. The planning effort is combined with the Daggett County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and the Utah State Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM). The Utah State Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management has been changed to the Utah State Division of Homeland Security Office of Emergency Services.¹

This plan replaces the 1988 Draft Edition of the Daggett County Hazardous Materials Response Plan. All 1988 copies are obsolete and should be destroyed. In 2006 major changes to the plan were made to update the plan and address changes. The Federal Response Plan was changed and became the National Response Plan *IS-800*.² The National Response Plan was enacted by the Homeland Security Act of 2002; and Homeland Security Presidential Directive -5 (HSPD-5). The NRP a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. Together the NRP and the NIMS (published March 1, 2004) integrate the capabilities and resources of various governmental jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, nongovernmental organizations (NGO/s) and the private sector into a cohesive coordinated and seamless national framework for domestic incident management. NIMS provides a nationwide template enabling Federal, State, local and tribal governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size or complexity.³ In 2006 care was taken to implement the changes from the FRP to the NRP and include NIMS compliance in sections of the plan that the NRP and NIMS had addressed. Additional changes in the plan and in training requirements are expected in the future. The Office of Emergency Management will do it's best to update the plan and keep in compliance with the changes and additions to the NRP and NIMS. Attention to additional training will be addressed for responders as well as Elected Officials in order to integrate the new concepts and structure in the field as well as ICS and changes in the structure and names of the Federal positions should a major incident occur. This plan replaces any previous editions to this plan.

When an incident occurs within an incorporated community, whether it be a fixed site or a transportation incident, the specific jurisdiction has the sole authority for the initial response to the incident. At the time the jurisdiction feels that it can no longer handle the incident, or requests additional assistance, the County will assist with it's available

¹ State of Utah changes in structure 2006

² National Response Plan

³ NRP Pg. 1

in most releases or incidents.

All incidents on State lands, Federal and State Highways will be under the jurisdiction of the State of Utah, Department of Public Safety. Daggett County will provide available resources in support of the State Department of Public Safety.

All incidents on Federal lands will be under the jurisdiction of the appropriate federal agency. Daggett County will provide available resources in support of the Federal agencies.

Notification of appropriate personnel and agencies will be made regardless of the jurisdiction. This will provide for the system to be engaged and the notification of proper agencies that may need to provide assistance.

The history of hazardous material accidents in Daggett County is low, however, there is a potential for incidents or releases from both fixed facilities and transportation actions. Additionally, the plan recognizes that the available training, manpower, and equipment is limited and the main purpose of any response will be to evacuate and isolate the scene and await for the proper equipment and personnel to handle the situation. The primary goal of the plan is to protect life, property and the environment. Attempts to dike, dam, plug, or otherwise contain any release will be primarily in response to this goal. Any clean up provided by the County will be only to provide this response. The expenses incurred as a result of the initial response and the subsequent responses and complete clean-up will be the responsibility of the individual(s) or company(s) causing, contributing to or otherwise responsible for the release. If an incident is intentional and no responsible individual or company can be located, the final clean up responsibility will rest upon the land owner.

The plan also recognizes that the need for exercise and training to determine the required response and outlines the specific goals.

The plan indicates the responsibility of private industry to plan and have adequate equipment and training to handle most all incidents. Public awareness and information is also very critical. Daggett County has a cost recovery ordinance in which costs associated with response to a hazardous materials release will be recovered by the County from the individual or company that caused, contributed to or is otherwise responsible for the release.

It is intended that Daggett County Emergency Management will coordinate with other responding agencies plans such as the Utah Department of Public Safety and Federal Agencies.

As Chairman of the Daggett County Local Emergency Planning Committee, I cannot overemphasize the importance of this plan. This plan has been drawn up to meet the needs of the citizens of our county in the event of a hazardous materials incident. Every effort has been made to make the plan as simple as possible yet of maximum effect.

Hazardous materials releases brought about by transportation accidents or fixed facility incidents are becoming frequent events throughout the United States, and are not unknown in our county. It is known that many hazardous substances are both used in industry within the county and transported through the county on highways 43, 44 and 191 in state to state traffic. It is therefore not if, but when we will be faced with an emergency situation.

In the interests of public protection, all agencies involved in emergency response should know and exercise this plan to be of maximum service to its citizens. It is recognized that the private sector has been involved in the preparation of this plan and that part of the response will fall on them for support.

Any faults or helpful suggestions pertaining to this plan should be directed to the LEPC for review, as this plan will be updated as necessary. Correspondence should be addressed to

LEPC Chairman
P.O. Box 219
Manila, UT 84046

Sincerely,

Winston R. Slaugh
Chairman⁴

⁴ 2003 LEPC CHAIRMAN

DAGGETT COUNTY UTAH

Located in the extreme northeast corner of Utah, Daggett County is forested and mountainous with elevations reaching over 12,000 feet above sea level. Daggett County is bordered by Colorado on the east, Wyoming on the north, Summit County on the west, and Uintah County on the south.

A long section of the south Daggett County line follows the peaks and ridges of the Uintah Mountains, the only major mountain range in the United States which runs in an east—west direction.

Daggett County was the last county formed in Utah and was named after Ellsworth Daggett, a canal system surveyor.

Among the first people into Daggett County were fur trappers brought in by William Ashley in the early 1800's. Only a few people have settled in Daggett County. The population was below 600 until the end of the 1950's when the Flaming Gorge Dam began to be constructed.

The economy of Daggett County is predominantly agriculture, particularly stock—raising. Recreation has joined agriculture as a major interest of the local residents as well as bringing tourists to the area. The Green River, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, and the high valleys and mountains of the Ashley National Forest make the county an area of rugged beauty.⁵

⁵ Utah County Facts Book, 1981

REVISIONS

Hazardous Materials Plan

DRAFT

REVISED: 4/2000

FINALIZED: 11/2003

REVISED: 11/03 V.1.1 2003

REVISED: 2/05 V 2.1 2005

REVISED TO UPDATE PERSONNEL CHANGES

REVISED: 4/06 V 3.3 2006

REVISED 2007 V 3.4

REVISED 2008 V 3.5

REVISED 2009 V3.6

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
INITIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE CALL DOWN LIST:**

1. Notify the following authorities who have jurisdiction over the incident area:
 - A. Law Enforcement Sheriff's office 784-3255
 - B. Local 911
 - C. Fire Department (applicable jurisdiction)
Contact 911
 - D. Daggett County Emergency Management 784-3154 cell # 435-880-7559
 - E. Utah Highway Patrol through Central Dispatch Vernal 435-789-4222
 - F. Utah Division of Environmental Health
District Engineer (Vacant)
Tri-County Health Department 435-781-5475
 - G. State of Utah Homeland Security, 801-538-3400 Emergency Response (24
hour telephone number) Request the on duty officer.
 - H. State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality, Bureau of
Environmental Response and Remediation 801- 536-4100
After Hours 538-6333
 - I. State of Utah Department of Transportation 784-3534
885-3742
 - J. Daggett County Road Department does not have equipment such as
Barricades cones ect., and can only be used as traffic control.
784-3154

PIPELINES

****ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN PIPELINE RESPONSE PLANS****

24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

800-972-7733

NORTHWEST PIPELINE CORPORATION- CORPORATE OFFICE

**295 CHIPETA WAY
SALT LAKE CITY, 84108**

801-583-8800

**P O BOX 58900
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84158-0900**

MAPL PIPELINE PHONE NUMBERS

MAPL CONTROL EMERGENCY Office.....800-546-3482
Collect at918-584-4471
Regular Phone800-331-3032
Cellular Phone.....918-640-4401

FACILITIES WITH TIER TWO ON FILE:

FACILITY FLAMING GORGE SWITCHYARD
HWY 191 AT FLAMING GORGE DAM DUTCH JOHN PHONE #970-240-6346
OWNER/OPERATOR WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION
PO BOX 3700
LOVELAND CO. 80539 PHONE # 970-490-7261
EMERGENCY CONTACT
DISPATCH 24HR PHONE 800-835-0547

CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION SEE TIER TWO

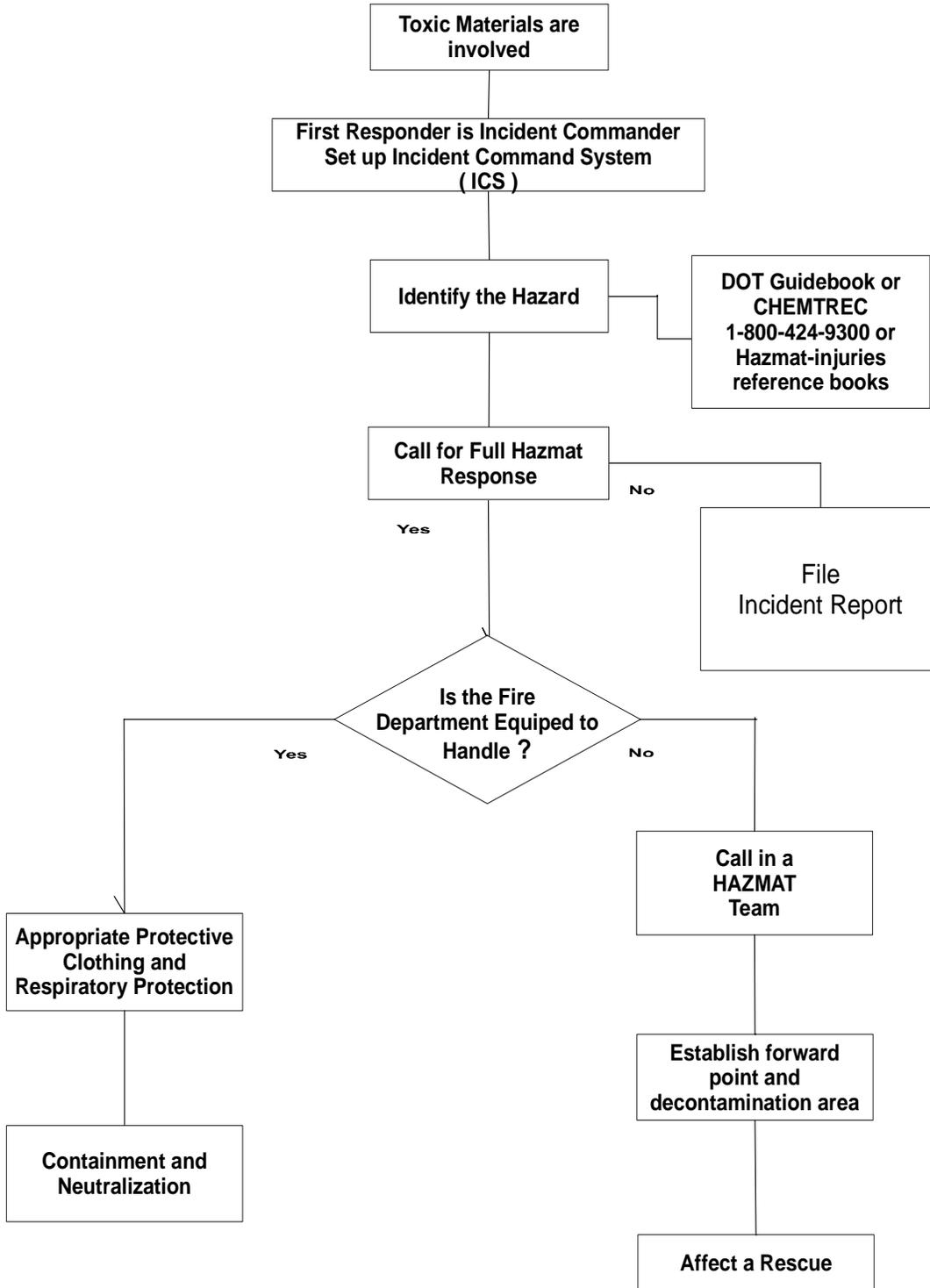
FACILITY KASTLER STATION (CLAY BASIN)
41 MILES SOUTH ON HWY 191
OWNER/OPERATOR QUESTAR PIPELINE
180 EAST 100 SOUTH
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84145
EMERGENCY CONTACT
RICK ROPER FORMAN 24HR PHONE 307-352-7302
KIM HEIMSATH ESS SUP. 24HR PHONE 801-324-3933

CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION SEE TIER TWO

V-1 OIL COMPANY-MANILA STORAGE
EAST HWY 44
MANILA UT
OWNER/OPERATOR V-1 OIL COMPANY
P O BOX 2436
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83403
EMERGENCY CONTACT
TOM CORY MANAGER 24HR PHONE 307-382-6178
CRAIG KENNEDY REG MAN. 24HR PHONE 435-793-4545

CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION SEE TIER TWO

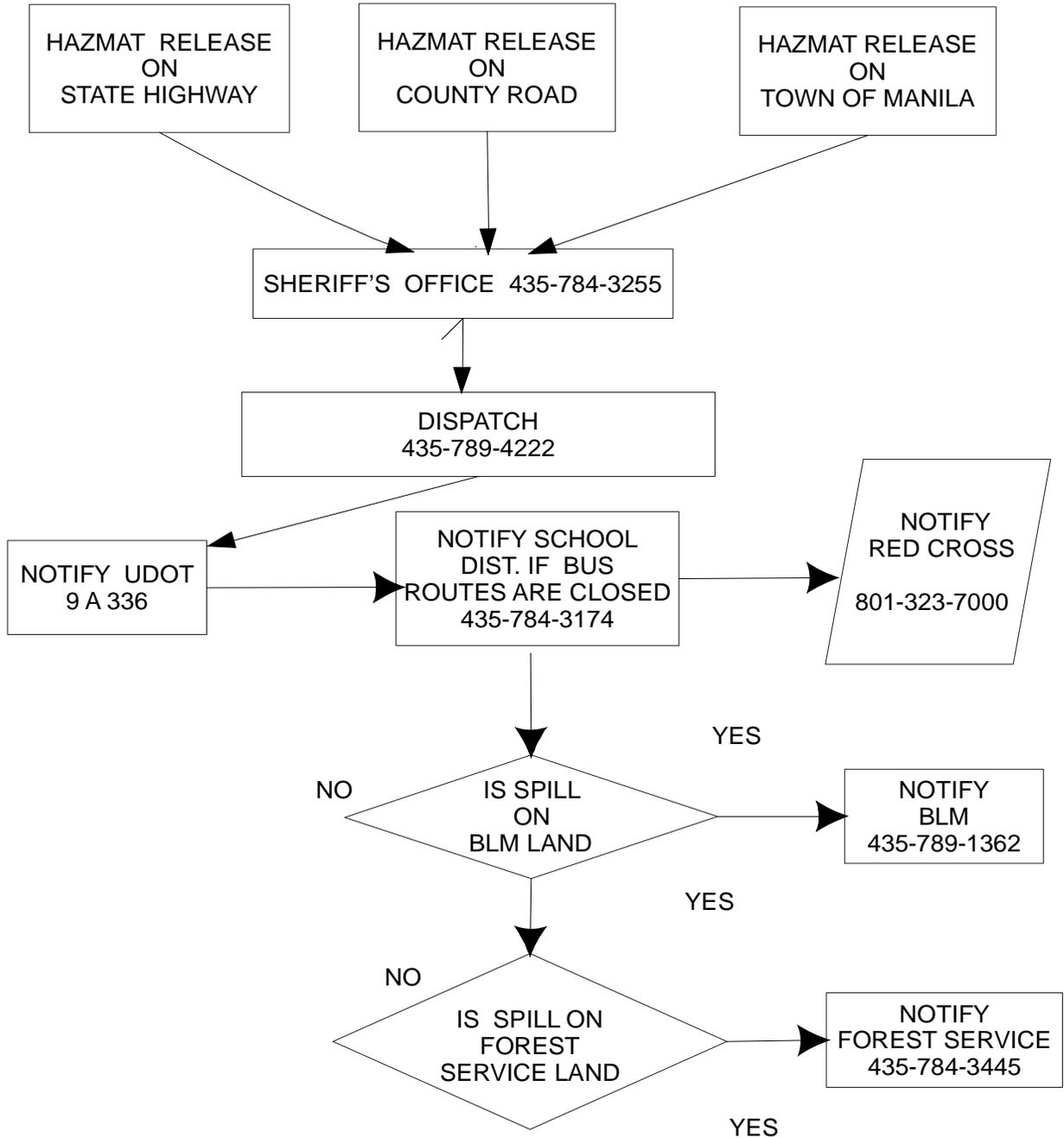
APPENDIX 1



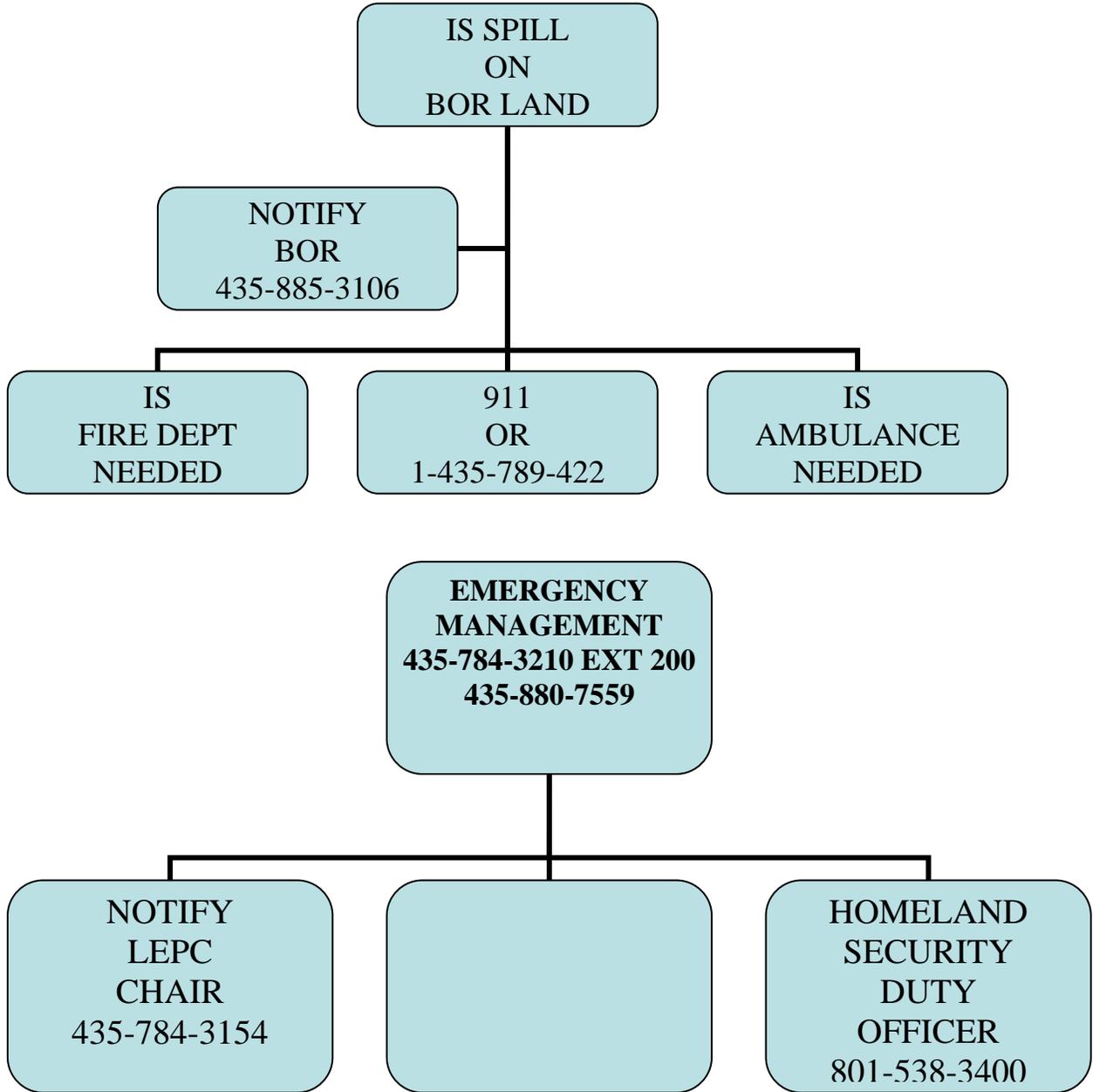
Hazmat Flow Chart Appendix 1

APPENDIX 2

HAZMAT CALL DOWN LIST FOR DAGGETT COUNTY



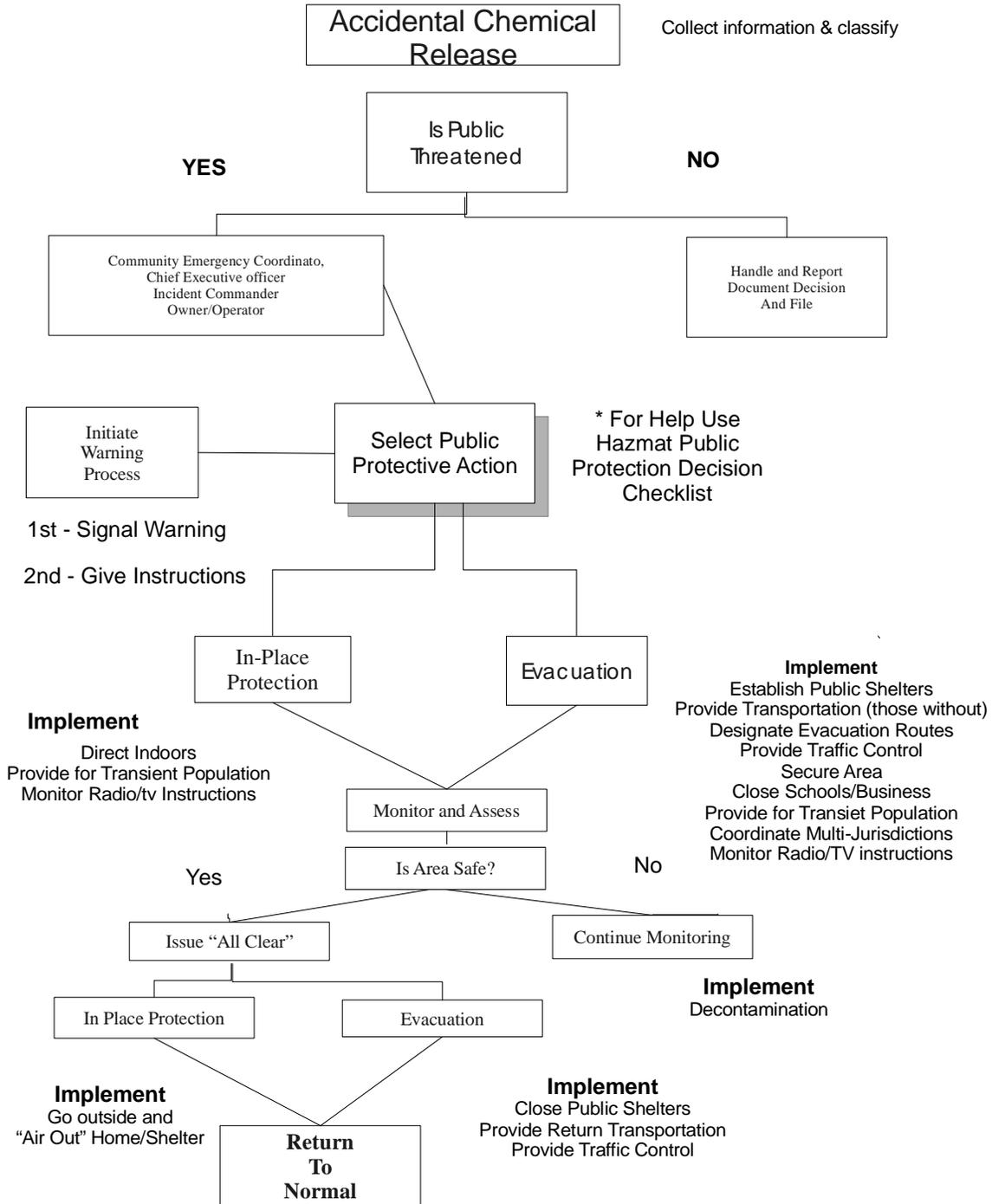
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APPENDIX 3

SUP # 12- 2-7

HAZMAT PUBLIC PROTECTION DECISION TREE



**A COMPLETE LIST OF RESOURCES
ARE AVAILABLE IN THE
SUPPORT ANNEX # 10
RESOURCES VOLUME 2
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Although disasters such as: Land Slides, Mudslides, Flash Floods, Earthquakes, ect. could create potential problems with road closures, affect pipelines, fixed facilities or transportation of hazardous materials. This hazard analysis for the Hazmat Response Plan reviews three specific areas in relationship to hazardous materials analysis and responses. These three areas are transportation, pipelines and fixed facilities.

TRANSPORTATION:

There are three major highways which cross through the County. Trucks carrying all types of hazardous materials use these highways. Highway 43, 44 and 191. All three highways are transportation routes from or to highway 40 in Vernal on the South and via Wyoming highways 530 and 414 to I- 80 to the north. Many of the transportation routes go from or to the oil fields in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. Propane is also transported from or to Utah and Wyoming along with many other hazardous materials.

US-191	(from US 40 to Dutch John turn off through Greendale over Flaming Gorge dam to I-80 in Green River)
SR-44	(from Dutch John turn off to intersection of SR-43 in the Town of Manila)
SR-43	(from Wyoming 414 through Manila to Wyoming 530)

**Note US-191 and SR 44 are Scenic Byways

Transportation incidents and releases pose the highest threat to the public and responders. The location of an incident or release can occur anywhere in the County and near or in populated areas. There can be any type of material being transported and planning for all types and all locations is difficult. Many factors can be added to an incident, such as weather, traffic, locality, time for response, ect. A study has not been done in Daggett County as we do not have a port of entry station, transportation from Colorado to Idaho or Wyoming can be made without arriving at any port of entry. This is a cause of concern alone. Propane is used by residents throughout the County and an incident of propane could happen almost anywhere in the County or Town of Manila.

As the entire County is on the North slope of the Uintah's there are many large and small drainage's that run under highways that feed to the Flaming Gorge Lake and Green River. Incidents or releases in any of these areas can compound problems and clean-up. Highway 191 crosses over the Dam and a spill or release on the dam or spillway could create severe problems. The Carter Creek Bridge is on US191 the access to the bridge as well as the possibility of a spill on the bridge could complicate response and or clean up. The pipeline systems are both over the Green River and a natural gas pipeline runs over the river. The main drainage system are on highway SR-44 and US-191 as there geography of the road is switchbacks the same highway could make contact with the same drainage several times. SR-43 parallels Sheep Creek irrigation for approximately 10 miles. At this time all of the drainage's have not been assessed. the major creeks and irrigation system and the Dam are:

**Note SB Scenic Backways

FR Forest Route

Cater Creek	SR-44 and US 191 (expanse bridge)
Sheep Creek	SR-44
Sheep Creek Irrigation	SR-43
Dam	US-191
Birch Creek	SB-221
Sheep Creek	SB-218 parallels
Sheep Creek North Fork	SB-221
Deep Creek	FR-539
Burnt Creek	SR-44
Spring Creek	SR-44
Skull Creek	SR-44
Center Fork	SR-44
East Fork	SR-44
West Fork	SR-44
Cub Creek	SR-44
Elk Creek	SR-44

There are no major airports within the County there is however a small airport in the County near Manila there may be small amounts of hazardous materials shipped by air probably pesticides for mosquito abatement. There is a heliport and airport in Dutch John.

A history of transportation spills reported by region 8 EPA is listed below, it should be noted that this history may or may not include isolated areas on Federal and State properties as well as in Wyoming which we respond to, it should also be noted that incidents may have been reported by Wyoming or Colorado as state lines are hard to define in some remote areas:

Date	Spiller	Material	Affect
2/1/94	Unknown	Sulfuric Acid	
10/27/94	DOT-BLM	Oil, Diesel, Ethylene Glycol	Jesse Ewing Browns Park
11/01/94	Unknown	Crude Oil	Wetlands
06/21/97	DOT	Waste Oil	Green River
07/16/98	BOR	Other Oil	Green River
11/04/99	Unknown	Crude Oil	Carter Creek
11/04/99	Darryl B. Taylor	Crude Oil	Carter Creek Soil/Pavement

As can be seen many of the spills are unknown which leaves a cause for concern that the spills may or may not be reported.

PIPELINES:

There are several major pipelines that run through Daggett County along with several secondary pipelines. Some of the major pipelines include those operated by

Williams main line, Chevron slurry line, and Questar. Pipeline accidents have been infrequent, however due to their location near several isolated recreational areas evacuation and or response is a concern. The possibility of accidents due to a number of factors, including earthquake, landslide, flood, dam failures, wildland fire and man causes are all possibilities.

A history of pipeline problems reported by Region 8 EPA is listed below:

Date	Spiller	Material	Affect
8/17/90	Questar Pipeline	Oil & Diesel	Green River

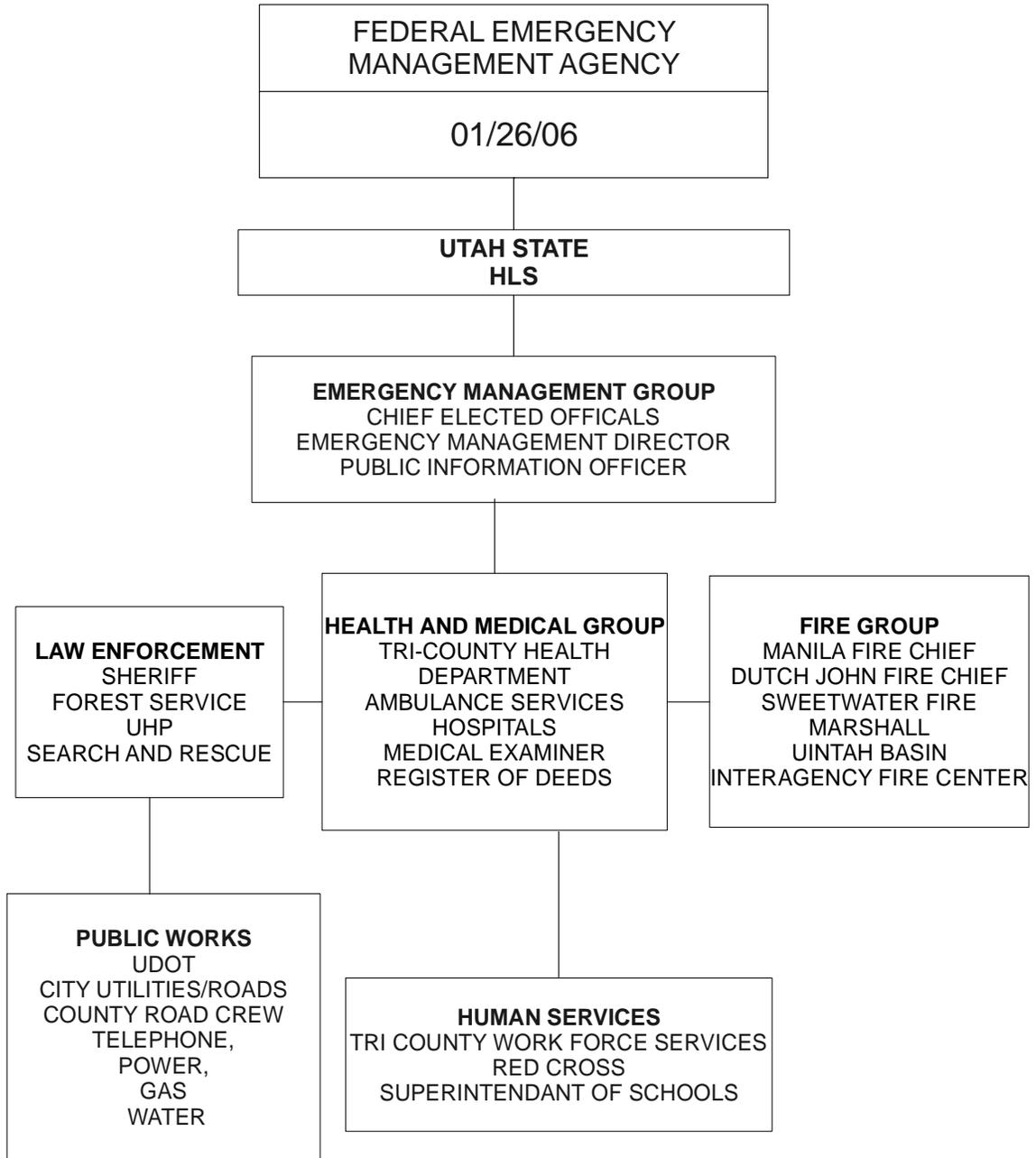
FIXED FACILITIES:

There are a number of fixed facilities located throughout the County depending on how they are defined. Three Tier II reports were filed however, many large propane tanks do not need to be filed on do to size. Gasoline and diesel fuel storage facilities, bulk propane and butane storage facilities, waste water facilities and water treatment facilities that store chlorine; school facilities that store chemicals, storage locations, both private and public that store explosives, pesticides, and other hazardous types of chemicals.

A history of Fixed Facilities as reported by Region 8 EPA is listed below:

Date	Spiller	Material	Affect
10/05/93	Kastler Station	Ethylene Glycol 50%	
01/09/96	Kastler Station	Chlorine	
05/29/99	Kastler Station	Natural Gas	

The Kastler Station is a division of Questar that has a large underground storage of hazardous materials it should also be noted that spills and releases on their site are of concern to them and their employees who live in the area of Clay Basin. The concern with this fixed facility is that it is very isolated and response to and evacuation of recreational areas may be difficult. The potential for wild land fire, inclement weather such as flash flood, snow, high winds and the possibility of a dam problem may also create a cause for concern in the area of evacuation and response. Due to the fact this is a large storage facility it could be a target for terrorism or WMD to cripple the delivery of oil and gas products.



CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL:

Chemicals and hazardous materials are widely used in our environment to improve the quality of life. These materials can, however, represent a hazard to society through accident or misuse due to the lack of knowledge. The large number of hazardous materials being transported and used in our County every day creates a very high potential for incident or disaster.

CONCEPT:

Several agencies and governmental jurisdictions can be involved with one incident. Uniform and coordinated response will be necessary to minimize confusion and bring about a successful resolution of the problem. Many unknowns can be present during hazardous materials incidents. These unknowns can pose a serious threat to both responding personnel and area occupants. It is necessary to provide maximum protection for all. Protective measures to be taken can consist of protective clothing and equipment or evacuation from the area until the hazard is assessed. Other factors can change the nature of the threat or hazard. Weather, outside environment, chemical reactions or a wide variety of other influences can increase the complexity of the incident very rapidly and must be provided for. Other jurisdictions can be affected and must be notified and updated regarding outlined policies and procedures to effectively accomplish established goals and assure immediate safe response.

Many fixed facilities have internal capabilities to handle any incident within the boundaries of the facility. Notification of a release or incident will be immediately made to the Daggett County's 911 and Public Safety Responders will be notified and work with the personnel of the fixed facilities to evaluate the incident and to assure that it does not leave the boundaries of the facility or place the public in risk that are outside of the boundaries of the facility. Public Safety personnel will take necessary steps to protect the public. In addition, some of the fixed facilities will loan personnel and equipment to the County, to assist in the response of releases or incidents that are not within their facilities, including technical assistance to responders, labs, etc. See section on resources.

The following facilities have filed their Emergency Operation Plans (EOPs) with the Office of Emergency Management: Williams Pipeline three other agencies have filed tier II reports, Dutch John Switchyard, Kastler Station (Questar natural gas) and V-1 Propane.

ORGANIZATION:

This section defines the responsibilities of all organizations involved in effectively resolving the problems caused by a hazardous materials incident.

A. The following organizations will respond immediately:

1. Law Enforcement
2. Fire Department
3. Utah Highway Patrol
4. Regional Response Team

(This plan assumes that if the release or incident occurs on a State Highway or on State Lands that the Hazardous Material Responder or his designee will become the On-Scene Commander as soon as he arrives on site. Daggett County will become a resource and backup agency. The plan also assumes if the release or incident occurs on Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service or National Park Service lands that after the release or incident has been contained and is safe, that the appropriate federal agency will be in charge of all clean up activities. Daggett County will become a resource and backup agency.)

NOTE: Local ambulance service will be put on alert and notified of the situation but may not be required at the scene.

B. The organizations and/or personnel listed on the "Emergency Response Call Down" in section 2 appendix 2 pg 6 should be and briefed on the situation, and they may respond if requested or required, depending on the nature of the incident.

C. Incidents include, but are not limited to:

1. Accidents involving hazardous materials where that material is spilled or leaking.
2. Accidents involving hazardous materials where serious injury or death occurs.
3. Accidents involving hazardous materials where a probable threat to the safety to the general population exists or evacuation of the public is instigated.
4. Commercial or military aircraft accidents or crashes.
5. Accidents involving civil aircraft where they cause injury or death to anyone on the ground or damage to structures, dwelling or building.
6. Any other dangerous leaks, fires, etc., involving hazardous materials.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL/OPERATION

A. Law- Enforcement

1. Establishment of a hazardous materials management area and Command Post in cooperation with Regional Response Team and Fire Department(s), other responding agencies and facility representatives.
2. Initial identification of hazardous materials (primary on-site).
3. Immediate evacuation, if necessary, according to their established procedures.
4. Security.
5. Provide support for fire, emergency response team and rescue.
6. Provide support for damage assessment.
7. Provide investigation, if required.
8. Provide for coordination with other law enforcement agencies.

B. Fire Department

1. Assist in identification of hazardous materials.
2. Assist in formulation of control and/or neutralization.
3. Assist in area cleanup to the point of assuring health and safety to the residents.
4. Provide available resources.
5. Assist with isolation and evacuation as needed.
6. Assist with rescue and security as needed.

C. Emergency Response Team

1. Control and containment of hazardous materials.
2. Identification of hazardous materials (primary on-site).
3. Formulation and execution of control and/or neutralization procedures.
4. Cleanup of contaminated area in cooperation with the Tri-County Health, Utah Health Department and the Utah Division of Environmental Health, if the situation dictates for public health and safety.

D. Daggett County Emergency Management

1. Assist in identification of hazardous materials,
2. Provide resources and coordinate evacuation procedures.
3. Assist in formulation of control and/or neutralization.
4. Provide coordination with State and Federal Agencies for assistance and resources.
5. Provide public information as needed/authorized.
6. Make recommendation to Chief Elected Officials to activate Emergency Operations Center, Declarations, etc.
7. Conduct after-action debriefing and report coordination.

E. Utah State Division of Environmental Health

1. Identification of hazardous materials and their effects.
2. Approval and certification of cleanup of contaminated area.
3. Coordinate with carrier or manufacturer of chemicals.
4. Determines contamination to water and air sources.

F. Communications

Normal communications networks will be used by each agency to direct forces and resources under their control. Formal requests should come through the Command Post. All other communications will be routed through the Command Post.

G. Execution

It is expected that the Emergency Response Team, Fire Department and/or Law Enforcement agencies will be the first to receive notification of a possible hazardous material incident. The first agency to reach the scene will attempt to confirm, by all possible safe procedures, if the incident involves hazardous materials. The incident may be initially confirmed as a hazardous materials incident if the involved carrier is displaying DOT placards or the cargo is carrying DOT labels. Confirmation may also be accomplished through observation of information obtained from the bill of lading and operators at the scene.

After the initial confirmation, the responding agency will notify, by the most expeditious means, the Daggett County Sheriff's dispatch, who will notify the agencies at the end of this section. Each agency will then initiate its plan, standard operating procedures, and/or check list.

H. Procedures

Command Post. All other communications will be routed through the Command Post.

Observation of information obtained from the bill of lading and operators at the scene.

1. After the initial confirmation, the responding agency will notify, by the most expeditious means, the Daggett County Sheriff's dispatch, who will notify the agencies at the end of this section. Each agency will then initiate its plan, standard operating procedures, and/or check list.

The above objectives will be accomplished in three phases. These phases are:

- a. Containment Identification Phase.
- b. Stabilization Phase.
- c. Decontamination Phase.

2. Incident Command System (ICS) and On-Scene Command

Under Federal Law, the Incident Command System will be utilized on all hazardous material releases or incidents. It is anticipated that a Unified Command System will be utilized with the senior representative of law enforcement, fire departments, emergency response team and with agencies such as transportation, health, and facility representatives as needed.

The Uniform Command or Incident Commander will be responsible for the control of all phases and actions of operations. Incident Command System (ICS) will be used through out the operation.

3. Action Phases

The specific actions under each phase are as follows:*

***A- Containment Identification Phase:**

1. In accomplishing this action, the law enforcement agencies will be responsible for establishing a control area, determined by the gravity of the incident, around the scene area. This will include a hot zone. All traffic inside this area will be restricted, and the area will be prepared for evacuation if the situation should warrant it. An illustration of a control area is shown at the end of this section. An access-egress point will be established upwind-uphill from the point of incident. All personnel and equipment entering the control area will enter and exit through this point. All equipment and personnel who enter the control area will be held there until it has been established that they will not spread contamination beyond this point into the community. The mobile Command Post will normally be positioned at the perimeter of the entrance to the control area. The on-scene commander will control the incident from this point. All personnel responding to the incident will report to the Command Post for assignments. If a triage area is required, it will be identified by blue flagging or signing.

Operations and Organization

A. Management System

The emergency management system consists of:

1. A manager of the incident.
2. An emergency operations plan.
3. Standard Operating Procedures developed by each department or agency.
4. Single points of contact at each level of government and within each department or agency.
5. Utilization of an emergency coordination facility.

This emergency management system is used in Daggett County whenever an incident occurs requiring the coordination of Federal, State and Local agencies or departments.

The nature and severity of the incident determine:

- The designation of the Incident Commander.
- The extent of coordination necessary.
- The type of emergency coordination facility to be established. The Daggett County Commissioners are ultimately, responsible for coping with incidents which can affect the health, safety and the environment of the community. The Daggett County Emergency Manager assists the County Commissioners in meeting this responsibility. The designated Incident Commander works within this emergency management system by:
 - Implementing this Emergency Operations Plan.
 - Implementing related standard operating procedures.
 - Responding to the immediate incident scene.

B. Agency Coordination

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

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

Each representative should have two alternate persons designated to function in his/her absence. This allows the response to continue on a 24-hour basis for as long as the response and recovery requires. The alternates have the same agency or departmental responsibilities as described in each annex. Representatives are kept informed of the situation through frequent briefings and through the use of status boards.

C. Emergency Operations Center

The nature and scope of the incident determine the type of emergency coordination facility to be established. An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be established or activated in cases where the situation is jurisdiction-wide or extremely severe. A Command Post may also be established to coordinate site response. The Emergency Operations Center staff is mobilized by the County Commissioners, Sheriff's Office or Emergency Manager. Upon activation of the EOC, the staff notifies the agencies or departments responsible for coordination within the EOC. **The designated EOC is located in the County Courthouse:**

Daggett County Courthouse
95 East 100 North, Manila, Utah.

Alternate:

If needed, an alternate EOC will, be established at the:
Dutch John Conference Hall 560 South Boulevard Dutch John
This move to the alternate EOC will take place in phases as the situation allows.

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

D. Staff at EOC

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

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

E. Incident Command

The Incident Command System will be implemented immediately by the agency or department with the greatest jurisdictional responsibilities the Sheriff. A member of this organization is the Incident Commander.

The Incident Command System will be used:

- In incidents involving multiple emergency responders
- Incidents occurring in a confined area.
- In all. incidents involving hazardous materials.
- In other incidents requiring extensive on-scene coordination of personnel.
- The Incident Commander will:
 - Direct response actions at the incident scene.
 - Establish a Command Post. The Emergency Operations Center may be established in conjunction with the Command Post.
 - Mobilize agency or department personnel as necessary and according to Standard Operating Procedures.

F. Staff at Command Post

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

G. Unified Command

Incident Command agencies have been pre-designated for a number of incidents. These agencies establish incident command upon arrival at the scene. However, often other governments or levels of government need to be involved due to jurisdictional responsibility. In these cases, a Unified Command System will be used.

H. Relationship between Emergency Management and Incident Command

A Law Enforcement, fire or public works agency generally initiates implementation of Incident Command. This agency notifies the Emergency Manager when:

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

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

- Information.
- Procurement of resources.
- Collection and provision of incident data.
- Interface with government authorities.

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

The Emergency Operations Center is activated:

- If the incident is such that the Incident Command System needs to be expanded.
- If the County Commissioners and Emergency Manager or Sheriff deem it necessary.
- To support the overall management of the incident.
- To assist the Incident Commander in handling the response to the immediate incident scene.

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

I. Municipal Coordination

The Town of Manila is the only municipality within Daggett County (at the time 2-20-02 that this response plan was updated we have been unable to find MOU's or agreements with most of the Emergency Services. The MOU with the fire department is in the Hazardous Materials response plan under MOU's the Emergency Manager has requested of the County and the Town that such agreements be worked out in order to define responsibilities and response to an emergency or disaster. Until this is accomplished this part of the plan may or may not be correct). For emergency or disaster situations which heavily affect them.

The Town of Manila of Daggett County will establish separate Emergency Operations Centers and/or Command Posts. Municipal resources will be coordinated from the municipal emergency coordination facility by the appointed emergency services director from that jurisdiction. These municipal emergency coordination facilities will coordinate with the County Emergency Manager and keep him/her informed of their actions. Upon a written request from the municipality for County assistance the County may or may not be able to respond as there are, at this time, not agreements in place to respond. The same relationships between the Incident Command System and emergency management apply as described above.

The Town may elect not to establish separate emergency coordination facilities for large scale emergencies or disasters and will, instead, send their emergency services director to the Daggett County Emergency Operations Center for assistance in municipal resource coordination.

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

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APPENDIX 1
(ICS) Incident Command System

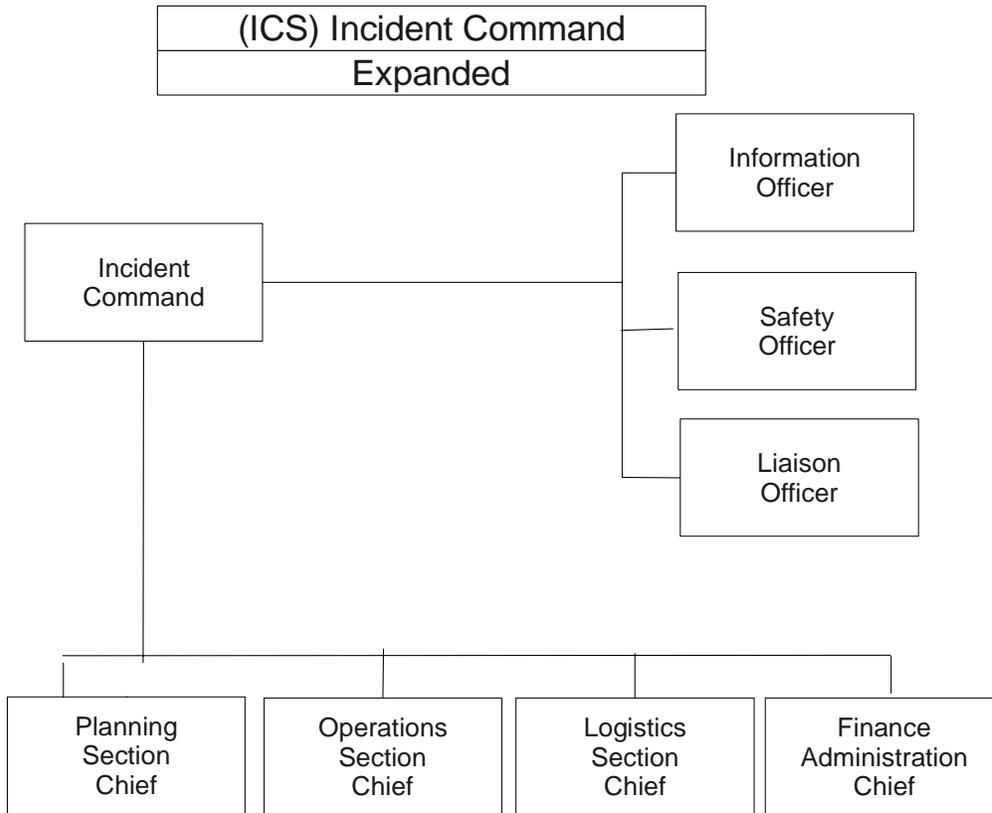


MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Perform command activities, such as establishing command the (ICP)
Incident Command Post
2. Protecting life and property.
3. Controlling personnel and equipment resources
4. Maintaining accountability for responder and public safety, as well as for task accomplishment.
5. Establishing and maintaining an effective liaison with outside agencies and organizations
Including the (EOC) Emergency Operations Center , when activated.

NOTE; On larger incidents the ICS can be expanded. The first responder is initially the Incident Commander until the command is turned over to another person at the ICP

Appendix 2



Information Officer : handles all media inquires and coordinates the release of information to the media with the Public Affairs Officer at the EOC

Safety Officer: monitors safety conditions and develops measures for ensuring the safety of all assigned personnel.

Liaison Officer: is the on-scene contact for other agencies assigned to the incident.

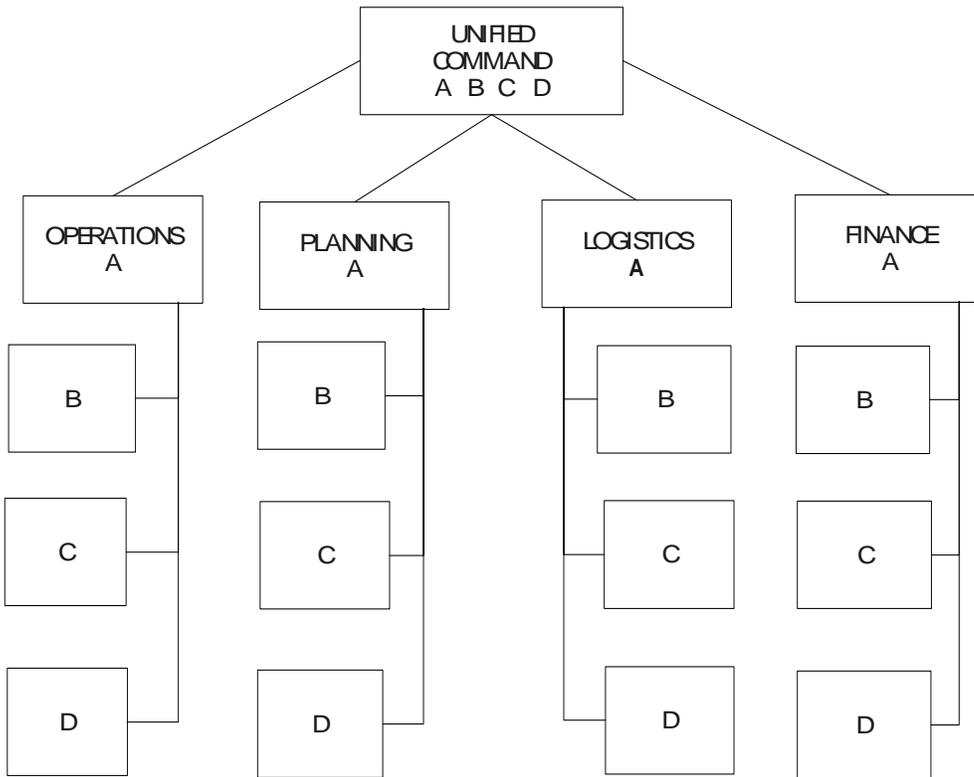
Planning Section Chief: include the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the development of the incident and status of resources and creation of the Incident action plan.

Operations Section Chief: coordinates activities and has primary responsibility for receiving and implementing the action plan.

Logistics Section Chief: responsible for providing facilities, services and materials, including personnel to operate the requested equipment for the incident.

Finance/Administration Section Chief: responsible for tracking of incident costs and reimbursement accounting.

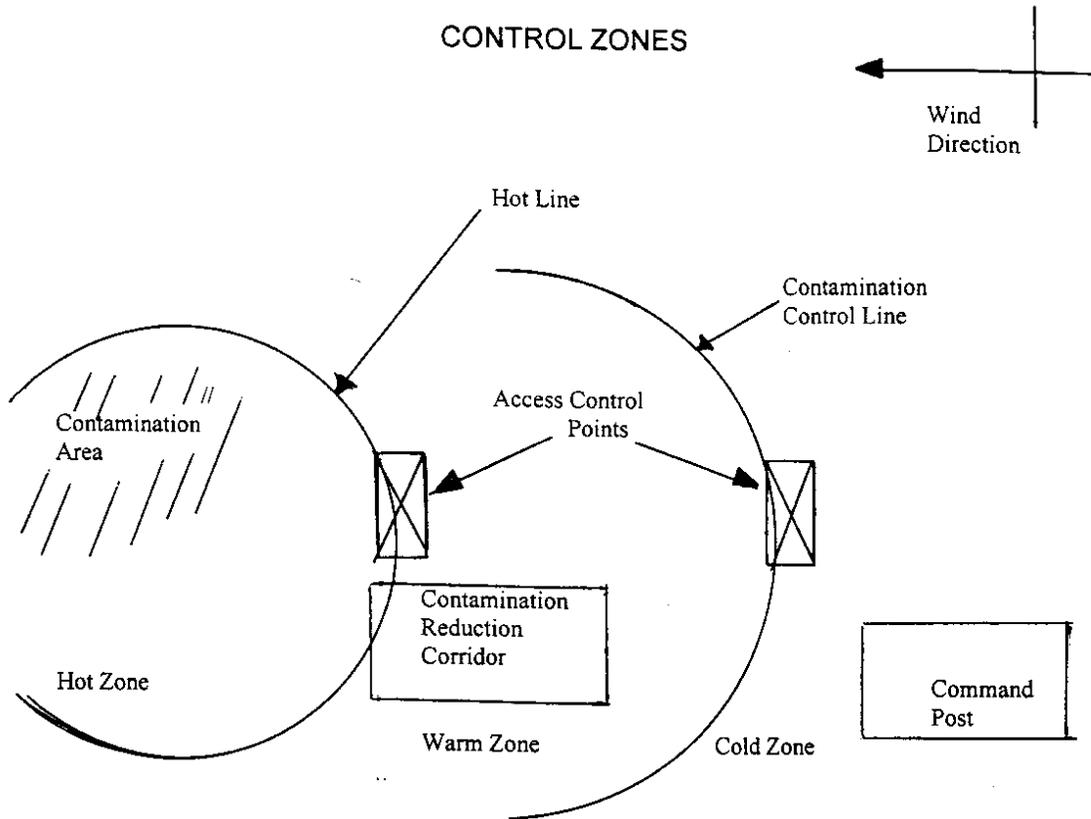
Appendix 3



EOP CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Appendix 4

CONTROL ZONES



This chart shows areas of responder control. The various zones or areas at a typical emergency response site are shown in the chart.

Hot Zone: Area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as the exclusion zone or restricted zone in other documents.

NOTE: *Access into the hot zone is to be limited to those persons necessary to control the incident. a log is to be maintained at the access control point to record entry and exit time of all personnel in the hot zone.*

Warm Zone: The area where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. This is also referred to as the decontamination, contamination reduction or limited access zone in other documents.

Cold Zone: This area contains the command post and such other support functions as are deemed necessary to control the incident. This also referred to as the clean zone or support zone in other documents.

Appendix 5

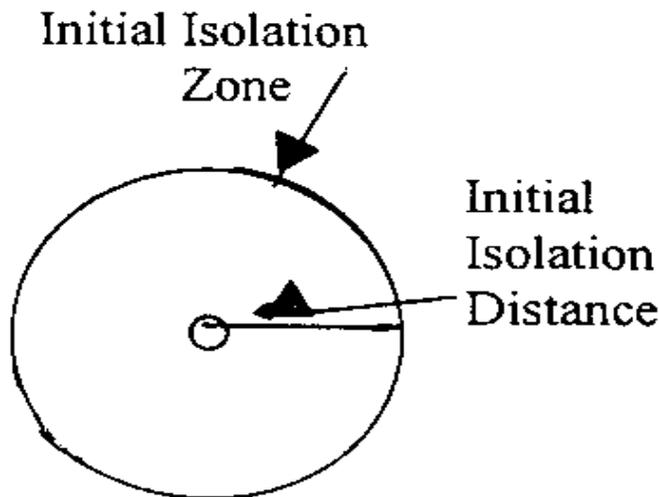
HOW TO USE THE TABLE OF INITIAL ISOLATION AND PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCES

1. You should already have:
 - *Identified the material by its **ID Number** and **Name**
 - *Read the 2-digit Guide for that material and taken emergency actions it recommends; (If you have not found the ID number go to the blue boarder index page to locate that number).
 - *Noted the **wind direction**.
2. Now you should look in this Table (the green-border pages) for the **ID** number and **Name of the Material** in this incident. Some ID numbers have more than one shipping name listed -- look for the specific name of the **material**.

If you find a matching entry in the table, use the following steps (3 through 6) to determine the area requiring immediate protective actions.

If you DO NOT find a matching entry in the table , skip to the NOTE on the next page.

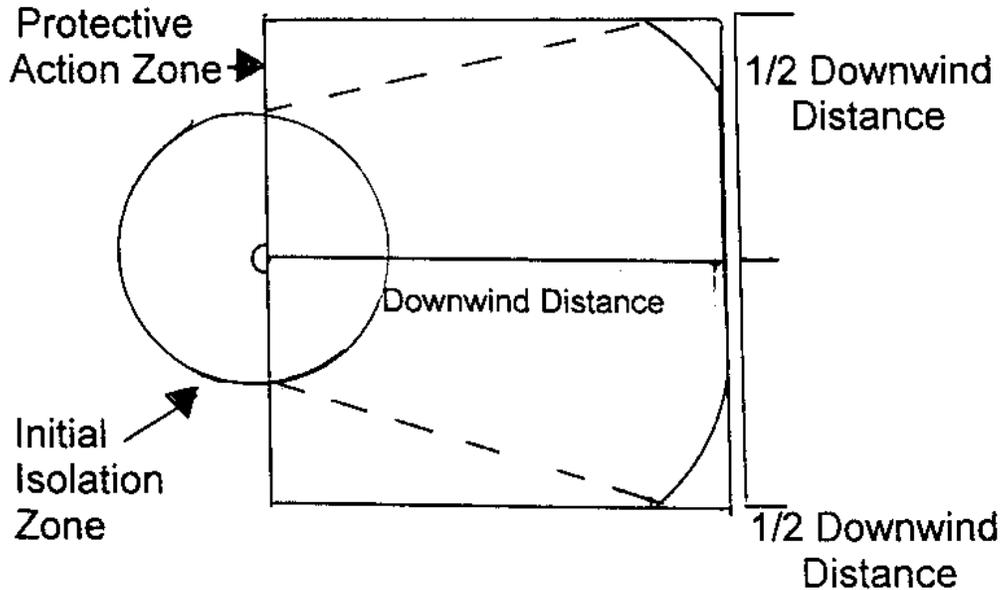
3. Determine if the incident involves a **SMALL** or **LARGE** spill. Generally a **SMALL SPILL** is one which involves a single , small package (i.e. up to 55 gallon drum), small cylinder, or a small leak from a large package. A **LARGE SPILL** is one which involves a big spill from an opening in a large package or spill from many small packages.
4. Look up the initial **ISOLATION Zone** distance. Direct that all persons move, in a crosswind direction. Direct that all persons move, in a crosswind direction, Initial Isolation away from the spill to that distance.



5. Next, look up the initial **PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCE** shown in the Table for a given hazardous material and spill size, the Table gives the distance in miles down wind in which protective actions should be considered. For practical purposes, the

Protective Action Zone (i.e. the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure) is a square, whose length and width are the same as the downwind distance shown in the Table.

- Initiate **Protective Actions** to the extent you can, beginning with those closest to the spill site and working away from the site in the down wind direction.



NOTE

If the material involved in this incident is not found in this Table, it was not identified as an "Inhalation Hazard" material at the time this book was published. However, if the material is on fire or explodes, there may be toxic combustion products.

Contact telephone Number shown on the shipping papers for additional information.

DAGGETT COUNTY , UTAH

ORDINANCE NO. 95-12

Recorded * request of
Daggett Co

Draft Dates _____

Recorded 2-28-97 at 2:11 m

Date Adopted _____

RaNae Wilde Daggett County Recorder by

Date Effective _____

Book 48 Page 262 264 entry # 18409 pd.

**AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR RECOVERY OF COUNTY
EXPENSES INCURRED IN RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS EMERGENCIES.**

WHEREAS, hazardous material emergencies provide a significant health risk to the citizens of Daggett County; and

WHEREAS, the control and correction of hazardous materials emergencies result in cost to the county over and above the normal expenses associated with fire fighting; and

WHEREAS, section 11-7-1 Utah code annotated, 1953 as amended, provides that the county may pass all ordinances and rules, not repugnant to law, as are necessary and proper to provide for the safety and preserve the health, and promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace and good order, comfort and convenience of the County and its inhabitants, and for the protection of property in the county; and may enforce obedience to the ordinances with penalties as they deem proper; and

WHEREAS, section 53-2-105, Utah Code Annotated provides as follows; Any political subdivision may enact local ordinances pursuant to existing statutory or constitutional authority to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by the political subdivision.

WHEREAS, the County Commission of Daggett County, State of Utah, does hereby determine that it is in the interest of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Daggett County, to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by the county in hazardous material emergencies.

**THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DAGGETT COUNTY,
UTAH, DO HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. Repealed. Any provision of any Daggett County ordinance in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 2. Enactment. Ordinance 95-12 is hereby enacted as follows.

1. As used in this ordinance:

(a) "Hazardous Materials Emergency" means a sudden and unexpected release of any substance that because of its *quantity*, concentration, of physical, chemical or infectious characteristics presents a direct and immediate threat to public safety or the environment, and requires immediate action to mitigate the threat,

(b) "Expenses means actual labor costs of government and volunteer personnel including workers compensation benefits, fringe benefits, administrative overhead, cost of equipment, cost of equipment operations, cost of materials, and a cost of any contract labor and materials.

2. (a) Upon certification of cost by the County Sheriff to the County Commission, the County Commission may authorize the county clerk to recover from those person whose operations of actions caused the hazardous materials emergency expenses incurred by the County that are directly associated with a response to a hazardous materials emergency.

(b) The payment of expenses under this subsection does not constitute an admission of liability or negligence in any legal action for damages.

(c) The County Clerk may request assistance from the County Attorneys office to assist in recovering expenses. Expenses may include reasonable attorneys fees and litigation cost.

Section 3, severability. If any provision of this ordinance is declared Invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder shall not be affected thereby.

Section 4. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon posting as required by law.

PASSED by the Board of County Commissioners, Daggett County,

State of Utah this 20th day of December

1996.

Commissioner Sharon P. Walters voting "Aye."

Commissioner James M. Briggs voting "Aye."

Commissioner Chad L. Reed voting Aye."

(Signatures on originals)

AGREEMENT FOR CONTRACTION OF FIRE PROTECTION

AGREEMENT MADE this 3 day of March, 2003 by and between Daggett County, a Utah Municipal Corporation, hereinafter referred to as "County" and Manila Town, a Utah Municipal Corporation, hereinafter referred to as "Town".

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Town owns and operates a fire station within its municipality and additionally owns and maintains other fire fighting equipment; and

WHEREAS, the Town and County have an obligation under Utah Law to provide fire protection; and

WHEREAS, the Town and County have previously contracted for the Town to prpvide fire protection in Daggett County; and

WHEREAS, Section 11-7-1, Utah Code Annotated (1953) as amended, provides for governmental entities to contract with each other for the provision of fire protection; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Daggett County and the Manila Town Council find it in the best interest of both entities at this time to maintain one (1) fire department and contract for the provision of fire protection services.

WHEREFORE: In consideration of the mutual covenants and promises contained herein, it is mutually agreed as follows:

1. Town shall respond to all calls and provide fire protection and service to Daggett County for all fires originating in the area described as follows, to wit:

Sheep Creek shall be the boundary on the South; Flaming Gorge Reservoir shall be the boundary to the East; the Wyoming-Utah State line shall be the boundary North; and the Daggett County-Summit County Line shall be the boundary on the West.

2. The County shall pay to the Town the sum of 55,000(five thousand dollars) per year for the fire protection services.

3. The Town shall be responsible for providing fire protection services.

4. The term of this contract is (2) years, beginning July 13t, 2002 and ending June 30 2004.

5. The \$5,000 (five thousand dollars) payment for fire protection shall be due and payable on or before April 11 ,2003.

6. This contract may be renewed from year to year, subject to reasonable re-negotiation of the fee for the services rendered.

7. The payment set shall cover all the County costs associated to the Town operating and maintaining the fire department and suppressing fires in the above-designated County area.

Dated this 3rd day of March 2003

Signatures on original

Daggett County

Attest: Vicky McKee County Clerk

Chairman, County Commissioners: Sharon Walters

Town of Manila Mayor Chuck Dickison

Attest: Judy Archibald

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
DAGGETT AND UINTAH COUNTIES

ENTRY 2000004697

Book 737 Page 607

WHEREAS: each county is potentially subject to natural and other types of disaster, arising out of, but not limited to, attack, internal disturbance, natural phenomenon or technological hazard that; the damage from which could be greater than its resources. manpower and equipment could adequately cope with alone; and

WHEREAS, it is lawful and in the public interest that a Mutual Aid agreement providing a method whereby the counties agree to furnish resources, equipment and manpower, on an emergency basis, to each other should it be stricken by a natural or other type of disaster; and

WHEREAS, the Counties of Daggett and Uintah, have determined to enter into a mutual aid agreement with each other, in order to implement and define the basis for such mutual aid in the event of various emergencies.

WHEREAS, such mutual aid is reasonable and such agreements are permitted under the terms of the Disaster Response and Recovery Act, Chapter Sa of Title 63, Utah Code Annotated, and the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 13 of Title 11, Utah Code Annotated, as amended; and

WHEREAS, it is to the mutual advantage of both counties to lend mutual aid and assistance to each other in time of need;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, the participating counties of Daggett and Uintah agree as follows:

1 Whenever any party to this agreement suffers a disaster which requires additional aid beyond that which said county is able to provide for itself, t shall request help from the other party to this agreement through the County's office of Emergency Management Each party to this agreement shall consider the request for aid, and shall on its sole discretion determine what equipment, resources and manpower it can make available to the county making the request, and loan such equipment, resources and manpower.

2. The ending county shall be responsible for the delivery of such equipment, resources and manpower to the stricken area.

3. Any and all equipment, resources and manpower so loaned shall be delivered to locations coordinated by Emergency Management and upon arrival at said location, all equipment, resources and manpower loaned shall be under the control, direction and jurisdiction of the receiving county during the entire period of the loan.

4. All equipment, resources and manpower so loaned shall be returned when no longer required by the receiving county or upon demand of the lending county.

ENTRY 2000004697

BOOK 737 Page 608

5. The county rendering aid to the other pursuant to this agreement shall be reimbursed by the county receiving such aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment or resources answering a request for aid, and for the cost incurred in connection with such requests, including all liability for any damages incurred by Third person during the loan period; provided, that the aiding county may assume in whole or in part such loss, damage, expense or other cost, or may loan such equipment or resources or donate such services to the receiving county without charge or cost.

6. It is agreed that the financing of any mutual aid that occurs during any natural of other type of disaster will include payment by the receiving county as follows, to wit:

- a. Compensation at the employees regular pay rate including benefits for workers plus overtime when applicable. Compensation for equipment will be as per the current FEMA Schedule of Equipment Rates.
- b. Damages to equipment in the amount of the cost of repair or its replacement costs, whichever is the lesser amount.

It is further understood and agreed that any workers furnished to the receiving county will be covered under Workman's Compensation by the county for whom they are regularly employed, and thus shall receive benefits for any injury or death that may occur under the Workman's Compensation Law.

All such compensations and damages shall be paid upon the termination of the disaster operation or at a later date mutually agreed upon.

7. Each party to this agreement will provide upon request from the other county, all possible facilities for receiving and caring for evacuees and disabled persons, and all persons so evacuated, upon arrival at the receiving area, shall be under the control of the county giving aid.

8. Any party to this agreement may withdraw from the same at any time by giving thirty days written notice to the other party in the agreement.

9. No provision of this agreement shall be construed as relieving any party hereto of its duty to respond to emergency situations in ways required by applicable laws of the State of Utah.

ENTRY 2000006497 ROOK 737 Page 609

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the following Counties have caused this agreement to be signed and attested by the office shown and the corporate seal of such county hereto affixed, this

10th day of July,2000.

SIGNITURES ON ORIGNALS

UINTAH COUNTY

Chairman, Board of County Commission: Cloyd Harrison

Attest: County Clerk

DAGGETT COUNTY

Chairman, Board of County Commission: James M Briggs

ATTEST: County Clerk Vicky McKee

RESOLUTION NO. 6-5-2000R2

ENTRY 2000004697

Book 737 Page 606

WHEREAS, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §63—5a—1 counties are authorized to enter into a with other governmental entitles to establish Mutual Aid Agreements for the benefit of the respective political entities relating to natural, man-made or other disasters;

WHEREAS, Uintah County has determined that it is in its best interest to enter into such a Mutual Aid Agreement with Daggett County;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby resolved that Uintah County enter into a Mutual Aid Agreement with Daggett County in the form that is attached hereto, and that has been approved by the Uintah County Attorney.

APPROVED and signed this 6th day 2000.

Signatures on orignals

Uintah County Commission

Herb Snyder, Chairman Aye_x____ Nay_____

Lloyd W. Swain Aye__x___ Nay_____

Cloyd Harrison Aye__x___ Nay_____

ATTEST:

Pat McNeill Clerk-Auditor

June 5, 2000

Entry 2000004697

BOOK 737 PAGE 606-609

23—AUG—00 02:36

RANDY SIMMONS

RECORDER UINTAH COUNTY, UTAH

UINTAH COUNTY EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

152 E 100 N VERNAL UT 84078

REC By: SYLENE ACCUTTOROOP , DEPUTY

UTAH INTERLOCAL MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

ARTICLE I - PURPOSE

Whereas, the political subdivisions of the State of Utah are subject to disasters which could overwhelm their respective resources; and

Whereas, said political subdivisions possess equipment and personnel for emergency response; and

Whereas, the giving of such mutual aid is authorized under state law; and

Whereas, the requests for, and the directing of, such mutual aid are coordinated from a central office, namely the Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management (“CEM”); and

Whereas it is to the mutual advantage of all political subdivisions of the State of Utah to lend mutual aid and assistance to each other in time of need;

Therefore, this Utah Interlocal Mutual Aid Agreement is executed for the purpose of providing prompt and effective mutual aid and cooperative disaster response and recovery assistance support.

ARTICLE H - AUTHORIZATION

This agreement is authorized under the Disaster Response and Recovery Act, Utah Code Annotated, Sections 63-5a-1 et seq. (more specifically § 63-5a-9(c)), and the Interlocal Co-operation Act, Utah Code Annotated, Section 11-13-1 et seq.

ARTICLE III - DEFINITIONS

The definitions set forth in Utah Code Ann., Section 63-5a-2 are hereby adopted, and are incorporated herein by reference.

ARTICLE IV - REQUEST PROCESS

Upon the declaration of a “local emergency” by the principal executive officer of a county, said executive officer, or a designated incident commander, may request, through coordination of CEM, disaster response and recovery assistance support of any party to this agreement. Such response and assistance includes, but is not limited to, law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, public works, and emergency management. Each party to this agreement agrees to loan to the requesting party, the maximum amount of resources, equipment and manpower, that it can reasonably spare. The extent of aid to be furnished under this agreement shall be determined solely by the party lending such aid. No liability shall attach for refusal to provide aid. The lending party is responsible for the delivery of such resources, equipment and manpower to the requesting party. All resources, equipment and manpower so loaned shall be returned when no longer needed by the requesting party, or at any prior time at the sole discretion of the lending party.

ARTICLE V - DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Any and all resources, equipment and manpower to be loaned may be delivered to locations coordinated by CEM. Upon arrival at the requested locations, the lending party’s resources shall be under the overall direction and operational control of the

requesting party. However, specific operational control of individual equipment and manpower, and chain of command authority, will remain with the supervisors provided by the lending party.

ARTICLE VI - LIABILITY

The requesting party agrees to indemnify and defend the lending party, its agencies, officers, agents and employees, against all liability, loss, or damage as a result of all activities performed in good faith in response to a request for assistance under this agreement.

ARTICLE VII- COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS

Unless otherwise agreed to between the involved parties prior to providing aid, each party shall provide for the payment of compensation and benefits, including benefits for injury or death, to its own employees in the same manner and on the same terms as if the benefits were earned while performing duties exclusively for, and within the jurisdiction of, the lending party. Any party rendering aid pursuant to this agreement may require prior commitment from the receiving party for the costs of the resources consumed, lost or damaged, for the expenses incurred in the operation of any equipment, and for reimbursement of the salaries and wages of the personnel provided by the lending jurisdiction; which, however, may agree to loan or donate such resources, equipment or manpower at no cost., in whole or in part, as it deems appropriate to the circumstances.

ARTICLE VIII - CONTRIBUTIONS AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Any party rendering aid pursuant to this agreement shall be reimbursed by the receiving party for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in, the operation of any of the lending party's equipment. However, this agreement does not prohibit any party from assuming in whole or in part such loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or from donating such equipment to the receiving party without charge or cost; neither does it prohibit any party hereto from entering into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs and expenses as among those parties. The United States Government or the State of Utah may relieve the receiving party from any liability' and reimburse the lending party for its costs and expenses in responding to a mutual aid request under this agreement.

ARTICLE IX - PRIVATE CONTRACTS

Any party to this agreement which contracts with a private party for goods or services shall remain responsible for such contracts regardless for whose benefit the goods or services are intended.

ARTICLE X - EVACUATION AND RECEPTION OF POPULATIONS

Upon request, each party to this agreement will provide, through coordination of CEM, all possible facilities for receiving and caring for evacuees. All persons so evacuated shall be. U their arrival at the receiving area, under the authority and control other party giving aid.

ARTICLE XI- NON-EXCLUSIVITY

The parties to this agreement, and the State of Utah, may enter into other mutual aid or interlocal agreements as provided by law.

ARTICLE XII - DURATION OF AGREEMENT

This agreement shall become operative when it has been signed by the legal representative of any two political subdivisions, and shall become effective and binding as to any other political subdivision upon similar action by such party. This agreement shall continue in force and remain binding upon each party hereto until such party withdraws here from by sending written notice to all other parties hereto. Such withdrawal shall not take effect until the thirtieth consecutive day after the notice has been mailed, and the withdrawing party shall remain bound by this agreement until the effective date of withdrawal.

ARTICLE XIII - CONSTRUCTION OF AGREEMENT

As the intended scope and purpose of this agreement is to protect, preserve, and restore public safety, the terms of it shall be liberally construed in favor of protecting, preserving, and restoring public safety, and to effectuate the purposes stated in Article I hereof. If any provision of this agreement is declared unconstitutional or unlawful, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality or legality of the remainder of this agreement, and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

UTAH INTERLOCAL MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

Signature Page

On behalf of the County of Daggett , and in accordance with and pursuant to the Disaster Response and Recovery Act, Utah Code Annotated, Sections 63-5a-1 et seq. (more specifically § 63-5a-9(c)), the foregoing Utah Interlocal Mutual Aid Agreement, dated July 10, 2000 , is hereby enacted and implemented as of this 10th day of July, 2000

SIGNITURES ON ORGINALS

Authorized Official Commission Chair: James M. Briggs

On behalf of the State of Utah, and in accordance with and pursuant to the Disaster Response and Recovery Act, Utah Code Annotated, Sections 63-5a-1 et seq. (more specifically § 63-5a-9(c)), the foregoing Utah Interlocal Mutual Aid Agreement, dated 08-10-2000_, is hereby enacted and implemented as of this 10 day of August 2000

Authorized Official Division Director: Earl R. Morris

Attest:

6.1 INTRODUCTION:

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)

The Daggett County Office of Emergency Management will coordinate the meetings for the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The LEPC is a group of individuals from industry, responding agencies and others that meet together to discuss and plan the responses to hazardous materials incidents. The committee meets on a monthly schedule, usually the third Thursday of the month. The Tri-County (LEPC) meets on the second Tuesday of each month in Vernal. The Tri-County is Daggett, Uintah and Duchesne Counties. The meetings are open to the public. A copy of the list of members in both LEPC's is available upon request. The list reflect who should participate but not necessarily who does participate.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF HMI.

The Hazardous Materials Institute (HMI) was a concept initially developed in 1986—87 to meet a HAZMAT threat to lives and property in the State of Utah. The concept included an incident management capability on state highways and property with the delegation of that responsibility to the Department of Public Safety and further sub-delegated to the Utah Highway Patrol for implementation. There were 12 HAZMAT trained UHP officers placed throughout the state having the training to manage the incident scene. Their knowledge and performance standards have been excellent and well documented.

Within the initial concept was also a planning element that would focus the requirements of SARA Title III planning at the community level. The Community-Right-To-Know planning led to the establishment of Local Emergency Planning Committees. For the State of Utah these, in many cases, were regionalized by council of government boundaries. This brought the responsibility for community recognition of and response planning for HAZMAT threats to those most impacted by an incident. This part of the program was unfunded and left to the devices of the community to sustain its operation. But is now funded thru the HMEP grant.

The third leg of the concept was the creation of a training capability within the state to provide comprehensive HAZMAT awareness and response instruction. HMI was established. Training was provided by a cadre of instructors taken from local fire and law enforcement agencies. The demand for training was intense, actually beyond the availability of the instructors to support. Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) in a shuffling of its own resources assigned the SARA Title III planner to the HMI training arm of the program. The focus of that single individual was solely on delivery of training, not the development of a comprehensive accredited program of instruction or the planning aspects of the SARA Title III.

With the advent of state funding in 1992, CEM in conjunction with Public Safety and UHP developed an increased Hazardous Materials incident management response, training and planning capability. Two additional UHP Hazmat Incident Response Coordinators were added to the previous 12 giving the state needed additional coverage.

CEM increased its planning and training capability with the designation of a dedicated planner for the Public Right to Know aspects of SARA Title III and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act and the staffing of HMI with a Program Manager, two trainers and an administrative technician.

The goal of HMI was the development and standardization of all HazMat training conducted by the state leading to a responder certification program. Policy to support that goal is administered by the Advisory Board composed of State Agencies and Associations representatives with

specific interest in Hazardous Materials.

HMI conducted a needs assessment which highlighted the demand for training throughout the state. The assessment shows a requirement for a very flexible training schedule that meets the needs of the rural volunteer responders. Nights, weekends, two and four hour blocks are requested so the training delivery can cover most of their people. HMI staff functions under the concept of centralized training management and development and decentralized delivery base on the needs of the jurisdiction.

The HMI staff develops student manuals, instructor guides, training props and visual aids to support all levels of HazMat training. HMI instructors are certified and/or trained in all courses offered by the Institute and a continuing program of instructor certification has been initiated. The training content, regulatory compliancy, instructor qualification and schedule enhancement are overseen by the Executive Management Committee made up of qualified HazMat trainers from numerous Hazmat response agencies in Utah.

PRESENT STATUS OF HMI

At the present time (2006) the Utah Office Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management has changed to The Office of Emergency Services, it is still under the Utah State Department of Public Safety, Hazardous Materials training is still available from HMI. Many things have changed in federal, state and local organization after the original Hazardous Materials Response Plan was written in 11-04-03.

- Regional Response Areas (Daggett County is in Region 5).
- Regional Response Teams are being developed.
- A Regional Response Plan is also being developed.
- A Three-year Exercise Plan is also required by HLS the State of Utah and local jurisdictions.

This section of the Emergency Response Plan is being updated to include the Three-year Exercise Plan, Exercise Methodology, Sequence of Tasks for a Successful Exercise, Types of Exercises¹, Program Maintenance and Evaluation. The Scope of the plan has been added. At the end of 2006 HMI was moved under the Utah Fire Marshall's Office. It still remains under the Department of Public Safety and works closely with Homeland Security.

6.2 SCOPE:

This Annex:

1. Training information.
2. Levels of Hazardous Materials Training.
3. Exercise Goals
4. Exercise Methodology.
5. Sequence of Tasks for a Successful Exercise.
6. Types of Exercises² Program Maintenance and Evaluation
7. Examples of Functions to test.
8. Three-year Exercise plan
9. Appendix Exercise forms.

¹ (*Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, Volume 1: Overview and Doctrine*, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness, January 2003.)

² (*Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, Volume 1: Overview and Doctrine*, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness, January 2003.)

6.3 TRAINING

The Hazardous Material Institute (HMI) was formed through a joint effort of the Utah State Department of Public Safety (DPS), Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM). The purpose of HMI is to provide to all first responders, training that is equalized, coordinated and concurrent for all agencies, regardless of their role in responding to a hazardous material incident.

Daggett County participates and receives hazardous material training through the Hazardous Material Institute (HMI) and the Utah Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security. Each Agency is responsible for training their personnel.

The Daggett County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for coordinating and requesting classes from HMI for different agencies, upon their request.

The goal is for all fire fighters, emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and law enforcement officers (Daggett County does not have a public works division but does have a road crew and a Dutch John division with road and water treatment department) personnel that may need this training, to be certified at the minimum level of "First Responders—Awareness Level" which is an eight hour class. After receiving this class, then each individual should receive the "First Responders—Awareness Refresher" course annually which is a two hour class.

First Responder Awareness Level

The First Responder Awareness Level should be taught to first responders who are individuals that are, likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- An understanding of what hazardous materials are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.
- An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous materials are present.
- The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency.
- The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible
- An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.
- The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.

NIMS Compliance HSPD-5 requires Federal departments and agencies to make the adoption of NIMS by State and local organizations a condition for Federal preparedness assistance (grants contracts and other activities) by FY 2005. Jurisdictions can comply in the short term by adopting the Incident Command System. Other aspects of NIMS require additional development and refinement to enable compliance at a future date.³ See Direction and Control Basic EOP for additional information on NIMS requirements.

Daggett County does not have an Emergency Response Team (ERT). Should the County in the

³ (NIMS IS-700)

future decide to have an ERT they must be certified at the minimum level of “First Responders-Operations” or “First Responders-Technician” level.

First Responders Operational Level

The requirement for certification at the operational level includes, the eight hour awareness course, the eight hour ICS course and the twenty four hour operational level. The annual refresher course is a minimum of four hours. Base line medical screening is required for all operational level responders.

First responders at the operational level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level and the employer shall so certify:

- Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder—operational level.
- An understanding of basic hazardous material terms.
- Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available within their unit.
- Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures

First Responder Technician Level

The requirements for the first responder technician certification are completion of the operational courses along with the eighty hour chemistry class, the eighty hour operational site course and twenty four hour hands on course. The annual refresher course for technician level is forty hours. Base line medical screening is also required for this level.

Hazardous material technicians are individuals who respond to releases and potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operational level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch, or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous material technicians shall have received at least twenty four hours of training equal to the first responder operational level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

- Know how to implement the employer’s emergency response plan.
- Know the classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.
- Be able to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous material technician.
- Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Be able to perform advance control containment, and/or confinement operations

within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available within the unit.

- Understand and implement decontamination procedures.
- Understand termination procedures.
- Understand basic chemical and toxicological and behavior.

DECENTRALIZED TRAINING

There are approximately 219 separate fire response agencies dispersed throughout the State of Utah in 29 counties. In Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah counties, the vast majority of fire response personnel are well trained, full—time, career service public employees. Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County Fire Departments have a combined total of 560 full—time fire fighters. This total doesn't include other full-time fire departments in the county like Sandy City, West Jordan, West Valley, Midvale, West Valley City, Murray and South Salt Lake. In the other 25 counties, volunteer fire fighters with little training, minimal equipment and wholly inadequate funding save the day. It is in sparsely populated counties of Utah where HMI efforts have the greatest impact.

For purposes of comparison, there are 1300 full—time fire fighters and 4800 volunteer fire fighters in the state. In fact, of the 200 plus fire agencies in the state, only 22 have any full time personnel, and several of those only have 1, usually the fire chief. Even relatively large rural Utah cities like St. George and Cedar City only have 2 or 3 full-time fire personnel, respectively.⁴

In response to this widely scattered distribution of small rural volunteer fire department; HMI has tailored its courses to evening and weekend delivery schedules to meet the needs of these rural jurisdictions.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

In order to assess the hazardous materials response capabilities of emergency response agencies throughout the state, the Hazardous Materials Institute is in the midst of evaluating the data from a comprehensive needs assessment survey that was sent to every law enforcement, fire fighting and public health agency in Utah in December 1992. Of the 300 plus surveys sent out, just over 100 have been returned thus far.

One interesting aspect of the survey results so far is the reliance of rural Utah agencies on the Utah Highway Patrol Hazardous Materials troopers for most or all of their Hazmat response needs. They simply do not have the necessary funding, equipment, or manpower to meet their hazardous materials response responsibilities. There are, of course, a few notable exceptions to this trend. Nonetheless, the dependence on the Department of Public Safety for training, response and investigation of hazardous materials incidents is a very real and practical situation for these resource poor agencies.⁵

LAW ENFORCEMENT

There are over 5500 certified peace officers in the State of Utah. Even though the majority of these officers are full—time career service employees, they also are widely distributed once you move beyond the Wasatch Front. A standard element of the certified peace officer curriculum is the 8—hour hazardous materials Awareness training that is mandated under federal law (OSHA 1910.120) for all potential first responders to a hazardous materials incident. Therefore, the assumption is that all peace officers have been trained to the minimum levels required by federal

⁴ Utah State Statistics 11-04-03

⁵ San Juan County Utah Emergency Response Plan

law. Yet, there is an annual refresher requirement that must be met as well. Hazmat training is not intended to be a one time shot.

In keeping with federal law, HMI has been charged with providing the annual refresher training (2 hours) to all DPS sworn officers (500 plus), and has been approached by P.O.S.T. to conduct the 8 hour Awareness portion to all cadets currently in training. Furthermore, a handful of regional law enforcement training officers have scheduled HMI to conduct the refresher training for peace officers in their areas.

As HMI's target audience of public sector fire response, law enforcement, emergency medical and public health agencies have become aware of our presence and willingness to travel anywhere in the state at any time, we have found our training schedule filling up very quickly. And this does not even begin to address HMI's big ticket courses in Hazardous Materials Chemistry (80 hours), Operations and Tactics (80 hours), and Hazardous Materials Contingency Planning (40 hours).

The majority of the students in these courses are full-time emergency responders from agencies with budgets specifically earmarked for hazardous materials response. These courses are very expensive to coordinate (\$8,000 to \$25,000 each) and the only cost to the student's sponsor is travel to the class location and the student's wages while attending the course. This is where the bigger agencies along the Wasatch Front get the primary benefit from some of the programs. So, depending on the particular needs of the agency involved, HMI provides critical training and support whether or not the agency has 1 or more than 500 responders.⁶

After the attack of 9-11 Homeland Security money became available to even rural counties the funds, funded Operations level trailers for most of the Counties in the State. The State of Utah divided the State into Regional Response Area's. Regional Response Teams are being organized and trained. Law enforcement agencies are now also heavily involved in Hazardous Materials operations training as well as Department of Health personnel. Technician trailers have been placed in Uintah and Duchesne counties and Technicians level responders are being trained by HMI.

6.4 Exercises

Exercises or drills are important tools in keeping a plan functionally up to date. Planning should be done with local industry, fire departments, law enforcement agencies, EMS as well as the public. The plan should be exercised at least yearly in a table top, functional or full scale exercise or drill. The Office of Emergency Management will work with the State Exercise and Training Officer to assure completion of this requirement.

Daggett County Three-Year Exercise Plan

EXERCISE PLAN GOALS

Exercise Plan Goals offer a clear understanding to all personnel participating in the exercise program of desired levels of capabilities and accomplishment, while maintaining focus and direction during the county effort. The goals are based on goals and objectives identified in previous assessments of critical facilities to test strengths and weakness and identify strengths, weakness and areas that need improvement. The goals were established June 16, 2005 by the

⁶ Utah State HMI History 2003

LEPC in conjunction with Mid-America Pipeline (Enterprise) for a Tabletop and to work toward a Full Scale exercise in the spring of 2006, the three-year plan should provide a clear understanding to responders, elected officials and a clear picture of the magnitude, complexity and potential impact a major incident would have upon the county.

The National Strategy for Homeland Security has created a foundation on which to organize domestic preparedness efforts and programs. The three strategic objectives identified to accomplish this goal are, in order of priority, to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, to reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and to minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur. Utah will directly integrate its efforts within the national homeland security community by adopting similar overarching goals for the State, and outlining more refined objectives to focus domestic preparedness activities to best realize measured improvements in preparedness. Additionally, by participating in the national framework approach, Utah will be able to maximize opportunities to share best practices and lessons learned with communities of interest throughout the United States. (State of Utah Three-Year Exercise Plan 2006)

Critical elements discussion:

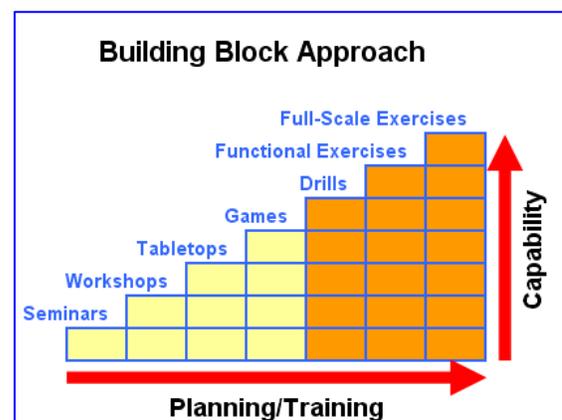
- Cooperation and commitment of the preplanning activities required for a successful exercise (tabletop exercise working toward a full-scale exercise).
- Planning and training considerations. (what are the needs).
- Emergency response sequencing and interagency response/mutual aid activation for large scale/complex incidents.

Goals for the exercise(s):

- Conduct an effective and coordinated emergency response to an act of terrorism.
- Use the National Incident Management System per the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5) to effectively and efficiently prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Objectives for the exercise(s):

- Manage the incident exercise(s) by using the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which includes the Incident Command System.
- Have all participating agencies operate within the Unified Command System.
- Develop an Incident Action Plan for a sustained response for multi-operational periods.
- Evaluate and Revise the Plan.



6.5 EXERCISE METHODOLOGY⁷

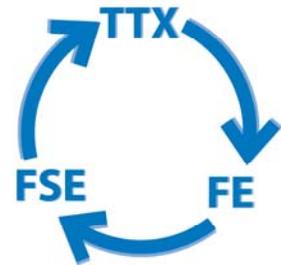
Building-Block Approach

The State of Utah’s jurisdictions possess different levels of preparedness regarding terrorism prevention, response, and recovery capabilities. Because of these differences, the Utah Exercise Plan utilizes a building-block approach in the design of the overall exercise program.

The building-block approach ensures successful progression in exercise design, complexity, and execution, and allows for the appropriate training and preparation to occur in the community receiving the exercise. Using this methodology, Utah can ensure that the levels of exercise scope, scale, and complexity are tailored to each specific region or jurisdiction within the State, while maintaining a consistent statewide delivery method.

Upon completion of the upcoming state-wide assessment, an exercise baseline will be established for each jurisdiction. Development of the baseline will reflect the current status of plans, policies and procedures, as well as equipment and training. In addition, the exercise baseline will take into account the relevant agencies’ and organizations’ history and experience working together, both in previous exercises and real-world events. Determining the appropriate exercise baseline is essential to the development of a successful exercise program. Using the building block approach and the cycle of complexity enhances the likelihood for success. The program allows for a logical progression of regional and jurisdictional preparedness by increasing the size, complexity, and stress factor over time, while allowing for significant learning opportunities that complement, build upon, and directly lead into one another effectively. This model remains flexible enough to allow for the addition, or inclusion, of other desired exercise types that the State or jurisdictions may require. The initiating act(s) of terrorism may vary in the statewide exercise process, and as the timeline moves forward, exercises can be developed to reflect increased levels of complexity to more fully understand the elements involved in prevention, response, and recovery. Finally, this exercise model allows for a cyclical approach to statewide exercises, and a sustainable program for achieving higher degrees of overall preparedness for acts of terrorism.

The State and its nine Preparedness and Security regions will utilize a cyclical approach to exercise development. Exercises cannot and should not exist in a vacuum. They should be integrated into an overall preparedness program. On an annual basis the program follows the cycle of:



- Planning/Development
- Training/Preparation
- Exercises
- Improvement Plan



Additionally, the State of Utah will conduct annual terrorism exercises that can be coordinated with some or all jurisdictions, and/or in conjunction with other states or Federal agencies. The State of Utah’s three-year approach will focus efforts in specific areas, reflecting the findings from the upcoming threat and vulnerability analysis. Exercises will be designed and scheduled following the building block approach, with each exercise increasing in scope, scale and complexity. Since each jurisdiction will differ with respect to threat level and capabilities, each jurisdiction will have its

own starting point in the three-year cycle. Appendix A summarizes the scope and complexity of each type of exercise.

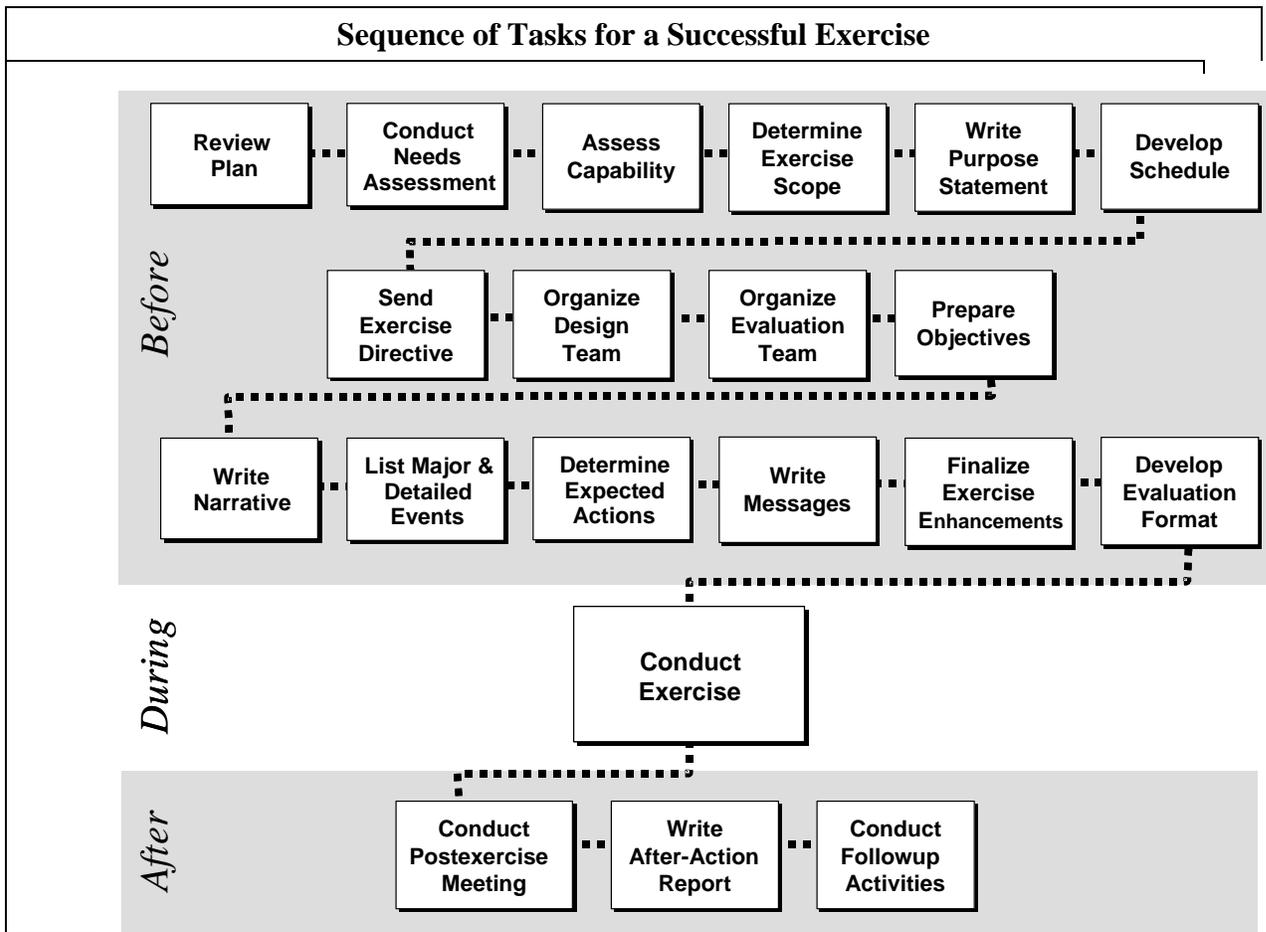
The current schedule of exercises is reflected in the following section (Section V). (State of Utah Three-Year Exercise Plan)

The Big Picture

In preparation for launching an exercise program and designing individual exercises, it is important to have a clear vision of the entire exercise process. There are a number of ways to visualize the exercise process. Let's look briefly at three graphic representations of the process: Organized by task sequence, organized by task categories and phase, and organized by major accomplishments. Each of them helps clarify the overall process.

Sequence of Main Tasks

In the following graphic, the main tasks are shown in their approximate sequence. This chart may help you get a good mental picture of the entire sequence. It's also a good place to start in creating a more detailed schedule of tasks.



6.6 PROGRAM MAINTENANCE AND EVALUATION⁸

Carrying out a successful terrorism exercise program requires that all jurisdictions throughout the State participate in exercises and support the statewide goals and preparedness mission. Exercise program maintenance depends on finding ways of making the program sustainable. The overall exercise program will be unsuccessful if exercises are conducted independently of each other. They must be integrated into overall preparedness efforts and evaluation and improvement efforts should be built into planning, training, and exercising efforts to assure sustainability. The State of Utah supports ODP and the nation's efforts to augment preparedness by establishing an exercise program that incorporates evaluation and improvement components into planning.

In order to get the maximum benefit out of an exercise, planners and evaluators must look at how participants implemented plans and made decisions in response to the event. This should focus on positive outcomes, as well as areas for improvement. The evaluation results should be viewed by the participating agencies and jurisdictions as an opportunity to identify ways to build on strengths and improve capacity. Because planning and conducting an exercise requires a significant commitment of resources, it is important to maximize the benefits gained from the exercise through the evaluation and improvement process.

The goal of exercise evaluation is to validate strengths and identify improvement opportunities for the participating organization(s). This is accomplished by: observing the exercise and collecting supporting data; analyzing the data to compare performance against expected outcomes; and determining what changes need to be made to the procedures, plans, staffing, equipment, organizations, and inter-agency coordination. The focus of the evaluation for tabletop and other discussion-based exercises is on plans, policies, and interagency/ inter-jurisdictional relationships, whereas the focus for operations-based exercises is on assessing performance in preventing or responding to a simulated attack.

Evaluation Components

After Action Reports (AARs) and Improvement Plans (IPs) will provide valuable input into strategy development and program planning at the Federal, State, and local jurisdictions. Daggett County has completed one after action report for the Clay Basin B-TTX. The After Action Reports submitted will assist the county in updating the EOP in the areas of Communication, Call Down lists and Mutual Aid Agreements.

1.0 After Action Reports (AAR):⁹ An AAR provides a description of what happened during the exercise, issues that need to be addressed, and recommendations for improvements. There are different methods for compiling information for the AAR, however all should contain certain key elements. Key elements include:

1.1 Date, time, and place of exercise

1.2 Type of exercise – (e.g., tabletop, functional, or full-scale)

1.3 Focus of the exercise – Is it oriented toward prevention, response, or recovery from a terrorism event? What initiating event is being highlighted?

⁸ OPD State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

⁹ OPD State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

1.4 Participants - Who were the participants, how many were there, what agencies were involved, what type of responders or officials were involved in the play

1.5 Objectives – Exercises should be based on objectives exercise participants need to accomplish in order to improve preparedness as opposed to scenarios they want to play out. For example, if a community feels that evaluating notification systems between hospitals and EMS then emphasizing this response element should be incorporated into the scenario.

1.6 Discussions or Observations with Corresponding Recommendations – Discussions are those summarized by evaluators for a discussion-based exercise. Observations are those captured by evaluators for operations-based exercises. These discussions or observations should be broken down functionally (e.g., law enforcement, incident command, medical response, etc.) in the AAR and for each issue discussed or observed (e.g. gross decontamination, agent identification, surveillance procedures), there should be corresponding recommendations included that help discern lessons learned from the exercise.

1.7 Lessons Learned – Lessons learned are knowledge gained from an innovation or experiences that provide valuable evidence—positive or negative—recommending how to approach a similar problem in the future. Lessons learned are not just summaries of what went right or wrong, rather, they should provide insight into the situation to describe a change that was made to address a particular issue. More broadly, these lessons should be suitable to share with other jurisdictions across the State and the country in an effort to enhance preparedness. Although every finding and recommendation that comes out of the analysis process may result in lessons learned for the participating jurisdictions, it is those that may have applicability to other jurisdictions that should be highlighted as lessons learned in the AAR.

1.8 Principle Findings or Significant Observations - Principle findings are the most important issues discerned from a discussion based exercise. Significant observations are the most important observations recognized by one or more evaluators during an operations-based exercise. These generally cut across functional disciplines or are areas within a function that are found to be extremely important for elevating preparedness in a community, region, or the State overall. These often directly tie back to the objectives for the exercise.

2.0 Improvement Plans (IPs):¹⁰ As mentioned above, the AAR will provide a picture of the response with the exercise participants and community leaders so that everyone can understand what was planned to happen, what actually happened during the exercise, why it happened, and what could have been done differently to improve performance. Generally, the initial IP will be included in the final AAR.

The IP is the means by which the lessons learned from the exercise are turned into concrete, measurable steps that result in improved response capabilities. It will be developed by the local jurisdiction. When complete, it specifically details what actions will be taken to address each recommendation presented in the draft AAR, who or what agency(s) will be responsible for taking the action, and the timeline for completion.

The IP should be realistic and should establish priorities for the use of limited resources. Every effort should be made to address recommendations related to performance of critical tasks. Other recommendations should also be addressed, as appropriate. When the availability of resources may not be immediate, short-term and long-term solutions should be discussed. For example, if

¹⁰ OPD State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

one of the recommendations identified the need to improve communications among the various city agencies and the jurisdiction determines that new equipment is needed. However, they are not likely to receive needed funds from the jurisdiction or to be a high priority for funding from the State this year. Therefore, the IP should indicate that the emergency management agency will request funds to purchase new equipment and will also implement interim measures to improve communication in the short term, such as providing cell phones to essential personnel. In this fashion IPs can serve as the basis for future State Assessments.

NOTE: More detailed templates and tools for capturing exercise evaluation information are available in HSEEP *Volume II: Exercise Evaluation and Improvement*.¹¹

Sharing Lessons Learned¹²

The goals and benefits of sharing the AAR/IP are several:

- The AAR/IP should be shared with officials from the agencies that participated in the exercise. For local jurisdictions the IP will provide a workable and systematic process to initiate and document improvements to plans, policies, and procedures and to identify and secure needed training, equipment and other resources. It is developed by local officials to address local needs.
- For the State of Utah and the SAA, the AAR/IPs provide a method for collecting information about corrective actions from local governments and state agencies so the needs identified can be integrated into statewide strategy process and resource allocation plans.
- For ODP, the AAR/IPs provide needed information for program planning, to direct resources, and to assess levels of preparedness. This information will also enable ODP to provide DHS and Congress accurate information on HSEEP performance as executed by federal, state, and local agencies and a basis for integrating HSEEP initiatives with other programs in ODP, DHS, and other departments. The AAR/IPs also provide information that can inform the development and refinement of performance standards and recommended practices and enhance federally-sponsored training programs.

ODP will provide information on best practices and lessons-learned to the Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT), who is charged with maintaining a national repository for this information. MIPT will make this information available to first responders and emergency planners nationwide via Ready-Net, a secure, Web-based information network. Access to Ready-Net is restricted to approved users within the response community through the ODP secure portal. The MIPT Ready-Net is funded by ODP and will be available in the summer of 2003.

6.6 EXERCISE TYPES¹³

Following are descriptions of the various exercise types provided in HSEEP Volume I: Overview and doctrine.

Seminars

¹¹ OPD State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

¹² OPD State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

¹³ Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, Volume I: Overview and Doctrine, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness January 2003.

Seminars are generally employed to orient participants to, or provide an overview of, authorities, strategies, plans, policies, procedures, protocols, response resources, or concepts and ideas. Seminars provide a good starting point for jurisdictions that are developing or making major changes to their plans and procedures. They offer the following attributes:

- Low-stress environment employing a number of instruction techniques, such as lectures, multimedia presentations, panel discussions, case study discussions, expert testimony, and decision support tools
- Informal discussions led by a seminar leader
- Atmosphere that is not constrained by real-time portrayal of events
- Effectiveness with both small and large groups

Workshops

Workshops usually focus on development of a product by the attendees. Organization of attendees into functional groups, aided by facilitators and the use of breakout sessions, are common. Final results are often presented and approved in a plenary session. In conjunction with exercise development, workshops are most useful in planning specific aspects of exercise design, such as:

- Determining program or exercise objectives
- Developing exercise scenario and key events listings
- Determining evaluation elements and standards of performance

Drills

A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency. Drills are commonly used to provide training in the use of new equipment, to develop or test new policies or procedures, or to practice and maintain current skills. Typical attributes include:

- A narrow focus, measured against established standards
- Instant feedback
- Realistic environment
- Performance in isolation
- Performance as a subset of full-scale exercises (FSEs)

Games

A game is a simulation of operations that often involves two or more teams, usually in a competitive environment, using rules, data, and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real-life situation. It does not involve the use of actual resources, but the sequence of events affects, and is in turn affected by, the decisions made by the players.

Players are commonly presented with scenarios and asked to perform a task associated with the scenario episode. Each episode then moves to the next level of detail or complexity, taking into account the players' earlier decisions. The decisions made by game participants determine the flow of the game. The goal is to explore decision-making processes and the consequences of decisions. In a game, the same situation can be examined from different perspectives by changing variables and parameters that guide player actions. Large-scale games are multi-jurisdictional and can include active participation from local to national levels of government. Games stress the importance of the planners' and players' understanding and comprehension of interrelated processes.

With the evolving complexity and sophistication of current simulations, there are increased opportunities to provide enhanced realism for game participants. The use of computer-generated scenarios and simulations can provide a more realistic and time-sensitive method of introducing

situations for analysis. Planner decisions can be input and models run to show the effect of decisions made during a game. Games are excellent vehicles for the following:

- Gaining policy or process consensus
- Conducting “what-if” analyses of existing plans
- Developing new plans

Tabletop Exercises

Tabletop exercises (TTXs) involve senior staff, elected or appointed officials, or other key staff in an informal setting to discuss simulated situations. This type of exercise is intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. It can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures, or to assess the types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, and recovery from the defined event. TTXs are typically aimed at facilitating the understanding of concepts, identifying strengths and shortfalls, and/or achieving a change in attitude. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem solving, rather than rapid, spontaneous decision making that occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions. In contrast to the scale and cost of exercises and games, TTXs can be a cost-effective tool when used in conjunction with more complex exercises. The TTX's effectiveness is derived from the energetic involvement of participants and their assessment of recommended revisions to current policies, procedures, and plans.

There are two categories of TTXs: basic and advanced. In a basic TTX, the scene set by the scenario materials remains constant. The scene describes an event or emergency incident, and brings participants up to the simulated present time. Players apply their knowledge and skills to a list of problems presented by the leader/moderator. Problems are discussed as a group, and resolution is generally agreed upon, then summarized by the leader. In an advanced TTX, play revolves around delivery of prescribed messages to players that alter the original scenario. The exercise controller (moderator) usually introduces problems one at a time, in the form of a written message, simulated telephone call, videotape, or other means. Participants discuss the issues raised by the problem, using appropriate plans and procedures. Activities in a TTX may include:

- Practicing group problem solving
- Familiarizing senior officials
- Conducting a specific case study
- Examining personnel contingencies
- Testing group message interpretation
- Participating in information sharing
- Assessing interagency coordination
- Achieving limited or specific objectives

Functional Exercises

The functional exercise (FE) is designed to test and evaluate individual capabilities, multiple functions or activities within a function, or interdependent groups of functions. It is generally focused on exercising the plans, policies, procedures, and staffs of the direction and control nodes of Incident Command and Unified Command. Events are usually projected through an exercise scenario, with event updates that drive activity at the management level. The movement of equipment and personnel is simulated.

The objective of the FE is to execute specific plans and procedures and apply established policies, plans, and procedures under crisis conditions, within a particular function or by a specific team. The FE simulates the reality of operations in a functional area by presenting complex and realistic problems that require rapid and effective responses by trained personnel in a highly stressful environment. Activities in an FE include:

- Evaluating functions

- Evaluating EOCs, headquarters, and staff
- Reinforcing established policies and procedures
- Measuring the adequacy of resources
- Examining inter-jurisdictional relationships

Full-Scale Exercises

In a full-scale exercise (FSE), response elements are required to mobilize and deploy to a designated site or locate in response to a simulated attack, generally for an extended period. Actual mobilization and movement of personnel and resources are required to demonstrate coordination and response capability. EOCs and field command posts are activated. The FSE is the largest, costliest, and most complex exercise type and may involve participation at the State, local, regional, and Federal levels. Although prescribed events may be used, the exercise is primarily driven by player actions and decisions.

The FSE is used to evaluate the operational capabilities of systems, functional interfacing, and interaction during an extended period. It involves testing a major portion of operations plans and overall organization under field conditions. Activities in an FSE may include:

- Assessing organizational or individual performance
- Demonstrating interagency cooperation
- Allocating resources and personnel
- Assessing equipment capabilities
- Activating personnel and equipment locations
- Assessing inter-jurisdictional cooperation
- Exercising public information systems
- Testing communications systems and procedures
- Analyzing memoranda of understanding (MOUs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), plans, policies, and procedures

There are 12 Functions; functions are actions or operations required in emergency response or recovery.¹⁴

Functions:	Description
Communications	Telephone Radio Amateur Radio
Coordination and control	EOC Operations Incident Command Mutual Aid
Emergency Public Information	Prior During After Emergency; Public Information generated from Joint Information Center and/ or different sites

¹⁴ Civil Defense Preparedness Guides (CPG) 1-8 and 1-5 and CSEPP, REP, and HAZMAT Exercise Methodology Manuals, to name just a few.

Damage Assessment	Private Sector Public Sector
Health and Medical	Emergency Medical Services Environmental and Public Health Mass Casualty Medical Facilities Radiological
Alert Notification	response Personnel recovery Personnel
Individual/Family Assistance	Effectiveness of Evacuation Management Facilities Shelters Food/Water/Clothing
Public Safety	Law Enforcement, Fire, Search and Rescue, Traffic Control During Evacuation
Public Works	Repairs, Construction and Support, Transportation
Resource Management	Personnel Equipment Emergency Action Steps
Warning	Systems Effectiveness (from EOC, Siren, Emergency Broadcast Radio, TV).
Government Survival	Succession of Leadership Predelegation of Emergency Authorities, Emergency Operations Centers and Alternatives Safeguarding Records, Protection of Government Facilities and Personnel

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3-YEAR EXERCISE PROGRAM PLAN¹⁵

JURISDICTION: _____

CONTACT PERSON: _____

FISCAL YEAR: _____

Type of Exercise: ___ Seminar ___ Workshop ___ Drill ___ Games

___ B-Table Top ___ A-TTX ___ Functional

___ Full Scale

Scenario/Hazard: ___ Natural ___ Technological ___ National Security

Functions to be exercised:

On Scene

- ___ Alert & Notify
- ___ Communications
- ___ Medical (ER)
- ___ ICS/NIMS
- ___ Mutual Aid
- ___ Protect Actions
- ___ Rapid Assess
- ___ Scene Security
- ___ Terrorism
- ___ Unified Command
- ___ SAR
- ___ Warning

EOC

- ___ Alert & Notify
- ___ Assess/Info.
- ___ Business Resume
- ___ Commo
- ___ Cont. of Gov.
- ___ Coordination
- ___ Assessment
- ___ Debris Mgnt.
- ___ Dir.& Control
- ___ Donated Goods
- ___ Doc./Reporting
- ___ EOC Facility
- ___ Mitigation
- ___ Planning/Recovery
- ___ Policy
- ___ Prvt. Indst. Inter.
- ___ Prot. Actions
- ___ Pub/Ind Assist.
- ___ Public Infor.
- ___ Resource Mgnt.
- ___ Resource Support
- ___ Warning

ICS/EOC Interface

- ___ EOC Act./Deact
- ___ Field/EOC Commo
- ___ EOC Support
- ___ Resource Status
- ___ Situation Status

Signature of individual completing form: _____

Date: _____

¹⁵ Modified from ODP State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program 2006

Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation and Action Steps¹⁶ Tabletop Exercise

Sponsored by: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office for Domestic Preparedness

Delivered to: Daggett County Utah

Exercise Name: Clay Basin Tabletop
Participant Name: Shirley Slaugh
Agency: Emergency Management

Date: September 30, 2005

Title:

Role: Player Observer Facilitator

Part I-Recommendations and Action Steps

1. Based on discussions today and the tasks identified, list the top three issues and/or areas that need improvement.
 - Coordinate Frequencies with Agencies (Non Local)
 - Create a call down list
 - Update EOP to include NIMS

2. Identify the action steps that should be taken to address the issues identified above. For each action step, indicate if it is a high, medium, or low priority.
 - Medium-Create a frequency list
 - High-Identify frequencies that may need to be programmed
 - High-All agencies to complete NIMS training
 - High-Meet with agencies and update Direction & Control
 - High –Meet with agencies and create a call down list

3. Describe the action steps that should be taken in your area of responsibility. Who should be assigned responsibility for each action item?
 - Meet with agencies and update Direction & Control
 - Meet with agencies and create a call down list
 - EMS, Fire, Law Enforcement & Emergency Management

4. List the policies, plans and procedures that should be reviewed, revised, or developed. Indicate the priority level for each.
 - 1 Review EOP Direction and Control section
 - 2 Develop call down list
 - 3 review radio frequencies

¹⁶ State of Utah Exercise Team

Part II-Exercise Design and Conduct¹⁷

1. What is your assessment of the exercise design and conduct?

*Please rate, on a scale of 1 to 5, your overall assessment of the exercise relative to the 5 indicating **strong agreement**.*

Rating of Satisfaction With Exercise

Assessment Factor	Strongly Disagree			Strongly Agree	
	1	2	3	4	5
a. The exercise was well structured and organized.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. The exercise scenario was plausible and realistic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. The multimedia presentation helped the participants Understand and become engaged in the scenario.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. The facilitator(s) was knowledgeable about the material, kept the exercise on target, and was sensitive to group dynamics.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. The Situation Manual used during the exercise Was a valuable tool throughout the exercise. someone in my position.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. The participants included the right people in terms Of level and mix of disciplines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. The exercise provided a good test of knowledge/ Skills obtained in WMD training courses. (If no training, check here: <input type="checkbox"/>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. The WMD training course(s) enhanced my performance during the exercise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. *What changes would you make to improve this exercise?*

Please provide any recommendations on how the exercise could be improved or enhanced to better prepare emergency responders to safely and effectively respond to terrorism incidents.

If all first responders were able to participate in the exercises, many are volunteers who are unable to.

¹⁷State of Utah Exercise Team

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Clay Basin Tabletop Exercise After Action Report¹⁸

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Homeland security preparedness involves a cycle of outreach, planning, capability development, training, exercising, evaluation and improvement. Successful exercises lead to an ongoing program of process improvements. This report is intended to assist agencies striving for preparedness excellence by analyzing exercise results and:

- Identifying strengths to be maintained and built upon.
- Identifying potential areas for further improvement.
- Recommending exercise follow up actions.

The suggested actions in this report should be viewed as recommendations only. In some cases, agencies may determine that the benefits of implementation are insufficient to outweigh the costs. In other cases, agencies may identify alternative solutions that are more effective or efficient. Each agency should review the recommendations and determine the most appropriate action and the resources needed (time, staff, funds) for implementation.

Daggett County LEPC held a tabletop exercise to test the emergency and disaster response plan and to identify and clarify individual's roles and responsibilities. The exercise participants were composed of the Daggett County First Responders, PIO, Town of Manila, Questar, Enterprise Pipeline, Sweetwater County Emergency Management, Sweetwater Bomb Squad, Consolidated Dispatch (Vernal), UHP. All agencies in the Tri-County RRT were invited to participate. The agencies that participated in the planning and the Tabletop would have a role in an event or disaster. Participants had the opportunity to better define their own roles as well as understanding the roles of other agencies state government agencies and the local communities.

The exercise involved a routine EMS call to a two car accident near the Questar facility and underground Pipelines on the Utah, Wyoming, Colorado border. One of the cars had oil field workers. Upon later investigation an incendiary device was suspected. Evacuation of the Clay Basin Area was necessary. The scenario takes place at 13:00 and was set in real time and was designed to test the ability of First Responders, their knowledge of ICS and the capability of County agencies to respond to an incident. The exercise involved 4 hours of tabletop discussion.

OBJECTIVES

The following objectives were designed for the exercise in order to test the current status of Daggett County to respond to a large incident.

- Notification Procedures.
- Roles and Responsibilities (EOP Direction & Control Annex A).
- ICS & NIMS.
- Communication Procedures.

¹⁸ Daggett County Clay Basin After Action Report

- Anticipated roles of other responding local, interstate and federal agencies.
- Using ICS forms for an incident.
- IC Objectives.
- PIO responsibilities.

STRENGTHS

Key strengths identified during this exercise include the following:

- Mutual aid agreement or memorandums of understanding exist between the local, interstate and federal agencies.
- Participants understand the need to request additional resources.
- Coordination with the Sweetwater bomb squad.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Major recommendations include the following:

- Additional Tabletops to test functions.
- Increase staff familiarity with plan through training and exercise.
- Mutual Aid Agreement for Emergency Management.
- Each discipline needs to put in their plan and mesh with others who they will be responsible to call.
- Coordination of field personnel and field command structure.
- Safety protocols and number of personnel that will respond to an event need to be clarified.
- Improve radio communication capability and identify procedures for that use.
- More training and a functional exercise.
- Develop a regional communications plan with Sweetwater County Wyoming and outline command frequency channels and tactical channels.
- Policy and Procedures needs review.
- Notification list established.
- Identify resources.
- Functional Exercise testing EOC, ICS and interface.
- Develop protocols for each first response agency.
- Address procedure changes that were identified in the exercise.

Subsequent planning, training, and exercises should test specific improvements instituted as a result of this exercise. Future exercises should continue to involve responding agencies EOC and ICS functions to ensure that all aspects on an incident are addressed and roles and responsibilities are clearly defined.

EXERCISE OVERVIEW

Exercise Name

Clay Basin TTX

Duration

4 Hours

Exercise Date

September 30, 2005

Type of Exercise

Tabletop

Program

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

Focus

- Response
- Recovery
- Prevention
- Other

Classification

- Unclassified (U)
- For Official Use Only (FOUO)
- By Invitation Only (IO)

Scenario

- Chemical release or threat (C)
- Biological release or threat (B)
- Radiological release or threat (R)
- Nuclear detonation or threat (N)
- Explosive detonation or threat (E)
- Cyber (Y)
- Other/Specify (O)

Location

Daggett County Courthouse
95 North 100 West
Manila, UT 84046

Participating Agencies

Daggett County Emergency Management
Daggett County EMS
Daggett County Sheriff's Office
Daggett County Sheriff's Office PIO
Daggett County Commission
Daggett County LEPC
Dutch John Fire
Manila Fire
Town of Manila
Sweetwater County Emergency Management
Sweetwater Bomb Squad
Bureau of Reclamation
Division of Emergency Services & Homeland Security

ANAYLSIS OF CRITICAL TASK PERFORMANCE

Evaluation Methodology: Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
Daggett County Emergency Management – Emergency Operational Plan

CONCLUSION

Overall the Exercise went well. The several issues were brought up Communication call down list need to be developed. The need for more training in NIMS and ICS needs to be addressed. The agencies and department need to know procedures in the EOP. Protocol and Procedures need to be developed. The recommendation of the Emergency Manager is that we need to test more functions with Tabletops and address specific issues in the Tabletops. The issues should be used to update the EOP to enhance coordination of agencies and make sure agency protocols do not conflict.

Improvement Plan Matrix Clay Basin Tabletop

Objective	Recommendations	Improvement Action	Responsible Party	Completion Date
Command and Control	All agencies and disciplines need training in NIMS	Require NIMS training for all responders	Agency Chief Officers	December-05
	Provide and encourage the use of "checklist" for Incident Commanders and other commanding officers	Place "checklists" in the County Major Incident Response Plan	Sheriff/County Emergency Services Coord.	January -06
	Request that agency "Commanding Officers" report to Incident Command upon arrival for command level assignments	Protocol establishing Commanding Officers report to Incident Command upon arrival at a major incident be added to county plan	.Agency Director/Sheriff, EMS, Fire Chiefs	February-06
	Conduct additional exercises allowing for commanders to organize command structures	Conduct exercises at county levels	Agency Chief Officers/County	March-06
Communications	Develop Call Down List	Submit required numbers to the LEPC	. Agency Chief Officers/County	January-06
	Provide dispatch center with response protocols outlined in the County Major Incident Response Plan	Meet with the dispatch center and review the dispatching protocols	County Emergency Services Director.	March-06
Resource Utilization	Use established NIMS guidelines for staging of resources	Review NIMS with responder disciplines concerning staging and staging levels	Agency Chief Officers	January-06
	Establish a uniform radio channel for staging at major incidents	Define the staging channel for major incidents	Agency Chief Officers	January-06
	Establish Resources List and assignments with the County EOP	As needed, update resources list	. Agency Director/Sheriff, EMS, Fire Chiefs	April-06

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPON PLAN ESF #12

	Conduct additional exercises to test the functions in the EOP	Update Plan accordingly	County Emergency Management Director	On Going
PIO	Review the Public Information Annex of EOP	As needed, submit recommendations to Emergency Management	County PIO	February-06
	Conduct additional exercises to test the PIO Annex	Schedule exercise testing capabilities/roles for Public Information	County PIO/ Sheriff/ Commission/Emergency Management .	On Going

Clay Basin Functional Exercise (Planned Full Scale) September 21, 2006

After Action Report

Executive Summary

Homeland security preparedness involves a cycle of outreach, planning, capability development, training, exercising, evaluation, and improvement. Successful exercises lead to an ongoing program of process improvements. This report is intended to assist agencies participating in the Clay Basin Functional Exercise.

The suggested actions in this report should be viewed as recommendations only. In some cases, agencies may determine that the benefits of implementation are insufficient to outweigh the costs. In other cases, agencies may identify alternative solutions that are more effective or efficient. Each agency should review the recommendations and determine the most appropriate action and the resources needed (time, staff, funds) for implementation.

Daggett County held what was planned as a full-scale exercise some how the exercise was scaled down the Emergency Manager of Daggett County has no idea what happened. The incident started as a car accident and evolved into a Terrorist Incident that involved Questar and the several Pipeline organizations. There were several casualties and patients were going to be transported by Air Med, however the weather hampered Air Med in participating. The patients were not physically transported to the hospital as it is about 2 to 3 hours and the roads were snow and ice covered. The exercise involved several planning sessions by the LEPC members and Mid-American Pipeline. The exercise was conducted on September 21, 2006 the first call to dispatch was 6:53 In route to Clay Basin the exercise started at 9:53 all personnel were checked into command by 14:00.

In an attempt to protect one of our Critical Facilities because of the isolation of the Facility, and the possibility of exposing it as target we decided as a group not to invite the news media. Our private partners were very concerned about media exposure. It was agreed upon that the Sheriff's PIO would release information not disclosing the location after the exercise.

Objectives

The LEPC established the following objectives for this exercise. Some of the objectives were met. Even though not all of the objectives and goals were met, the exercise was very informative and pointed out training that needed to be established. There is a complete misunderstanding on the function of the Emergency Manager and the EOC. The EOC was activated but there was not a single phone call that came through the EOC to request any resources. The response segment of the exercise met most of the objective that we had planned. The exercise players performed well under the circumstances. The objective that was met very well was the EMS and Fire Department (I would call a drill). They extricated the victims and their performance to meet their goals and objectives. Communications hampered major parts of the response as the EMS frequency did not work in Clay Basin. The exercise was a success in that we all worked together very well.

The participation from all agencies and Utah and Wyoming Emergency Management worked very well together. The Utah and Wyoming Law Enforcement coordinated very well. Even though all objectives were not met, everyone felt that we had learned major issues that needed to be addressed. The participation of the private sector Questar, and Mid-America Pipeline dedicated many man hours and support for the project that was a complete success. The weather also hampered some of the goals and objectives. Specific exercise objectives included:

- **OBSERVE INTERAGENCY & INTERSTATE RESPONSE COORDINATION**
- **SINGLE COMMAND.**
- **UNIFIED COMMAND.**
- **AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES.**
- **MASS CASUALTIES – WHO SHOULD CALL FOR ASSISTANCE.**
- **TRANSITION FROM INCIDENT TO LARGE INCIDENT WITH STAGING AREA.**
- **BOMB SQUAD MOBILIZES.**
- **MANDATES UNDER NIMS- INCIDENT ACTION PLAN.**
- **INCIDENT BECOMES AN EXTRA ORDINARY EVENT.**
- **NOTIFICATIONS (PRIVATE INDUSTRY).**
- **INCIDENT OBJECTIVES PRIORITIZE.**
- **SITUATION STATUS**
- **FBI INTERFACE.**
- **FIRE STABILIZATION OF VEHICLE.**
- **LAW ENFORCEMENT SECURES THE SCENE.**
- **EMS PATIENT.**
- **STAGING AREA SET UP.**
- **SHERIFF SECURES THE SCENE.**
- **EMS TRANSPORT OF PATIENTS.**
- **REQUEST RESOURCES FROM SWEETWATER COUNTY.**
- **ICS FORMS 201- 206.**
- **NOTIFICATION TO COMMISSION OF INCIDENT.**
- **OPEN THE EOC-**
- **IC HANDLING THE PRESS UNTIL RESOURCES ARRIVE.**
- **SAFETY OFFICER.**
- **PIO SETS UP MEDIA AREA.**
- **RADIO COMMUNICATION PLAN. PORTABLE REPEATER. FORM 205.**
- **EVACUATION.**

Strengths

Key strengths identified during this exercise included the following:

- ❖ Exercise participants from numerous agencies and multiple jurisdictions demonstrated commendable teamwork and professionalism in executing designated duties.
- ❖ Participating agencies were familiar with procedures of their own department.
- ❖ Responding agencies attempted to communicate and work together, radio communication was difficult and some times impossible.
- ❖ Exercise objectives were addressed during the exercise.
- ❖ A shortage of personnel made Public information non-existent.
- ❖ Incident Command and Unified Command were established with key functions being clearly identified.

Areas for Improvement

Major recommendations include the following:

- ❖ Conduct training on reporting accountability to command post on a regular basis, improving safety issues for responders on scene.
- ❖ Improve communications on EMS frequency, it was non-existent.
- ❖ Identify procedures for evacuation from state to state that include sheltering.
- ❖ Examine plans and procedures for increased security to secure the scene in a large open area.
- ❖ Correct phone numbers in dispatch to enable them to contact Private Industry Control Centers.
- ❖ Conduct training on EOC/ICS Interface.
- ❖ Clarify PIO responsibilities.
- ❖ Request the State Exercise Team to assist in future planning and training exercises, not private contractor.

Subsequent planning, training and exercises should test specific improvements instituted as a result of this exercise. Future exercise should continue to involve community partners to ensure that all aspects of an incident are address and roles and responsibilities are clearly defined.

Exercise Overview

Exercise Name

Clay Basin Full Scale Exercise (ended up being maybe drill and/functional)

Duration

4 Hours

Exercise Date

September 21, 2006

Type of Exercise

Functional/Drill (was planned as a Full Scale Exercise)

Program

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

Focus

- Response
- Recovery
- Prevention
- Other

Classification

- Unclassified (U)
- For Official Use Only (FOUO)
- By Invitation Only (IO)

Scenario

- Chemical release or threat (C)
- Biological release or threat (B)
- Radiological release or threat (R)
- Nuclear detonation or threat (N)
- Explosive detonation or threat (E)
- Cyber (Y)
- Other/Specify (O) Terrorist Event at Private Critical Facility

Location

Clay Basin
Questar Facility

Participating Agencies

- ✓ Dutch John Fire Department
- ✓ Manila Fire Department
- ✓ Emergency Medical Services
- ✓ Daggett County Sheriff's Department
- ✓ Daggett County Emergency Management
- ✓ Daggett County Commission
- ✓ Utah Highway Patrol
- ✓ Consolidated Dispatch
- ✓ Sweetwater Dispatch
- ✓ Sweetwater Emergency Management
- ✓ Sweetwater Bomb Squad
- ✓ Sweetwater Communications
- ✓ U. S. Forest Service
- ✓ American Red Cross
- ✓ Utah Bureau of EMS
- ✓ Questar
- ✓ Chevron Pipeline
- ✓ Mid-America Pipeline
- ✓ Town of Manila
- ✓ Utah State HLS
- ✓ Wyoming State HLS

Exercise Evaluation

The exercise was designed to provide participants with an opportunity to assess current capabilities to perform the critical tasks required to respond to a terrorist attack. Through assessment of those capabilities, participants identified strengths, weaknesses, and future training needs.

Evaluators were in attendance to observe and record exercise events, including player actions. Evaluators were unable to evaluate as the exercise did not reflect the planning sessions. The State Bureau of EMS did evaluate the Ambulance and Fire Department Extrication.

The county still needs to look at repeaters and the inability to communicate on the EMS frequency, Questar a private partner will meet with the EMS Director some time in February to work on how to resolve this problem.

Exercise Events Timeline/Dispatch Logs

3	Unit	Page	Arriva	
4	E201 TO CLAY BASIN		6:53:14	
5	E200 TO CLAY BASIN		6:53:33	
6	E200 MED 6 20		6:53:47	
7	FIRE 201 TO CLAY BASIN		7:08:05	
8	D10 ASSIST OTHER AGENCY		7:50:52	
9	D3 ASSIST OTHER AGENCY		7:51:00	
10	D1 ASSIST OTHER AGENCY		7:53:31	
11	D5 ASSIST OTHER AGENCY		7:53:44	
12	D14 ASSIST OTHER AGENCY		7:53:48	
13	D6 ASSIST OTHER AGENCY 10-23		8:01 :07	
14	170 10-23		8:02:05	
15	D1 START EXERCISE FIRE EMS D3		9:50:04	
16	D7 ASSIST OTHER AGENCY 10-17		9:57:25	
17	EMS Page out		9:52	9:57
18	Dispatch Notified of 10-50		9:51 :09	
19				
20	Sheriff's Department Page Out-Delta3		9:51	10:16
21	Dutch John Fire Page out - Fire 201		9:52	
22	E200 PAGED		9:52:43	
23	E201 PAGED 10-17		9:52:48	
24	F201 10-17		9:54:03	
25	E201 10-17		9:54:45	
26	Air Med page out		9:56:41	
27	E201 10-23 AREA		9:57	
28	E200 10-17 1 EMT ETA 1.25 PLUS		9:59:59	
29	Medic 1 to Delta 3: We have a victim that was taken by the two men in the other car and there was a report of an explosion.		10:01	
30	Dispatch D3 Explosion 1 girl 2 Men gone per D1		10:01 :27	
31	Dispatch F203 TO ASSIST OTHER AGENCY		10:02:24	
32	Discussion of bomb and how it could affect the operation of this facility. Suspects are being interrogated for more information. Plans being developed to disable bomb in a safe manner.			
33	Medic1 to Control: Get AirMed on the way!		10:10	
34	E201 REQUEST AIRMED		10:10:21	
35	E201 2 PT FOR AIRMED		10:10:58	
36	E200 ETA 1 HOUR		10:12:09	
37	Medic 1 to Control, Delta 3?: Victims heard explosion just before crash, No fire on scene. Third victim taken from scene Delta3 to Medic1: Find their direction of travel.		10:14	
38	Delta 3 in area			
39	Delta 3-Echo 201		10:15	10:15
40	D3 10-23 in Area		10:15:09	
41	D7 10-23 AREA		10:15:14	

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42	D3 10-23	10:16:20		
43	D7 10-23	10:16:23		
44	Fire 201 to Control: Page Out Manila Fire (Page not heard)	10:17		
45	we have 2 patients and a possible 3rd, Get AirMed on the way,	10:17		
46	PAGE MANILLA	10:17:47		
47	F203 PAGED	10:18:43		
48	Medic1 to Control: Please alert Vase and Castle Rock Hospital to be on standby.	10:19		
49	Delta 1 to Delta 3: I'm hearing some radio traffic, is there an incident going on in Clay Basin? Did I hear something about an explosion. Affirmative	10:19		
50	E200 2 PT 64 MA LAC ABDOMINAL F NECK LACE VACE ON STAND CASTLE ROCK ON STAND BY 2 PT 2 IV	10:19:42		
53	Medic 1 to Control: Please get Gold Cross ambulance on the way.	10:21		
54	D3 Questar Mid Amer Notify	10:21 :00		
55	Delta3 to Delta1 - We have 3 individuals on foot including 1 Hostage-Get Delta 5, 6 and 8 in route	10:21		
56	D1 10-17	10:21 :06		
57	E200 GOLD CROSS	10:21 :35		
58	D3 3 ON FOOT WALKED AWAY NEED ASSISTANCE D5,D6,D8	10:22:16		
59	GOLD CROSS NOTIFIED	10:23:47		
60	Echo 200-Med 1	10:24		
61	D6 ADDED INFOR 10-17	10:24:24		
62	D5 10-17	10:25:20		
63	Delta 5 enroute	10:25		
64	D3 QUESTAR NOTIFIED	10:26:55		
65	Delta 1 to Control: Have calls been made to Pipeline companies? Questar has been notified, but still trying to get a hold of Mid America.	10:27		
66	D3 MID AMER NOTIFIED	10:27:15		
67	Delta to Delta 5 on 191 nearing clay basin turn off- need additional information over phone	10:28		
68	Delta 3 to Control-Please give me this information over the phone not over the area 10-28 on license information	10:29		
69	E200 SWEETWATER NOTIFIED	10:29:19		
70	Delta 3 to Control-Contact Highway Patrol to get trooper to assist.	10:30		
71	D3 10-28 73553 736MAS	10:30:53		
72	Control to Delta1 Mid-America Pipeline has been notified	10:31		
73	Delta 13-Respond to Clay Basin-further information by phone			
74	Control to 170 (Highway Patrol) - Assist Delta 3 with explosion and accident in Clay Basin	10:32		

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPON PLAN ESF #12

75	Control requested to Contact Sweetwater EMS	10:32		
76	Medic1 to Control-Has hospital been notified?	10:33		
77	Control to Medic1: Sweetwater Memorial being notified-AirMed is enroute.	10:33		
78	170 10-17 NOTIFY 60	10:33:20		
79	Delta 5 switch to Goslin	10:34		
80	Echo 200's ETA is 20 minutes to Minnie's Gap.	10:34		
81	Medic1: Is there anything Rock Springs wants us to do before AirMed gets here? With the head injury, we can't give morphine.	10:35		
82	Control: Sweetwater County advised of the incident.	10:35		
83	170 60 NOTIFIED	10:35:00		
84	170 other officer notified	10:36		
85	D3-Delta 7 located individuals yet? Negative	10:36		
86	D5 SWEETWATER CONT AND UHP	10:36		
87	Delta3 or 1 to Delta 5: 10:20? Just coming into Clay Basin	10:37		
88	Delta 6 near Minnie's Gap	10:37		
89	D5 WY PATROL NOTIFIED	10:37:17		
90	D5 WYOMING PD NOTIFIED	10:37:40		
91	Delta 1 from Medic 1	10:38		
92	Delta 13 north on 191	10:38		
93	Delta 3	10:38		
94	Delta 1	10:38		
95	170 to Control-transmission not heard	10:39		
96	D13 ASSIST OTHER AGENCY 10-23	10:39:14		
97	Delta 8 to Echo 201: Echo 200 is on the way, just about to Dutch John, Asked to hurry	10:40		
98	Medic1 to Control: AirMed heard from yet? About 20 minutes out.	10:41		
99	Delta 3 to Medic1: Is perimeter safe for AirMed to land? We need to pull back to get a safe area away from the plant. Keep in contact.	10:41		
100	Delta 3 to D13-Set up at 191 for me	10:41		
101	Delta 3-Delta 5: We have 2 unaccounted individuals with small child	10:43		
102	Delta 3 to Control: Have we made contact with Questar? They need to be notified that we have individuals unaccounted for, so they can keep people on alert.	10:44		
103	Delta 5: Transmission missed	10:44		
104	D3 CALL QUESTAR AGAIN	10:44:32		
105	Delta3-Medic1: Transmission missed	10:45		
106	Delta 13 from Delta 3: Location needs to be marked for AirMed LZ and give landmark for ambulance to find LZ. Ambulance on way to your position.	10:46		

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPON PLAN ESF #12

107	Delta 3 to 6: Delta 6 at turn off Set up landing zone at Goslin Mountain Road turnoff, Copy	10:47		
108	Control Delta 3: No copy	10:47	10:48	
109	Delta 1 to 3: Go to different channel. Let's lengthen out perimeter and notify the Dam and set up road block at dam and north on 191 and			
110	D3 CALL QUESTAR AGAIN TRISH NOTIFIED	10:48:32		
111	D3 SET UP LV GOSLIN TURN OFF CLAY BSIN RD	10:49:15		
112	D6 SET UP LV AT GOSLIN TURN OFF CLAY BASIN RD	10:49:31		
113	Medic1 to Control: Any orders from hospital?	10:50		
114	Control to Medic 1: Continue to monitor and control bleeding. Continue 10? mg every 15 minutes for male with abdominal injury.	10:50		
115??	Anybody on east end yet? Set up perimeter.	10:50		
116	E200 MORPHINE MALE SUP 2 MIL EVERY 15 MIN	10:51 :47		
117	Control from D1-Notify Dam officers that we need roadblock and search for suspects and victim and notify Sweetwater County and Moffat County to block off area. Notify it's a simulation.	10:52		
118	Control notified about east perimeter.			
119	Any Information on missing girl yet? No	10:53		
120	Delta ? To control: Get DPS helicopter on way to help us find these people that are unaccounted for and also contact the FBI.	10:53		
122	Control to Medic1: Hospital says that you can give up to 8 times and then notify before giving anything else.	10:54		
123	170 EAST PEREMITER	10:54:05		
124	Rolling ambulance to LZ	10:54		
125	CAN DO UP TO 8 TIMES	10:54:43		
126	Delta5-Notify Shirley that she's no longer on standby			
127	Need DPS Helicopter flyover to find suspects and victim. We need to notify the Wyoming Bomb Squad and FBI.	10:55		
128	Notify Shirley that she's no longer on standby	10:55		
129	Delta1 to Control - Have Mid America and Questar been notified yet.	10:56		
130	Control to Delta1-Mid America and Questar have been notified	10:56		
131	D5 FLY OVER FOR SUSPECT FBI WY BOMB SQUAD	10:56:01		
132	D1 NOTIFIED	10:59:44		
132	D1 NOTIFIED	10:59:44		

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPON PLAN ESF #12

133	Hostage contacts by radio that she has escaped and that there is a big mountain and a building and trees nearby. Asked if there were any vehicles in your area, No How far did you go from accident? About 5 miles south.	11:02		
134	Shirley at Courthouse setting up EOC	11:02		
135	Sweetwater notify Homeland security that they are heading for Daggett EOC	11:03		
136	D3 FBI NOTIFIED	11:03:13		
137	Hostage still trying to give directions to locate; asked if walked or drove away from accident? Really Cold	11:04		
138	EOC activated with Emergency Manager being the only person there	11:05		
139	D3 AERO BEARU NOTIFIED 10-17	11:05:36		
140	Hostage said they saw a red truck and building after they left, Near a road? No lots of bushes- see any roads or get to one?	11:06		
141	Delta3 to 5: Delta 7 from 5: 10:14 Victim has escaped from two suspects and thinks she is about 5 miles south of accident. – Don't know how credible the information is.	11:08		
142	E201 10-17 LV	11:08:21		
143	Echo 201 at staging area	11:09		
144	D3 5 MILE SO OF 10-50	11:09:06		
145	Control to Delta 3: All calls have been made to FBI and Homeland security	11:09		
146	Delta to Delta: East of garage we have 3 individuals nearing the camp. Anyone that can respond?	11:09		
147	E200 10-23 STAGE AREA	11:09:25		
148	Delta 13 can you support at that location?-negative	11:10		
149	Wyoming State Homeland Security office has been notified and setting up web EOC	11:11		
150	D1 3 ON FOOT EAST OF GARAGE BY EXERCISE 10-0	11:11:00		
151	D5 COMMAND CENTER ESTABLISHED GOSLIN TURN OFF CLAY BASIN RD	11:11:46		
152	Delta 5 is in the IC. Delta 3	11:12		
153	I've spotted individuals. Hold back and wait for Delta6	11:12		

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPON PLAN ESF #12

154	D7 5 MILE SO OF 10-50	11:12:45		
155	Delta13 to Delta1: Pipeline tech from Mid-America has arrived. Have him come to Goslin IC to work with us.	11:13		
156	D6 10-17 5 MILE SO GARAGE	11:13		
157	D3 MID AMER TECH 10-23	11:13:44		
158	Delta 3 -Medic1, Echo 200 to 201 No transmissions understood.	11:16		
159	Delta 5 is holding location as Delta 6 has been called to another location.	11:16		
160	Delta5 from Delta3: Echo201 is looking for LZ and can't find it.	11:17		
161	Delta1 to Delta7: Individuals are straight across from the man camp on the road. Let the dog out when you get there.	11:17		
162	Sweetwater Bomb squad has been notified	11:19		
163	D3 NOTIFY BOMB SQUAD	11:19:58		
164	Delta1 to Delta6: Medic 1	11:20		
165	Commissioner Leith and Winston are in the EOC. Other commissioners are being notified.	11:21		
166	D7 VEHICLE TO WEST OF HIM ON RD	11:21:59		
167	Delta 3 from Delta 1: I am working at the scene. All injured are away from the scene and I'm processing and investigating the scene.	11:22		
169	Contact about landing zone. We need Echo 200 to help.	11:23		
170	D3 10-17 TO COMMAND CENTER	11:23:29		
171	Delta 5 to 13	11:24		
172	Deltas not being able to communicate.	11:25		
173	D6 SUSPECTS	11:25:23		
174	E201 to Echo 200: What's your 20? Staging area off Hwy 191 at Minnie's Gap.	11:26		
175	D7 10-17 D6 LOCATION UNIT D7 SECURITY CHECK	11:27:46		
176	Transporting patients to AirMed.	11:27		
177	Control to Medic1: broken transmission-not understood	11:27		
178	Delta 7: What's your 10:20 I'm 150 yards to your west, Delta 6 needs assistance on ridge	11:28		

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPON PLAN ESF #12

179	Delta1 to Control: Notify Salt Lake PD that two people are coming in on AirMed that need some supervision.			
180	Delta13: Bomb squad has checked in. Where do you want them? Send them to the IC and we'll do a briefing there.	11:29		
181	D7 150 YD FROM D1 LOCATION	11:29:12		
182	D6 RIDGE EAST OF D7	11:29:18		
183	Hostage recovered!	11:30		
184	E201 NOTIFY SL PD TO WATCH PT	11:30:06		
185	D6 HAS ALL 3 SUSPECTS- SECURITY CHECK	11:30:32		
186	Medic1 to Control: AirMed is on their way. We are 10-17 back to accident scene.	11:31		
187	Fire1 to Control: Fire is clear and EMS is clear. We are going to command center.	11:31		
188	Delta? To Echo 201: We need an ambulance to check out hostage victim.	11:32		
189	D3 CLEAR 10-17 COMMAND POST	11:13:16		
190	D5 BOMB SQUAD 10-23	11:30:20		
191	AIRMED 10-23 BACK TO SLC	11:32:02		
192	Delta 6 10:20 no response	11:32		
193	F201 CLEAR PER D3	11:32:27		
194	Delta 3 to Control: Can we clear channel for one second and check on perimeter? 170 from Delta 3: What's your location? East perimeter of Brown's Park. Hold and isolate that area.	11:33		
195	E201 CLEAR PER D3	11:32:33		
196	E200 CLEAR PER D3	11:32:39		
197	D3 CLEAR CHANNEL	11:33:54		
198	Delta3 to Delta 13: What's your location? North perimeter. Hold that position.	11:34		
199	170 EAST PERIMETER BROWNS PARK SECURITY CHECK	11:34:23		
200	Delta 5 confirm location IC; who's on far west perimeter have him contact and isolate that location	11:34		
201	D13 NO PEREMITER OF 191	11:34:36		
202	Questar safety officer 10-21	11:35		

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPON PLAN ESF #12

203	Echo 200 is available is an ambulance still needed trying to get location	11:36		
204	Questar safety officer 10-21	11:36:35		
205	Delta 6 requesting ambulance	11:37		
206	200 yards 200 yards south of clay basin camp-on way	11:38		
207	D6 200 YARD SE CLAY BASIN CAMP	11:38:31		
208	D7 2-10-82	11:38:36		
209	E200 10-17 1 EMT ETA 1.25 PLUS	11:38:55		
210	Delta 3 come to incident command as soon as possible	11:39		
211	E200 200 YARD SE CLAY BASIN CAMP	11:39:24		
212	D5 REQUEST D3 ASAP COMMAND CENTER	11:39:36		
213	Ambulance go down road behind other vehicles in camp	11:40		
214	Separate the two individuals	11:40		
215	D3 10-23 COMMAND CENTER	11:40:04		
216	E200 RD BEHIND FIRE BEHIND HILL	11:40:28		
217	Delta 3 checks into IC	11:41		
218	Fire Chief leaving staging area and going to IC, Firemen will remain at staging area.	11:42		
219	Medic 1 heading to staging area	11:42		
220	E200 10-23	11:42:16		
221	Delta 3 meets with people in IC all info from car has been removed and we need to go through every little piece	11:43		
222	Questar people checked out and remaining at staging area a while back confirmed at 11:42	11:43		
223	D5 M1 AT IC	11:43:20		
224	D5 REQUEST M1 AT IC	11:43:20		
225	E201 10-23 STAGING AREA	11:43:09		
226	Bomb squad asked to look at some info to see if they can identify.	11:45		
227	16 YO F FACIAL LACERATION 10-17 SWEETWATER	11:47:39		

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPON PLAN ESF #12

228	Town of Manila verifies Town of Manila Fire sent at 11:23 as Manila Fire people did not hear the page	11:49		
229	Time-Out called at 11:49 to brief all players in this incident: Accident and two males fled the area with victim. EOC is up and running and we are preparing to transition to Unified Command-MapCO, Questar, SO Fire Department and EMS are in the IC; Clay Basin has been activated-Delta 3 is incident Commander and at IC with information gleaned from accident scene.	11:49		
230	Hostage Victim is 10-17 to Rock Springs	11:50		
231	Goals set to preserve life, protect the environment and assets	11:55		
232	Break for Lunch	11:55		
233	Back on track-examine evidence and prepare	12:42		
234	We have maps showing a device possibly being placed on assets in the area. That is first to get eyes on and see what we got. One Bomb squad and one Questar guy to look at it with scope. Are we safe in the IC 2.1 miles from this if it goes? Depends on the wind, which is in our favor now.	12:50		
235	Questar & Mapco Report their people have been evacuated the ESD (Emergency Shut Down) procedures. Worst case scenario if it blows the well head up it will burn for weeks as all the gas vents out of the cavern, but no chance of the cavern itself blow. If the LPG escapes and doesn't explode, it will find low areas. Is there plan to shut off local ignition sources incase these gases get loose. No will have to go house to house and deal with each source individually. MAPCO has started to evacuate pipeline.	12:58		
236	While the eyes on is going on what else, what other companies have pipelines in the area. Northwest, Chevron and Simplot and let them know the situation. Questar has blade, ATV and other equipment that can be used if needed.	13:02		
237	Interrogate the perpetrators to see if there are others involved and see what else we can find out. One has already been sent out to retrieve information abandoned earlier.	13:07		
238	Questar People called from staging area to shut down ignition sources in the camp	13:07		
239	ICS 220 were your field notes-201 is the Clay Basin Exercise and we are now working on these other forms	13:10		

240	Discussion of bomb and how it could affect the operation of this facility. Suspects are being interrogated for more information. Plans being developed to disable bomb in a safe manner.	13:41		
241	Go into Unified Command and begin operational phase- Look for additional devices while the known devices are being disabled.	13:44		
242	D3 CONTACT QUESTAR GAS LESH 307-350-7663	14:13:57		
243	E201 10-8	14:52:53		
244	E200 10-8 10-17 BACK TO MANILA	14:43:08		
245	170 10-8	14:52:44		
246	D1 10-8	14:53:55		
247	Assignments made to go operational	14:00		

Conclusions

This exercise demonstrated the ability of all of the agencies to respond and work well together. It also demonstrated a cooperation with different jurisdictions to respond to a terrorist incident at a critical facility. The results of this exercise can be used to further refine plans, procedures, and training for a concerted effort in an all hazards approach to emergency response.

Improvement Plan Matrix

The following improvement plan matrix of hoped future planning and training based on areas for improvement. The improvement plan is the means by which the lessons learned from the exercise are turned into concrete, measurable steps that result in improved response capabilities.

Objective	Recommendations	Improvement Action	Responsible Party/Agency	Completion Date
Command Structures	Improve training and reporting accountability to command post on a regular basis, this is an important safety issue for all responders on scene.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify needed training to improve reporting accountability. 2. Plan and identify procedures for reporting accountability to incident command. 	Sheriff's Office	07/07/07
EOC/ICS INTERFACE	Improve Training for all agencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide EOC/ICS Interface training 	Emergency Management	Needs to be scheduled with HLS
Communications	Another EMS Repeater/Amplifiers?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the problem 	EMS Director	Unknown
Establish an EOC	Improve training and reporting accountability to the EOC regular basis, this is an important financial issue for the County.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for additional training for responders to understand the function of the EOC. 	Emergency Management	Continue to train personnel
NIMS	Continue educating responders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tabletop Exercise 	All Agencies	4/07
Use of EOP	Review Sections of the EOP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All agencies to review the plan 	All Agencies	3/07

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPON PLAN ESF #12

EVACUATION AND SHELTER-IN-PLACE

7.1 INTRODUCTION

When a hazardous materials incident places a populated area at risk, protective actions may become necessary. One element of emergency response is the determination if, and to what extent, the movement and activities of the public must be controlled. Whether directing traffic around the site of an accident or evacuating a town, the principles remain the same: assessing risk factors, planning an appropriate response, informing the public, and then implementing the plan.

The public may be protected by evacuation or shelter-in-place. The decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place must be made and documented by the IC or Principal Executive Officer (PEO) prior to implementation. A decision-making process that is endorsed ahead of time and used during an incident in a sound manner within a scope of authority can be defended against liability claims and is required by NIMS. Documentation should be kept on file to record the decision-making process ICS forms.

In deciding the most appropriate protective action, many factors must be considered. The decision-maker must carefully consider each of these factors in order to determine the areas that have been or will be affected, the health effects on people, and the appropriate protective action. The factors that affect public protective decisions include, but are not limited to:

- The hazardous material(s) involved and their characteristics, amount, condition, configuration, and locations;
- The health effects resulting from a short-term exposure;
- The population at risk, and the capability and resources of the community to implement a recommended protective action;
- The time factors involved in the emergency and the effect on the selected protective action;
- The effect of the present and predicted meteorological conditions on the control and movement of the hazardous material and the feasibility of the protective actions;
- The capability to communicate with both the population at risk and emergency response personnel before, during, and after the emergency; and
- The capabilities and resources of the response organizations to implement, control, monitor, and terminate the protective action.

The National Institute for Chemical Studies' *Protecting the Public in a Hazardous Material Emergency* provides a decision tree and checklist based on the above factors and can be used to assist in evacuation/shelter-in-place decisions. The decision tree and checklist are presented in Appendix 2 Figure 3.

CHECK LIST

1. Is the Public Threatened?
2. PRINT accurately and completely the chemical name.
3. Name the classification assigned to the incident. (This should be included in the facility' emergency notification.)
4. Check off the public protection action suggested by the facility, if any. (This should be included in the emergency notification.)
5. The primary concern is airborne dispersion in concentrations that could cause health effects or death. Gases typically become airborne more readily than liquids. Liquids and molten solids become airborne by evaporation. The surface area (pool size) of the spill, surface temperature, vapor pressure, and wind speed are major factors that affect the rate of evaporation. A higher vapor pressure, a higher surface area (pool size), a greater wind speed, or a higher temperature than ambient will provide a faster evaporation. Molten solids may volatilize and those in a solid state may not. Solids as powders or dust may only become airborne if propelled into the air by force, such as an explosion or wind.
6. The existence of odor makes it easier to detect a presence of the chemical to emergency responders as well as the public. This will increase the perceived presence of danger. However, some chemicals (such as hydrogen sulfide) have a detectable odor (like rotten eggs) at a low ppm, but numb the sense of smell at higher lethal levels.
7. The existence of color makes it easier to detect the presence of the chemical to emergency workers, as well as to the public, as they will be able to see its location and extent.
8. Visibility is affected by time of day, weather conditions, the existence of color. A chemical may not be visible if it is colorless, or one with color may not be visible at night. A chemical may also be masked by fog or snow if it is a similar whitish color. Perception is reduced when the danger is invisible.
9. Vapors that rise may be dispersed faster by winds, or if little or no wind, may rise straight up and be a minimal problem to surrounding areas. Also, vapors rising straight up due to no surface wind could encounter aboveground downwind and drop the vapors to areas beyond those immediately adjacent. Vapors that stay at ground level may settle into low lying areas, into lakes and rivers, and into basements, and stay for longer periods.
10. Chemicals that are water soluble may be absorbed by any water or moisture present on trees and foliage, lakes and streams in the plume, or by firefighting spray. However, they may also be absorbed by moisture present in human respiratory systems, eyes, nasal passages, and skin.
11. A chemical that floats may be dammed up and absorbed. However, floating pools of chemicals on water may evaporate quicker. They may also float downwind if blown by

winds.

12. Flammable chemicals present a threat of fire if ignited and when burning may produce toxic fumes and pollutant particles that may travel downwind.
13. Explosive chemicals may provide instantaneous dispersion of toxic fumes and pollutant particles when detonated.
14. Some substances generate heat when mixed with water. Some strong acids may evolve into large amounts of fumes when in contact with water or moisture. This may consist of fine droplets of acid in air and acid vapors. Such fumes are usually highly irritating, corrosive, and heavier than air. Strong oxidizing or reducing agents are able to decompose organic materials and react with a variety of inorganic materials to generate heat, flammable gases, and possible toxic gases. Heat generated could be sufficient to ignite combustible materials or flammable gases resulting in fire or explosion. The combination of various chemicals may produce new chemicals quite different and more severe than the original materials.
15. Many substances become highly toxic when burned and some may form even more toxic materials when in combination with heat and water (if present from fire spray or otherwise).
16. Self explanatory.
17. Gases escaping under pressure from a tank or cylinder form a cloud or plume. A rapid release through pressure relief valves, punctures or broken pipes may take several seconds to several minutes. On the other hand, a flow from a spill or leak at fittings, or tears, or large punctures may take minutes to days. Liquids may flow along the ground as a stream while simultaneously vaporizing and being absorbed into the ground or other materials. A puff may occur with a release over a short period of time. A release that is elevated will mix with air and tend to disperse more quickly.
18. The cause may provide an indication of the potential for control and reduction of release duration and amounts. A valve failure may be easier to handle than a puncture, split, or crack in a tank.
19. A release that is contained is less of a problem. On the other hand, a contained incident may not be an immediate problem, but has potential for release if corrective actions are not able to be accomplished in time or fail. Some incidents may be controlled, but uncontained. In such cases, the situation may be continuous, but may not get any worse. Other may be completely out-of-hand and out-of-control and maximum release of all contents will occur over a period of time.
20. Higher wind speeds will disperse gases quicker than low speeds. However, they could also result in higher concentrations farther downwind in a narrower band than lower speeds. Higher speed winds will also increase contaminated air infiltration into homes and buildings. Lower speed winds result in reduced dispersion and tend to spread contaminated air in multi-directions. Gusty winds are more unpredictable for dispersion than steady winds as wind eddies from hills, trees, and buildings may spread

contamination in several different directions.

21. Self explanatory.
22. Higher temperatures increase evaporation of liquids and expansion of gases. Most liquids become less active in temperatures below freezing.
23. High humidity increase air absorption of water soluble chemicals. Also, high humidity conditions may be associated with stagnant air conditions and air inversions.
24. Rain or snow occurring will tend to purge the atmosphere of contamination. Heavy rain will drop contaminants in heavier concentrations and closer to the origin that could result in greater exposure close in. Precipitation may also cause chemical reactions, depending on the type of chemical.
25. The amount of visibility has an influence on the ease or difficulty of accomplishing emergency response activities and public protection actions. These can be much more difficult to accomplish particularly at night and under low light conditions.
26. Urban and suburban areas will be more populated than rural areas. Even though rural areas may have less population to take protective actions, it may be much more difficult to warn them and monitor protective actions due to the widely spaced locations of homes and buildings.
27. Predominantly residential areas will be more populated at night, than between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. During these normal working hours, two out of every three residents (67 percent) will be at work, school, shopping, and at recreational activities (many of whom will be out of the immediate area). During these same hours, commercial, industrial, and school areas represent locations of highly concentrated populations.
28. Some affected areas, if large enough, may include many, if not all, of these types of facilities. Each may present different and unique methods of warning and evacuation/in-place protection needs. Tourists and recreational populations may be on boats, at marinas, in parks and campgrounds, and otherwise out-of-touch with radio, TV, and telephone communications.
29. Special populations, particularly the mobility impaired, may require transportation if an evacuation is to be conducted. Also, many special populations do not drive and do not have a private vehicle available and are usually solely dependent on public transportation.
30. The type of terrain will affect dispersal of airborne chemicals. Heavier than air contaminants will stay closer to the ground and flow downhill and settle in low lying areas. The reverse is true for lighter than air chemicals. Trees and foliage will serve as obstructions to dispersal and may even absorb some substances on leaves and branches. Buildings and structures in built-up areas will also tend to obstruct dispersion and will result in some absorption through infiltration into the insides of buildings.
31. Consider each of these factors in making the decision.

32. Develop general time estimates based on a review of all of the above factors. Use best judgments and **DO NOT** spend too much time. The time estimate for unprotected exposure should consider the amount and rate of release, the chemical and weather factors, and the travel distance to the potentially affected populations. The time estimates for both in-place protection and evacuation should be an addition of the warning time, preparation time, and the travel/movement time.
33. Based on a comparison of the time estimates and an overall review of the factors, **SELECT** an appropriate decision for public protection. **IMPLEMENT** this decision and file this worksheet for reference.

7.2 EVACUATION

Evacuation is indicated:

- When a release involves an unknown, toxic, or corrosive gas or volatile liquid from a large capacity container;
- When explosives of large quantities of flammable or reactive materials are involved in a release and may detonate, deflagrate, or ignite resulting in damage to exposed structures and presenting a severe hazard to exposed persons; or
- When releases cannot be controlled and are expected to continue for an extended period of time.

The benefits of evacuation include:

- ✓ Public safety;
- ✓ Available vehicles;
- ✓ Availability of relatives/friends to house evacuees in some locations;
- ✓ Keeping family units together;
- ✓ Safety through effective precautionary evacuations when sufficient time is available; and
- ✓ Long term safety.

The problems with evacuation include:

- ❖ **Time required;**
- ❖ **Lengthy warning message;**

- ❖ **Extensive support services required (shelters, traffic controls, security, transportation);**
- ❖ **Transient populations not familiar with area;**
- ❖ **Potential exposure during evacuation;**
- ❖ **Potential for panic;**
- ❖ **Multi-jurisdictional coordination may be required; and**
- ❖ **Liability (loss of production, injuries).**

In the state of Utah, the American Red Cross has been given the responsibility of providing food, shelter, health care, first aid, and relief supplies for victims of peacetime disasters. The local sheriff's office, emergency coordinator, or CSP may be designated as operational area evacuation coordinators with assistance from various other local **and** state representatives.

Possible staging areas for evacuated persons in Daggett County include public schools, community centers, and churches. Once the decision is made to evacuate, the public will be alerted and given instructions. The system in place for notifying the public of hazardous materials or oil incidents

- Includes the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).
- NOAA (Civil Emergency Message)

7.3 SHELTER-IN-PLACE

Shelter-in-place may be a viable option:

- When the hazardous material being released has been identified and poses a moderate to low health hazard;
- When the hazardous material has been completely released from its container and is dissipating;
- When the dispersion pattern has been modeled based on existing incident conditions and the concentration anticipated inside structures will not exceed hazardous levels;
- When dispersion is being controlled and hazardous concentrations or airborne contaminants are unlikely to extend beyond the immediate incident area;
- When manpower to accomplish a safe effective evacuation is limited; and
- When the release can be controlled quickly at its source.

The benefits of shelter-in-place include:

- Immediate protection;
- Shorter warning message;
- Little preparation time required;
- Support system generally in place (food, shelter, communications);
- Effective for short-term exposures;
- Little personnel support required; and
- Reduced liability if a sound decision-making process is used in good faith.
- The problems with shelter-in-place include:
 - Required public training;
 - Indoor air quality (how long will concentrations remain low indoors);
 - Not appropriate for releases of explosive or flammable gases;
 - Not appropriate for long term exposures;
 - Structures must be aired out to prevent continued exposure after threat has passed; and
 - Shelter must be provided for transients.

During some hazardous material releases, there will not be enough time to evacuate because airborne toxins have been released and are moving downwind rapidly. There also may be many uncertainties as to what is being released, how much, what current and future exposure levels will be, the danger of such levels, what areas are affected, and who and what are in those areas. It may be that in-place protection is the only practical choice. For short-term releases, often the most prudent course of action for the protection of the nearby residents is to remain inside with the windows and doors closed and the heating and air conditioning systems shut *off*. An airborne cloud will frequently move past quickly. Vulnerable populations, such as the elderly and sick, may sustain more injury during evacuation than they would by staying inside and enacting simple countermeasures. In-place protection, therefore, may be a sensible course of action when the risks associated with an evacuation are outweighed by the benefits of in-place protection. Even when a protective action decision has not yet been made, shelter-in-place could be the initial response while the emergency situation is being assessed. The public protection decision tree and checklist (Figure 3 found in the appendix to this section) can be used to help make this decision. Shelter-in-place involves the steps shown in Figure 1.

No shelter-in-place decision will be made with perfect information. Local air exchange rates will vary. Chemical concentrations are not entirely predictable in specific locations. Wind speed and temperature are variable. However, the protective action decision-maker can prepare ahead of time to make an informed decision by collecting data and considering all the ramifications of this option.

The decision to shelter-in-place should be communicated to the public as quickly and as clearly as possible through personal contact, media broadcast, or both. The instructions provided in Figure 1 may be used to communicate to citizens and the media how shelter-in-place is accomplished.

APPENDIX 1

FIGURE 1

Shelter-In-Place Instructions in Case of a Chemical Emergency

INSTRUCTIONS~ When requested by officials of a Fire Department, Law Enforcement agency, Public Authorities, or your Emergency Broadcast System, please do the following:

Move all people inside a home or other building **IMMEDIATELY**.

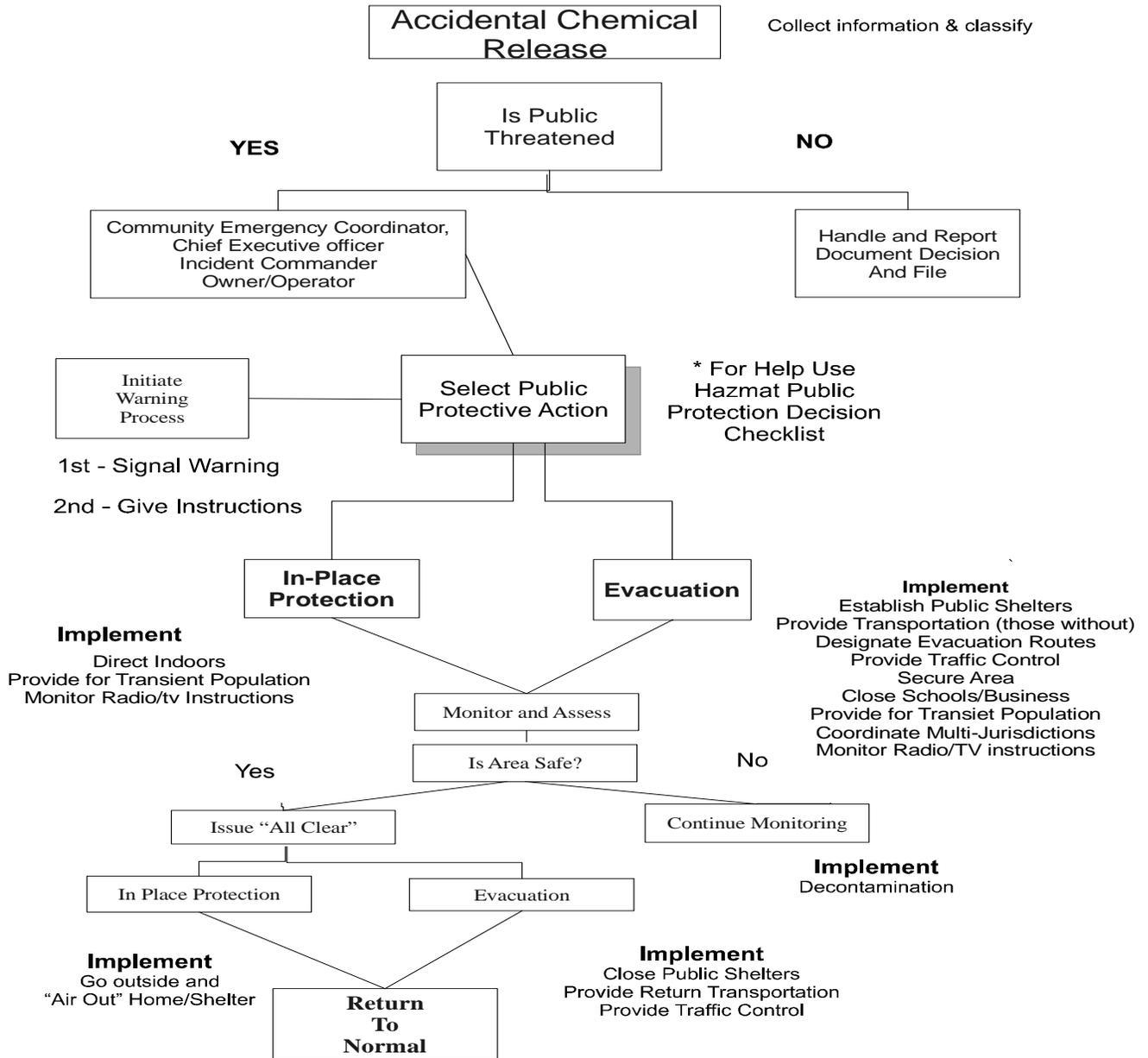
- Close all doors to the outside. Close and lock all windows. Close drapes and blinds.
- Turn off all ventilation, heating and air-conditioning systems. Turn off all exhaust fans.
- Switch ventilation ducts and inlets to the closed position.
- Close all fireplace dampers. Extinguish all ignition sources.
- Seal gaps around windows, doors, and air cooling units with tape, plastic sheeting, wax paper or aluminum wrap.
- Cover bathroom exhaust fan grills, range vents, dryer vents and other openings to the outside with plastic food wrap, wax paper or foil and seal the edges with tape.
- Close as many internal doors as possible in your home or other building.
- If possible, take shelter in an upstairs, interior room without windows. Stay away from windows. Bathrooms work well for this purpose.
- If chemical odors start to bother you, hold a wet cloth over your nose and mouth. Turn on the shower in a strong spray to “wash” the air.

Do not use elevators. Elevators pump outdoor air inside as they travel up and down.

Tune your radio or TV to any LOCAL station for Emergency Broadcast Information
Once an “**All Clear**” message has been issued, open windows and doors to release any gases that may have entered your home or office.

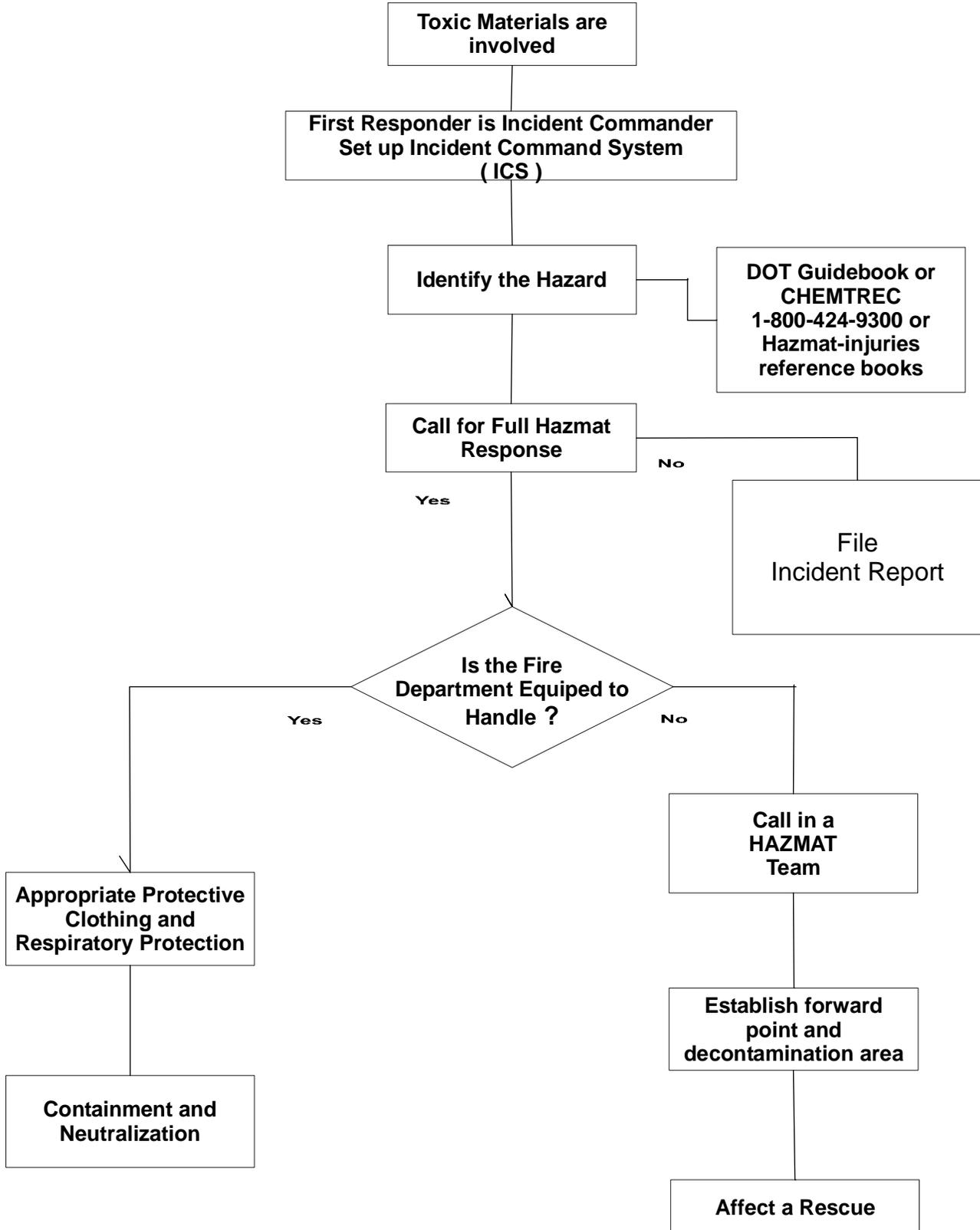
APPENDIX 2¹

HAZMAT PUBLIC PROTECTION DECISION TREE Figure 3



¹ National Institute for Chemical Studies' *Protecting the Public in a Hazardous Material Emergency*

APPENDIX 3



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPON PLAN ESF #12

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this section is to supply information that may be required should a pipeline leak occur. There are several pipelines that run through the county. Each pipeline company should have submitted an Emergency Action Plan to the LEPC. There is a pipeline Plan at the Sheriff's Office the Emergency Manager also has a copy.

INTRODUCTION:

There are 7 pipelines that run through Daggett County. They carry materials such as Carbon Dioxide, Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids and Phosphate.

The following pages are either from, "THE PIPELINE GROUP" or other submissions by pipeline companies themselves.

The Maps from the Response plan were intentionally left out of this plan for security reasons, if maps are needed please contact the Daggett County Sheriff's Office or the Daggett County Emergency Manager.

Daggett County EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT participates in the Green River Basin Pipeline Association. Each year in conjunction with the Members of the Pipeline Association, Sweetwater County Emergency Management, Sublette County Emergency Management, Lincoln County Emergency Management Wyoming and Daggett County Utah Emergency Management a Pipeline Seminar is presented for Contractors, Public Officials, and Responders. ***** SEE ALSO THE GRBPA PDF FILE SUBMITTED BY THE GRBPA **** DISCLAIMER HAS A PDF INDEX.**

The Following is from the

THE PIPELINE GROUPS

Submitted April 8, 2003

NOT ALL OF THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IS
INCLUDED IN THE RESPONSE PLAN REFER TO THE
THE PIPELINE GROUPS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

VERNAL, UTAH EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM

Presented by:

THE PIPELINE GROUP

4400 N. Big Spring, Ste. B-21

Midland, Texas 79705

www.pipelinegroup.com

I

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

II.

RECOMMENDED SAFETY PROCEDURES

III.

PARTICIPATING PIPELINE COMPANIES

Emergency Telephone Numbers

Contact Person for Additional Information

Products Carried by Pipeline Company

Pipeline System Maps

IV.

APPENDIX 1, PRODUCT FACT SHEETS

THE PIPELINE GROUP
MESSAGE
TO ALL EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

This manual is being provided to your organization so that you might gain a greater understanding of the pipelines that operate in this area and what you should know if ever called upon to respond to a pipeline emergency.

You will find that each sponsoring company has designated an individual that you may contact if you need further information regarding that company. You are asked to keep this manual in a location readily available for reference by all your personnel. You will be invited to a similar program annually in order to keep the manual updated.

On occasion we have asked that you remove a pipeline company section of material from your emergency response manual, stating that the information was not updated. We did not elaborate further. Recently we have been asked to explain our procedures.

The programs of the pipeline group are two fold

- (1) We promote pipeline safety via dinners for those engaged in excavation activities, and
- (2) We promote public awareness via lunches for Emergency Responders and Public Officials

Most buried pipelines are regulated by federal or state authorities, and use the Pipeline Group services on a pay as you use basis.

There is a constant change in ownership, management names, telephone numbers etc. of pipeline companies. To make sure you had the best information available we adopted a policy in the beginning of removing from our records any information that was not updated yearly. That policy was and is well understood by the pipeline industry They understood we could not and should not be responsible for outdated information. If they wished to pay the nominal fee for our services the information would be updated. If they did not wish to pay, the information would be withdrawn.

In some cases pipelines have been sold. We are not always aware of the new owner. We assume they utilize some other media to put their company information in your hands. Others are taken out of service for various reasons and the operator feels it is not important to use our services. Others simply discontinue the use of our services.

We will attempt in the future to make a brief statement as to why the information is being removed.

We appreciate your attendance here today and hope this program and manual benefits your organization. If you have any questions please call.

THE PIPELINE GROUP

THE PIPELINE GROUP
RECOMMENDED SAFETY PROCEDURES
FOR PUBLIC EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES
IN CASE OF A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

1. Validate the emergency phone call by returning the call promptly. Do this even when the caller is a pipeline company employee.
2. Call the pipeline company Dispatcher. Their phones are manned 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Dispatcher will direct emergency procedures and suggest what you can do. Your call will be validated.
3. Do not call pipeline company personnel other than the emergency number. Local pipeline company employees are instructed to call the Dispatcher in the event of a pipeline emergency.
4. Determine the wind direction on your way to the site.
5. Upon arrival at the emergency site, do not drive into any vapor cloud. Park vehicles a safe distance from vapor clouds or fires. Turn off engines. Stay away from vapor cloud - DO NOT WALK INTO IT.
6. Evacuate everyone from the danger area to an upwind location.
7. Provide medical help to those who need it.
8. Barricade the emergency area so that people will not enter it. Blockade any highway which passes through or near the area.
9. ELIMINATE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION if there is a vapor cloud - sources such as: engines, electric motors, pilot lights, burn barrels and smoking materials.
10. Maintain contact with the pipeline company personnel until they arrive. The person in charge will identify himself.
11. Do NOT attempt to extinguish any primary fire source until pipeline company employees arrive and their representative directs this action. Perimeter fires may be extinguished at your discretion.
12. Request additional emergency assistance from other Public Response Agencies when you need it.
13. If a railroad passes through the emergency area, contact the railroad and request that they stop movement of trains through the area until notified that the area is safe.
14. Determine if the vapor cloud is moving or expanding in size. The vapors will tend to flow to low areas. Keep people away from nearby low spots if the vapor cloud is at a nearby high elevation.
15. Do not put water or other chemicals on vapor cloud unless directed to do so by pipeline company personnel.
16. Do not attempt to ignite the vapor cloud. This dangerous procedure will usually be done by a pipeline company employee using a flare gun.
17. If the engine of your vehicle stops unexpectedly, do not attempt to start it until you are certain it did not stop due to lack of oxygen.
18. A pipeline company employee will tell you when the emergency is over.

Chevron Pipe Line
Company

To report an emergency call: 1 —800.762-3404

For additional information call: Mike Long

Chevron Pipe Line Company

2750 County Road 102

Rangely, Colorado 81648

(970) 675-2133

Chevron Pipe Line Company operates facilities in the following counties of this program area. The materials transported in each county are shown by numbers correlating with the materials transported list.

DAGGETT 1(1)1

DUCHESNE 1(2)1

UINTAH 1(1)&(2)1

Materials transported are:

(1) CARBON DIOXIDE

(2) CRUDE OIL

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

Mid-America
Pipeline Company,
LLC

(Operated by Enterprise NGL Pipelines, LLC)

To report an emergency call: 1 800 5463482

For additional information call:

Rex Morgan Kim Stoll

Mid-America Pipeline Company, LLC Mid-America Pipeline Company, LLC

266 West 100 North, Ste. 8 266 West 100 North, Ste. 8

Vernal, Utah 84078 Vernal, Utah 84078

(435) 789-0457 (W) (435) 789-0458 (W)

(435) 790-0363 (C) (307) 871-1405 (C)

(435) 781-8356 (HM)

Mid-America Pipeline Company, LLC operates facilities in the following counties of this program area:

DAGGETT

UINTAH

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (NGL)

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

**Northwest Pipeline
Corporation
One of the Williams Companies**

To report an emergency call: 1 —800—972—7733

For additional information call: Randy Dearth

Northwest Pipeline Corporation

599 South 500 East

Vernal, Utah 84078

(435) 781-3200

Northwest Pipeline Corporation operates facilities in the following county of this program area:

DAGGETT

UINTAH

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

**NORTHWEST PIPELINE CORPORATION! WILLIAMS GAS PIPELINE
BUSINESS OFFICES AND KEY PERSONNEL
FOR THE
VERNAL DISTRICT**

VERNAL DISTRICT OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER
599 SOUTH 500 EAST	435-781-3200
VERNAL, UT 84078	

24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 800.972-7733

HOME TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF VERNAL DISTRICT KEY PERSONNEL

RANDY DEARTH, DISTRICT MANAGER	435-789-7766
CELL NUMBER	433-828-7732
KENDALL HILL, ASSISTANT DISTRICT MANAGER	307-877-2956
CELL NUMBER	307-727-8566
KEVIN KEEL, RAN TEAM LEADER	435-789-3201
CELL NUMBER	435-828-3212
DEEJAY CHIVERS, VERNAL TEAM LEADER	435-789-5129
CELL NUMBER	435-828-3218
RON BESSO, (IREEN RIVER TEAM LEADER	307-362-6043
CELL NUMBER	307-870-8334
DAVID STAFFORD, KEMMERER TEAM LEADER	307-877-3712
CELL NUMBER	307-727-7060

NORTHWEST PIPELINE CORPORATION – CORPORATE OFFICE

295 CHIPETA WAY 801-583-8800

SALT LAKE CITY UT 84108

P BOX 58900

SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84158-0900

Updated 01/09/03

Questar Pipeline Company

To report an emergency call:

1- 800- 767-1689 (Questar Gas)

1 -800-300-2025 (Questar Pipeline)

For additional information call: Neil Wilcken

Questar Pipeline Company

1601 East 1700 South

Vernal, Utah 84078(435) 781-4257

Questar Pipeline Company operates facilities in the following counties of this program area:

DAGGETT

DUCHESNE

UINTAH

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

THE PIPELINE GROUPS¹

DISCLAIMER

The fact sheets contained in this Emergency Response manual are a compilation of information from various MSDS sources. The material herein and the information it contains is offered to you in good faith and is believed to be accurate. We have reviewed each sheet which we received from sources outside our company and believe the data to be correct; however, we cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. Health and safety precautions in this data may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this information for reference purposes. No warranty is made, either express or implied.

¹ Pipeline Group Response Plan Vernal District

APPENDIX 1
TAKEN FROM THE
THE PIPELINE GROUPS RESPONSE PLAN

CARBON DIOXIDE

Chemical Names:

Carbon Dioxide

Carbonic Acid Gas

Carbonic Anhydride

Chemical Family:

Gas

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Carbon Dioxide

Nitrogen

Oxygen

Water

Extinguishing Media:

This material is non-combustible. It can be used as a fire extinguishing agent primarily for its smothering effect.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Move containers from fire area if without risk, or cool containers with water. Stay away from ends of tanks. An explosion can occur when CO₂ contacts mixtures of sodium peroxide with aluminum or magnesium. Reactive metals (such as alkali metals, magnesium, aluminum, titanium or zirconium), their hydrides, and materials like diethyl magnesium, moist cesium oxide, or lithium acetylide can ignite in a CO₂ atmosphere. Dry ice can form shock sensitive mixtures with sodium, potassium or sodium-potassium alloy. Carbon dioxide tends to accumulate near the floor of an enclosed space displacing the air upward and creating an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Such enclosures should be checked before entering without an atmosphere-supplying respirator. CO₂ gas is odorless and colorless.

Health Hazards:

No effects to skin and/or eyes anticipated unless CO₂ is at low temperatures or in solid form ("dry ice") which then may produce freeze burns. Inhalation may produce effects ranging from mild to severe acidosis (1-2% V or 7-10% V CO₂ in air respectively). Humans lose consciousness in air containing more than 10% CO₂. Immediate asphyxiation results from a concentration of 30% or more CO₂ in air.

CRUDE OIL

Chemical Names:

Crude Oil - "Sour" (Contains H₂S, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet)

Crude Oil - "Sweet" (No H₂S)

Petroleum, Mineral Oil, Rock Oil, Coal Oil, Seneca Oil, Earth Oil

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mixture: Chiefly of Paraffins (Alkanes), Cycloparaffins, Cyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Benzene Hydrocarbons, Inorganic Compounds

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Hydrocarbons (Aromatic & Paraffinic), Benzene, Hydrogen Sulfide, Nitrogen Compounds, Sulfur Compounds, Oxygenated Compounds

Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO₂. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE!! Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup/rupture. Sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide, both of which are toxic, may be released upon combustion. Product gives off vapors that are heavier than air, which can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and cause flash fires. Runoff to sewer may cause a fire or explosion hazard.

Health Hazards:

"SOUR" crude oil contains H₂S and poses an extreme hazard. Please see fact sheet on H₂S. Crude oil is moderately irritating to the skin and eyes. Natural gas, H₂S and other hazardous vapors may evolve and collect in enclosed spaces, resulting in unconsciousness and death. Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Aspiration into the lungs from vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia. Inhalation of other light hydrocarbons may cause pulmonary irritation and result in CNS depression. Benzene is a known carcinogen.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S)

Chemical Names:

Hydrogen Sulfide, Hydrosulfuric Acid, "Sour Gas"

Chemical Family:

Inorganic Acid Gas (Poisonous), Nonmetal Hydride

Extinguishing Media for H₂S fires:

Water spray, fog or regular foam. Small fires: let burn unless leak can be stopped immediately. Cool containers, surrounding equipment and structures with water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE & POISONOUS WEAR FULL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING INCLUDING NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

H₂S vapor can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flash back explosively. Gives off corrosive and poisonous oxides of sulfur (S₀₂, S₀₃) upon combustion.

Health Hazards

Extremely hazardous gas! Do NOT depend on sense of smell for warning - H₂S causes rapid deterioration of sense of smell.

0.02 ppm - Odor threshold

10.0 ppm - Eye irritation

100 ppm - Headache, dizziness, vomiting, coughing.

200 to 300 ppm - Eye inflammation, respiratory tract irritation after 1 hour exposure.

500 to 700 ppm - Loss of consciousness or possible death in 30 minutes to an hour.

700 to 900 ppm - Rapid loss of consciousness; death can result.

Over 1000 ppm - Unconsciousness in seconds; death in minutes unless victim is removed from contaminated area and breathing is restored.

NATURAL GAS NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS, NATURAL GASOLINE

Chemical Names: Natural Gas Liquids, Natural Gasoline, Casinghead Gasoline, Condensate, Drip Gas, "M" grade

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, Alkanes, Paraffins, Cycloparaffins, Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Complex combination consisting primarily of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons ranging from C₄ to C₁₂

Benzene, Cyclohexane, Hydrogen Sulfide *

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, Halon, foam, 002. Water spray or standard foam. Do not spray direct stream of water; water stream may splash flaming liquid.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, shut off source, if possible. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Flames impinging on product storage vessels above the liquid level will cause sudden vessel failure in approximately 8 or more minutes, resulting in a BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expansion Violent Explosion), unless surfaces are kept cooled with water. If this cannot be done, evacuate the area. Liquid product will change to vapor rapidly at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms flammable mixtures with air. If exposed to an ignition source, it will burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. The vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and then flash explosively back. Vapors will seek low lying areas.

Health Hazards:

***If H₂S is present, an IMMEDIATE, EXTREME health hazard exists, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet** Eye and skin irritation may result from contact with liquid or vapors. Inhalation may cause burning of the throat, nose and respiratory system, CNS depression (drowsiness, dizziness, coma) or even death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Vapors may also act as a simple asphyxiant (displacement of oxygen). Ingestion can cause chemical pneumonia and pulmonary edema which can be fatal.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIQN TELEPHONE LIST²

SF Phosphates 13 miles north of Vernal on US Highway 191

Booster Pump Station 5 miles south off US Highway 191 Wyoming County

Road 62.....	435-789-7795
DISASTER & EMERGENCY Used to call ambulance, report fire, police, etc	9-911
UINTAH COUN1Y SHERIFF Use for non-emergency circumstances.....	9-78904222
DAGGETT COUNTY SHERIFF Use for non-emergency circumstances	9-435-784-3255
GAS COMPANY Utah Gas Service, - 24 Hour Answering Service	9-789-2011
ELECTRIC COMPANY Utah Power & Light -24 Hours A Day.....	9-1-888-221-7070 EXT. 1
HOSPITAL Ashley Valley Medical Center.....	9-789-3342
LIFEFLIGHT UT	9-1-800-321-1811
LIFEFLIGHT UT	9-1-800-321-1234
WY	9-1-800-321-1811
AIRMED UT	9-1-800-453-0120
E. SCHILLIE General Manager	9-781-3362 OR
(home)	9-781-1737
E.I. SCHAMBER Mine Manager	9-781-3322 OR
(HOME)	9-789-9171
J.L. WORTHEN Mill/Pipeline Manager	9-781-3374 OR
(HOME)	9-781-2602 OR
(CELL).....	9-790-6496
C. McCOURT Mine/Environmental Engineer.....	9-781-3348 OR
(HOME)	9-789-5382
D.V. GLINES Safety/Security Coordinator	9-781-3327 OR
(HOME)	9-789-0061
S.L. WILKINS Administration Manager	9-781-3312 OR
(HOME)	9-789-6569
VERNAL CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT Haz/Toxic Chem Spills	9-789-4222 OR 911
DAGGETT COUNTY SHERIFF Utah (Booster).....	9-435-784-3255

² Submitted by SF Phosphate July 15,2002

SWEETWATER COUNTY DISPATCH FOR

AMBULANCE, FIRE Wyoming.....9-1-307-352-6720
SWEETWATER COUNTY SHERIFF Wyoming.....9-1-307-352-6800

SWEETWATER COUNTY MEMORIAL

HOSPITAL Wyoming9-1-307-362-3711
ROCK SPRINGS POLICE DISPATCH Wyoming9-1-307-352-1575
ROCK SPRINGS FIRE DEPARTMENT Wyoming.....9-1 -307-352-1 575
WYOMING HIGHWAY PATROL Statewide9-1-307-777-4321
SWEETWATER EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT Wyoming – Booster 9-1-307-352-6820
DAGGETT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT Utah - Booster
(Shirley Slaugh)9-1-435-784-3154
OR (HOME) 9-1-435-784-3389 Cell # 9-1-435-880-7559
UINTAH EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT Utah - Mine/Mill9-781-5336

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER-STATE & FEDERAL

National Response Center800-424-8802
Environmental Protection Agency, (Region.VIII) Spill Reporting303-293-1603
State of UT Dept. of Environmental Quality-Air Quality Division801-536-4000
Office of Pipeline Safety, Lakewood.CO.(D.O.T) 303-969-5150
Dept. Of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Vernal, UT435-781-4400

LOCAL OFFICES DAGGETT COUNTY

Local Emergency Planning Committee, Court House Office435-784-3154
LEPC Chairman Winston Slaugh435-784-3154
Emergency Management Shirley Slaugh.....435-784-3154
Cell #435-880-7559

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

Highway Patrol Uintah County Central Dispatcher435-789-4222
County Sheriff Office435-784-3255
Daggett County Jail.....435-784-3519
County Fire Department Dispatcher911 or 435-789-4222
Rock Springs Memorial Hospital307-362-3711
St. Marys Hospital (Life Flight, Grand Junction, Colorado)800-332-4923
Ashley Valley Medical Center, (Vernal Utah).....435-789-3342
Ambulance Service Daggett County911 or 435-789-4222
Ambulance Service (Vernal)435-789-6907

GREEN RIVER BASIN PIPELINE ASSOCIATION

SEE GRBPA PDF FILE

REFERENCE ADDENDUM
APPENDIX B
DISASTER RESPONSE MASTER CHECKLIST

DISASTER RESPONSE
MASTER CHECKLIST

Utah State Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management
Department of Public Safety
1 April 2000

THE FOLLOWING MASTER CHECKLIST
HAS BEEN UPDATED
IT HAS ALSO BEEN CHANGED IN ORDER TO
REFLECT DAGGETT COUNTY

Disaster Response Master Checklist

Disaster can strike Utah communities at any time without warning catching government officials and emergency responders unprepared for response operations. Often elaborate Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) sit on shelves awaiting their use during an occasional exercise or in anticipation of a major disaster. It's seldom that these plans are reviewed, updated, briefed to all responsible parties, exercised or improved. When a disaster occurs, it's too late to review the plan or to train responders on their roles and responsibilities.

The Disaster Response Master Checklist is not a replacement for the City or County Emergency Operations Plan, rather it's intended to provide a quick reference to essential tasks which should be considered during the first few hours of a crisis. During the frenzy of the initial response to a major disaster, there are many tasks which must be performed. In the overwhelming course of events, it's impossible to consider everything which must be done.

The Master Checklist offers a list of critical tasks or actions which should be considered immediately after the disaster occurs, during the early stages of the response, for population protection, and in disaster scene operations.

Emergency Managers' Expected Response

Field Incident Commander's Expected Response

The *Master Checklist* is based on the collective training and experience of all who have contributed to this guide. Any suggestions for its improvement may be submitted to the Operation Section of the State Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management to be included in future editions.

To be effective, this checklist must be reviewed periodically and be available for reference should the need arise. Wide dissemination of this booklet is intended for all local emergency managers, government officials and those who may serve as incident commanders during a disaster or extraordinary event. For convenience, checklist items are font-coded. Responses shown in normal print are primarily for emergency managers and government officials. *Italicized checklist items are suggested responses for field incident commanders.*

1. Immediate Action

a. Upon receiving the initial notification, record the following:

- Location of Disaster or Incident
- Number of Fatalities and Injuries
- Extent of Property Damage
- Time of Occurrence
- Rescue Operations in Progress and Immediate Assistance Requirements
- Location of Incident Command Post and the Name of the Incident Commander.

b. Activate EOC, if appropriate. Open a staff journal; update status boards with current operations (casualties, evacuees, projects) Call the following people:

- City Officials
- County Emergency Management Director
- County Commissioners
- City/County Attorney
- Public Information Officer
- Emergency Operations Staff

c. Notify the State Division of Homeland Security Office of Emergency Services office at 801-538-3400. Toll-free number is 1 800 SL FAULT (1-800-753-2858) and ask for the Operations Section or the Emergency Response Officer (ERO). After duty hours, follow the prompts to reach the Utah Highway Patrol dispatcher and ask them to notify the ERO. FAX information to 801-538-3770.

d. Brief the Emergency Operations Staff on the situation and assign special duties.

e. Alert the following people or offices to the situation, if necessary.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Department (disruption of service) | <input type="checkbox"/> American Red Cross (shelters) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools (student evacuation/trans.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals (medical treatment) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Homes (evacuation) | <input type="checkbox"/> Required Volunteer Personnel (assist.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff's Dept. (traffic control/evac.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Adjacent Counties (coordination) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Health Dept. (public health) | <input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Operations Manager (trains) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amateur Radio Operators (Ham radio) | <input type="checkbox"/> Crisis Incident Stress Debriefing Team |
| <input type="checkbox"/> News Media (public information) | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Utilities (power outage) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sewer and Water District (service) | <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Utility (disruption of service) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Company (additional service) | <input type="checkbox"/> County Attorney (legal advise) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road Department (road condition/evac.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Large Industries (coordination) |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building Inspector (damage assessment) | <input type="checkbox"/> National Weather Service (weather updates) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Environmental Quality (contamination) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Counselors (crisis counseling) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Bishops' Storehouse (support) | |

2. Initial Response

- Implement the Incident Command System if not already accomplished.
- Consider the need for a Declaration of Emergency. (Use Annex K of County EOP as a guide.)
- Review emergency purchasing authority and establish priorities for use of resources and manpower.
- Review Continuity of Government ordinance and implement if needed.
- Maintain contact with the National Weather Service for changing conditions.
- Anticipate many emergent volunteers. (Establish an assembly area for them and place someone in charge to coordinate their services.)
- Implement mutual aid agreements, if required.
- Consider support requirements for continuous operations.
 - Adequate lighting for night time operations.
 - Relief personnel for 24 hour operations.
 - Food, shelter, water, heat, sanitation facilities, emergency power. etc.
 - Arrange contract for on-site tire repair service due to damage caused by debris.
- As damage assessment and situation reports are received, forward copies to the State Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security.
- Plan to document all response actions taken with journals, memoranda, receipts, conversation records, videos, photographs, newspaper articles, television coverage, tape recordings, etc.
- Initiate protective action. (Restrict entrance into the disaster scene, evacuate affected area or shelter-in-place, and prevent looting.)***
- Determine extent of damage to public buildings, roads and utilities (report to county/state EOC,).***
- Identify a staging area and equipment site outside of the danger area.***
- Document all response and recovery activities. Keep accurate records on rescue workers' (including volunteers,) time and equipment costs and usage. Maintain a detailed journal of all events and actions. Take numerous photographs and videos. Keep all related newspaper articles and television coverage videos.***

3. Population Protective Action

a. Warning Checklist

- Determine specific area to be warned or alerted.
- Determine best possible means of warning at-risk population.
- Warn residents, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, major industry, institutions, confinement facilities, public assembly areas (sport events, shopping malls, theaters, etc.) and transients.
- Consider issuing small, inexpensive radios to be used by disaster victims to keep them informed on new developments and instructions.
- Activate the Emergency Alert System.

b. Evacuation Checklist

- Determine area that must be evacuated by readily identifiable boundaries.
- Determine who is authorized to initiate general evacuation and obtain authority.
- Activate alert warning method (sirens, patrol cars, EAS, volunteers, etc.).
- Request the American Red Cross to open reception centers and public shelters.
- Choose safe evacuation routes and keep public informed.*
- Implement traffic and access control procedures.*
- Assign tasks (traffic control, warning, shelter, transportation, etc.)*
- Conduct evacuation. Consider:*
 - *Permanent Residents*
 - *Special needs population (hospitals, nursing homes,)*
 - *Temporary Population (tourists, hotels/motels, homeless shelters, etc.)*
 - *Group Quarters (prisons, jails, courthouse prisoner detention, senior centers,)*
 - *Schools (public, preschool)*
 - *Large Facilities (factories, sports events, conventions, etc.)*
- Provide emergency medical care, if needed.*
- Develop and implement policy for those refusing to evacuate.*
- Provide traffic control points in and around evacuation area.*
- Plan for the care or evacuation of pets and livestock.*
- Provide law enforcement security in the evacuated area to prevent looting and to control spectators*

- Monitor and inspect areas for a safe re-entry.*
- Issue All-clear order when directed.*
- Manage the orderly return of evacuees.*

c. In-Place Shelter Protection Checklist

- Determine area to be sheltered in-place by readily identifiable boundaries.
- Activate warning methods and issue instructions to population.
- Implement in -place protection. Include:*
 - *Stay inside house or building, or go inside immediately.*
 - *Close windows and lock exterior doors.*
 - *Turn off air conditioners, heating systems and close fireplace dampers.*
 - *Gather radio, flashlights, food, water, essential medication, duct tape, emergency supplies*
 - *Go to inside area of building and seal cracks and openings to provide extra protection*
 - *Do not use basements if toxic gases are heavier than air*
 - *Provide protective breathing apparatus, if necessary (,may be a wet towel)*
- Provide special sheltering for transient populations (camps, parks, etc.)*
- Provide special instructions for special populations and disabled persons.*
- Once conditions have stabilized, monitor and inspect affected areas for a safe exit.*
- Issue all-clear order and instruct residents to go outdoors amid air out house or apartment.*

d. Shelter Checklist:

- Is the Red Cross ready to receive evacuees? If not, where are temporary shelters located?
- Has public and incident commander been informed of shelter locations and access routes?
- Are arrangements in place for the periodic inspection of shelters by health personnel?
- Are law enforcement security and fire suppression capabilities present in the shelters?
- Has liaison between the command post and shelter been set up to provide updated reports?

- Have policies been established to release persons in shelter or to return them to their homes?
- Have essential school cafeteria, maintenance and security employees been recalled for duty?

In the Absence of the American Red Cross Shelter Manager:

- Is traffic control set up in the vicinity of the shelter? Are routes to shelters safe?***
- Are sufficient food, water, first-aid, cots, and other supplies available in the shelters?***
- Have Mass feeding arrangements been established?***
- Are there sufficient latrines, bedding, telephones and recreation located at the shelters?***
- Are evacuees being registered in shelters?***
- Have mental health volunteers been requested for shelterees?***
- Are medical services available to shelterees?***
- Have shelterees been asked about special health needs such as medication, diet, etc.?***
- Have instructions been issued on what to do with livestock and pets?***

e. Search and Rescue Checklist

- Are search and rescue operations required for stranded or trapped people?
- Do search and rescue teams require logistical support (food, water, communication, special equipment, transportation, personal items, lighting, etc.)?
- Has the task force leader been adequately briefed regarding estimated numbers of people including age, gender; type of structure (concrete, steel, wood); name and location of incident commander; special hazardous conditions (fire, HAZMAT, explosive devices, structural, etc.); and weather forecasts?***
- Has the possibility of secondary explosive devices been considered (terrorist activities)?***
- Are transportation, shelters, meals, and medical services available for rescued people?***
- When searching a disaster area, are standard symbols adopted by the Urban Search and Rescue Teams being used on each building searched to avoid duplication of effort?***
- Have critical incident stress debriefing teams been requested for responders?***

4. Operations

a. On-site Activities

- Is there an incident commander at the scene?
- Have Mutual Assistance agreements been implemented?
- Have communications been established between the disaster site and the EOC?
- Are food, water, work gloves, warm clothing, personal protective equipment, first-aid, temporary shelter and sanitary facilities available for the rescue workers?
- Should air traffic control be set up in the disaster area for authorized aircraft and helicopters? (If so, call the FAA.)
- Are vital records (birth and death certificates, tax records, vital statistics) being protected?
- Have arrangements been established to handle donations of food, clothing, money, etc.?
- Will distribution centers be needed for emergency food, water, and clothing?
- Have building safety inspection procedures been established?
- Are preparations for post-disaster recovery being considered?
- Consider the consequences of the disaster (commute time, road closures, loss of electric power and the inability to pump gasoline for emergency vehicles, etc.)
- Are translators/interpreters available for non-English speaking population?
- Is traffic control set up in and around the disaster area?*
- Are portable floodlights and lighting equipment, flashlights, and other equipment available for night rescue operations?*
- Has law enforcement or security been established to prevent looting and to control spectators?*
- Have fire fighting operations been established at the disaster site?*
- Has the disaster scene been isolated and access permitted only to those with an approved entry identification system?*
- Has a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing team been requested for disaster scene workers?*

b. Communications

- Is there sufficient communication equipment, with emergency power supplies available?
- Are Amateur Radio volunteers on the scene?
- Do Amateur Radio volunteers have adequate facilities for operation and shelter?*

- Has communication between the Command Post and the Shelter been established?*
- Does the command post have a trained dispatch operator on duty?*
- Is access to communication room restricted only to authorized personnel?*
- Has backup communication been developed (radio, cell phone, runner, etc.)?*

c. Health and Medical

- Are medical and health teams organized and functioning?
- Have priorities been established for health and medical services?
- Have medical services been provided to special needs populations?
- Has a temporary morgue been set up, if needed?
- Is the triage system working effectively?*
- Is the disaster area being surveyed for health hazards and sanitation?*
- Have first-aid stations been established upwind and uphill from the danger area?*
- Do medical aid stations at the scene have ambulances available?*
- Has a warning been issued to all persons at the disaster scene, not to eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas?*
- Is there adequate personal protective equipment available and is it being used?*
- Has everyone who may have had contact with hazardous materials been segregated and decontaminated?*
- Have helicopter landing zones with adequate ground support (lights, wind direction indicator, aviation fuel, ground personnel, etc.) been established?*
- Will immunizations be required? If so, are serum and qualified medical personnel available?*
- Are proper records being maintained on the victims?*
- Is water being tested for contamination and potability?*
- Should available bulk water tankers be filled for possible use?*
- Are there adequate facilities for proper containment and disposal of medical wastes?*

d. Mass Fatality Operations

- Has the state Medical Examiner been requested for disaster scene management?
- Has a temporary morgue been established? If so, where is it?

- Has a Family Assistance Center been established and staffed? If so, where is it?
- Have adequate administrative and support personnel, copy and fax machines, and telephones been provided to the Family Assistance Center?
- Is access to the disaster scene restricted to authorized personnel?*
- Are measures being taken to protect the disaster scene, preserve evidence and to document time incident?*
- Have emergency power and lights been requested for nighttime operations?*
- Have recovery and trail sport teams been issued personal protective clothing and gloves?*
- Is a refrigerated storage unit available for temporary storage of human remains?*
- Has an adequate temporary morgue location been selected?*
- Are adequate numbers of body bags and plastic containers available? (Request additional quantities through Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security.)*
- Are religious leaders available to provide assistance to relatives?*
- Have local morticians or funeral directors amid volunteers been requested to assist with survivors and body identification?*

e. Public Information

- Notify news media that the Public Information Officer is the official spokesman.
- Establish a Joint Information Center (MC), if necessary.
- Establish procedures for the release of public information to authorized news media.
- Call OES for assistance if the national news media becomes involved.
- Control news reporters and photographers to avoid interfering with disaster operations.
- Publicize a telephone number where official disaster information may be obtained.
- Obtain a list of telephone numbers of key points of contact at the local radio/TV stations.
- Establish a disaster inquiry center. (Set up a special area for use of VIP and National News media. They will need desks, telephones, power, food and water. National news releases will need to be prepared by 4:00 a.m. for use on the east coast by the national news media.)
- Instruct emergency responders to refer news media to the Public Information Officer.*
- Issue directions to public to shelters, lodging, feeding locations and medical care.*

- Provide periodic updates to the public on the situation, rumor control and operations.*
- General Instructions for the Public.** Has the public been instructed:
- *to stay clear of the affected area?*
 - *on the safety and relocation of livestock?*
 - *on the disposition or the burial of dead pets or livestock?*
 - *on the location of first-aid and emergency medical stations?*
 - *to stay out of damaged buildings until they are inspected for safety?*
 - *on the location of distribution centers for emergency food, water and clothing?*
 - *on public immunization recommendations?*
 - *regarding curfew instructions, if necessary.*
 - *where to deposit any personal effects of victims found in the disaster area?*
 - *on water conservation? (i.e.: Do not use automatic washers, Laundromats, car washes, etc. after water pressure has been partially restored to prevent overdrawing the system)*
 - *on the movement and safe storage of important records and documents?*
 - *on the importance of documenting, photographing, property damage?*
 - *on precautions to take for safety and to prevent further property damage?*
 - *on household and community hazardous material dangers?*
 - *not to attempt to pick up children from school unless directed to do so? ('Schools may have their own procedures for in-place sheltering,)*
 - *on environmental contamination (personal hygiene, human waste treatment and disposal, general sanitation, proper food preparation and handling procedures, HAZMAT spills, flood water pollution, disease, poisonous snakes, etc.)*

f. Missing Persons

- Has a missing-persons procedure been set up and someone assigned to handle inquiries? (Consider using trained volunteer workers or the American Red Cross.)
- Are accurate lists of missing persons being publicized via local news media?*

g. Utilities

- Contact One Call Utah at 1-800-662-4111 advise them of the problem.
- If a utility has been destroyed, when will an alternate source be available?

- Should any utilities be shut off? (electricity, water, gas)*
- Any sewage system problems? If so, has it contaminated the public water supply?*
- What is the potential for disruption of electricity, water and sewer? (Plan for the consequences.)*

h. Law Enforcement and Physical Security

- Are all available law enforcement personnel on duty?
- Has the Utah National Guard been requested through OES?
- Has a curfew been imposed?
- Has martial law been imposed?
- Have adjacent jurisdictions been alerted?
- Has a law enforcement liaison been established with the National Guard ('if activated)?*
- Has law enforcement security been established for residents, stores, buildings and facilities in the disaster area to prevent looting?*
- Has a proclamation to desist and disperse been issued?*
- Is transportation available for internees to a detention center?*
- Have detention centers been set up with:*
 - Shelter* *Sanitary facilities* *Water*
 - Food* *Law enforcement security* *Medical or First-aid*
 - Emergency power, light and heat.* *Eating Utensils*

DISASTER SITUATION REPORT

City/County: _____

As of (date/time): _____

1. Type of Disaster: _____

2. Location (Be as specific as possible): _____

3. Time of Occurrence: (State when the disaster began or is expected to begin and estimated duration)

4. Impact on Population: Deaths: _____ Injuries: _____ Evacuated: _____

Population Currently in Shelters: _____ Name and Location of Shelters: _____

5. Health and Safety: (Presently experienced or imminent, types of problems and locations)

6. Housing: # Destroyed: _____ # Major Damage: _____ # Minor Damage: _____

Permanent structures: _____ # Mobile Homes: _____ # Rentals: _____

7. Businesses: # Destroyed: _____ # Major Damage: _____ # Minor Damage: _____

Types of businesses affected: _____

8. Agriculture: Buildings: # Destroyed: _____ # Major Damage: _____ # Minor Damage: _____

Acreage Affected: _____ Types of Crops Affected: _____ Livestock Losses _____

(Note damage to: fences, roads, irrigation systems, drainage facilities, private roads, and bridges affected)

9. Public Facilities: (Provide narrative on the extent of damage to each of the following facilities)

Roads and Bridges: _____

Water Control Facilities: _____

Public Buildings: _____

Private Non-profit Facilities: _____

10. Debris: (State the type, location and extent of the problem)

11. Local Actions: (List local actions taken, i.e.: warning, activation and use of EOC, search, rescue or recovery operations, evacuation, shelter management, media interface, local volunteer activity, estimated local expenditures to date. Indicate involvement of local national volunteer organizations, i.e.: Red Cross, Salvation Army, local churches, etc.)

12: Other: (Note damage to communications systems, airports, railroad, and other public transportation facilities, medical facilities and supplies, and any other factors which may have a bearing on the severity and magnitude of the disaster. List assistance requirements. Note also if the city/county is planning a disaster declaration or requesting state assistance)

Point of Contact: _____ Telephone Number _____

5/18/98

INITIAL INCIDENT REPORT

City/County: _____

As of (date/time): _____

1. Type of Disaster: _____

2. Location (Be as specific as possible): _____

3. Time of Occurrence: (State when the disaster began or is expected to begin and estimate duration)

4. Threat to Population:

Deaths: _____ Injuries: _____ Evacuated: _____

5. Health and Safety: (Presently experienced or imminent, types of problems and locations)

6. Local Actions: (List local actions taken, i.e.: warning, activation and use of EOC, search, rescue or recovery operations, evacuation, shelter management, media interface, local volunteer activity, estimated local expenditures to date. Indicate involvement of local national volunteer organizations, i.e.: Red Cross, Salvation Army, local churches, etc.). _____

7. Assistance Required: (Note damage to communications systems, airports, railroad, and other public transportation facilities, medical facilities and supplies, and any other factors which may have a bearing on the severity and magnitude of the disaster. List assistance requirements. Note also if the city/county is planning a disaster declaration or requesting state assistance) _____

Point of Contact: _____

Telephone Number: _____

SITUATION REPORT

(Update)

TO: OPERATIONS OFFICER

Number: _____

State Division of Emergency Services

and Homeland Security

(FAX: 801-538-3772)

Name: _____ **Time/Date:** _____

County: _____ **Location:** _____

Disaster or Special Event: _____

NEW DEVELOPMENTS OR INCIDENTS SINCE LAST REPORT:

UPDATE ON ONGOING OPERATIONS:

REQUEST FOR ACTION OR SUPPORT FROM THE STATE OF UTAH:

STATUS OF CITY/COUNTY DISASTER DECLARATION: Submitted

Pending Not Planning to submit

APPENDIX C ACRONYMS

AFMIC	Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center
AMS	Aerial Measuring System
ARAC	Atmospheric Response Advisory Capability
ARG	Accident Response Group
ASD SO/LIC	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
C/B	Chemical/Biological
CBDCOM	Chemical/Biological Defense Command, U.S. Army
CBRDT	Chemical/Biological Rapid Deployment Team
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CIRG	Crisis Incident Response Group
CMU	Crisis Management Unit, CIRG
CNS	Central Nervous System
CNU	Crisis Negotiations Unit, CIRG
COG	Continuity of Government
CP	Command Post
CRT	Crisis Response Team, ES, IRD
CSG	Coordinating Sub-Group
CTU	Chemistry/Toxicology Unit, SAS, Laboratory Division
DAC	Disaster Assistance Center
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team

DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Team
DNA	Dioxyribo Nucleic Acid
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DT/CPS	Domestic Terrorism/Counterterrorism Planning Section, FBIHQ
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
EBR	Endogenous and Biological Regulator
EFSEC	Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act.
ERDEC	Edgewood Research Development and Engineering Center
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team - Advance Element
ES	Engineering Section, Information Resources Division, FBIHQ
ESF	Emergency Support Function

ESO	Energy Senior Official
EU/BDC	Explosives Unit/Bomb Data Center
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEST	Foreign Emergency Support Team
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FRP	Federal Response Plan
FSTC	Foreign Science Technology Center, U.S. Army
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
HE	High Explosive
HEU	Highly Enriched Uranium
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HIVA	Hazard Identity Vulnerability Analysis
HLW	High Level Waste
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit
HRT	Hostage Rescue Team, CIRG
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device

ISU	Investigative Support Unit, CIRG
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JTOT	Joint Technical Operations Team
LEU	Low-enriched uranium
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
LGAT	Lincoln Gold Augmentation Team
LNO	Liaison Officer
MMST	Metropolitan Medical Strike Team
NARP	Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures (DOD)
NCA	National Command Authority
NCAVC	National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NICP	Nuclear Incident Contingency Plan
NMRT	National Medical Response Team
NRAT	Nuclear/Radiological Advisory Team
OPSEC	Operational Security
OSC	On-Scene Commander
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PIO	Public Information Officer
PIR	Priority Intelligence Requirement

PUREX	Plutonium Uranium Extraction
PW	Project Worksheets
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device
REACT/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RFI	Request For Information
RNA	Ribonucleic Acid
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RRTF	Recovery and Restoration Task Force
RTF	Response Task Force
RTF-W	Response Task Force-West
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SAC	Special Agent in Charge, FBI
SAS	Scientific Analysis Section, Laboratory Division
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SFO	Senior FEMA Official
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center, FBIHQ
SLA	State and Local Assistance
SNM	Special Nuclear Material
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinators
START	Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team

TEU Technical Escort Unit, CBDCOM, U.S. Army

TRT Technical Response Team, ES, IRD

USAMRICD U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense

USAMRIID U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases

USCG United States Coast Guard

USCG-DRC United States Coast Guard-District Response Group

USCG-NSF United States Coast Guard-National Strike Force

USCG-PST United States Coast Guard-Pacific Strike Team

USML United States Munitions List

USPHS U.S. Public Health Service

WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction

WMD-CST Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Team

WMD-ICP Weapons of Mass Destruction-Incident Contingency

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

FORWARD

In compliance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) of the Federal Sara Title III legislation, a Hazardous Material Response Plan for Daggett County is required. The State has been divided into thirty (32) different Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). Daggett County has been designated as a separate LEPC. The planning effort is combined with the Daggett County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and the Utah State Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM). The Utah State Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management has been changed to the Utah State Division of Homeland Security Office of Emergency Services.¹

This plan replaces the 1988 Draft Edition of the Daggett County Hazardous Materials Response Plan. All 1988 copies are obsolete and should be destroyed. In 2006 major changes to the plan were made to update the plan and address changes. The Federal Response Plan was changed and became the National Response Plan *IS-800*.² The National Response Plan was enacted by the Homeland Security Act of 2002; and Homeland Security Presidential Directive -5 (HSPD-5). The NRP a concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. Together the NRP and the NIMS (published March 1, 2004) integrate the capabilities and resources of various governmental jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, nongovernmental organizations (NGO/s) and the private sector into a cohesive coordinated and seamless national framework for domestic incident management. NIMS provides a nationwide template enabling Federal, State, local and tribal governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size or complexity.³ In 2006 care was taken to implement the changes from the FRP to the NRP and include NIMS compliance in sections of the plan that the NRP and NIMS had addressed. Additional changes in the plan and in training requirements are expected in the future. The Office of Emergency Management will do it's best to update the plan and keep in compliance with the changes and additions to the NRP and NIMS. Attention to additional training will be addressed for responders as well as Elected Officials in order to integrate the new concepts and structure in the field as well as ICS and changes in the structure and names of the Federal positions should a major incident occur. This plan replaces any previous editions to this plan.

When an incident occurs within an incorporated community, whether it be a fixed site or a transportation incident, the specific jurisdiction has the sole authority for the initial response to the incident. At the time the jurisdiction feels that it can no longer handle the incident, or requests additional assistance, the County will assist with it's available resources. It is anticipated that all available resources from all agencies will be needed

¹ State of Utah changes in structure 2006

² National Response Plan

³ NRP Pg. 1

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

in most releases or incidents.

All incidents on State lands, Federal and State Highways will be under the jurisdiction of the State of Utah, Department of Public Safety. Daggett County will provide available resources in support of the State Department of Public Safety.

All incidents on Federal lands will be under the jurisdiction of the appropriate federal agency. Daggett County will provide available resources in support of the Federal agencies.

Notification of appropriate personnel and agencies will be made regardless of the jurisdiction. This will provide for the system to be engaged and the notification of proper agencies that may need to provide assistance.

The history of hazardous material accidents in Daggett County is low, however, there is a potential for incidents or releases from both fixed facilities and transportation actions. Additionally, the plan recognizes that the available training, manpower, and equipment is limited and the main purpose of any response will be to evacuate and isolate the scene and await for the proper equipment and personnel to handle the situation. The primary goal of the plan is to protect life, property and the environment. Attempts to dike, dam, plug, or otherwise contain any release will be primarily in response to this goal. Any clean up provided by the County will be only to provide this response. The expenses incurred as a result of the initial response and the subsequent responses and complete clean-up will be the responsibility of the individual(s) or company(s) causing, contributing to or otherwise responsible for the release. If an incident is intentional and no responsible individual or company can be located, the final clean up responsibility will rest upon the land owner.

The plan also recognizes that the need for exercise and training to determine the required response and outlines the specific goals.

The plan indicates the responsibility of private industry to plan and have adequate equipment and training to handle most all incidents. Public awareness and information is also very critical. Daggett County has a cost recovery ordinance in which costs associated with response to a hazardous materials release will be recovered by the County from the individual or company that caused, contributed to or is otherwise responsible for the release.

It is intended that Daggett County Emergency Management will coordinate with other responding agencies plans such as the Utah Department of Public Safety and Federal Agencies.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

As Chairman of the Daggett County Local Emergency Planning Committee, I cannot overemphasize the importance of this plan. This plan has been drawn up to meet the needs of the citizens of our county in the event of a hazardous materials incident. Every effort has been made to make the plan as simple as possible yet of maximum effect.

Hazardous materials releases brought about by transportation accidents or fixed facility incidents are becoming frequent events throughout the United States, and are not unknown in our county. It is known that many hazardous substances are both used in industry within the county and transported through the county on highways 43, 44 and 191 in state to state traffic. It is therefore not if, but when we will be faced with an emergency situation.

In the interests of public protection, all agencies involved in emergency response should know and exercise this plan to be of maximum service to its citizens. It is recognized that the private sector has been involved in the preparation of this plan and that part of the response will fall on them for support.

Any faults or helpful suggestions pertaining to this plan should be directed to the LEPC for review, as this plan will be updated as necessary. Correspondence should be addressed to

LEPC Chairman
P.O. Box 219
Manila, UT 84046

Sincerely,

Winston R. Slaugh
Chairman⁴

⁴ 2003 LEPC CHAIRMAN

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

Plan Acceptance

This Daggett County Emergency Operations Plan identifies both natural and Technological hazards which may impact the residents of the county. It details the response and recovery procedures that local officials should follow if a disaster strikes. Furthermore, it provides guidance regarding the evacuation of residents from areas in Daggett County which may be affected by a disaster. Communities, agencies and departments within Daggett County should become familiar with this plan. Local Officials should formulate their own action plans or emergency operations checklists which will be used to complement this plan.

The implementation of this plan will be under the direction of the Daggett County Commission. They will be responsible for all resources and disaster emergency response and recovery actions in Daggett County. Original with Signatures on file at the County Courthouse APPROVED:

Dated: November 4, 2003 Chad L
Reed _____ Commissioner Chad L Reed

Craig W. Collett _____ Commissioner Craig W. Collett

Stewart Leith _____ Commissioner Stewart Leith

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

PREFACE

This plan represents a joint effort between the Daggett County Comprehensive Emergency Management Directors (CEM), the Daggett County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and the Daggett County Commissioners.

There are three major objectives of this plan:

1. To provide a brief and current analysis of both the natural and Technological hazards specific to Daggett County;
2. To give detailed instruction to and coordination with Daggett County Officials regarding preparation for and response to a major disaster ;
3. To provide for the survival of the county population in the event of a Emergency. This plan is designed to be used in conjunction with the EOP (Emergency Operational Plan and other emergency response plans that within the county.

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

Rick Ellsworth, Daggett County Comprehensive Emergency Management Director

Shirley A. Slaugh, Daggett County Comprehensive Emergency Management Assistant Director

Winston R. Slaugh, Daggett County Emergency Coordinator/Local Emergency Planning Committee Chairperson

James L. Briggs, Daggett County Commissioner

Sharon Walters, Daggett County Commissioner

Chad Reed, Daggett County Commissioner

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

PROCEDURES FOR PLAN MAINTENANCE

1. A yearly review of this plan will be conducted by the Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Division to evaluate the overall effectiveness of this plan relative to the preparedness and intelligence and investigatory aspects of operations.
2. As revisions are made, they will be provided to all individuals and agencies/departments involved with the execution or support of the plan. It is the responsibility of the copyholder to keep individual copies current.
3. Each person, agency or department who is to be notified in the event of a terrorist incident/activity shall be responsible to provide to the Daggett County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Division any personnel changes and contact numbers for emergency notification.
4. Viability of this plan can also be exercised (simulated scenario or real intelligence based). Each alert and notification will be followed by a critique to review the effectiveness of this plan. A corrective action program will be established as necessary.

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

LEVELS OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT⁵

Incident Complexity Types

Incidents may be typed in order to make decisions about resource requirements. Incidents are categorized by five types based on complexity. Type 5 incidents are the least complex and Type 1 the most complex. Incident typing is used to order Incident Management Teams (IMT's). An IMT is made up of the Command and General Staff members in an ICS Organization.

A.

Type 1

Resources: National resources are required to safely and effectively manage the operations. Mostly is an incident of National Significance, which activates the National Response Plan. All Command and General Staff positions are activated.

Time Span: The incident is expected to go into multiple operational periods. A written IAP is required for each operational period.

Key Points Type 1

- This type of incident is the most complex, requiring national resources to safely and effectively manage and operate.
- All Command and General Staff positions are activated.
- Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000.
- Branches need to be established.
- The agency administrator/official will have briefings, and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated.
- Use of resource advisors at the incident base is recommended.
- There is a high impact on local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions.

⁵ U S Fire Administration ICS-200 Sep. 2005 Pg 6-20 thru 26

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

Type 2

Resources: Regional and/or national resources are required to safely and effectively manage the operations. Many Command and General Staff positions are filled. Operations personnel typically do not exceed 200 per operational period and the total does not exceed 500.

Time Span: The incident is expected to go into multiple operational periods. A written IAP is required for each operational period.

Key Points Type 2

- A Type 2 incident may require the response of resources out of area, including regional and/or national resources to effectively manage the operations and command and general staffing.
- Most of all the Command and General Staff positions are filled. Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only)
- Many of the functional units are needed and staffed.
- The incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and the incident is expected to go into multiple operational periods.
- A written IAP is required for each operational period.
- The agency administrator briefing, and written delegation of authority.

Type 3

Resources: Some or all of the Command and General Staff, positions may be activated, as well as Division or Group Supervisor and/or Unit Leader level positions.

Time Span: The incidents may extend into multiple operational periods and a written IAP may be required for each operational period.

Key Points Type 3

- When capabilities exceed initial attack, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident.
- Some or all of the Command General Staff positions may be activated, as well as Division/Group Supervisor and/or Unit level positions.

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

- A Type 3 Incident Management Team (ITM) or incident command organization manages initial action incidents with a significant number of resources, an extended attack incident until containment/control is achieved, or an expanding incident until transition to a Type 1 or 2 team.
- The incident may extend into multiple operational periods.
- A written IAP may be required for each operational period.

Type 4

Resources: Command Staff and General Staff functions are activated only if needed. Resources vary from a single module to several single resources (e.g., Task Force or Strike Team).

Time Span: Limited to one operational period in the control phase. No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required for a non-HazMat Incident. A documented operational briefing is completed.

Key Points Type 4

- Command Staff and General Staff functions are activated only if needed.
- Several resources are required to mitigate the incident, including a Task Force or Strike Team.
- The incident is usually limited to one operational period in the control phase.
- The agency administrator may have briefings, and ensure the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated.
- No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required, but documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources.
- The roll of the agency administrator/official includes operational plans, including objectives and priorities.

Type 5

Resources: One or two single resources with up to six personnel. Command and General Staff positions (other than the Incident Commander) are not activated.

Time Span: Incident is contained within the first operational period and often within the first operational period and often within a few hours after resources arrive on scene.

Key Points Type 5

- The incident can be handled by one or two single resources with up to six personnel.
- Command and General Staff positions (other than Incident Commander) are not activated.

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

- No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required.
- The incident is contained within the first operational period and often within an hour to a few hours after resources arrive on scene.

Examples include a vehicle fire, an injured person, or a police traffic stop.

- B. In emergency response actions the principle of centralized control and decentralized execution of emergency actions must be maintained. Through this principle, all response actions will be in harmony and well orchestrated by legal authority from the Mobil Command Unit or the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The response conditions are identified in five response levels as follows:

1. Response Condition I - Notification - Review Preparedness

- a. Review plans relating to possibility of emergency or disaster;
- b. Check department and County's preparedness to deal with the specific emergency or disaster;
- c. Perform other routine emergency preparedness functions, as necessary.

2. Response Condition II - Increased Intelligence Watch

- a. Monitor the situation on a 24 hour basis;
- b. Review applicable emergency plans and SOP's (Standard Operation Procedures);
- c. Review status of all equipment and supplies;
- d. Commission brief key personnel, as needed.

3. Response Condition III - Alert

- a. Key personnel placed on standby status at direction of Commission;
- b. EOC or Mobile Command Post is opened , with minimum crew, on 24 hour basis;
- c. Commission briefs elected officials and key personnel on as needed basis.

4. Response Condition IV - Readiness Alert

- a. Accelerate repair or procurement of equipment and supplies needed for specified emergency response;
- b. Place all personnel on standby basis;
- c. Cancel all vacation and other time off as appropriate;
- d. EOC or Mobile Command Post placed on accelerated alert.

5. Response Condition V - Emergency in Progress

- a. EOC placed on full manning;
- b. Pertinent departments open emergency support operations centers, as specified by Commission;
- c. All equipment and supplies set to full operational status.
- d. Recall all personnel, as necessary;

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

- e. Designate all supplies and resources for emergency use only.

When an emergency occurs, without benefit of prior warning, e.g. and earthquake, a Hazard Material Accident, ect. it is imperative that the county move to full emergency operational conditions in an orderly fashion as dictated by the level of the emergency. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Mobile Command Post may be activated in order to provide centralized control and allow for operations conducted under legal authority from the Mobile Command Post or the EOC. The response and actions to be taken are as follows:

1. **Response Condition I - Determine Level of Emergency or Disaster**
 - a. Determine level of emergency or disaster by rapid assessment process;
 - b. Open EOC or activate Mobile Command Post fully manned, if needed.

2. **Response Condition II - Notification to All Response Units. Determine Actions to be Taken under Emergency Declared**
 - a. Recall personnel and activate equipment and supplies as needed;
 - b. Place all other personnel on standby status as required;
 - c. Review status of additional available equipment and supplies that may be needed and other actions to be taken.

3. **Response Condition III - Evaluate Information Gathered and Set Priorities**
 - a. After reviewing conditions with county officials, the Incident Commander, and EOC staff will determine the action to be taken;
 - b. Set priorities through information developed by rapid assessment and other additional reports received from the Incident Commander;

4. **Response Condition IV - If Required, Seek Assistance From Local and State Agencies**
 - a. If emergency warrants, the county will use inter-local aid agreements to control the emergency or disaster;

 - b. If he emergency is beyond the capabilities of the county the County Commission will issue a Local "State of Emergency Declaration to the State of Utah requesting additional assistance.

This Local Declaration automatically covers all other jurisdictions in the county.

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

PURPOSE

To provide direction for continuity in government by providing a procedure for succession in offices where elected officials or other key personnel are unavailable during the course of any major natural disaster or occurrence. This policy is also designed to provide a statement of the clear line of authority and succession assuming the unavailability, temporarily or permanently, of elected and appointed officials in order to ensure a lawful continuity of government and a prompt response to an emergency situation.

AUTHORITY

The process provided for herein is authorized pursuant to the authority provided local governments in regard to response and recovery from natural disasters, 63-5b-101, 104,501, 502, 503 & 601 Utah Code Annotated and various sections under Title 17 U.C.A., providing for deputization, delegation of governmental authority, appointment and filling of vacant elective offices.

DEFINITIONS:

“Natural Phenomenon or Disaster” would include wide-spread damage, social disruption, injury, loss of life or property resulting from attack, technological hazard, earthquake, tornado, storm, flood, landslide, avalanche, forest or range fire, drought, epidemic, or other catastrophic event, or internal disturbance including riot, strike, disruptive terrorism, prison break.

“Unavailable” means absent from the place of government during a disaster or natural phenomenon that seriously disrupts normal governmental operations: or unable to because of physical, mental or legal reasons, or otherwise unavailable to exercise the power and duties of an office during a disaster, whether or not the absence or inability would give rise to a vacancy of the office under existing constitutional or statutory provisions.

“Absent” means not physically present or not able to communicate with via telephone, radio or telecommunications for 12 hours.

“Interim Succession” is intended to mean the temporary replacement or filling of offices within Daggett County government to meet the demands of emergency response as a result of a natural phenomenon or disaster, and the period shall not extend beyond that required to formally provide for the filling of a vacancy by current statutory and constitutional provisions, or until the officer or emergency interim successor earlier in the order of succession is available and which shall not exceed thirty (30) days.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

POLICY

- 1.1 It is the specific direction of the Board of County Commissioner of Daggett County that all elective offices and executive offices of County government provide for interim succession if the office holder or official is unavailable as defined by this policy.
 - 1.2 Each elected official's office and each department within County government is instructed to provide a list of at least three (3) interim successors for each position in the order of succession to the Office of Emergency Management and the Board of County Commissioners of Daggett County by the 15th of January each year.
 - 1.3 Delegation of interim successor's authority and power in elected offices other than the Board of County Commission shall be extended only to duly deputized deputies of those offices. An interim successor should be familiar with the duties of the office and the requirement of that office in an emergency or natural act or disaster.
 - 1.4 The governing body of the County, the Board of County Commissioners of Daggett County, may continue to perform and govern as provided by law with two or more available County Commissioners. Upon the unavailability of two County Commissioners, the legislative duties of the government body shall be performed by one County Commissioner. Upon the unavailability of three County Commissioners, three interim successor County Commissioners, one designated by each elected County Commissioner, may perform and govern as provided by law until one or more elected County Commissioner is available. Executive functions of the governing body can be delegated in advance pursuant to this policy through departments and other elected offices.
 - 1.5 All future designees, if not currently deputized, should be required to take an oath of office at the time of their designation which would be contingent upon the unavailability of the office holder as defined in this policy in order that their acts would be official acts of the governing body or respective positions. The County Clerk is directed to effectuate this procedure.
1. Emergency interim successors shall exercise the powers and duties of the office until the vacancy is filled in accordance with the Constitution or statutes or the county officer, deputy or emergency interim successor earlier in the order of succession becomes available to exercise the powers and duties of the office.
 2. A "local emergency" may be declared by proclamation of the Board of County Commissioners in an emergency session. In the absence of two County Commissioners the remaining County Commissioner may so declare and emergency to be later ratified by the County Commissioners or interim successor County Commissioners as provided in this policy. Nothing in this section is

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

intended to preclude the declaration of an emergency and the exercise of emergency powers under the approved emergency plan of Daggett County as long as those actions are consistent with the requirements of that plan.

- 2.2 The proclamation declaring the emergency shall be filed with the County Clerk and shall state the nature of the emergency, the area threatened and various conditions which caused the emergency, and the initial period of emergency.
 - 2.3 All rules, orders and regulations promulgated subsequent to the declaration of emergency shall have full force and effect of law during the emergency period immediately upon filing in the office of the County Clerk or upon compliance with the requirements of the emergency plan.
 - 2.4 The declaration of emergency provided herein may authorize the request for assistance from the Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security as the State of Utah and the Federal Emergency Management Agency or other appropriate agencies or groups.
 - 2.5 Upon the declaration of the emergency the Daggett county Purchasing Agent (Auditor) or his interim successor or his designee is authorized to make emergency procurements pursuant to the requirements of the revised ordinances of Daggett County. Appropriate documentation and records shall be maintained to meet the requirements of the Office of Emergency Services and Homeland Security and The Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 - 2.6 The emergency authority authorized pursuant to the declaration provided herein and State law shall be without limitation except as declaration established limits and shall be coexistent with emergency powers and authorities provided by State law.
1. All rules, orders, regulations, ordinances and resolutions promulgated subsequent to declaration shall have the full force and effect of law during the emergency period including all actions of interim successors lawfully holding office pursuant to the policy and ordinances of Daggett County.
 2. The Daggett County Emergency Operations Plan shall be incorporated into and made a part of this policy. Upon the declaration of an emergency or the occurrence of a natural act or disaster as defined herein, the Emergency Operations Plan shall be put into immediate effect.
- 3.2 All responding offices of elected officials, departments and divisions of Daggett County government shall have available a copy of the Emergency Operations Plan and be fully informed of their respective responsibilities under the plan.
 - 3.3 Immediately upon the declaration of an emergency, all essential records in regard to Daggett County shall be preserved and all records in regard to the emergency response, including order, proclamations, procurements and contacts shall be appropriately documented and maintained pursuant to the plan,. The Daggett County Commission Clerk shall maintain all

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

records of the governing body and record them immediately as they occur during the period of emergency declaration.

- 3.4 Pursuant to the requirements of the Emergency Operations Plan, all emergency personnel in the command structure including the Executive Group, and the Coordination Group shall report to the Emergency Operation Center unless otherwise advised. The Emergency Operation Center is located at 95 W. 100 N. (County Courthouse) Manila, Utah. The Operations Group will most likely report to the EOC from the field or a Mobile Command Unit.

The Coordination Group shall include designees from the following offices or agencies:

- 3.5 The Executive Group includes the following:

- County Commissioners
- Municipal Mayor or Liaison Officer
- Emergency Management Director
- County Attorney
- Public Information Officer
- County Clerks Office Secretaries **(TO BE APPOINTED)**
- Procurement Officer/Purchasing Agent (Auditor)

- 3.6 The Coordination Group that will report to the EOC if the manpower is available is the following:

- Health and Medical Coordinator **(Tri-County Health)**
- County Surveyor/Engineer/Inspector **(To Be Appointed)**
- Manpower Coordinator **(Workforce Services Vernal)**
- Superintendent of Schools/Transportation (school buses)
- Red Cross/Volunteer Organizations
- Damage Assessment Officer **(Assessors Office)**
- Public Works Coordinator **(To Be Appointed)**
- GIS/IT

- 3.7 The Coordination Group is listed as follows: COUNTY AGENCIES/COORDINATORS:

- Emergency Management Director
- Sheriff
- Search and Rescue
- Road Department
- Emergency Coordinator
- EMS Director
- Health and Medical Coordinator **(Tri-County Health)**
- County Surveyor/Engineer/Inspector
- County Fire Chief
- County Clerk/Treasurer
- County Auditor/Recorder

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

- County Attorney
- Manpower Coordinator (**Workforce Services Vernal**)
- Superintendent of Schools/Transportation (school buses)
- Red Cross/Volunteer Organizations
- Damage Assessment Officer /County Assessor
- Public Works Coordinator (**To Be Appointed**)

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

DAGGETT COUNTY UTAH

Located in the extreme northeast corner of Utah, Daggett County is forested and mountainous with elevations reaching over 12,000 feet above sea level. Daggett County is bordered by Colorado on the east, Wyoming on the north, Summit County on the west, and Uintah County on the south.

A long section of the south Daggett County line follows the peaks and ridges of the Uintah Mountains, the only major mountain range in the United States which runs in a east—west direction.

Daggett County was the last county formed in Utah and was named after Ellsworth Daggett, a canal system surveyor.

Among the first people into Daggett County were fur trappers brought in by William Ashley in the early 1800's. Only a few people have settled in Daggett County. The population was below 600 until the end of the 1950's when the Flaming Gorge Dam began to be constructed.

The economy of Daggett County is predominantly agriculture, particularly stock—raising. Recreation has joined agriculture as a major interest of the local residents as well as bringing tourists to the area. The Green River, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, and the high valleys and mountains of the Ashley National Forest make the county an area of rugged beauty.⁶

⁶ Utah County Facts Book, 1981

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

REVISIONS Hazardous Materials Plan

DRAFT

REVISED: 4/2000

FINALIZED: 11/2003

REVISED: 11/03 V.1.1 2003

REVISED: 2/05 V 2.1 2005

REVISED TO UPDATE PERSONNEL CHANGES

REVISED: 4/06 V 3.3 2006

REVISED 2007 V 3.4

REVISED 2008 V 3.5

REVISED 2009 V3.6

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

**Initial Response
*NOTICE***

**THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS ARE NOT INTENDED FOR
THE USE OF THE PUBLIC OR INDUSTRY IN THE EVENT
OF A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASE, ACCIDENT
OR INCIDENT. THESE NUMBERS ARE FOR USE OF
THE EMERGENCY DISPATCHERS AND RESPONSE
AGENCIES.**

**FOR NOTIFICATION, PLEASE USE ANY OF THE
FOLLOWING NUMBERS:**

911

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

435-784-3255

CONSOLIDATED DISPATCH

435-789-4222

ONE CALL UTAH

1-800-662-4111

ONE CALL WYOMING

1-800-849-2476

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
INITIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE CALL DOWN LIST:**

1. Notify the following authorities who have jurisdiction over the incident area:
 - A. Law Enforcement Sheriff's office 784-3255
 - B. Local 911
 - C. Fire Department (applicable jurisdiction)
Contact 911
 - D. Daggett County Emergency Management 784-3154 cell # 435-880-7559
 - E. Utah Highway Patrol through Central Dispatch Vernal 435-789-4222
 - F. Utah Division of Environmental Health
District Engineer CONTACT Tri-County Health Department 435-247-1177.
 - G. State of Utah Homeland Security, 801-538-3400 Emergency Response
(24 hour telephone number) Request the on duty officer.
 - H. State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality, Bureau of
Environmental Response and Remediation 801- 536-4100
After Hours 538-6333
 - I. State of Utah Department of Transportation 435-784-3534
 - J. Daggett County Road Department does not have equipment such as
Barricades cones ect., and can only be used as traffic control.
784-3208.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

PIPELINES

****ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN PIPELINE RESPONSE PLANS****

24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

800-324-9696

NORTHWEST PIPELINE CORPORATION- CORPORATE OFFICE

**295 CHIPETA WAY
SALT LAKE CITY, 84108**

**P O BOX 58900
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84158-0900**

MAPL PIPELINE PHONE NUMBERS

**MAPL CONTROL EMERGENCY Office.....800-546-3482
Collect at918-584-4471
Regular Phone800-331-3032
Cellular Phone918-640-4401**

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

FACILITIES WITH TIER TWO ON FILE:

FACILITY FLAMING GORGE SWITCHYARD
HWY 191 AT FLAMING GORGE DAM DUTCH JOHN PHONE #970-240-6346
OWNER/OPERATOR WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION
PO BOX 3700
LOVELAND CO. 80539 PHONE # 970-490-7261
EMERGENCY CONTACT
DISPATCH 24HR PHONE 800-835-0547

CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION SEE TIER TWO

FACILITY KASTLER STATION (CLAY BASIN)
41 MILES SOUTH ON HWY 191
OWNER/OPERATOR QUESTAR PIPELINE
180 EAST 100 SOUTH
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84145
EMERGENCY CONTACT
RICK ROPER FORMAN 24HR PHONE 307-352-7302
KIM HEIMSATH ESS SUP. 24HR PHONE 801-324-3933

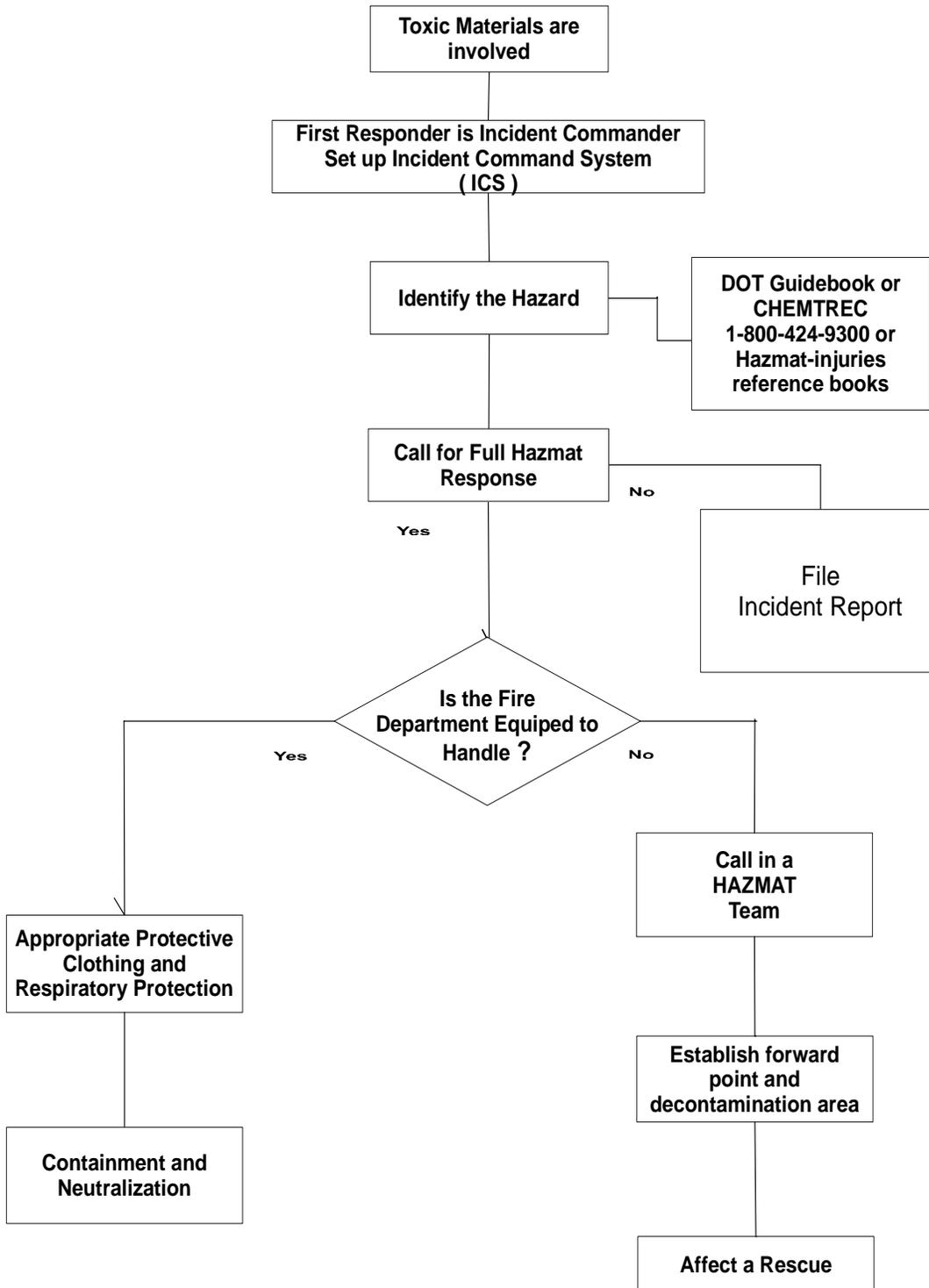
CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION SEE TIER TWO

V-1 OIL COMPANY-MANILA STORAGE
EAST HWY 44
MANILA UT
OWNER/OPERATOR V-1 OIL COMPANY
P O BOX 2436
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83403
EMERGENCY CONTACT
TOM CORY MANAGER 24HR PHONE 307-382-6178
CRAIG KENNEDY REG MAN. 24HR PHONE 435-793-4545

CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION SEE TIER TWO

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

APPENDIX 1

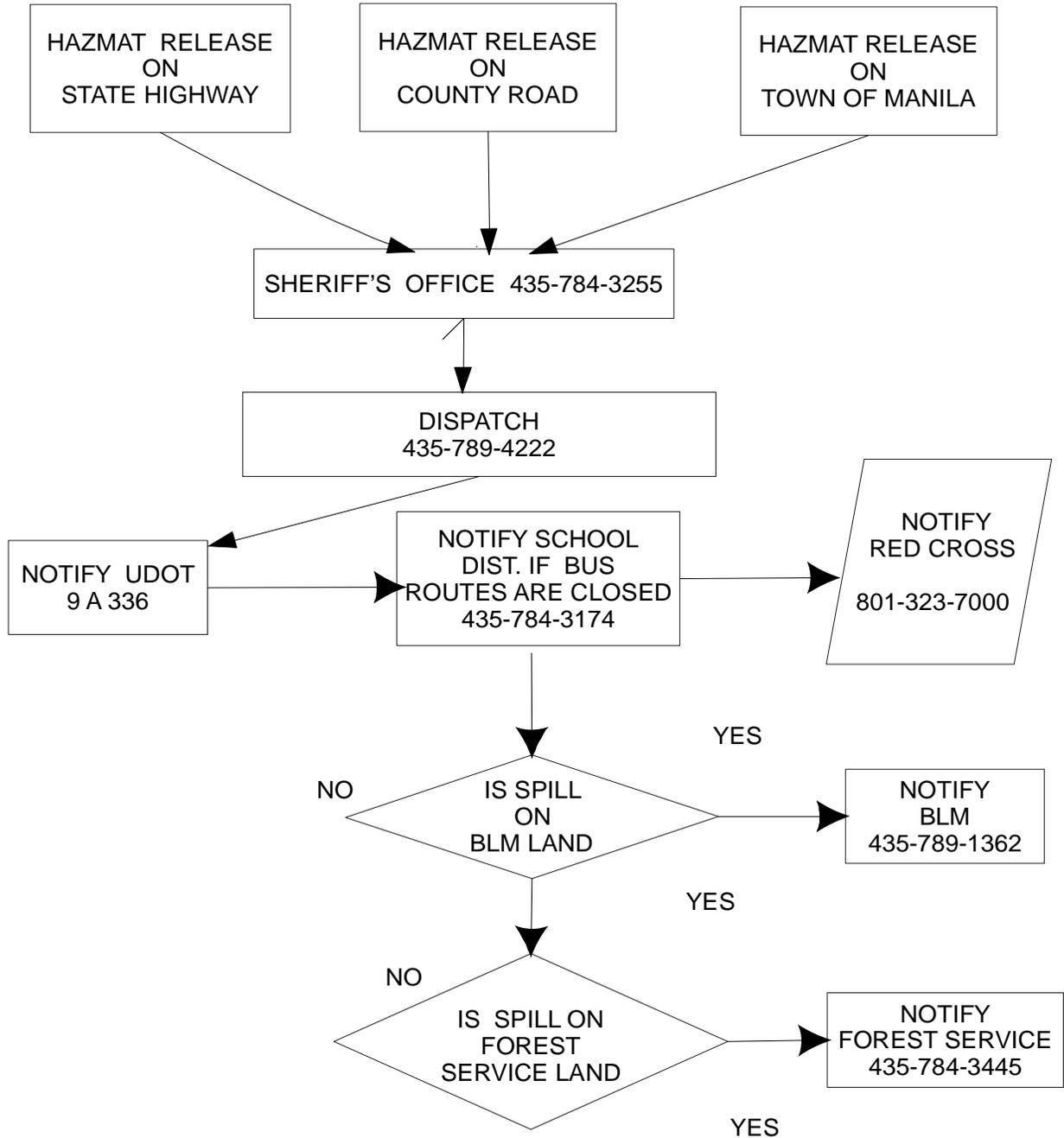


Hazmat Flow Chart Appendix 1

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

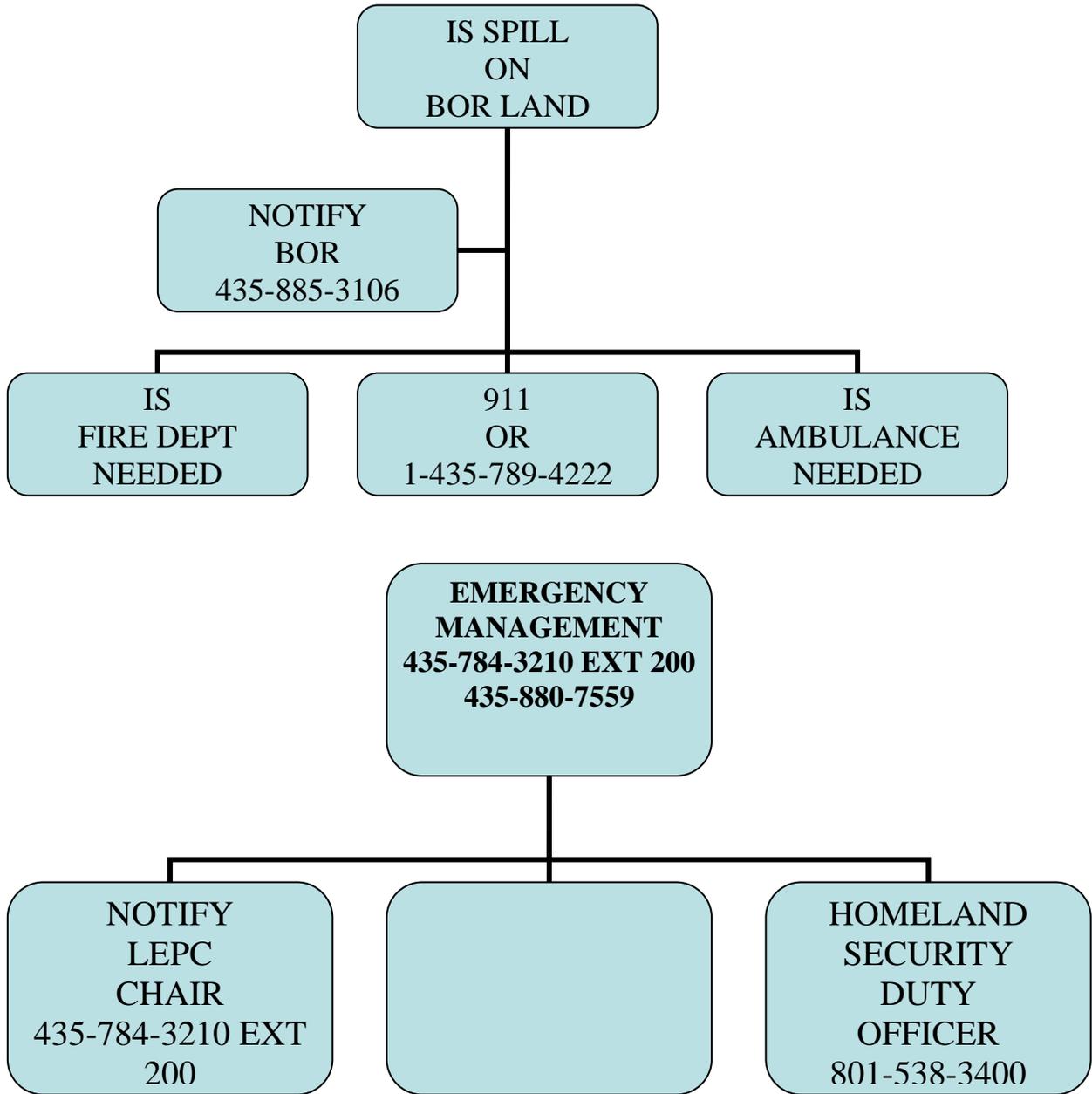
APPENDIX 2

HAZMAT CALL DOWN LIST FOR DAGGETT COUNTY



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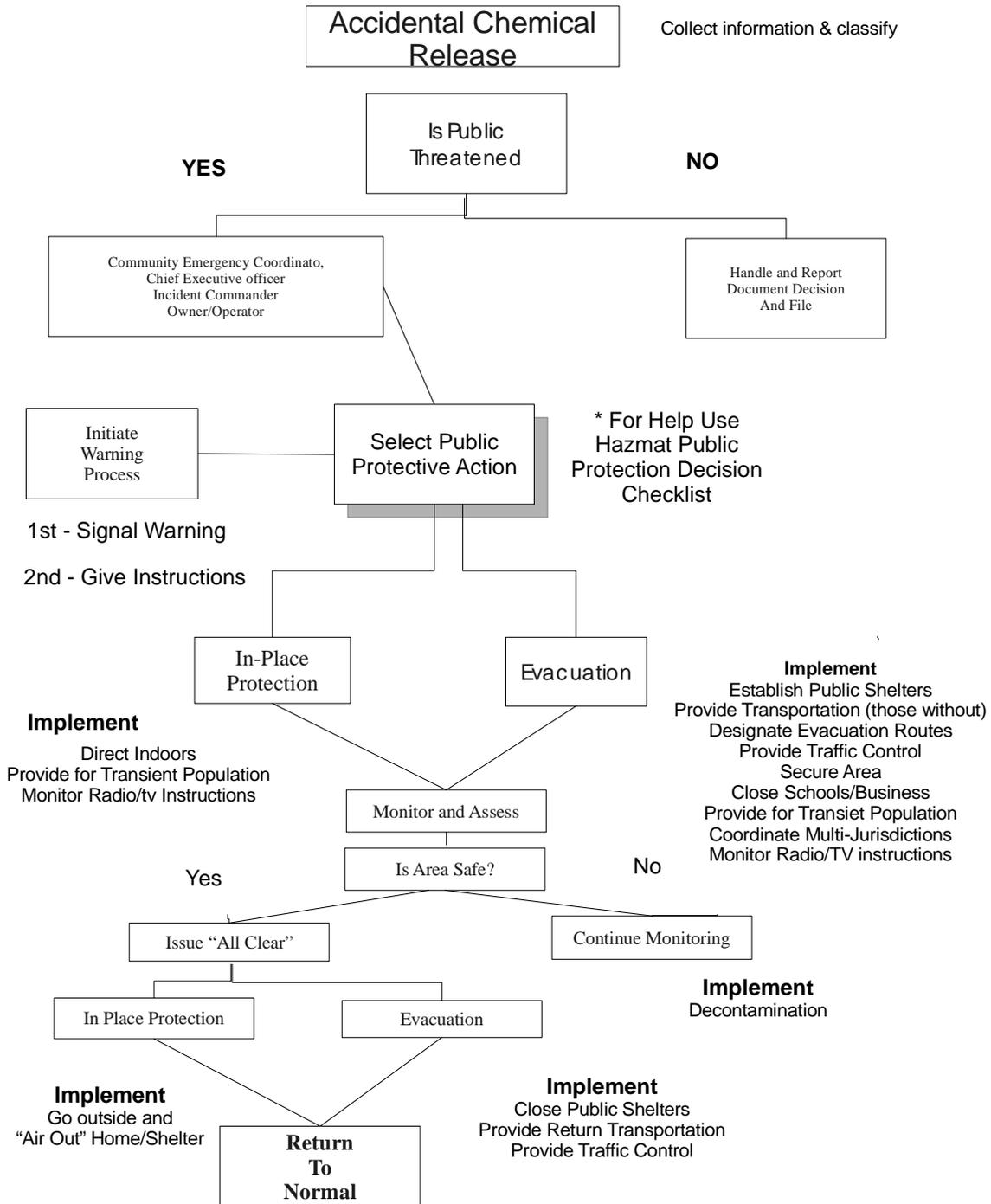
**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**



DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

APPENDIX 3

HAZMAT PUBLIC PROTECTION DECISION TREE



DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

Although disasters such as: Land Slides, Mudslides, Flash Floods, Earthquakes, ect. could create potential problems with road closures, affect pipelines, fixed facilities or transportation of hazardous materials. This hazard analysis for the Hazmat Response Plan reviews three specific areas in relationship to hazardous materials analysis and responses. These three areas are transportation, pipelines and fixed facilities.

TRANSPORTATION:

There are three major highways which cross through the County. Trucks carrying all types of hazardous materials use these highways. Highway 43, 44 and 191. All three highways are transportation routes from or to highway 40 in Vernal on the South and via Wyoming highways 530 and 414 to I- 80 to the north. Many of the transportation routes go from or to the oil fields in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. Propane is also transported from or to Utah and Wyoming along with many other hazardous materials.

US-191	(from US 40 to Dutch John turn off through Greendale over Flaming Gorge dam to I-80 in Green River)
SR-44	(from Dutch John turn off to intersection of SR-43 in the Town of Manila)
SR-43	(from Wyoming 414 through Manila to Wyoming 530)

**Note US-191 and SR 44 are Scenic Byways

Transportation incidents and releases pose the highest threat to the public and responders. The location of an incident or release can occur anywhere in the County and near or in populated areas. There can be any type of material being transported and planning for all types and all locations is difficult. Many factors can be added to an incident, such as weather, traffic, locality, time for response, ect. A study has not been done in Daggett County as we do not have a port of entry station, transportation from Colorado to Idaho or Wyoming can be made without arriving at any port of entry. This is a cause of concern alone. Propane is used by residents throughout the County and an incident of propane could happen almost anywhere in the County or Town of Manila.

As the entire County is on the North slope of the Uintah's there are many large and small drainage's that run under highways that feed to the Flaming Gorge Lake and Green River. Incidents or releases in any of these areas can compound problems and clean-up. Highway 191 crosses over the Dam and a spill or release on the dam or spillway could create severe problems. The Carter Creek Bridge is on US191 the access to the bridge as well as the possibility of a spill on the bridge could complicate response and or clean up. The pipeline systems are both over the Green River and a natural gas pipeline runs over the river. The main drainage system are on highway SR-44 and US-191 as there geography of the road is switchbacks the same highway could make contact with the same drainage several times. SR-43 parallels Sheep Creek irrigation for approximately 10 miles. At this time all of the drainage's have not been assessed. the major creeks and irrigation system and the Dam are:

**Note SB Scenic Backways

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

FR Forest Route

Cater Creek	SR-44 and US 191 (expanse bridge)
Sheep Creek	SR-44
Sheep Creek Irrigation	SR-43
Dam	US-191
Birch Creek	SB-221
Sheep Creek	SB-218 parallels
Sheep Creek North Fork	SB-221
Deep Creek	FR-539
Burnt Creek	SR-44
Spring Creek	SR-44
Skull Creek	SR-44
Center Fork	SR-44
East Fork	SR-44
West Fork	SR-44
Cub Creek	SR-44
Elk Creek	SR-44

There are no major airports within the County there is however a small airport in the County near Manila there may be small amounts of hazardous materials shipped by air probably pesticides for mosquito abatement. There is a heliport and airport in Dutch John.

A history of transportation spills reported by region 8 EPA is listed below, it should be noted that this history may or may not include isolated areas on Federal and State properties as well as in Wyoming which we respond to, it should also be noted that incidents may have been reported by Wyoming or Colorado as state lines are hard to define in some remote areas:

Date	Spiller	Material	Affect
2/1/94	Unknown	Sulfuric Acid	
10/27/94	DOT-BLM	Oil, Diesel, Ethylene Glycol	Jesse Ewing Browns Park
11/01/94	Unknown	Crude Oil	Wetlands
06/21/97	DOT	Waste Oil	Green River
07/16/98	BOR	Other Oil	Green River
11/04/99	Unknown	Crude Oil	Carter Creek
11/04/99	Darryl B. Taylor	Crude Oil	Carter Creek Soil/Pavement

As can be seen many of the spills are unknown which leaves a cause for concern that the spills may or may not be reported.

PIPELINES:

There are several major pipelines that run through Daggett County along with several secondary pipelines. Some of the major pipelines include those operated by

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

Williams main line, Chevron slurry line, and Questar. Pipeline accidents have been infrequent, however due to their location near several isolated recreational areas evacuation and or response is a concern. The possibility of accidents due to a number of factors, including earthquake, landslide, flood, dam failures, wildland fire and man causes are all possibilities.

A history of pipeline problems reported by Region 8 EPA is listed below:

Date	Spiller	Material	Affect
8/17/90	Questar Pipeline	Oil & Diesel	Green River

FIXED FACILITIES:

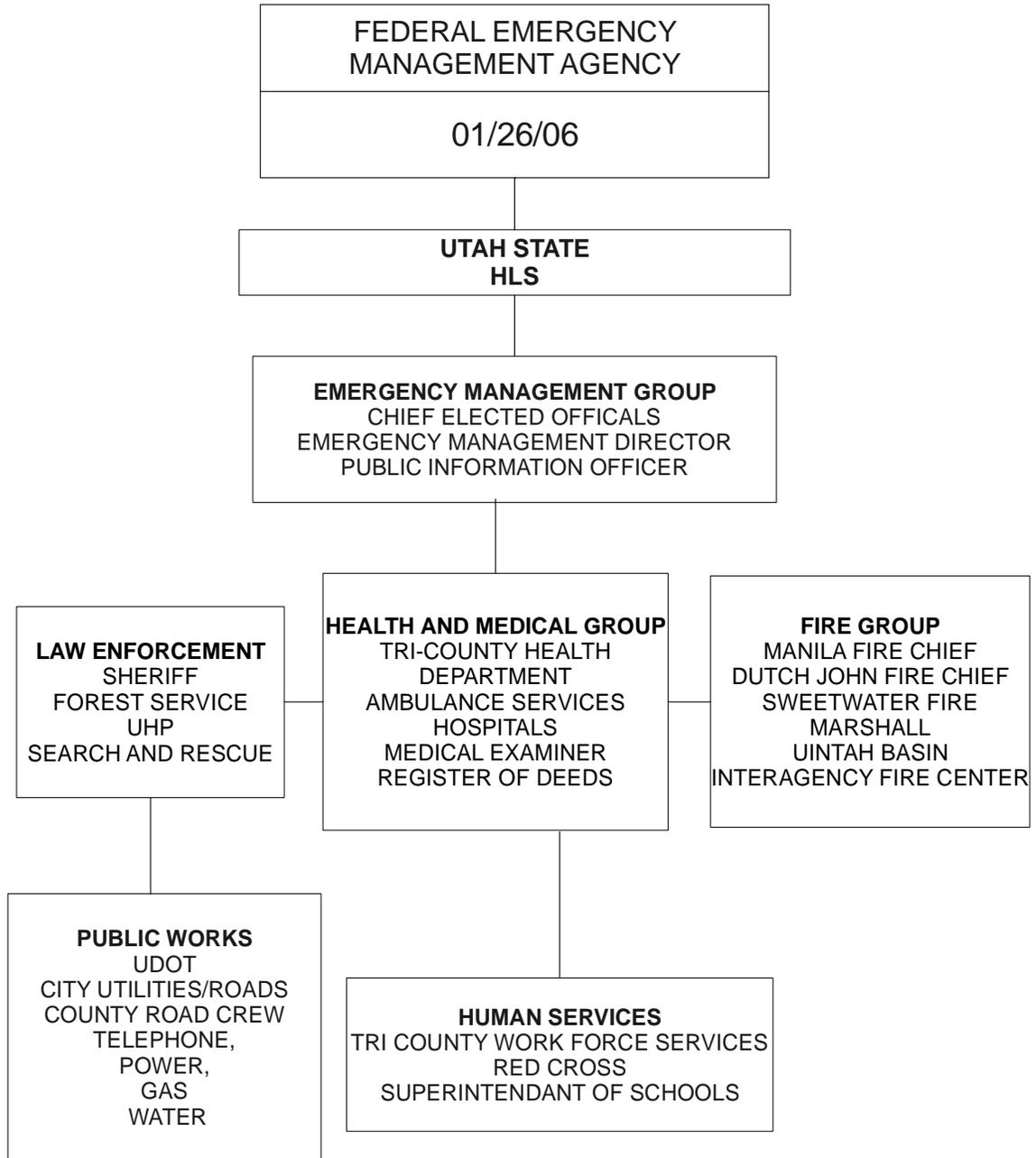
There are a number of fixed facilities located throughout the County depending on how they are defined. Three Tier II reports were filed however, many large propane tanks do not need to be filed on do to size. Gasoline and diesel fuel storage facilities, bulk propane and butane storage facilities, waste water facilities and water treatment facilities that store chlorine; school facilities that store chemicals, storage locations, both private and public that store explosives, pesticides, and other hazardous types of chemicals.

A history of Fixed Facilities as reported by Region 8 EPA is listed below:

Date	Spiller	Material	Affect
10/05/93	Kastler Station	Ethylene Glycol 50%	
01/09/96	Kastler Station	Chlorine	
05/29/99	Kastler Station	Natural Gas	

The Kastler Station is a division of Questar that has a large underground storage of hazardous materials it should also be noted that spills and releases on their site are of concern to them and their employees who live in the area of Clay Basin. The concern with this fixed facility is that it is very isolated and response to and evacuation of recreational areas may be difficult. The potential for wild land fire, inclement weather such as flash flood, snow, high winds and the possibility of a dam problem may also create a cause for concern in the area of evacuation and response. Due to the fact this is a large storage facility it could be a target for terrorism or WMD to cripple the delivery of oil and gas products.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**



DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL:

Chemicals and hazardous materials are widely used in our environment to improve the quality of life. These materials can, however, represent a hazard to society through accident or misuse due to the lack of knowledge. The large number of hazardous materials being transported and used in our County every day creates a very high potential for incident or disaster.

CONCEPT:

Several agencies and governmental jurisdictions can be involved with one incident. Uniform and coordinated response will be necessary to minimize confusion and bring about a successful resolution of the problem. Many unknowns can be present during hazardous materials incidents. These unknowns can pose a serious threat to both responding personnel and area occupants. It is necessary to provide maximum protection for all. Protective measures to be taken can consist of protective clothing and equipment or evacuation from the area until the hazard is assessed. Other factors can change the nature of the threat or hazard. Weather, outside environment, chemical reactions or a wide variety of other influences can increase the complexity of the incident very rapidly and must be provided for. Other jurisdictions can be affected and must be notified and updated regarding outlined policies and procedures to effectively accomplish established goals and assure immediate safe response.

Many fixed facilities have internal capabilities to handle any incident within the boundaries of the facility. Notification of a release or incident will be immediately made to the Daggett County's 911 and Public Safety Responders will be notified and work with the personnel of the fixed facilities to evaluate the incident and to assure that it does not leave the boundaries of the facility or place the public in risk that are outside of the boundaries of the facility. Public Safety personnel will take necessary steps to protect the public. In addition, some of the fixed facilities will loan personnel and equipment to the County, to assist in the response of releases or incidents that are not within their facilities, including technical assistance to responders, labs, etc. See section on resources.

The following facilities have filed their Emergency Operation Plans (EOPs) with the Office of Emergency Management: Williams Pipeline three other agencies have filed tier II reports, Dutch John Switchyard, Kastler Station (Questar natural gas) and V-1 Propane.

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

ORGANIZATION:

This section defines the responsibilities of all organizations involved in effectively resolving the problems caused by a hazardous materials incident.

A. The following organizations will respond immediately:

1. Law Enforcement
2. Fire Department
3. Utah Highway Patrol
4. Regional Response Team

(This plan assumes that if the release or incident occurs on a State Highway or on State Lands that the Hazardous Material Responder or his designee will become the On-Scene Commander as soon as he arrives on site. Daggett County will become a resource and backup agency. The plan also assumes if the release or incident occurs on Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service or National Park Service lands that after the release or incident has been contained and is safe, that the appropriate federal agency will be in charge of all clean up activities. Daggett County will become a resource and backup agency.)

NOTE: Local ambulance service will be put on alert and notified of the situation but may not be required at the scene.

B. The organizations and/or personnel listed on the "Emergency Response Call Down" in section 2 appendix 2 pg 6 should be and briefed on the situation, and they may respond if requested or required, depending on the nature of the incident.

C. Incidents include, but are not limited to:

1. Accidents involving hazardous materials where that material is spilled or leaking.
2. Accidents involving hazardous materials where serious injury or death occurs.
3. Accidents involving hazardous materials where a probable threat to the safety to the general population exists or evacuation of the public is instigated.
4. Commercial or military aircraft accidents or crashes.
5. Accidents involving civil aircraft where they cause injury or death to anyone on the ground or damage to structures, dwelling or building.
6. Any other dangerous leaks, fires, etc., involving hazardous materials.

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

DIRECTION AND CONTROL/OPERATION

A. Law- Enforcement

1. Establishment of a hazardous materials management area and Command Post in cooperation with Regional Response Team and Fire Department(s), other responding agencies and facility representatives.
2. Initial identification of hazardous materials (primary on-site).
3. Immediate evacuation, if necessary, according to their established procedures.
4. Security.
5. Provide support for fire, emergency response team and rescue.
6. Provide support for damage assessment.
7. Provide investigation, if required.
8. Provide for coordination with other law enforcement agencies.

B. Fire Department

1. Assist in identification of hazardous materials.
2. Assist in formulation of control and/or neutralization.
3. Assist in area cleanup to the point of assuring health and safety to the residents.
4. Provide available resources.
5. Assist with isolation and evacuation as needed.
6. Assist with rescue and security as needed.

C. Emergency Response Team

1. Control and containment of hazardous materials.
2. Identification of hazardous materials (primary on-site).
3. Formulation and execution of control and/or neutralization procedures.
4. Cleanup of contaminated area in cooperation with the Tri-County Health, Utah Health Department and the Utah Division of Environmental Health, if the situation dictates for public health and safety.

D. Daggett County Emergency Management

1. Assist in identification of hazardous materials,
2. Provide resources and coordinate evacuation procedures.
3. Assist in formulation of control and/or neutralization.
4. Provide coordination with State and Federal Agencies for assistance and resources.
5. Provide public information as needed/authorized.
6. Make recommendation to Chief Elected Officials to activate Emergency Operations Center, Declarations, etc.
7. Conduct after-action debriefing and report coordination.

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

E. Utah State Division of Environmental Health

1. Identification of hazardous materials and their effects.
2. Approval and certification of cleanup of contaminated area.
3. Coordinate with carrier or manufacturer of chemicals.
4. Determines contamination to water and air sources.

F. Communications

Normal communications networks will be used by each agency to direct forces and resources under their control. Formal requests should come through the Command Post. All other communications will be routed through the Command Post.

G. Execution

It is expected that the Emergency Response Team, Fire Department and/or Law Enforcement agencies will be the first to receive notification of a possible hazardous material incident. The first agency to reach the scene will attempt to confirm, by all possible safe procedures, if the incident involves hazardous materials. The incident may be initially confirmed as a hazardous materials incident if the involved carrier is displaying DOT placards or the cargo is carrying DOT labels. Confirmation may also be accomplished through observation of information obtained from the bill of lading and operators at the scene.

After the initial confirmation, the responding agency will notify, by the most expeditious means, the Daggett County Sheriff's dispatch, who will notify the agencies at the end of this section. Each agency will then initiate its plan, standard operating procedures, and/or check list.

H. Procedures

Command Post. All other communications will be routed through the Command Post.

Observation of information obtained from the bill of lading and operators at the scene.

1. After the initial confirmation, the responding agency will notify, by the most expeditious means, the Daggett County Sheriff's dispatch, who will notify the agencies at the end of this section. Each agency will then initiate its plan, standard operating procedures, and/or check list.

The above objectives will be accomplished in three phases. These phases are:

- a. Containment Identification Phase.
- b. Stabilization Phase.
- c. Decontamination Phase.

2. Incident Command System (ICS) and On-Scene Command

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

Under Federal Law, the Incident Command System will be utilized on all hazardous material releases or incidents. It is anticipated that a Unified Command System will be utilized with the senior representative of law enforcement, fire departments, emergency response team and with agencies such as transportation, health, and facility representatives as needed.

The Uniform Command or Incident Commander will be responsible for the control of all phases and actions of operations. Incident Command System (ICS) will be used through out the operation.

3. Action Phases

The specific actions under each phase are as follows:*

***A- Containment Identification Phase:**

1. In accomplishing this action, the law enforcement agencies will be responsible for establishing a control area, determined by the gravity of the incident, around the scene area. This will include a hot zone. All traffic inside this area will be restricted, and the area will be prepared for evacuation if the situation should warrant it. An illustration of a control area is shown at the end of this section. An access-egress point will be established upwind-uphill from the point of incident. All personnel and equipment entering the control area will enter and exit through this point. All equipment and personnel who enter the control area will be held there until it has been established that they will not spread contamination beyond this point into the community. The mobile Command Post will normally be positioned at the perimeter of the entrance to the control area. The on-scene commander will control the incident from this point. All personnel responding to the incident will report to the Command Post for assignments. If a triage area is required, it will be identified by blue flagging or signing.

Operations and Organization

A. Management System

The emergency management system consists of:

1. A manager of the incident.
2. An emergency operations plan.
3. Standard Operating Procedures developed by each department or agency.
4. Single points of contact at each level of government and within each department or agency.
5. Utilization of an emergency coordination facility.

This emergency management system is used in Daggett County whenever an incident occurs requiring the coordination of Federal, State and Local agencies or departments.

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The nature and severity of the incident determine:

- The designation of the Incident Commander.
- The extent of coordination necessary.
- The type of emergency coordination facility to be established. The Daggett County Commissioners are ultimately, responsible for coping with incidents which can affect the health, safety and the environment of the community. The Daggett County Emergency Manager assists the County Commissioners in meeting this responsibility. The designated Incident Commander works within this emergency management system by:
 - Implementing this Emergency Operations Plan.
 - Implementing related standard operating procedures.
 - Responding to the immediate incident scene.

B. Agency Coordination

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

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

Each representative should have two alternate persons designated to function in his/her absence. This allows the response to continue on a 24-hour basis for as long as the response and recovery requires. The alternates have the same agency or departmental responsibilities as described in each annex. Representatives are kept informed of the situation through frequent briefings and through the use of status boards.

C. Emergency Operations Center

The nature and scope of the incident determine the type of emergency coordination facility to be established. An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be established or activated in cases where the situation is jurisdiction-wide or extremely severe. A Command Post may also be established to coordinate site response. The Emergency Operations Center staff is mobilized by the County Commissioners, Sheriff's Office or Emergency Manager. Upon activation of the EOC, the staff notifies the agencies or departments responsible for coordination within the EOC. **The designated EOC is located in the County Courthouse:**

Daggett County Courthouse
95 East 100 North, Manila, Utah.

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Alternate:

If needed, an alternate EOC will, be established at the:
Dutch John Conference Hall 560 South Boulevard Dutch John
This move to the alternate EOC will take place in phases as the situation allows.

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

D. Staff at EOC

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

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

E. Incident Command

The Incident Command System will be implemented immediately by the agency or department with the greatest jurisdictional responsibilities the Sheriff. A member of this organization is the Incident Commander.

The Incident Command System will be used:

- In incidents involving multiple emergency responders
- Incidents occurring in a confined area.
- In all. incidents involving hazardous materials.
- In other incidents requiring extensive on-scene coordination of personnel.
- The Incident Commander will:
 - Direct response actions at the incident scene.
 - Establish a Command Post.
 - The Emergency Operations Center may be established in conjunction with the Command Post.

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- Mobilize agency or department personnel as necessary and according to Standard Operating Procedures.

F. Staff at Command Post

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

G. Unified Command

Incident Command agencies have been pre-designated for a number of incidents. These agencies establish incident command upon arrival at the scene. However, often other governments or levels of government need to be involved due to jurisdictional responsibility. In these cases, a Unified Command System will be used.

H. Relationship between Emergency Management and Incident Command

A Law Enforcement, fire or public works agency generally initiates implementation of Incident Command. This agency notifies the Emergency Manager when:

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

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

- Information.
- Procurement of resources.
- Collection and provision of incident data.
- Interface with government authorities.

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

The Emergency Operations Center is activated:

- If the incident is such that the Incident Command System needs to be expanded.
- If the County Commissioners and Emergency Manager or Sheriff deem it necessary.
- To support the overall management of the incident.
- To assist the Incident Commander in handling the response to the immediate incident scene.

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

I. Municipal Coordination

The Town of Manila is the only municipality with in Daggett County (at the time 2-20-02 that this response plan was updated we have been unable to find MOU's or agreements with most of the Emergency Services. The MOU with the fire department is in the Hazardous Materials response plan under MOU's the Emergency Manager has requested of the County and the Town that such agreements be worked out in order to define responsibilities and response to an emergency or disaster. Until this is accomplished this part of the plan may or may not be correct). For emergency or disaster situations which heavily affect them.

The Town of Manila of Daggett County will establish separate Emergency Operations Centers and/or Command Posts. Municipal resources will be coordinated from the municipal emergency coordination facility by the appointed emergency services director from that jurisdiction. These municipal emergency coordination facilities will coordinate with the County Emergency Manager and keep him/her informed of their actions. Upon a written request from the municipality for County assistance the County may or may not be able to respond as there are, at this time, not agreements in place to respond. The same relationships between the Incident Command System and emergency management apply as described above.

The Town may elect not to establish separate emergency coordination facilities for large scale emergencies or disasters and will, instead, send their emergency services director to the Daggett County Emergency Operations Center for assistance in municipal resource coordination.

In cases where the incident occurs within the confines of the Town of Manila, the Daggett County EOC may not be fully activated; instead the Daggett County Emergency Manager may coordinate activities in conjunction with the

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municipality, from a municipal Emergency Operations Center if activated, or a joint county/municipal Command Post.

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APPENDIX 1 (ICS) Incident Command System



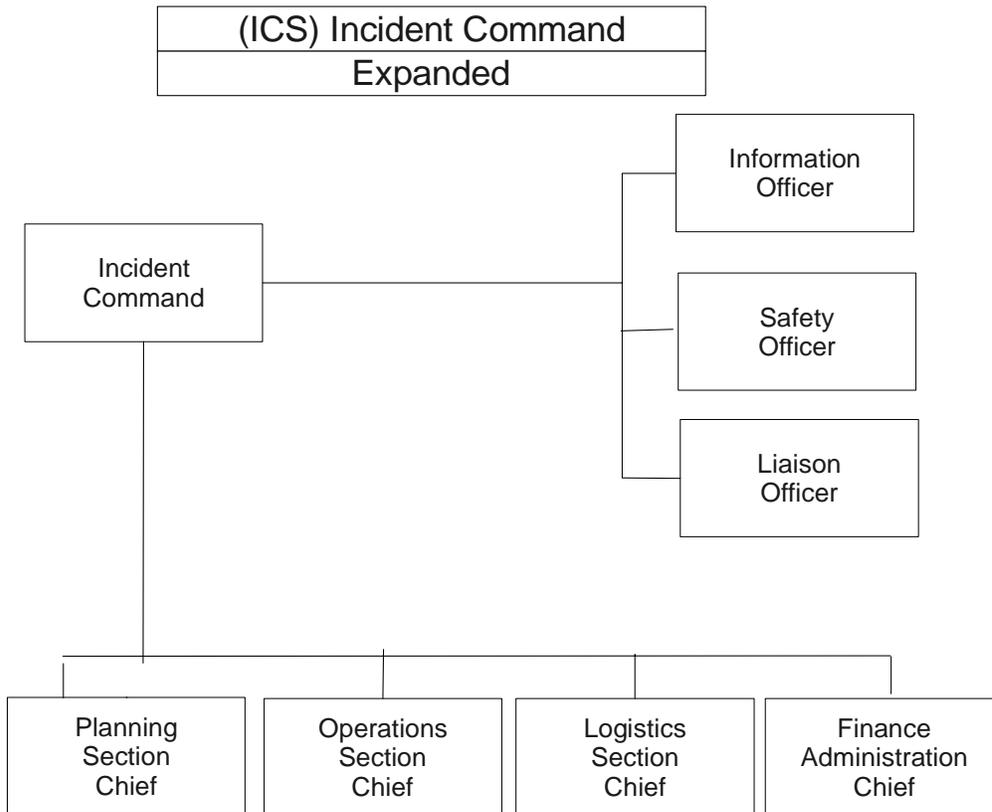
MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Perform command activities, such as establishing command the (ICP)
Incident Command Post
2. Protecting life and property.
3. Controlling personnel and equipment resources
4. Maintaining accountability for responder and public safety, as well as for task accomplishment.
5. Establishing and maintaining an effective liaison with outside agencies and organizations
Including the (EOC) Emergency Operations Center , when activated.

NOTE; On larger incidents the ICS can be expanded. The first responder is initially the Incident Commander until the command is turned over to another person at the ICP

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Appendix 2



Information Officer : handles all media inquires and coordinates the release of information to the media with the Public Affairs Officer at the EOC

Safety Officer: monitors safety conditions and develops measures for ensuring the safety of all assigned personnel.

Liaison Officer: is the on-scene contact for other agencies assigned to the incident.

Planning Section Chief: include the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the development of the incident and status of resources and creation of the Incident action plan.

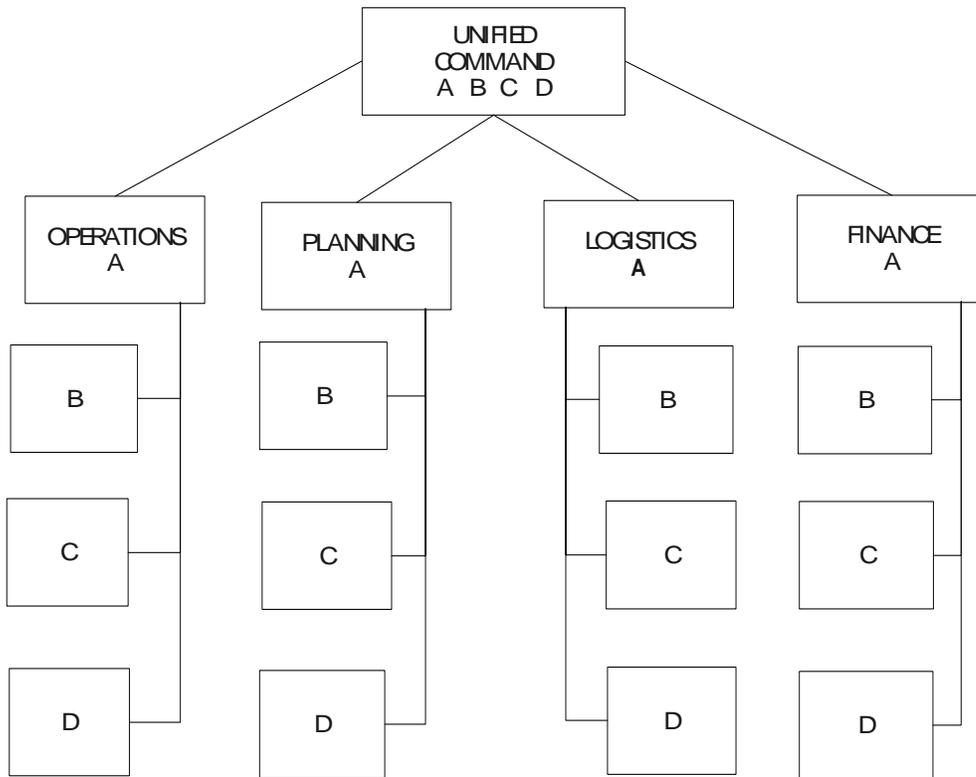
Operations Section Chief: coordinates activities and has primary responsibility for receiving and implementing the action plan.

Logistics Section Chief: responsible for providing facilities, services and materials, including personnel to operate the requested equipment for the incident.

Finance/Administration Section Chief: responsible for tracking of incident costs and reimbursement accounting.

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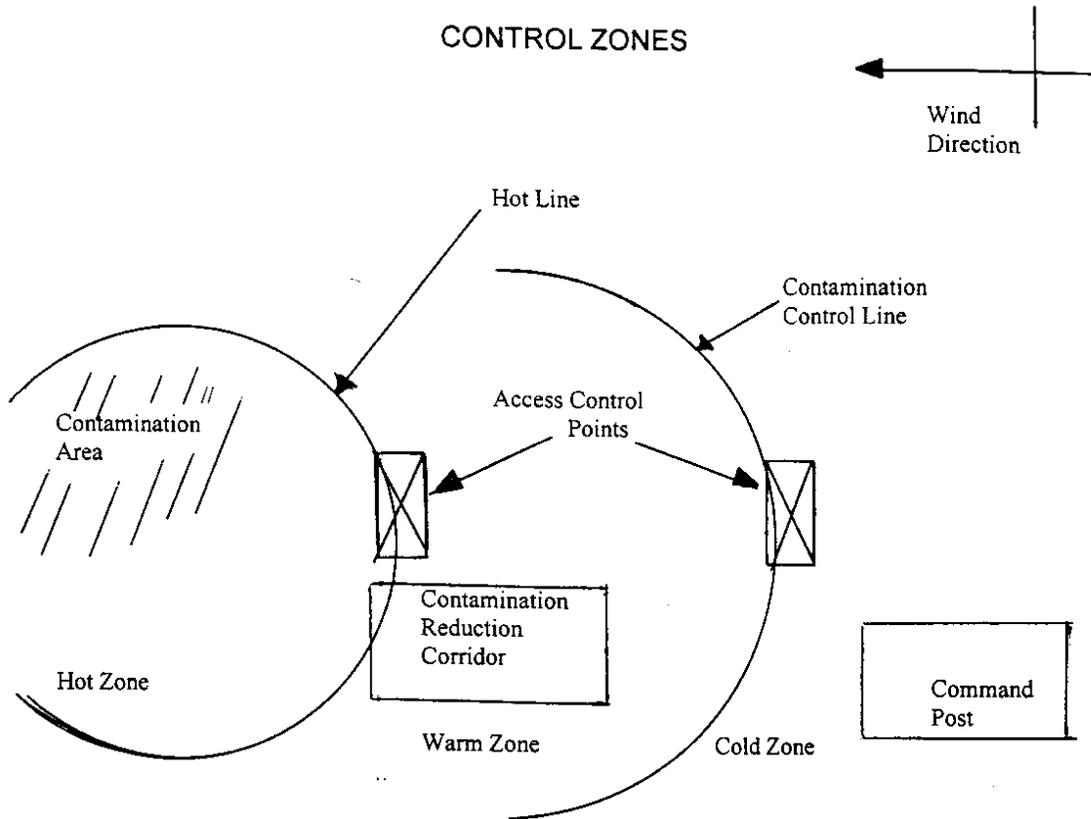
Appendix 3



EOP CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS DIRECTION AND CONTROL

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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**Appendix 4
CONTROL ZONES**



This chart shows areas of responder control. The various zones or areas at a typical emergency response site are shown in the chart.

Hot Zone: Area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as the exclusion zone or restricted zone in other documents.

NOTE: *Access into the hot zone is to be limited to those persons necessary to control the incident. a log is to be maintained at the access control point to record entry and exit time of all personnel in the hot zone.*

Warm Zone: The area where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. This is also referred to as the decontamination, contamination reduction or limited access zone in other documents.

Cold Zone: This area contains the command post and such other support functions as are deemed necessary to control the incident. This also referred to as the clean zone or support zone in other documents.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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Appendix 5

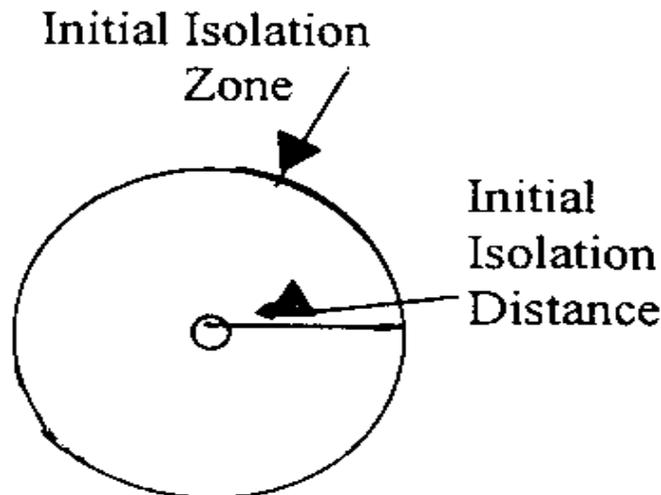
**HOW TO USE THE TABLE OF INITIAL ISOLATION AND
PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCES**

1. You should already have:
 - *Identified the material by its **ID Number** and **Name**
 - *Read the 2-digit Guide for that material and taken emergency actions it recommends; (If you have not found the ID number go to the blue boarder index page to locate that number).
 - *Noted the **wind direction**.
2. Now you should look in this Table (the green-border pages) for the **ID** number and **Name of the Material** in this incident. Some ID numbers have more than one shipping name listed -- look for the specific name of the **material**.

If you find a matching entry in the table, use the following steps (3 through 6) to determine the area requiring immediate protective actions.

If you DO NOT find a matching entry in the table , skip to the NOTE on the next page.

3. Determine if the incident involves a **SMALL** or **LARGE** spill. Generally a **SMALL SPILL** is one which involves a single , small package (i.e. up to 55 gallon drum), small cylinder, or a small leak from a large package. A **LARGE SPILL** is one which involves a big spill from an opening in a large package or spill from many small packages.
4. Look up the initial **ISOLATION Zone** distance. Direct that all persons move, in a crosswind direction. Direct that all persons move, in a crosswind direction, Initial Isolation away from the spill to that distance.

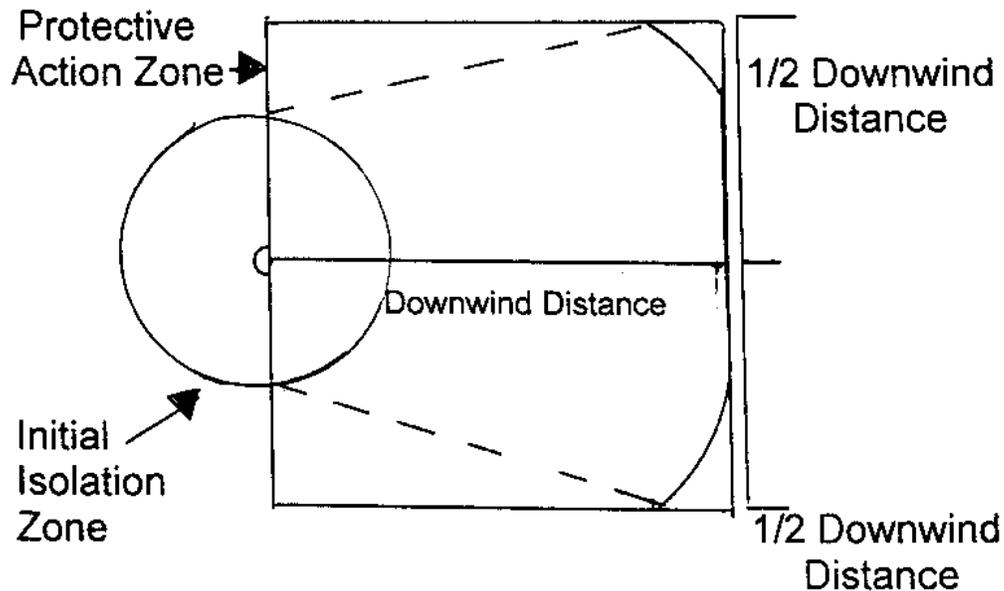


5. Next, look up the initial **PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCE** shown in the Table for a

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

given hazardous material and spill size, the Table gives the distance in miles down wind in which protective actions should be considered. For practical purposes, the Protective Action Zone (i.e. the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure) is a square, whose length and width are the same as the downwind distance shown in the Table.

6. Initiate **Protective Actions** to the extent you can, beginning with those closest to the spill site and working away from the site in the down wind direction.



NOTE

If the material involved in this incident is not found in this Table, it was not identified as an "Inhalation Hazard" material at the time this book was published. However, if the material is on fire or explodes, there may be toxic combustion products.

Contact telephone Number shown on the shipping papers for additional information.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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DAGGETT COUNTY , UTAH

ORDINANCE NO. 95-12

	Recorded * request of
	Daggett Co
Draft Dates _____	Recorded 2-28-97 at 2:11 m
Date Adopted _____	RaNae Wilde Daggett County Recorder by
Date Effective _____	Book 48 Page 262 264 entry # 18409 pd.

**AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR RECOVERY OF COUNTY
EXPENSES INCURRED IN RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS EMERGENCIES.**

WHEREAS, hazardous material emergencies provide a significant health risk to the citizens of Daggett County; and

WHEREAS, the control and correction of hazardous materials emergencies result in cost to the county over and above the normal expenses associated with fire fighting; and

WHEREAS, section 11-7-1 Utah code annotated, 1953 as amended, provides that the county may pass all ordinances and rules, not repugnant to law, as are necessary and proper to provide for the safety and preserve the health, and promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace and good order, comfort and convenience of the County and its inhabitants, and for the protection of property in the county; and may enforce obedience to the ordinances with penalties as they deem proper; and

WHEREAS, section 53-2-105, Utah Code Annotated provides as follows; Any political subdivision may enact local ordinances pursuant to existing statutory or constitutional authority to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by the political subdivision.

WHEREAS, the County Commission of Daggett County, State of Utah, does hereby determine that it is in the interest of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Daggett County, to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by the county in hazardous material emergencies.

**THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DAGGETT COUNTY,
UTAH, DO HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. Repealed. Any provision of any Daggett County ordinance in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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Section 2. Enactment. Ordinance 95-12 is hereby enacted as follows.

1. As used in this ordinance:

(a) "Hazardous Materials Emergency" means a sudden and unexpected release of any substance that because of its *quantity*, concentration, of physical, chemical or infectious characteristics presents a direct and immediate threat to public safety or the environment, and requires immediate action to mitigate the threat,

(b) "Expenses means actual labor costs of government and volunteer personnel including workers compensation benefits, fringe benefits, administrative overhead, cost of equipment, cost of equipment operations, cost of materials, and a cost of any contract labor and materials.

2. (a) Upon certification of cost by the County Sheriff to the County Commission, the County Commission may authorize the county clerk to recover from those person whose operations of actions caused the hazardous materials emergency expenses incurred by the County that are directly associated with a response to a hazardous materials emergency.

(b) The payment of expenses under this subsection does not constitute an admission of liability or negligence in any legal action for damages.

(c) The County Clerk may request assistance from the County Attorneys office to assist in recovering expenses. Expenses may include reasonable attorneys fees and litigation cost.

Section 3, severability. If any provision of this ordinance is declared Invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder shall not be affected thereby.

Section 4. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon posting as required by law.

PASSED by the Board of County Commissioners, Daggett County,
State of Utah this 20th day of December
1996.

Commissioner Sharon P. Walters voting "Aye."

Commissioner James M. Briggs voting "Aye."

Commissioner Chad L. Reed voting Aye."

(Signatures on originals)

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

AGREEMENT FOR CONTRACTION OF FIRE PROTECTION

AGREEMENT MADE this 3 day of March, 2003 by and between Daggett County, a Utah Municipal Corporation, hereinafter referred to as "County" and Manila Town, a Utah Municipal Corporation, hereinafter referred to as "Town".

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Town owns and operates a fire station within its municipality and additionally owns and maintains other fire fighting equipment; and

WHEREAS, the Town and County have an obligation under Utah Law to provide fire protection; and

WHEREAS, the Town and County have previously contracted for the Town to provide fire protection in Daggett County; and

WHEREAS, Section 11-7-1, Utah Code Annotated (1953) as amended, provides for governmental entities to contract with each other for the provision of fire protection; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Daggett County and the Manila Town Council find it in the best interest of both entities at this time to maintain one (1) fire department and contract for the provision of fire protection services.

WHEREFORE: In consideration of the mutual covenants and promises contained herein, it is mutually agreed as follows:

1. Town shall respond to all calls and provide fire protection and service to Daggett County for all fires originating in the area described as follows, to wit:

Sheep Creek shall be the boundary on the South; Flaming Gorge Reservoir shall be the boundary to the East; the Wyoming-Utah State line shall be the boundary North; and the Daggett County-Summit County Line shall be the boundary on the West.

2. The County shall pay to the Town the sum of 55,000(five thousand dollars) per year for the fire protection services.

3. The Town shall be responsible for providing fire protection services.

4. The term of this contract is (2) years, beginning July 13t, 2002 and ending June 30 2004.

5. The \$5,000 (five thousand dollars) payment for fire protection shall be due and payable on or before April 11 ,2003.

6. This contract may be renewed from year to year, subject to reasonable re-negotiation of the fee for the services rendered.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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7. The payment set shall cover all the County costs associated to the Town operating and maintaining the fire department and suppressing fires in the above-designated County area.

Dated this 3rd day of March 2003

Signatures on original

Daggett County

Attest: Vicky McKee County Clerk

Chairman, County Commissioners: Sharon Walters

Town of Manila Mayor Chuck Dickison

Attest: Judy Archibald

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
DAGGETT AND UINTAH COUNTIES

ENTRY 2000004697

Book 737 Page 607

WHEREAS: each county is potentially subject to natural and other types of disaster, arising out of, but not limited to, attack, internal disturbance, natural phenomenon or technological hazard that; the damage from which could be greater than its resources. manpower and equipment could adequately cope with alone; and

WHEREAS, it is lawful and in the public interest that a Mutual Aid agreement providing a method whereby the counties agree to furnish resources, equipment and manpower, on an emergency basis, to each other should it be stricken by a natural or other type of disaster; and

WHEREAS, the Counties of Daggett and Uintah, have determined to enter into a mutual aid agreement with each other, in order to implement and define the basis for such mutual aid in the event of various emergencies.

WHEREAS, such mutual aid is reasonable and such agreements are permitted under the terms of the Disaster Response and Recovery Act, Chapter Sa of Title 63, Utah Code Annotated, and the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 13 of Title 11, Utah Code Annotated, as amended; and

WHEREAS, it is to the mutual advantage of both counties to lend mutual aid and assistance to each other in time of need;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, the participating counties of Daggett and Uintah agree as follows:

1 Whenever any party to this agreement suffers a disaster which requires additional aid beyond that which said county is able to provide for itself, t shall request help from the other party to this agreement through the County's office of Emergency Management Each party to this agreement shall consider the request for aid, and shall on its sole discretion determine what equipment, resources and manpower it can make available to the county making the request, and loan such equipment, resources and manpower.

2. The ending county shall be responsible for the delivery of such equipment, resources and manpower to the stricken area.

3. Any and all equipment, resources and manpower so loaned shall be delivered to locations coordinated by Emergency Management and upon arrival at said location, all equipment, resources and manpower loaned shall be under the control, direction and jurisdiction of the receiving county during the entire period of the loan.

4. All equipment, resources and manpower so loaned shall be returned when no longer required by the receiving county or upon demand of the lending county.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

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5. The county rendering aid to the other pursuant to this agreement shall be reimbursed by the county receiving such aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment or resources answering a request for aid, and for the cost incurred in connection with such requests, including all liability for any damages incurred by Third person during the loan period; provided, that the aiding county may assume in whole or in part such loss, damage, expense or other cost, or may loan such equipment or resources or donate such services to the receiving county without charge or cost.

6. It is agreed that the financing of any mutual aid that occurs during any natural of other type of disaster will include payment by the receiving county as follows, to wit:

- a. Compensation at the employees regular pay rate including benefits for workers plus overtime when applicable. Compensation for equipment will be as per the current FEMA Schedule of Equipment Rates.
- b. Damages to equipment in the amount of the cost of repair or its replacement costs, whichever is the lesser amount.

It is further understood and agreed that any workers furnished to the receiving county will be covered under Workman's Compensation by the county for whom they are regularly employed, and thus shall receive benefits for any injury or death that may occur under the Workman's Compensation Law.

All such compensations and damages shall be paid upon the termination of the disaster operation or at a later date mutually agreed upon.

7. Each party to this agreement will provide upon request from the other county, all possible facilities for receiving and caring for evacuees and disabled persons, and all persons so evacuated, upon arrival at the receiving area, shall be under the control of the county giving aid.

8. Any party to this agreement may withdraw from the same at any time by giving thirty days written notice to the other party in the agreement.

9. No provision of this agreement shall be construed as relieving any party hereto of its duty to respond to emergency situations in ways required by applicable laws of the State of Utah.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

ENTRY 2000006497 ROOK 737 Page 609

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the following Counties have caused this agreement to be signed and attested by the office shown and the corporate seal of such county hereto affixed, this

10th day of July,2000.

SIGNITURES ON ORIGNALS

UINTAH COUNTY

Chairman, Board of County Commission: Cloyd Harrison

Attest: County Clerk

DAGGETT COUNTY

Chairman, Board of County Commission: James M Briggs

ATTEST: County Clerk Vicky McKee

RESOLUTION NO. 6-5-2000R2

ENTRY 2000004697

Book 737 Page 606

WHEREAS, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §63—5a—1 counties are authorized to enter into a with other governmental entitles to establish Mutual Aid Agreements for the benefit of the respective political entities relating to natural, man-made or other disasters;

WHEREAS, Uintah County has determined that it is in its best interest to enter into such a Mutual Aid Agreement with Daggett County;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby resolved that Uintah County enter into a Mutual Aid Agreement with Daggett County in the form that is attached hereto, and that has been approved by the Uintah County Attorney.

APPROVED and signed this 6th day 2000.

Signatures on originals

Uintah County Commission

Herb Snyder, Chairman Aye_x____ Nay_____

Lloyd W. Swain Aye__x___ Nay_____

Cloyd Harrison Aye__x___ Nay_____

ATTEST:

Pat McNeill Clerk-Auditor

June 5, 2000

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

Entry 2000004697

BOOK 737 PAGE 606-609

23—AUG—00 02:36

RANDY SIMMONS

RECORDER UINTAH COUNTY, UTAH

UINTAH COUNTY EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

152 E 100 N VERNAL UT 84078

REC By: SYLENE ACCUTTOROOP , DEPUTY

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

UTAH INTERLOCAL MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

ARTICLE I - PURPOSE

Whereas, the political subdivisions of the State of Utah are subject to disasters which could overwhelm their respective resources; and

Whereas, said political subdivisions possess equipment and personnel for emergency response; and

Whereas, the giving of such mutual aid is authorized under state law; and

Whereas, the requests for, and the directing of, such mutual aid are coordinated from a central office, namely the Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management (“CEM”); and

Whereas it is to the mutual advantage of all political subdivisions of the State of Utah to lend mutual aid and assistance to each other in time of need;

Therefore, this Utah Interlocal Mutual Aid Agreement is executed for the purpose of providing prompt and effective mutual aid and cooperative disaster response and recovery assistance support.

ARTICLE H - AUTHORIZATION

This agreement is authorized under the Disaster Response and Recovery Act, Utah Code Annotated, Sections 63-5a-1 et seq. (more specifically § 63-5a-9(c)), and the Interlocal Co-operation Act, Utah Code Annotated, Section 11-13-1 et seq.

ARTICLE III - DEFINITIONS

The definitions set forth in Utah Code Ann., Section 63-5a-2 are hereby adopted, and are incorporated herein by reference.

ARTICLE IV - REQUEST PROCESS

Upon the declaration of a “local emergency” by the principal executive officer of a county, said executive officer, or a designated incident commander, may request, through coordination of CEM, disaster response and recovery assistance support of any party to this agreement. Such response and assistance includes, but is not limited to, law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, public works, and emergency management. Each party to this agreement agrees to loan to the requesting party, the maximum amount of resources, equipment and manpower, that it can reasonably spare. The extent of aid to be furnished under this agreement shall be determined solely by the party lending such aid. No liability shall attach for refusal to provide aid. The lending party is responsible for the delivery of such resources, equipment and manpower to the requesting party. All resources, equipment and manpower so loaned shall be returned when no longer needed by the requesting party, or at any prior time at the sole discretion of the lending party.

ARTICLE V - DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Any and all resources, equipment and manpower to be loaned may be delivered to locations coordinated by CEM. Upon arrival at the requested locations, the lending party’s resources shall be under the overall direction and operational control of the

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

requesting party. However, specific operational control of individual equipment and manpower, and chain of command authority, will remain with the supervisors provided by the lending party.

ARTICLE VI - LIABILITY

The requesting party agrees to indemnify and defend the lending party, its agencies, officers, agents and employees, against all liability, loss, or damage as a result of all activities performed in good faith in response to a request for assistance under this agreement.

ARTICLE VII- COMPENSATION ANT) BENEFITS

Unless otherwise agreed to between the involved parties prior to providing aid, each party shall provide for the payment of compensation and benefits, including benefits for injury or death, to its own employees in the same manner and on the same terms as if the benefits were earned while performing duties exclusively for, and within the jurisdiction of, the lending party. Any party rendering aid pursuant to this agreement may require prior commitment from the receiving party for the costs of the resources consumed, lost or damaged, for the expenses incurred in the operation of any equipment, and for reimbursement of the salaries and wages of the personnel provided by the lending jurisdiction; which, however, may agree to loan or donate such resources, equipment or manpower at no cost., in whole or in part, as it deems appropriate to the circumstances.

ARTICLE VIII - CONTRIBUTIONS AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Any party rendering aid pursuant to this agreement shall be reimbursed by the receiving party for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in, the operation of any of the lending party' s equipment. However, this agreement does not prohibit any party from assuming in whole or in part such loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or from donating such equipment to the receiving party without charge or cost; neither does it prohibit any party hereto from entering into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs and expenses as among those parties. The United States Government or the State of Utah may relieve the receiving party from any liability' and reimburse the lending party for its costs and expenses in responding to a mutual aid request under this agreement.

ARTICLE IX - PRIVATE CONTRACTS

Any party to this agreement which contracts with a private party for goods or services shall remain responsible for such contracts regardless for whose benefit the goods or services are intended.

ARTICLE X - EVACUATION AND RECEPTION OF POPULATIONS

Upon request, each party to this agreement will provide, through coordination of CEM. all possible facilities for receiving and caring for evacuees. All persons so evacuated shall he. U their arrival at the receiving area, under the authority and control other party giving aid.

ARTICLE XI- NON-EXCLUSIVITY

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

The parties to this agreement, and the State of Utah, may enter into other mutual aid or interlocal agreements as provided by law.

ARTICLE XII - DURATION OF AGREEMENT

This agreement shall become operative when it has been signed by the legal representative of any two political subdivisions, and shall become effective and binding as to any other political subdivision upon similar action by such party. This agreement shall continue in force and remain binding upon each party hereto until such party withdraws here from by sending written notice to all other parties hereto. Such withdrawal shall not take effect until the thirtieth consecutive day after the notice has been mailed, and the withdrawing party shall remain bound by this agreement until the effective date of withdrawal.

ARTICLE XIII - CONSTRUCTION OF AGREEMENT

As the intended scope and purpose of this agreement is to protect, preserve, and restore public safety, the terms of it shall be liberally construed in favor of protecting, preserving, and restoring public safety, and to effectuate the purposes stated in Article I hereof. If any provision of this agreement is declared unconstitutional or unlawful, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality or legality of the remainder of this agreement, and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

UTAH INTERLOCAL MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

Signature Page

On behalf of the County of Daggett , and in accordance with and pursuant to the Disaster Response and Recovery Act, Utah Code Annotated, Sections 63-5a-1 et seq. (more specifically § 63-5a-9(c)), the foregoing Utah Interlocal Mutual Aid Agreement, dated July 10, 2000 , is hereby enacted and implemented as of this 10th day of July, 2000

SIGNITURES ON ORIGINALS

Authorized Official Commission Chair: James M. Briggs

On behalf of the State of Utah, and in accordance with and pursuant to the Disaster Response and Recovery Act, Utah Code Annotated, Sections 63-5a-1 et seq. (more specifically § 63-5a-9(c)), the foregoing Utah Interlocal Mutual Aid Agreement, dated 08-10-2000_, is hereby enacted and implemented as of this 10 day of August 2000

Authorized Official Division Director: Earl R. Morris

Attest:

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

6.1 INTRODUCTION:

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)

The Daggett County Office of Emergency Management will coordinate the meetings for the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The LEPC is a group of individuals from industry, responding agencies and others that meet together to discuss and plan the responses to hazardous materials incidents. The committee meets on a monthly schedule, usually the third Thursday of the month. The Tri-County (LEPC) meets on the second Tuesday of each month in Vernal. The Tri-County is Daggett, Uintah and Duchesne Counties. The meetings are open to the public. A copy of the list of members in both LEPC's is available upon request. The list reflect who should participate but not necessarily who does participate.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF HMI.

The Hazardous Materials Institute (HMI) was a concept initially developed in 1986—87 to meet a HAZMAT threat to lives and property in the State of Utah. The concept included an incident management capability on state highways and property with the delegation of that responsibility to the Department of Public Safety and further sub-delegated to the Utah Highway Patrol for implementation. There were 12 HAZMAT trained UHP officers placed throughout the state having the training to manage the incident scene. Their knowledge and performance standards have been excellent and well documented.

Within the initial concept was also a planning element that would focus the requirements of SARA Title III planning at the community level. The Community-Right-To-Know planning led to the establishment of Local Emergency Planning Committees. For the State of Utah these, in many cases, were regionalized by council of government boundaries. This brought the responsibility for community recognition of and response planning for HAZMAT threats to those most impacted by an incident. This part of the program was unfunded and left to the devices of the community to sustain its operation. But is now funded thru the HMEP grant.

The third leg of the concept was the creation of a training capability within the state to provide comprehensive HAZMAT awareness and response instruction. HMI was established. Training was provided by a cadre of instructors taken from local fire and law enforcement agencies. The demand for training was intense, actually beyond the availability of the instructors to support. Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) in a shuffling of its own resources assigned the SARA Title III planner to the HMI training arm of the program. The focus of that single individual was solely on delivery of training, not the development of a comprehensive accredited program of instruction or the planning aspects of the SARA Title III.

With the advent of state funding in 1992, CEM in conjunction with Public Safety and UHP developed an increased Hazardous Materials incident management response, training and planning capability. Two additional UHP Hazmat Incident Response Coordinators were added to the previous 12 giving the state needed additional coverage.

CEM increased its planning and training capability with the designation of a dedicated planner for the Public Right to Know aspects of SARA Title III and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act and the staffing of HMI with a Program Manager, two trainers and an administrative technician.

The goal of HMI was the development and standardization of all HazMat training conducted by the state leading to a responder certification program. Policy to support that goal is administered by the Advisory Board composed of State Agencies and Associations representatives with

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

specific interest in Hazardous Materials.

HMI conducted a needs assessment which highlighted the demand for training throughout the state. The assessment shows a requirement for a very flexible training schedule that meets the needs of the rural volunteer responders. Nights, weekends, two and four hour blocks are requested so the training delivery can cover most of their people. HMI staff functions under the concept of centralized training management and development and decentralized delivery base on the needs of the jurisdiction.

The HMI staff develops student manuals, instructor guides, training props and visual aids to support all levels of HazMat training. HMI instructors are certified and/or trained in all courses offered by the Institute and a continuing program of instructor certification has been initiated. The training content, regulatory compliancy, instructor qualification and schedule enhancement are overseen by the Executive Management Committee made up of qualified HazMat trainers from numerous Hazmat response agencies in Utah.

PRESENT STATUS OF HMI

At the present time (2006) the Utah Office Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management has changed to The Office of Emergency Services, it is still under the Utah State Department of Public Safety, Hazardous Materials training is still available from HMI. Many things have changed in federal, state and local organization after the original Hazardous Materials Response Plan was written in 11-04-03.

- Regional Response Areas (Daggett County is in Region 5).
- Regional Response Teams are being developed.
- A Regional Response Plan is also being developed.
- A Three-year Exercise Plan is also required by HLS the State of Utah and local jurisdictions.

This section of the Emergency Response Plan is being updated to include the Three-year Exercise Plan, Exercise Methodology, Sequence of Tasks for a Successful Exercise, Types of Exercises¹, Program Maintenance and Evaluation. The Scope of the plan has been added. At the end of 2006 HMI was moved under the Utah Fire Marshall's Office. It still remains under the Department of Public Safety and works closely with Homeland Security.

6.2 SCOPE:

This Annex:

1. Training information.
2. Levels of Hazardous Materials Training.
3. Exercise Goals
4. Exercise Methodology.
5. Sequence of Tasks for a Successful Exercise.
6. Types of Exercises² Program Maintenance and Evaluation
7. Examples of Functions to test.
8. Three-year Exercise plan
9. Appendix Exercise forms.

¹ (*Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, Volume 1: Overview and Doctrine*, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness, January 2003.)

² (*Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, Volume 1: Overview and Doctrine*, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness, January 2003.)

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

6.3 TRAINING

The Hazardous Material Institute (HMI) was formed through a joint effort of the Utah State Department of Public Safety (DPS), Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM). The purpose of HMI is to provide to all first responders, training that is equalized, coordinated and concurrent for all agencies, regardless of their role in responding to a hazardous material incident.

Daggett County participates and receives hazardous material training through the Hazardous Material Institute (HMI) and the Utah Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security. Each Agency is responsible for training their personnel.

The Daggett County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for coordinating and requesting classes from HMI for different agencies, upon their request.

The goal is for all fire fighters, emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and law enforcement officers (Daggett County does not have a public works division but does have a road crew and a Dutch John division with road and water treatment department) personnel that may need this training, to be certified at the minimum level of "First Responders—Awareness Level" which is an eight hour class. After receiving this class, then each individual should receive the "First Responders—Awareness Refresher" course annually which is a two hour class.

First Responder Awareness Level

The First Responder Awareness Level should be taught to first responders who are individuals that are, likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- An understanding of what hazardous materials are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.
- An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous materials are present.
- The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency.
- The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible
- An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.
- The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.

NIMS Compliance HSPD-5 requires Federal departments and agencies to make the adoption of NIMS by State and local organizations a condition for Federal preparedness assistance (grants contracts and other activities) by FY 2005. Jurisdictions can comply in the short term by adopting the Incident Command System. Other aspects of NIMS require additional development and refinement to enable compliance at a future date.³ See Direction and Control Basic EOP for additional information on NIMS requirements.

Daggett County does not have an Emergency Response Team (ERT). Should the County in the

³ (NIMS IS-700)

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

future decide to have an ERT they must be certified at the minimum level of “First Responders-Operations” or “First Responders-Technician” level.

First Responders Operational Level

The requirement for certification at the operational level includes, the eight hour awareness course, the eight hour ICS course and the twenty four hour operational level. The annual refresher course is a minimum of four hours. Base line medical screening is required for all operational level responders.

First responders at the operational level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level and the employer shall so certify:

- Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder—operational level.
- An understanding of basic hazardous material terms.
- Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available within their unit.
- Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures

First Responder Technician Level

The requirements for the first responder technician certification are completion of the operational courses along with the eighty hour chemistry class, the eighty hour operational site course and twenty four hour hands on course. The annual refresher course for technician level is forty hours. Base line medical screening is also required for this level.

Hazardous material technicians are individuals who respond to releases and potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operational level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch, or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous material technicians shall have received at least twenty four hours of training equal to the first responder operational level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

- Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- Know the classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.
- Be able to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous material technician.
- Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Be able to perform advance control containment, and/or confinement operations

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available within the unit.

- Understand and implement decontamination procedures.
- Understand termination procedures.
- Understand basic chemical and toxicological and behavior.

DECENTRALIZED TRAINING

There are approximately 219 separate fire response agencies dispersed throughout the State of Utah in 29 counties. In Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah counties, the vast majority of fire response personnel are well trained, full—time, career service public employees. Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County Fire Departments have a combined total of 560 full—time fire fighters. This total doesn't include other full-time fire departments in the county like Sandy City, West Jordan, West Valley, Midvale, West Valley City, Murray and South Salt Lake. In the other 25 counties, volunteer fire fighters with little training, minimal equipment and wholly inadequate funding save the day. It is in sparsely populated counties of Utah where HMI efforts have the greatest impact.

For purposes of comparison, there are 1300 full—time fire fighters and 4800 volunteer fire fighters in the state. In fact, of the 200 plus fire agencies in the state, only 22 have any full time personnel, and several of those only have 1, usually the fire chief. Even relatively large rural Utah cities like St. George and Cedar City only have 2 or 3 full-time fire personnel, respectively.⁴

In response to this widely scattered distribution of small rural volunteer fire department; HMI has tailored its courses to evening and weekend delivery schedules to meet the needs of these rural jurisdictions.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

In order to assess the hazardous materials response capabilities of emergency response agencies throughout the state, the Hazardous Materials Institute is in the midst of evaluating the data from a comprehensive needs assessment survey that was sent to every law enforcement, fire fighting and public health agency in Utah in December 1992. Of the 300 plus surveys sent out, just over 100 have been returned thus far.

One interesting aspect of the survey results so far is the reliance of rural Utah agencies on the Utah Highway Patrol Hazardous Materials troopers for most or all of their Hazmat response needs. They simply do not have the necessary funding, equipment, or manpower to meet their hazardous materials response responsibilities. There are, of course, a few notable exceptions to this trend. Nonetheless, the dependence on the Department of Public Safety for training, response and investigation of hazardous materials incidents is a very real and practical situation for these resource poor agencies.⁵

LAW ENFORCEMENT

There are over 5500 certified peace officers in the State of Utah. Even though the majority of these officers are full—time career service employees, they also are widely distributed once you move beyond the Wasatch Front. A standard element of the certified peace officer curriculum is the 8—hour hazardous materials Awareness training that is mandated under federal law (OSHA 1910.120) for all potential first responders to a hazardous materials incident. Therefore, the assumption is that all peace officers have been trained to the minimum levels required by federal

⁴ Utah State Statistics 11-04-03

⁵ San Juan County Utah Emergency Response Plan

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

law. Yet, there is an annual refresher requirement that must be met as well. Hazmat training is not intended to be a one time shot.

In keeping with federal law, HMI has been charged with providing the annual refresher training (2 hours) to all DPS sworn officers (500 plus), and has been approached by P.O.S.T. to conduct the 8 hour Awareness portion to all cadets currently in training. Furthermore, a handful of regional law enforcement training officers have scheduled HMI to conduct the refresher training for peace officers in their areas.

As HMI's target audience of public sector fire response, law enforcement, emergency medical and public health agencies have become aware of our presence and willingness to travel anywhere in the state at any time, we have found our training schedule filling up very quickly. And this does not even begin to address HMI's big ticket courses in Hazardous Materials Chemistry (80 hours), Operations and Tactics (80 hours), and Hazardous Materials Contingency Planning (40 hours).

The majority of the students in these courses are full-time emergency responders from agencies with budgets specifically earmarked for hazardous materials response. These courses are very expensive to coordinate (\$8,000 to \$25,000 each) and the only cost to the student's sponsor is travel to the class location and the student's wages while attending the course. This is where the bigger agencies along the Wasatch Front get the primary benefit from some of the programs. So, depending on the particular needs of the agency involved, HMI provides critical training and support whether or not the agency has 1 or more than 500 responders.⁶

After the attack of 9-11 Homeland Security money became available to even rural counties the funds, funded Operations level trailers for most of the Counties in the State. The State of Utah divided the State into Regional Response Area's. Regional Response Teams are being organized and trained. Law enforcement agencies are now also heavily involved in Hazardous Materials operations training as well as Department of Health personnel. Technician trailers have been placed in Uintah and Duchesne counties and Technicians level responders are being trained by HMI.

6.4 Exercises

Exercises or drills are important tools in keeping a plan functionally up to date. Planning should be done with local industry, fire departments, law enforcement agencies, EMS as well as the public. The plan should be exercised at least yearly in a table top, functional or full scale exercise or drill. The Office of Emergency Management will work with the State Exercise and Training Officer to assure completion of this requirement.

Daggett County Three-Year Exercise Plan

EXERCISE PLAN GOALS

Exercise Plan Goals offer a clear understanding to all personnel participating in the exercise program of desired levels of capabilities and accomplishment, while maintaining focus and direction during the county effort. The goals are based on goals and objectives identified in previous assessments of critical facilities to test strengths and weakness and identify strengths, weakness and areas that need improvement. The goals were established June 16, 2005 by the

⁶ Utah State HMI History 2003

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

LEPC in conjunction with Mid-America Pipeline (Enterprise) for a Tabletop and to work toward a Full Scale exercise in the spring of 2006, the three-year plan should provide a clear understanding to responders, elected officials and a clear picture of the magnitude, complexity and potential impact a major incident would have upon the county.

The National Strategy for Homeland Security has created a foundation on which to organize domestic preparedness efforts and programs. The three strategic objectives identified to accomplish this goal are, in order of priority, to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, to reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and to minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur. Utah will directly integrate its efforts within the national homeland security community by adopting similar overarching goals for the State, and outlining more refined objectives to focus domestic preparedness activities to best realize measured improvements in preparedness. Additionally, by participating in the national framework approach, Utah will be able to maximize opportunities to share best practices and lessons learned with communities of interest throughout the United States. (State of Utah Three-Year Exercise Plan 2006)

Critical elements discussion:

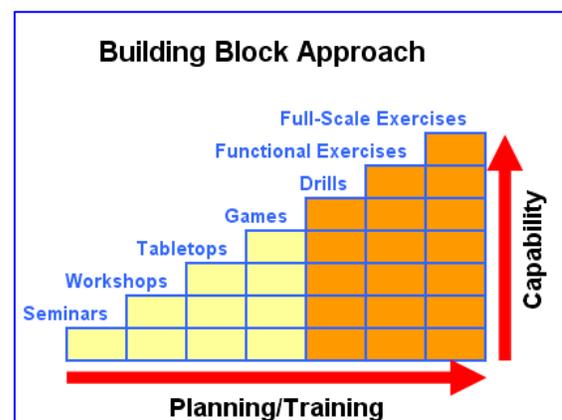
- Cooperation and commitment of the preplanning activities required for a successful exercise (tabletop exercise working toward a full-scale exercise).
- Planning and training considerations. (what are the needs).
- Emergency response sequencing and interagency response/mutual aid activation for large scale/complex incidents.

Goals for the exercise(s):

- Conduct an effective and coordinated emergency response to an act of terrorism.
- Use the National Incident Management System per the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5) to effectively and efficiently prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Objectives for the exercise(s):

- Manage the incident exercise(s) by using the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which includes the Incident Command System.
- Have all participating agencies operate within the Unified Command System.
- Develop an Incident Action Plan for a sustained response for multi-operational periods.
- Evaluate and Revise the Plan.



DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

6.5 EXERCISE METHODOLOGY⁷

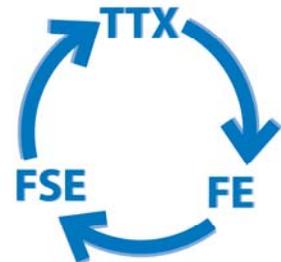
Building-Block Approach

The State of Utah's jurisdictions possess different levels of preparedness regarding terrorism prevention, response, and recovery capabilities. Because of these differences, the Utah Exercise Plan utilizes a building-block approach in the design of the overall exercise program.

The building-block approach ensures successful progression in exercise design, complexity, and execution, and allows for the appropriate training and preparation to occur in the community receiving the exercise. Using this methodology, Utah can ensure that the levels of exercise scope, scale, and complexity are tailored to each specific region or jurisdiction within the State, while maintaining a consistent statewide delivery method.

Upon completion of the upcoming state-wide assessment, an exercise baseline will be established for each jurisdiction. Development of the baseline will reflect the current status of plans, policies and procedures, as well as equipment and training. In addition, the exercise baseline will take into account the relevant agencies' and organizations' history and experience working together, both in previous exercises and real-world events. Determining the appropriate exercise baseline is essential to the development of a successful exercise program. Using the building block approach and the cycle of complexity enhances the likelihood for success. The program allows for a logical progression of regional and jurisdictional preparedness by increasing the size, complexity, and stress factor over time, while allowing for significant learning opportunities that complement, build upon, and directly lead into one another effectively. This model remains flexible enough to allow for the addition, or inclusion, of other desired exercise types that the State or jurisdictions may require. The initiating act(s) of terrorism may vary in the statewide exercise process, and as the timeline moves forward, exercises can be developed to reflect increased levels of complexity to more fully understand the elements involved in prevention, response, and recovery. Finally, this exercise model allows for a cyclical approach to statewide exercises, and a sustainable program for achieving higher degrees of overall preparedness for acts of terrorism.

The State and its nine Preparedness and Security regions will utilize a cyclical approach to exercise development. Exercises cannot and should not exist in a vacuum. They should be integrated into an overall preparedness program. On an annual basis the program follows the cycle of:



- Planning/Development
- Training/Preparation
- Exercises
- Improvement Plan

1 Year Cycle



Additionally, the State of Utah will conduct annual terrorism exercises that can be coordinated with some or all jurisdictions, and/or in conjunction with other states or Federal agencies. The State of Utah's three-year approach will focus efforts in specific areas, reflecting the findings from the upcoming threat and vulnerability analysis. Exercises will be designed and scheduled following the building block approach, with each exercise increasing in scope, scale and complexity. Since each jurisdiction will differ with respect to threat level and capabilities, each jurisdiction will have its

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own starting point in the three-year cycle. Appendix A summarizes the scope and complexity of each type of exercise.

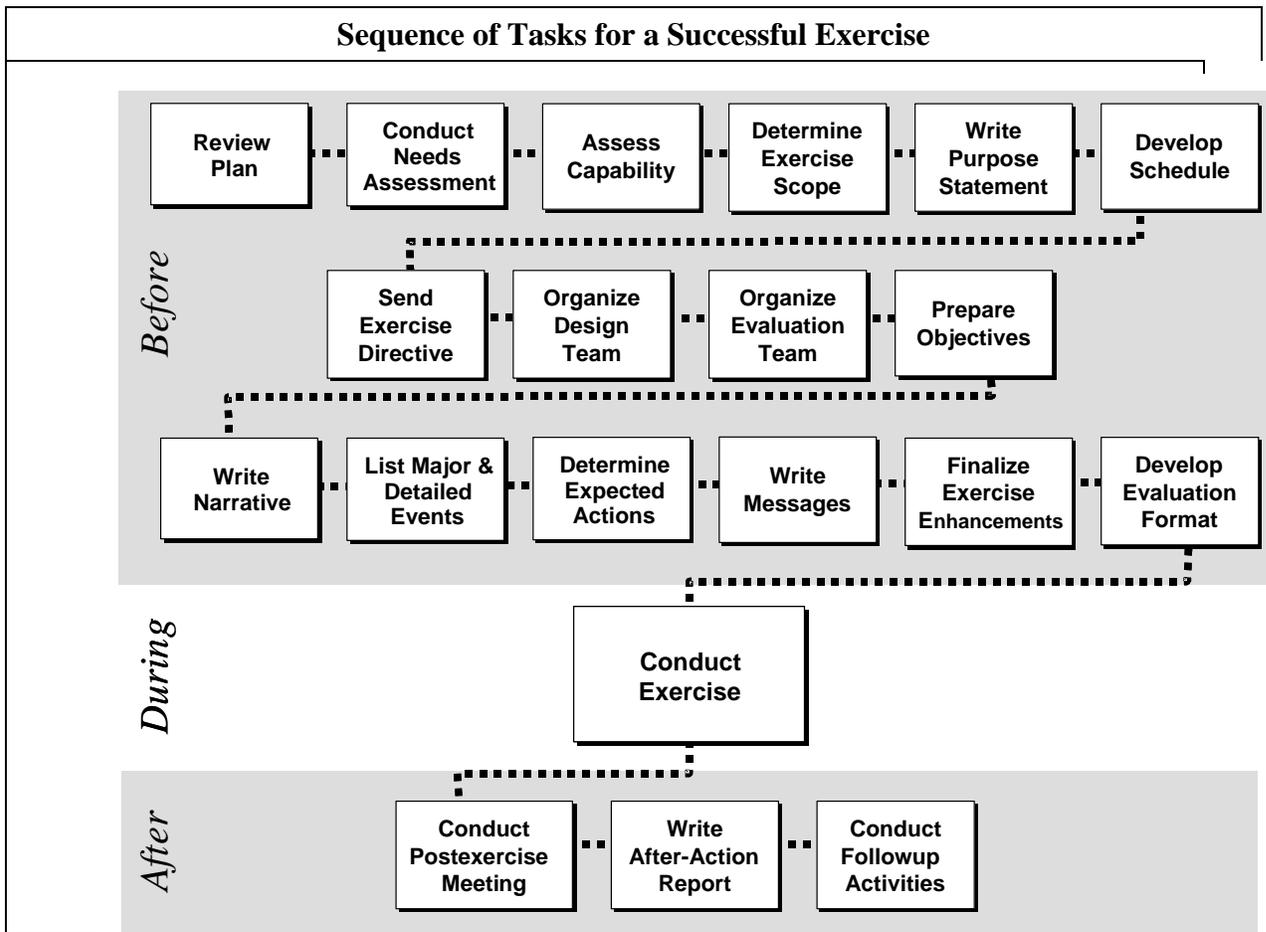
The current schedule of exercises is reflected in the following section (Section V). (State of Utah Three-Year Exercise Plan)

The Big Picture

In preparation for launching an exercise program and designing individual exercises, it is important to have a clear vision of the entire exercise process. There are a number of ways to visualize the exercise process. Let's look briefly at three graphic representations of the process: Organized by task sequence, organized by task categories and phase, and organized by major accomplishments. Each of them helps clarify the overall process.

Sequence of Main Tasks

In the following graphic, the main tasks are shown in their approximate sequence. This chart may help you get a good mental picture of the entire sequence. It's also a good place to start in creating a more detailed schedule of tasks.



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6.6 PROGRAM MAINTENANCE AND EVALUATION⁸

Carrying out a successful terrorism exercise program requires that all jurisdictions throughout the State participate in exercises and support the statewide goals and preparedness mission. Exercise program maintenance depends on finding ways of making the program sustainable. The overall exercise program will be unsuccessful if exercises are conducted independently of each other. They must be integrated into overall preparedness efforts and evaluation and improvement efforts should be built into planning, training, and exercising efforts to assure sustainability. The State of Utah supports ODP and the nation's efforts to augment preparedness by establishing an exercise program that incorporates evaluation and improvement components into planning.

In order to get the maximum benefit out of an exercise, planners and evaluators must look at how participants implemented plans and made decisions in response to the event. This should focus on positive outcomes, as well as areas for improvement. The evaluation results should be viewed by the participating agencies and jurisdictions as an opportunity to identify ways to build on strengths and improve capacity. Because planning and conducting an exercise requires a significant commitment of resources, it is important to maximize the benefits gained from the exercise through the evaluation and improvement process.

The goal of exercise evaluation is to validate strengths and identify improvement opportunities for the participating organization(s). This is accomplished by: observing the exercise and collecting supporting data; analyzing the data to compare performance against expected outcomes; and determining what changes need to be made to the procedures, plans, staffing, equipment, organizations, and inter-agency coordination. The focus of the evaluation for tabletop and other discussion-based exercises is on plans, policies, and interagency/ inter-jurisdictional relationships, whereas the focus for operations-based exercises is on assessing performance in preventing or responding to a simulated attack.

Evaluation Components

After Action Reports (AARs) and Improvement Plans (IPs) will provide valuable input into strategy development and program planning at the Federal, State, and local jurisdictions. Daggett County has completed one after action report for the Clay Basin B-TTX. The After Action Reports submitted will assist the county in updating the EOP in the areas of Communication, Call Down lists and Mutual Aid Agreements.

1.0 After Action Reports (AAR):⁹ An AAR provides a description of what happened during the exercise, issues that need to be addressed, and recommendations for improvements. There are different methods for compiling information for the AAR, however all should contain certain key elements. Key elements include:

1.1 Date, time, and place of exercise

1.2 Type of exercise – (e.g., tabletop, functional, or full-scale)

1.3 Focus of the exercise – Is it oriented toward prevention, response, or recovery from a terrorism event? What initiating event is being highlighted?

⁸ OPD State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

⁹ OPD State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

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1.4 Participants - Who were the participants, how many were there, what agencies were involved, what type of responders or officials were involved in the play

1.5 Objectives – Exercises should be based on objectives exercise participants need to accomplish in order to improve preparedness as opposed to scenarios they want to play out. For example, if a community feels that evaluating notification systems between hospitals and EMS then emphasizing this response element should be incorporated into the scenario.

1.6 Discussions or Observations with Corresponding Recommendations – Discussions are those summarized by evaluators for a discussion-based exercise. Observations are those captured by evaluators for operations-based exercises. These discussions or observations should be broken down functionally (e.g., law enforcement, incident command, medical response, etc.) in the AAR and for each issue discussed or observed (e.g. gross decontamination, agent identification, surveillance procedures), there should be corresponding recommendations included that help discern lessons learned from the exercise.

1.7 Lessons Learned – Lessons learned are knowledge gained from an innovation or experiences that provide valuable evidence—positive or negative—recommending how to approach a similar problem in the future. Lessons learned are not just summaries of what went right or wrong, rather, they should provide insight into the situation to describe a change that was made to address a particular issue. More broadly, these lessons should be suitable to share with other jurisdictions across the State and the country in an effort to enhance preparedness. Although every finding and recommendation that comes out of the analysis process may result in lessons learned for the participating jurisdictions, it is those that may have applicability to other jurisdictions that should be highlighted as lessons learned in the AAR.

1.8 Principle Findings or Significant Observations - Principle findings are the most important issues discerned from a discussion based exercise. Significant observations are the most important observations recognized by one or more evaluators during an operations-based exercise. These generally cut across functional disciplines or are areas within a function that are found to be extremely important for elevating preparedness in a community, region, or the State overall. These often directly tie back to the objectives for the exercise.

2.0 Improvement Plans (IPs):¹⁰ As mentioned above, the AAR will provide a picture of the response with the exercise participants and community leaders so that everyone can understand what was planned to happen, what actually happened during the exercise, why it happened, and what could have been done differently to improve performance. Generally, the initial IP will be included in the final AAR.

The IP is the means by which the lessons learned from the exercise are turned into concrete, measurable steps that result in improved response capabilities. It will be developed by the local jurisdiction. When complete, it specifically details what actions will be taken to address each recommendation presented in the draft AAR, who or what agency(s) will be responsible for taking the action, and the timeline for completion.

The IP should be realistic and should establish priorities for the use of limited resources. Every effort should be made to address recommendations related to performance of critical tasks. Other recommendations should also be addressed, as appropriate. When the availability of resources may not be immediate, short-term and long-term solutions should be discussed. For example, if

¹⁰ OPD State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

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one of the recommendations identified the need to improve communications among the various city agencies and the jurisdiction determines that new equipment is needed. However, they are not likely to receive needed funds from the jurisdiction or to be a high priority for funding from the State this year. Therefore, the IP should indicate that the emergency management agency will request funds to purchase new equipment and will also implement interim measures to improve communication in the short term, such as providing cell phones to essential personnel. In this fashion IPs can serve as the basis for future State Assessments.

NOTE: More detailed templates and tools for capturing exercise evaluation information are available in HSEEP *Volume II: Exercise Evaluation and Improvement*.¹¹

Sharing Lessons Learned¹²

The goals and benefits of sharing the AAR/IP are several:

- The AAR/IP should be shared with officials from the agencies that participated in the exercise. For local jurisdictions the IP will provide a workable and systematic process to initiate and document improvements to plans, policies, and procedures and to identify and secure needed training, equipment and other resources. It is developed by local officials to address local needs.
- For the State of Utah and the SAA, the AAR/IPs provide a method for collecting information about corrective actions from local governments and state agencies so the needs identified can be integrated into statewide strategy process and resource allocation plans.
- For ODP, the AAR/IPs provide needed information for program planning, to direct resources, and to assess levels of preparedness. This information will also enable ODP to provide DHS and Congress accurate information on HSEEP performance as executed by federal, state, and local agencies and a basis for integrating HSEEP initiatives with other programs in ODP, DHS, and other departments. The AAR/IPs also provide information that can inform the development and refinement of performance standards and recommended practices and enhance federally-sponsored training programs.

ODP will provide information on best practices and lessons-learned to the Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT), who is charged with maintaining a national repository for this information. MIPT will make this information available to first responders and emergency planners nationwide via Ready-Net, a secure, Web-based information network. Access to Ready-Net is restricted to approved users within the response community through the ODP secure portal. The MIPT Ready-Net is funded by ODP and will be available in the summer of 2003.

6.6 EXERCISE TYPES¹³

Following are descriptions of the various exercise types provided in HSEEP Volume I: Overview and doctrine.

Seminars

¹¹ OPD State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

¹² OPD State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

¹³ Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, Volume I: Overview and Doctrine, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness January 2003.

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Seminars are generally employed to orient participants to, or provide an overview of, authorities, strategies, plans, policies, procedures, protocols, response resources, or concepts and ideas. Seminars provide a good starting point for jurisdictions that are developing or making major changes to their plans and procedures. They offer the following attributes:

- Low-stress environment employing a number of instruction techniques, such as lectures, multimedia presentations, panel discussions, case study discussions, expert testimony, and decision support tools
- Informal discussions led by a seminar leader
- Atmosphere that is not constrained by real-time portrayal of events
- Effectiveness with both small and large groups

Workshops

Workshops usually focus on development of a product by the attendees. Organization of attendees into functional groups, aided by facilitators and the use of breakout sessions, are common. Final results are often presented and approved in a plenary session. In conjunction with exercise development, workshops are most useful in planning specific aspects of exercise design, such as:

- Determining program or exercise objectives
- Developing exercise scenario and key events listings
- Determining evaluation elements and standards of performance

Drills

A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency. Drills are commonly used to provide training in the use of new equipment, to develop or test new policies or procedures, or to practice and maintain current skills. Typical attributes include:

- A narrow focus, measured against established standards
- Instant feedback
- Realistic environment
- Performance in isolation
- Performance as a subset of full-scale exercises (FSEs)

Games

A game is a simulation of operations that often involves two or more teams, usually in a competitive environment, using rules, data, and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real-life situation. It does not involve the use of actual resources, but the sequence of events affects, and is in turn affected by, the decisions made by the players.

Players are commonly presented with scenarios and asked to perform a task associated with the scenario episode. Each episode then moves to the next level of detail or complexity, taking into account the players' earlier decisions. The decisions made by game participants determine the flow of the game. The goal is to explore decision-making processes and the consequences of decisions. In a game, the same situation can be examined from different perspectives by changing variables and parameters that guide player actions. Large-scale games are multi-jurisdictional and can include active participation from local to national levels of government. Games stress the importance of the planners' and players' understanding and comprehension of interrelated processes.

With the evolving complexity and sophistication of current simulations, there are increased opportunities to provide enhanced realism for game participants. The use of computer-generated scenarios and simulations can provide a more realistic and time-sensitive method of introducing

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situations for analysis. Planner decisions can be input and models run to show the effect of decisions made during a game. Games are excellent vehicles for the following:

- Gaining policy or process consensus
- Conducting “what-if” analyses of existing plans
- Developing new plans

Tabletop Exercises

Tabletop exercises (TTXs) involve senior staff, elected or appointed officials, or other key staff in an informal setting to discuss simulated situations. This type of exercise is intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. It can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures, or to assess the types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, and recovery from the defined event. TTXs are typically aimed at facilitating the understanding of concepts, identifying strengths and shortfalls, and/or achieving a change in attitude. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem solving, rather than rapid, spontaneous decision making that occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions. In contrast to the scale and cost of exercises and games, TTXs can be a cost-effective tool when used in conjunction with more complex exercises. The TTX's effectiveness is derived from the energetic involvement of participants and their assessment of recommended revisions to current policies, procedures, and plans.

There are two categories of TTXs: basic and advanced. In a basic TTX, the scene set by the scenario materials remains constant. The scene describes an event or emergency incident, and brings participants up to the simulated present time. Players apply their knowledge and skills to a list of problems presented by the leader/moderator. Problems are discussed as a group, and resolution is generally agreed upon, then summarized by the leader. In an advanced TTX, play revolves around delivery of prescribed messages to players that alter the original scenario. The exercise controller (moderator) usually introduces problems one at a time, in the form of a written message, simulated telephone call, videotape, or other means. Participants discuss the issues raised by the problem, using appropriate plans and procedures. Activities in a TTX may include:

- Practicing group problem solving
- Familiarizing senior officials
- Conducting a specific case study
- Examining personnel contingencies
- Testing group message interpretation
- Participating in information sharing
- Assessing interagency coordination
- Achieving limited or specific objectives

Functional Exercises

The functional exercise (FE) is designed to test and evaluate individual capabilities, multiple functions or activities within a function, or interdependent groups of functions. It is generally focused on exercising the plans, policies, procedures, and staffs of the direction and control nodes of Incident Command and Unified Command. Events are usually projected through an exercise scenario, with event updates that drive activity at the management level. The movement of equipment and personnel is simulated.

The objective of the FE is to execute specific plans and procedures and apply established policies, plans, and procedures under crisis conditions, within a particular function or by a specific team. The FE simulates the reality of operations in a functional area by presenting complex and realistic problems that require rapid and effective responses by trained personnel in a highly stressful environment. Activities in an FE include:

- Evaluating functions

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- Evaluating EOCs, headquarters, and staff
- Reinforcing established policies and procedures
- Measuring the adequacy of resources
- Examining inter-jurisdictional relationships

Full-Scale Exercises

In a full-scale exercise (FSE), response elements are required to mobilize and deploy to a designated site or locate in response to a simulated attack, generally for an extended period. Actual mobilization and movement of personnel and resources are required to demonstrate coordination and response capability. EOCs and field command posts are activated. The FSE is the largest, costliest, and most complex exercise type and may involve participation at the State, local, regional, and Federal levels. Although prescribed events may be used, the exercise is primarily driven by player actions and decisions.

The FSE is used to evaluate the operational capabilities of systems, functional interfacing, and interaction during an extended period. It involves testing a major portion of operations plans and overall organization under field conditions. Activities in an FSE may include:

- Assessing organizational or individual performance
- Demonstrating interagency cooperation
- Allocating resources and personnel
- Assessing equipment capabilities
- Activating personnel and equipment locations
- Assessing inter-jurisdictional cooperation
- Exercising public information systems
- Testing communications systems and procedures
- Analyzing memoranda of understanding (MOUs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), plans, policies, and procedures

There are 12 Functions; functions are actions or operations required in emergency response or recovery.¹⁴

Functions:	Description
Communications	Telephone Radio Amateur Radio
Coordination and control	EOC Operations Incident Command Mutual Aid
Emergency Public Information	Prior During After Emergency; Public Information generated from Joint Information Center and/ or different sites

¹⁴ Civil Defense Preparedness Guides (CPG) 1-8 and 1-5 and CSEPP, REP, and HAZMAT Exercise Methodology Manuals, to name just a few.

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Damage Assessment	Private Sector Public Sector
Health and Medical	Emergency Medical Services Environmental and Public Health Mass Casualty Medical Facilities Radiological
Alert Notification	response Personnel recovery Personnel
Individual/Family Assistance	Effectiveness of Evacuation Management Facilities Shelters Food/Water/Clothing
Public Safety	Law Enforcement, Fire, Search and Rescue, Traffic Control During Evacuation
Public Works	Repairs, Construction and Support, Transportation
Resource Management	Personnel Equipment Emergency Action Steps
Warning	Systems Effectiveness (from EOC, Siren, Emergency Broadcast Radio, TV).
Government Survival	Succession of Leadership Predelegation of Emergency Authorities, Emergency Operations Centers and Alternatives Safeguarding Records, Protection of Government Facilities and Personnel

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3-YEAR EXERCISE PROGRAM PLAN¹⁵

JURISDICTION: _____

CONTACT PERSON: _____

FISCAL YEAR: _____

Type of Exercise: ___ Seminar ___ Workshop ___ Drill ___ Games

___ B-Table Top ___ A-TTX ___ Functional

___ Full Scale

Scenario/Hazard: ___ Natural ___ Technological ___ National Security

Functions to be exercised:

On Scene

- ___ Alert & Notify
- ___ Communications
- ___ Medical (ER)
- ___ ICS/NIMS
- ___ Mutual Aid
- ___ Protect Actions
- ___ Rapid Assess
- ___ Scene Security
- ___ Terrorism
- ___ Unified Command
- ___ SAR
- ___ Warning

EOC

- ___ Alert & Notify
- ___ Assess/Info.
- ___ Business Resume
- ___ Commo
- ___ Cont. of Gov.
- ___ Coordination
- ___ Assessment
- ___ Debris Mgnt.
- ___ Dir. & Control
- ___ Donated Goods
- ___ Doc./Reporting
- ___ EOC Facility
- ___ Mitigation
- ___ Planning/Recovery
- ___ Policy
- ___ Prvt. Indst. Inter.
- ___ Prot. Actions
- ___ Pub/Ind Assist.
- ___ Public Infor.
- ___ Resource Mgnt.
- ___ Resource Support
- ___ Warning

ICS/EOC Interface

- ___ EOC Act./Deact
- ___ Field/EOC Commo
- ___ EOC Support
- ___ Resource Status
- ___ Situation Status

Signature of individual completing form: _____

Date: _____

¹⁵ Modified from ODP State of Utah Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program 2006

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Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation and Action Steps¹⁶
Tabletop Exercise

Sponsored by:

Delivered to:

Exercise Name:

Date:

Participant Name:

Title:

Agency: Emergency Management

Role: Player Observer Facilitator

Part I-Recommendations and Action Steps

1. Based on discussions today and the tasks identified, list the top three issues and/or areas that need improvement.
 - Coordinate Frequencies with Agencies (Non Local)
 - Create a call down list
 - Update EOP to include NIMS

2. Identify the action steps that should be taken to address the issues identified above. For each action step, indicate if it is a high, medium, or low priority.
 - Medium-Create a frequency list
 - High-Identify frequencies that may need to be programmed
 - High-All agencies to complete NIMS training
 - High-Meet with agencies and update Direction & Control
 - High –Meet with agencies and create a call down list

3. Describe the action steps that should be taken in your area of responsibility. Who should be assigned responsibility for each action item?
 - Meet with agencies and update Direction & Control
 - Meet with agencies and create a call down list
 - EMS, Fire, Law Enforcement & Emergency Management

4. List the policies, plans and procedures that should be reviewed, revised, or developed. Indicate the priority level for each.
 - 1 Review EOP Direction and Control section
 - 2 Develop call down list
 - 3 review radio frequencies

Part II-Exercise Design and Conduct¹⁷

1. What is your assessment of the exercise design and conduct?

¹⁶ State of Utah Exercise Team

¹⁷State of Utah Exercise Team

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*Please rate, on a scale of 1 to 5, your overall assessment of the exercise relative to the 5 indicating **strong agreement**.*

Rating of Satisfaction With Exercise

Assessment Factor	Strongly Disagree			Strongly Agree	
	1	2	3	4	5
a. The exercise was well structured and organized.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. The exercise scenario was plausible and realistic	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. The multimedia presentation helped the participants Understand and become engaged in the scenario.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d. The facilitator(s) was knowledgeable about the material, kept the exercise on target, and was sensitive to group dynamics.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e. The Situation Manual used during the exercise Was a valuable tool throughout the exercise. someone in my position.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f. The participants included the right people in terms Of level and mix of disciplines.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
g. The exercise provided a good test of knowledge/ Skills obtained in WMD training courses. (If no training, check here: <input type="checkbox"/>)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
h. The WMD training course(s) enhanced my performance during the exercise.	<input type="checkbox"/>				

2. What changes would you make to improve this exercise?

Please provide any recommendations on how the exercise could be improved or enhanced to better prepare emergency responders to safely and effectively respond to terrorism incidents.

If all first responders were able to participate in the exercises, many are volunteers who are unable to.

Example Improvement Plan Matrix Tabletop

Objective	Recommendations	Improvement Action	Responsible Party	Completion Date
Command and Control	<p>All agencies and disciplines need training in NIMS</p> <p>Provide and encourage the use of "checklist" for Incident Commanders and other commanding officers</p> <p>Request that agency "Commanding Officers" report to Incident Command upon arrival for command level assignments</p> <p>Conduct additional exercises allowing for commanders to organize command structures</p>	<p>Require NIMS training for all responders</p> <p>Place "checklists" in the County Major Incident Response Plan</p> <p>Protocol establishing Commanding Officers report to Incident Command upon arrival at a major incident be added to county plan</p> <p>Conduct exercises at county levels</p>	<p>Agency Chief Officers</p> <p>Sheriff/County Emergency Services Coor.</p> <p>.Agency Director/Sheriff, EMS, Fire Chiefs</p> <p>Agency Chief Officers/County</p>	
Communications	<p>Develop Call Down List</p> <p>Provide dispatch center with response protocols outlined in the County Major Incident Response Plan</p>	<p>Submit required numbers to the LEPC</p> <p>Meet with the dispatch center and review the dispatching protocols</p>	<p>. Agency Chief Officers/County</p> <p>County Emergency Services Director.</p>	
Resource Utilization	<p>Use established NIMS guidelines for staging of resources</p> <p>Establish a uniform radio channel for staging at major incidents</p>	<p>Review NIMS with responder disciplines concerning staging and staging levels</p> <p>Define the staging channel for major incidents</p>	<p>Agency Chief Officers</p> <p>Agency Chief Officers</p>	
	<p>Establish Resources List and assignments with the County EOP</p>	<p>As needed, update resources list</p>	<p>. Agency Director/Sheriff, EMS, Fire Chiefs</p>	

	Conduct additional exercises to test the functions in the EOP	Update Plan accordingly	County Emergency Management Director	
PIO	Review the Public Information Annex of EOP	As needed, submit recommendations to Emergency Management	County PIO	
	Conduct additional exercises to test the PIO Annex	Schedule exercise testing capabilities/roles for Public Information	County PIO/ Sheriff/ Commission/Emergency Management .	

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EVACUATION AND SHELTER-IN-PLACE

7.1 INTRODUCTION

When a hazardous materials incident places a populated area at risk, protective actions may become necessary. One element of emergency response is the determination if, and to what extent, the movement and activities of the public must be controlled. Whether directing traffic around the site of an accident or evacuating a town, the principles remain the same: assessing risk factors, planning an appropriate response, informing the public, and then implementing the plan.

The public may be protected by evacuation or shelter-in-place. The decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place must be made and documented by the IC or Principal Executive Officer (PEO) prior to implementation. A decision-making process that is endorsed ahead of time and used during an incident in a sound manner within a scope of authority can be defended against liability claims and is required by NIMS. Documentation should be kept on file to record the decision-making process ICS forms. Shelter – In – Place instructions are Figure 1 of this section.

In deciding the most appropriate protective action, many factors must be considered. The decision-maker must carefully consider each of these factors in order to determine the areas that have been or will be affected, the health effects on people, and the appropriate protective action. The factors that affect public protective decisions include, but are not limited to:

- The hazardous material(s) involved and their characteristics, amount, condition, configuration, and locations;
- The health effects resulting from a short-term exposure;
- The population at risk, and the capability and resources of the community to implement a recommended protective action;
- The time factors involved in the emergency and the effect on the selected protective action;
- The effect of the present and predicted meteorological conditions on the control and movement of the hazardous material and the feasibility of the protective actions;
- The capability to communicate with both the population at risk and emergency response personnel before, during, and after the emergency; and
- The capabilities and resources of the response organizations to implement, control, monitor, and terminate the protective action.

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The National Institute for Chemical Studies' *Protecting the Public in a Hazardous Material Emergency* provides a decision tree and checklist based on the above factors and can be used to assist in evacuation/shelter-in-place decisions.

CHECK LIST

1. Is the Public Threatened?
2. PRINT accurately and completely the chemical name.
3. Name the classification assigned to the incident. (This should be included in the facility' emergency notification.)
4. Check off the public protection action suggested by the facility, if any. (This should be included in the emergency notification.)
5. The primary concern is airborne dispersion in concentrations that could cause health effects or death. Gases typically become airborne more readily than liquids. Liquids and molten solids become airborne by evaporation. The surface area (pool size) of the spill, surface temperature, vapor pressure, and wind speed are major factors that affect the rate of evaporation. A higher vapor pressure, a higher surface area (pool size), a greater wind speed, or a higher temperature than ambient will provide a faster evaporation. Molten solids may volatilize and those in a solid state may not. Solids as powders or dust may only become airborne if propelled into the air by force, such as an explosion or wind.
6. The existence of odor makes it easier to detect a presence of the chemical to emergency responders as well as the public. This will increase the perceived presence of danger. However, some chemicals (such as hydrogen sulfide) have a detectable odor (like rotten eggs) at a low ppm, but numb the sense of smell at higher lethal levels.
7. The existence of color makes it easier to detect the presence of the chemical to emergency workers, as well as to the public, as they will be able to see its location and extent.
8. Visibility is affected by time of day, weather conditions, the existence of color. A chemical may not be visible if it is colorless, or one with color may not be visible at night. A chemical may also be masked by fog or snow if it is a similar whitish color. Perception is reduced when the danger is invisible.
9. Vapors that rise may be dispersed faster by winds, or if little or no wind, may rise straight up and be a minimal problem to surrounding areas. Also, vapors rising straight up due to no surface wind could encounter aboveground downwind and drop the vapors to areas beyond those immediately adjacent. Vapors that stay at ground level may settle into low lying areas, into lakes and rivers, and into basements, and stay for longer periods.
10. Chemicals that are water soluble may be absorbed by any water or moisture present on trees and foliage, lakes and streams in the plume, or by firefighting spray. However, they may also be absorbed by moisture present in human respiratory systems, eyes, nasal passages, and skin.
11. A chemical that floats may be dammed up and absorbed. However, floating pools of

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

chemicals on water may evaporate quicker. They may also float downwind if blown by winds.

12. Flammable chemicals present a threat of fire if ignited and when burning may produce toxic fumes and pollutant particles that may travel downwind.
13. Explosive chemicals may provide instantaneous dispersion of toxic fumes and pollutant particles when detonated.
14. Some substances generate heat when mixed with water. Some strong acids may evolve into large amounts of fumes when in contact with water or moisture. This may consist of fine droplets of acid in air and acid vapors. Such fumes are usually highly irritating, corrosive, and heavier than air. Strong oxidizing or reducing agents are able to decompose organic materials and react with a variety of inorganic materials to generate heat, flammable gases, and possible toxic gases. Heat generated could be sufficient to ignite combustible materials or flammable gases resulting in fire or explosion. The combination of various chemicals may produce new chemicals quite different and more severe than the original materials.
15. Many substances become highly toxic when burned and some may form even more toxic materials when in combination with heat and water (if present from fire spray or otherwise).
16. Self explanatory.
17. Gases escaping under pressure from a tank or cylinder form a cloud or plume. A rapid release through pressure relief valves, punctures or broken pipes may take several seconds to several minutes. On the other hand, a flow from a spill or leak at fittings, or tears, or large punctures may take minutes to days. Liquids may flow along the ground as a stream while simultaneously vaporizing and being absorbed into the ground or other materials. A puff may occur with a release over a short period of time. A release that is elevated will mix with air and tend to disperse more quickly.
18. The cause may provide an indication of the potential for control and reduction of release duration and amounts. A valve failure may be easier to handle than a puncture, split, or crack in a tank.
19. A release that is contained is less of a problem. On the other hand, a contained incident may not be an immediate problem, but has potential for release if corrective actions are not able to be accomplished in time or fail. Some incidents may be controlled, but uncontained. In such cases, the situation may be continuous, but may not get any worse. Other may be completely out-of-hand and out-of-control and maximum release of all contents will occur over a period of time.
20. Higher wind speeds will disperse gases quicker than low speeds. However, they could also result in higher concentrations farther downwind in a narrower band than lower speeds. Higher speed winds will also increase contaminated air infiltration into homes and buildings. Lower speed winds result in reduced dispersion and tend to spread contaminated air in multi-directions. Gusty winds are more unpredictable for dispersion

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than steady winds as wind eddies from hills, trees, and buildings may spread contamination in several different directions.

- 21. Self explanatory.
- 22. Higher temperatures increase evaporation of liquids and expansion of gases. Most liquids become less active in temperatures below freezing.
- 23. High humidity increase air absorption of water soluble chemicals. Also, high humidity conditions may be associated with stagnant air conditions and air inversions.
- 24. Rain or snow occurring will tend to purge the atmosphere of contamination. Heavy rain will drop contaminants in heavier concentrations and closer to the origin that could result in greater exposure close in. Precipitation may also cause chemical reactions, depending on the type of chemical.
- 25. The amount of visibility has an influence on the ease or difficulty of accomplishing emergency response activities and public protection actions. These can be much more difficult to accomplish particularly at night and under low light conditions.
- 26. Urban and suburban areas will be more populated than rural areas. Even though rural areas may have less population to take protective actions, it may be much more difficult to warn them and monitor protective actions due to the widely spaced locations of homes and buildings.
- 27. Predominantly residential areas will be more populated at night, than between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. During these normal working hours, two out of every three residents (67 percent) will be at work, school, shopping, and at recreational activities (many of whom will be out of the immediate area). During these same hours, commercial, industrial, and school areas represent locations of highly concentrated populations.
- 28. Some affected areas, if large enough, may include many, if not all, of these types of facilities. Each may present different and unique methods of warning and evacuation/in-place protection needs. Tourists and recreational populations may be on boats, at marinas, in parks and campgrounds, and otherwise out-of-touch with radio, TV, and telephone communications.
- 29. Special populations, particularly the mobility impaired, may require transportation if an evacuation is to be conducted. Also, many special populations do not drive and do not have a private vehicle available and are usually solely dependent on public transportation.
- 30. The type of terrain will affect dispersal of airborne chemicals. Heavier than air contaminants will stay closer to the ground and flow downhill and settle in low lying areas. The reverse is true for lighter than air chemicals. Trees and foliage will serve as obstructions to dispersal and may even absorb some substances on leaves and branches. Buildings and structures in built-up areas will also tend to obstruct dispersion and will result in some absorption through infiltration into the insides of buildings.

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31. Consider each of these factors in making the decision.
32. Develop general time estimates based on a review of all of the above factors. Use best judgments and **DO NOT** spend too much time. The time estimate for unprotected exposure should consider the amount and rate of release, the chemical and weather factors, and the travel distance to the potentially affected populations. The time estimates for both in-place protection and evacuation should be an addition of the warning time, preparation time, and the travel/movement time.
33. Based on a comparison of the time estimates and an overall review of the factors, **SELECT** an appropriate decision for public protection. **IMPLEMENT** this decision and file this worksheet for reference.

7.2 EVACUATION

Evacuation is indicated:

- When a release involves an unknown, toxic, or corrosive gas or volatile liquid from a large capacity container;
- When explosives of large quantities of flammable or reactive materials are involved in a release and may detonate, deflagrate, or ignite resulting in damage to exposed structures and presenting a severe hazard to exposed persons; or
- When releases cannot be controlled and are expected to continue for an extended period of time.

The benefits of evacuation include:

- ✓ Public safety;
- ✓ Available vehicles;
- ✓ Availability of relatives/friends to house evacuees in some locations;
- ✓ Keeping family units together;
- ✓ Safety through effective precautionary evacuations when sufficient time is available; and
- ✓ Long term safety.

The problems with evacuation include:

- ✓ **Time required;**

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

- ✓ **Lengthy warning message;**
- ✓ **Extensive support services required (shelters, traffic controls, security, transportation);**
- ✓ **Transient populations not familiar with area;**
- ✓ **Potential exposure during evacuation;**
- ✓ **Potential for panic;**
- ✓ **Multi-jurisdictional coordination may be required; and**
- ✓ **Liability (loss of production, injuries).**

In the state of Utah, the American Red Cross has been given the responsibility of providing food, shelter, health care, first aid, and relief supplies for victims of peacetime disasters. The local sheriff's office, emergency coordinator, or CSP may be designated as operational area evacuation coordinators with assistance from various other local **and** state representatives.

Possible staging areas for evacuated persons in Daggett County include public schools, community centers, and churches. Once the decision is made to evacuate, the public will be alerted and given instructions. The system in place for notifying the public of hazardous materials or oil incidents

- Includes the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).
- NOAA (Civil Emergency Message)

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

7.3 SHELTER-IN-PLACE

Shelter-in-place may be a viable option:

- **When the hazardous material being released has been identified and poses a moderate to low health hazard;**
- **When the hazardous material has been completely released from its container and is dissipating;**
- **When the dispersion pattern has been modeled based on existing incident conditions and the concentration anticipated inside structures will not exceed hazardous levels;**
- **When dispersion is being controlled and hazardous concentrations or airborne contaminants are unlikely to extend beyond the immediate incident area;**
- **When manpower to accomplish a safe effective evacuation is limited; and**
- **When the release can be controlled quickly at its source.**

The benefits of shelter-in-place include:

- **Immediate protection;**
- **Shorter warning message;**
- **Little preparation time required;**
- **Support system generally in place (food, shelter, communications);**
- **Effective for short-term exposures;**
- **Little personnel support required; and**
- **Reduced liability if a sound decision-making process is used in good faith.**
- **The problems with shelter-in-place include:**
- **Required public training;**
- **Indoor air quality (how long will concentrations remain low indoors);**
- **Not appropriate for releases of explosive or flammable gases;**
- **Not appropriate for long term exposures;**
- **Structures must be aired out to prevent continued exposure after threat has passed; and**
- **Shelter must be provided for transients.**

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

During some hazardous material releases, there will not be enough time to evacuate because airborne toxins have been released and are moving downwind rapidly. There also may be many uncertainties as to what is being released, how much, what current and future exposure levels will be, the danger of such levels, what areas are affected, and who and what are in those areas. It may be that in-place protection is the only practical choice. For short-term releases, often the most prudent course of action for the protection of the nearby residents is to remain inside with the windows and doors closed and the heating and air conditioning systems shut *off*. An airborne cloud will frequently move past quickly. Vulnerable populations, such as the elderly and sick, may sustain more injury during evacuation than they would by staying inside and enacting simple countermeasures. In-place protection, therefore, may be a sensible course of action when the risks associated with an evacuation are outweighed by the benefits of in-place protection. Even when a protective action decision has not yet been made, shelter-in-place could be the initial response while the emergency situation is being assessed. The public protection decision tree and checklist (Figure 3 found in the appendix to this section) can be used to help make this decision. Shelter-in-place involves the steps shown in Figure 1.

No shelter-in-place decision will be made with perfect information. Local air exchange rates will vary. Chemical concentrations are not entirely predictable in specific locations. Wind speed and temperature are variable. However, the protective action decision-maker can prepare ahead of time to make an informed decision by collecting data and considering all the ramifications of this option.

The decision to shelter-in-place should be communicated to the public as quickly and as clearly as possible through personal contact, media broadcast, or both. The instructions provided in Figure 1 may be used to communicate to citizens and the media how shelter-in-place is accomplished.

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

FIGURE 1

Shelter-In-Place Instructions in Case of a Chemical Emergency

INSTRUCTIONS~ When requested by officials of a Fire Department, Law Enforcement agency, Public Authorities, or your Emergency Broadcast System, please do the following:

Move all people inside a home or other building **IMMEDIATELY**.

- Close all doors to the outside. Close and lock all windows. Close drapes and blinds.
- Turn off all ventilation, heating and air-conditioning systems. Turn off all exhaust fans.
- Switch ventilation ducts and inlets to the closed position.
- Close all fireplace dampers. Extinguish all ignition sources.
- Seal gaps around windows, doors, and air cooling units with tape, plastic sheeting, wax paper or aluminum wrap.
- Cover bathroom exhaust fan grills, range vents, dryer vents and other openings to the outside with plastic food wrap, wax paper or foil and seal the edges with tape.
- Close as many internal doors as possible in your home or other building.
- If possible, take shelter in an upstairs, interior room without windows. Stay away from windows. Bathrooms work well for this purpose.
- If chemical odors start to bother you, hold a wet cloth over your nose and mouth. Turn on the shower in a strong spray to “wash” the air.

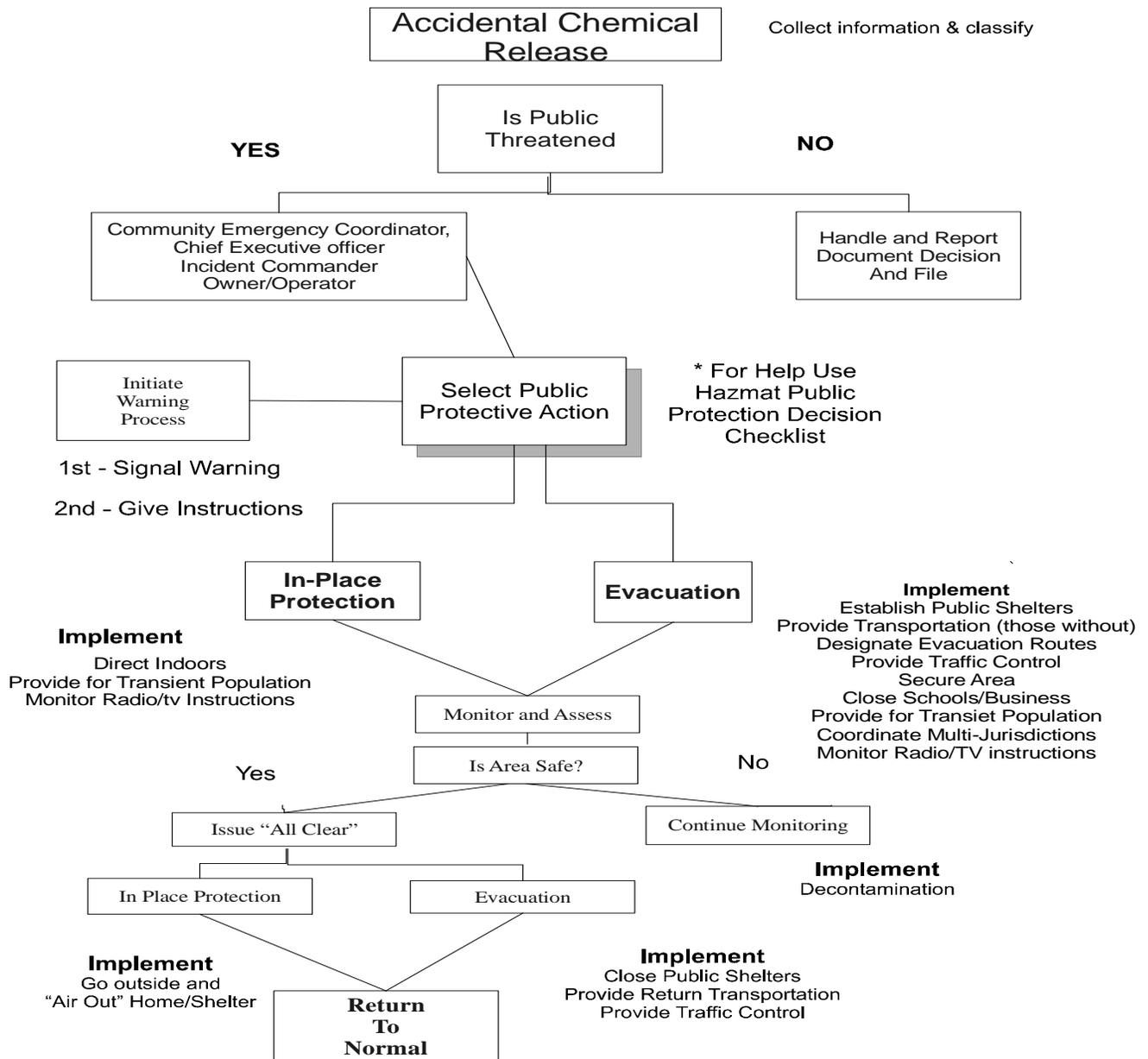
Do not use elevators. Elevators pump outdoor air inside as they travel up and down.

Tune your radio or TV to any LOCAL station for Emergency Broadcast Information
Once an “**All Clear**” message has been issued, open windows and doors to release any gases that may have entered your home or office.

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

APPENDIX 1¹

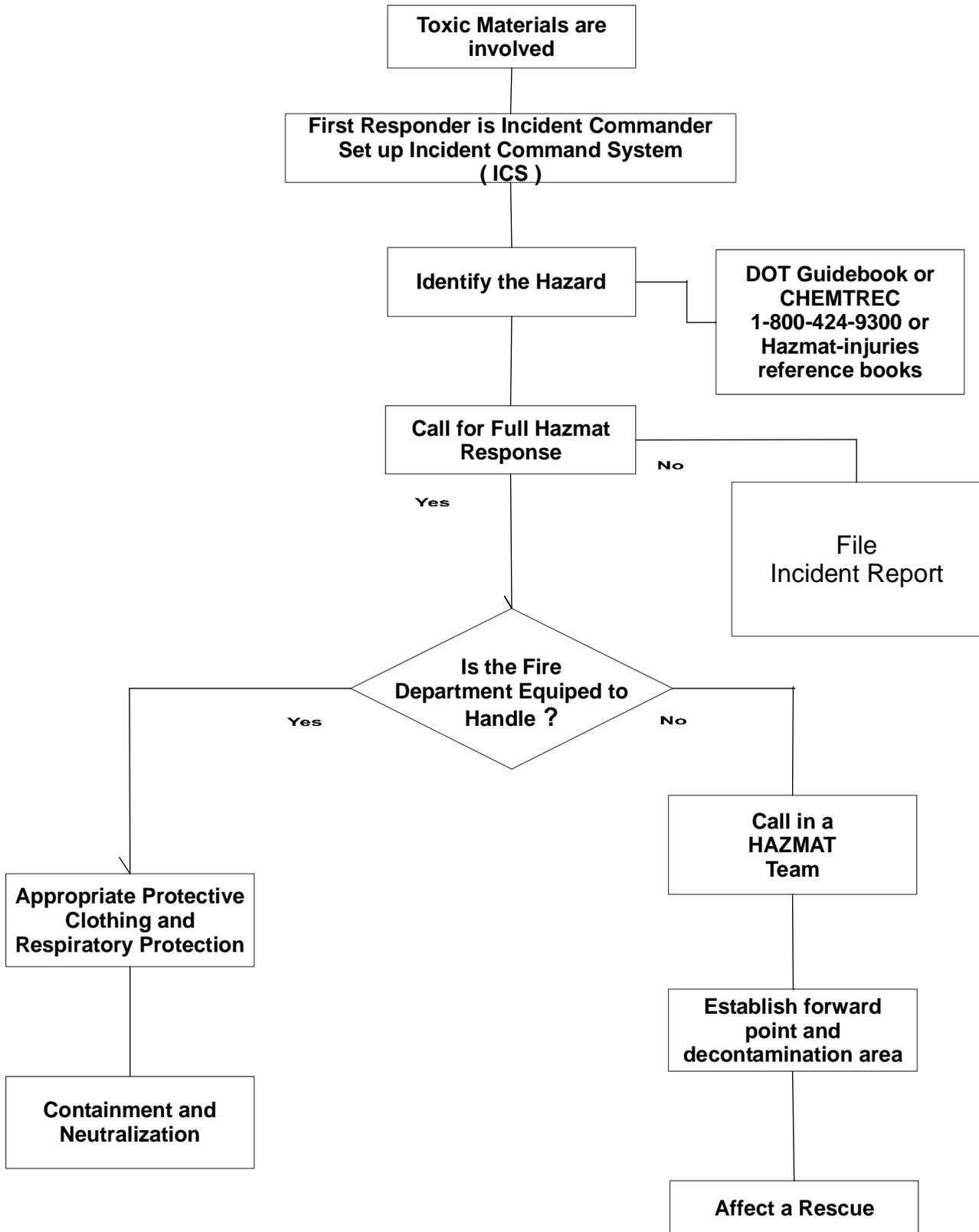
HAZMAT PUBLIC PROTECTION DECISION TREE Figure 3



¹ National Institute for Chemical Studies' *Protecting the Public in a Hazardous Material Emergency*

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

APPENDIX 2



DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this section is to supply information that may be requires should a pipeline leak occur. There are several pipelines that run through the county. Each pipeline company should have submitted an Emergency Action Plan to the LEPC. There is a pipeline Plan at the Sheriff's Office the Emergency Manager also has a copy.

INTRODUCTION:

There are 7 pipelines that run through Daggett County. They carry materials such as Carbon Dioxide, Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids and Phosphate.

The following pages are either from, "THE PIPELINE GROUP" or other submissions by pipeline companies themselves.

The Maps from the Response plan were intentionally left out of this plan for security reasons, if maps are needed please contact the Daggett County Sheriff's Office or the Daggett County Emergency Manager.

Daggett County EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT participates in the Green River Basin Pipeline Association. Each year in conjunction with the Members of the Pipeline Association, Sweetwater County Emergency Management, Sublette County Emergency Management, Lincoln County Emergency Management Wyoming and Daggett County Utah Emergency Management a Pipeline Seminar is presented for Contractors, Public Officials, and Responders. ***** SEE ALSO THE GRBPA PDF FILE SUBMITTED BY THE GRBPA **** DISCLAIMER HAS A PDF INDEX.**

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

The Following is from the

THE PIPELINE GROUPS

Submitted April 8, 2003

**NOT ALL OF THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IS
INCLUDED IN THE RESPONSE PLAN REFER TO THE
THE PIPELINE GROUPS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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VERNAL, UTAH EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM

Presented by:

THE PIPELINE GROUP

4400 N. Big Spring, Ste. B-21

Midland, Texas 79705

www.pipelinegroup.com

I

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

II.

RECOMMENDED SAFETY PROCEDURES

III.

PARTICIPATING PIPELINE COMPANIES

Emergency Telephone Numbers

Contact Person for Additional Information

Products Carried by Pipeline Company

Pipeline System Maps

IV.

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

PRODUCT FACT SHEETS THE PIPELINE GROUP MESSAGE TO ALL EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

This manual is being provided to your organization so that you might gain a greater understanding of the pipelines that operate in this area and what you should know if ever called upon to respond to a pipeline emergency.

You will find that each sponsoring company has designated an individual that you may contact if you need further information regarding that company. You are asked to keep this manual in a location readily available for reference by all your personnel. You will be invited to a similar program annually in order to keep the manual updated.

On occasion we have asked that you remove a pipeline company section of material from your emergency response manual, stating that the information was not updated. We did not elaborate further. Recently we have been asked to explain our procedures.

The programs of the pipeline group are two fold

- (1) We promote pipeline safety via dinners for those engaged in excavation activities, and
- (2) We promote public awareness via lunches for Emergency Responders and Public Officials

Most buried pipelines are regulated by federal or state authorities, and use the Pipeline Group services on a pay as you use basis.

There is a constant change in ownership, management names, telephone numbers etc. of pipeline companies. To make sure you had the best information available we adopted a policy in the beginning of removing from our records any information that was not updated yearly. That policy was and is well understood by the pipeline industry They understood we could not and should not be responsible for outdated information. If they wished to pay the nominal fee for our services the information would be updated. If they did not wish to pay, the information would be withdrawn.

In some cases pipelines have been sold. We are not always aware of the new owner. We assume they utilize some other media to put their company information in your hands. Others are taken out of service for various reasons and the operator feels it is not important to use our services. Others simply discontinue the use of our services.

We will attempt in the future to make a brief statement as to why the information is being removed.

We appreciate your attendance here today and hope this program and manual benefits your organization. If you have any questions please call.

THE PIPELINE GROUP

DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4

THE PIPELINE GROUP RECOMMENDED SAFETY PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES IN CASE OF A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

1. Validate the emergency phone call by returning the call promptly. Do this even when the caller is a pipeline company employee.
2. Call the pipeline company Dispatcher. Their phones are manned 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Dispatcher will direct emergency procedures and suggest what you can do. Your call will be validated.
3. Do not call pipeline company personnel other than the emergency number. Local pipeline company employees are instructed to call the Dispatcher in the event of a pipeline emergency.
4. Determine the wind direction on your way to the site.
5. Upon arrival at the emergency site, do not drive into any vapor cloud. Park vehicles a safe distance from vapor clouds or fires. Turn off engines. Stay away from vapor cloud - DO NOT WALK INTO IT.
6. Evacuate everyone from the danger area to an upwind location.
7. Provide medical help to those who need it.
8. Barricade the emergency area so that people will not enter it. Blockade any highway which passes through or near the area.
9. ELIMINATE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION if there is a vapor cloud - sources such as: engines, electric motors, pilot lights, burn barrels and smoking materials.
10. Maintain contact with the pipeline company personnel until they arrive. The person in charge will identify himself.
11. Do NOT attempt to extinguish any primary fire source until pipeline company employees arrive and their representative directs this action. Perimeter fires may be extinguished at your discretion.
12. Request additional emergency assistance from other Public Response Agencies when you need it.
13. If a railroad passes through the emergency area, contact the railroad and request that they stop movement of trains through the area until notified that the area is safe.
14. Determine if the vapor cloud is moving or expanding in size. The vapors will tend to flow to low areas. Keep people away from nearby low spots if the vapor cloud is at a nearby high elevation.
15. Do not put water or other chemicals on vapor cloud unless directed to do so by pipeline company personnel.
16. Do not attempt to ignite the vapor cloud. This dangerous procedure will usually be done by a pipeline company employee using a flare gun.
17. If the engine of your vehicle stops unexpectedly, do not attempt to start it until you are certain it did not stop due to lack of oxygen.
18. A pipeline company employee will tell you when the emergency is over.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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**Chevron Pipe Line
Company**

To report an emergency call: 1 —800-762-3404

For additional information call: Mike Long

Chevron Pipe Line Company

2750 County Road 102

Rangely, Colorado 81648

(970) 675-2133

Chevron Pipe Line Company operates facilities in the following counties of this program area. The materials transported in each county are shown by numbers correlating with the materials transported list.

DAGGETT 1(1)1

DUCHESNE 1(2)1

UINTAH 1(1)&(2)1

Materials transported are:

(1) CARBON DIOXIDE

(2) CRUDE OIL

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

Mid-America
Pipeline Company,
LLC

(Operated by Enterprise NGL Pipelines, LLC)

To report an emergency call: 1 800 5463482

For additional information call:

Rex Morgan Kim Stoll

Mid-America Pipeline Company, LLC Mid-America Pipeline Company, LLC

266 West 100 North, Ste. 8 266 West 100 North, Ste. 8

Vernal, Utah 84078 Vernal, Utah 84078

(435) 789-0457 (W) (435) 789-0458 (W)

(435) 790-0363 (C) (307) 871-1405 (C)

(435) 781-8356 (HM)

Mid-America Pipeline Company, LLC operates facilities in the following counties of this program area:

DAGGETT

UINTAH

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (NGL)

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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**Northwest Pipeline
Corporation
One of the Williams Companies**

To report an emergency call: 1 —800—972—7733

For additional information call: Randy Dearth

Northwest Pipeline Corporation

599 South 500 East

Vernal, Utah 84078

(435) 781-3200

Northwest Pipeline Corporation operates facilities in the following county of this program area:

DAGGETT

UINTAH

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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**NORTHWEST PIPELINE CORPORATION! WILLIAMS GAS PIPELINE
BUSINESS OFFICES AND KEY PERSONNEL
FOR THE
VERNAL DISTRICT**

VERNAL. DISTRICT OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER
599 SOUTH 500 EAST VERNAL, UT 84078	435-781-3200

24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMJBER

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 800.972-7733

NORTHWEST PIPELINE CORPORATION – CORPORATE OFFICE

295 CHIPETA WAY 801-583-8800

SALT LAKE CITY UT 84108

P BOX 58900

SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84158-0900

Updated 01/09/03

Questar Pipeline Company

To report an emergency call:

1- 800- 767-1689 (Questar Gas)

1 -800-300-2025 (Questar Pipeline)

For additional information call: Neil Wilcken

Questar Pipeline Company

1601 East 1700 South

Vernal, Utah 84078(435) 781-4257

Questar Pipeline Company operates facilities in the following counties of this program area:

DAGGETT

DUCHESNE

UINTAH

Materials transported are:

NATURAL GAS

A fact sheet on the above materials can be found in Appendix 1 of this manual.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

THE PIPELINE GROUPS¹

DISCLAIMER

The fact sheets contained in this Emergency Response manual are a compilation of information from various MSDS sources. The material herein and the information it contains is offered to you in good faith and is believed to be accurate. We have reviewed each sheet which we received from sources outside our company and believe the data to be correct; however, we cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. Health and safety precautions in this data may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this information for reference purposes. No warranty is made, either express or implied.

¹ Pipeline Group Response Plan Vernal District

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

CARBON DIOXIDE²

Chemical Names:

Carbon Dioxide

Carbonic Acid Gas

Carbonic Anhydride

Chemical Family:

Gas

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Carbon Dioxide

Nitrogen

Oxygen

Water

Extinguishing Media:

This material is non-combustible. It can be used as a fire extinguishing agent primarily for its smothering effect.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Move containers from fire area if without risk, or cool containers with water. Stay away from ends of tanks. An explosion can occur when CO₂ contacts mixtures or sodium peroxide with aluminum or magnesium. Reactive metals (such as alkali metals, magnesium, aluminum, titanium or zirconium), their hydrides, and materials like diethyl magnesium, moist cesium oxide, or lithium acetylide can ignite in a CO₂ atmosphere. Dry ice can form shock sensitive mixtures with sodium, potassium or sodium-potassium alloy. Carbon dioxide tends to accumulate near the floor of an enclosed space displacing the air upward and creating an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Such enclosures should be checked before entering without an atmosphere-supplying respirator. CO₂ gas is odorless and colorless.

Health Hazards:

No effects to skin and/or eyes anticipated unless CO₂ is at low temperatures or in solid form ("dry ice") which then may produce freeze burns. Inhalation may produce effects ranging from mild to severe acidosis (1-2% V or 7-10% V CO₂ in air respectively). Humans lose consciousness in air containing more than 10% CO₂. Immediate asphyxiation results from a concentration of 30% or more CO₂ in air.

² THE PIPELINE GROUPS RESPONSE PLAN

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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CRUDE OIL

Chemical Names:

Crude Oil - "Sour" (Contains H₂S, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet)

Crude Oil - "Sweet" (No H₂S)

Petroleum, Mineral Oil, Rock Oil, Coal Oil, Seneca Oil, Earth Oil

Chemical Family:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mixture: Chiefly of Paraffins (Alkanes), Cycloparaffins, Cyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Benzene Hydrocarbons, Inorganic Compounds

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Hydrocarbons (Aromatic & Paraffinic), Benzene, Hydrogen Sulfide, Nitrogen Compounds, Sulfur Compounds, Oxygenated Compounds

Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO₂. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE!! Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup/rupture. Sulfur oxides and hydrogen sulfide, both of which are toxic, may be released upon combustion. Product gives off vapors that are heavier than air, which can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and cause flash fires. Runoff to sewer may cause a fire or explosion hazard.

Health Hazards:

"SOUR" crude oil contains H₂S and poses an extreme hazard. Please see fact sheet on H₂S. Crude oil is moderately irritating to the skin and eyes. Natural gas, H₂S and other hazardous vapors may evolve and collect in enclosed spaces, resulting in unconsciousness and death. Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Aspiration into the lungs from vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia. Inhalation of other light hydrocarbons may cause pulmonary irritation and result in CNS depression. Benzene is a known carcinogen.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S)

Chemical Names:

Hydrogen Sulfide, Hydrosulfuric Acid, "Sour Gas"

Chemical Family:

Inorganic Acid Gas (Poisonous), Nonmetal Hydride

Extinguishing Media for H₂S fires:

Water spray, fog or regular foam. Small fires: let burn unless leak can be stopped immediately. Cool containers, surrounding equipment and structures with water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

**EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE & POISONOUS WEAR FULL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
INCLUDING NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING
APPARATUS.**

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

H₂S vapor can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flash back explosively. Gives off corrosive and poisonous oxides of sulfur (S₂, S₃) upon combustion.

Health Hazards

Extremely hazardous gas! Do NOT depend on sense of smell for warning - H₂S causes rapid deterioration of sense of smell.

0.02 ppm - Odor threshold

10.0 ppm - Eye irritation

100 ppm - Headache, dizziness, vomiting, coughing.

200 to 300 ppm - Eye inflammation, respiratory tract irritation after 1 hour exposure.

500 to 700 ppm - Loss of consciousness or possible death in 30 minutes to an hour.

700 to 900 ppm - Rapid loss of consciousness; death can result.

Over 1000 ppm - Unconsciousness in seconds; death in minutes unless victim is removed from contaminated area and breathing is restored.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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**NATURAL GAS
NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS, NATURAL GASOLINE**

Chemical Names: Natural Gas Liquids, Natural Gasoline, Casinghead Gasoline, Condensate, Drip Gas, "M" grade

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, Alkanes, Paraffins, Cycloparaffins, Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Complex combination consisting primarily of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons ranging from 04 to 012

Benzene, Cyclohexane, Hydrogen Sulfide *

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, Halon, foam, 002. Water spray of standard foam. Do not spray direct stream of water; water stream may splash flaming liquid.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, shut off source, if possible. Water fog or spray may be used to cool exposed equipment and containers. Allow fire to burn until gas flow is shut off, if possible.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Flames impinging on product storage vessels above the liquid level will cause sudden vessel failure in approximately 8 or more minutes, resulting in a BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expansion Violent Explosion), unless surfaces are kept cooled with water. If this cannot be done, evacuate the area. Liquid product will change to vapor rapidly at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms flammable mixtures with air. If exposed to an ignition source, it will burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. The vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and then flash explosively back. Vapors will seek low lying areas.

Health Hazards:

***If H₂S is present, an IMMEDIATE, EXTREME health hazard exists, please see Hydrogen Sulfide fact sheet** Eye and skin irritation may result from contact with liquid or vapors. Inhalation may cause burning of the throat, nose and respiratory system, ONS depression (drowsiness, dizziness, coma) or even death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Vapors may also act as a simple asphyxiant (displacement of oxygen). Ingestion can cause chemical pneumonia and pulmonary edema which can be fatal.

**DAGGETT COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EOP VOLUME 4**

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER-STATE & FEDERAL

National Response Center	800-424-8802
Environmental Protection Agency, (Region.VIII) Spill Reporting	303-293-1603
State of UT Dept. of Environmental Quality-Air Quality Division	801-536-4000
Office of Pipeline Safety, Lakewood.CO.(D.O.T)	303-969-5150
Dept. Of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Vernal, UT	435-781-4400

LOCAL OFFICES DAGGETT COUNTY

Local Emergency Planning Committee, Court House Office	435-784-3154
LEPC Chairman Winston Slaugh	435-784-3154
Emergency Management Shirley Slaugh.....	435-784-3210
Cell #	435-880-7559

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

Highway Patrol Uintah County Central Dispatcher	435-789-4222
County Sheriff Office	435-784-3255
Daggett County Jail.....	435-784-3519
County Fire Department Dispatcher	911 or 435-789-4222
Rock Springs Memorial Hospital	307-362-3711
St. Marys Hospital (Life Flight, Grand Junction, Colorado)	800-332-4923
Ashley Valley Medical Center, (Vernal Utah).....	435-789-3342
Ambulance Service Daggett County	911 or 435-789-4222
Ambulance Service (Vernal)	435-789-6907