

FREMONT COUNTY

BASIC EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



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Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan Basic Plan

Record of Changes

Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan Basic Plan

Authorities

Colorado Disaster Act of 1992

Colorado Revised Statutes 24-32-2105

Colorado Revised Statutes 24-32-2107

Colorado Revised Statutes 30-10-512

Approvals

Chairperson, Board of County
Commissioners

Mayor, Town of Brookside

Mayor, City of Canon City

Mayor, Town of Coal Creek

Mayor, City of Florence

Mayor, Town of Rockvale

Mayor, Town of Williamsburg

This plan is a “living plan” and will be updated as conditions change.

Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan Basic Plan

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to:

- A. Identify the roles, responsibilities and actions required of county departments and other agencies in preparing for and responding to major emergencies and disasters;
- B. Ensure a coordinated response by local, state and federal governments by the use of NIMS in managing emergencies or disasters; to save lives, prevent injuries, protect property and the environment, and to return the affected area to a state of normalcy as quickly as possible;
- C. Provide a framework for coordinating, integrating, and administering the emergency operations plans and related programs of local, state, and federal governments;
- D. Provide for the integration and coordination of volunteer agencies and private organizations involved in emergency response and relief efforts.

II. SCOPE

The EOP uses the all-hazard approach addressing a full range of complex and constantly changing requirements in anticipation of or in response to threats or acts of major disasters (natural or technological), terrorism, and other emergencies. The EOP does not specifically address long-term reconstruction, redevelopment and mitigation measures.

The EOP details the specific incident management roles and responsibilities of departments and agencies involved in emergency management. This plan also helps establish coordination roles of the County departments and agencies.

This plan does NOT supersede individual agency operating procedures or guidelines.

III. Hazards

- A. **Flooding.** Flooding (flash and riverine) is the single greatest potential hazard to property in Colorado. Colorado averages 20+ floods each year. Riverine flooding, caused by rapid snowmelt, usually occurs in

May and June. The County often experiences riverine flooding in Spring months of June and July due to seasonal heavy thunderstorm activities. Flash flooding, usually caused by heavy, stationary thunderstorms, most often occurs in the spring and early summer months

- B. Tornadoes.** Tornadoes are a common threat to those who live along the Front Range and on the Eastern plains of Colorado but tornadoes have occurred in nearly all counties of the State. The effect of damaging tornadoes is increasing as more people and businesses are locating in threatened areas. April through October is considered the tornado season, with May and June as the greatest risk months.
- C. Wildfires.** Wildfire, both natural and human-caused, is a risk to which the entire State is susceptible. The Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) estimates approximately 1/4th of the State's current population resides within the Red Zone, an area characterized by over six million acres of forestland at high risk for large-scale wildland fire. A century of aggressive fire suppression, combined with cycles of drought and changing land management practices, has left many of Colorado's forests unnaturally dense and ready to burn. In 2002, there were more than 3,072 wildfires that burned more than 915,000 acres.
- D. Severe weather.** Winter storms in Colorado are occasionally severe enough to overwhelm snow removal efforts, transportation, utilities, livestock management, and business and commercial activities. All of Colorado is vulnerable to storms of disaster proportions. Urban areas, especially those along the Front Range with large populations, are more vulnerable because of larger, more complex, and interdependent services and utilities.
- E. Landslide.** Landslides may occur by themselves or in conjunction with another natural event such as wildfire, severe winter snowmelt, or heavy rains. In recent years, losses from landslides and debris flows have been extremely high in areas already devastated by wildfires.
- F. Drought.** Even in high moisture years, Colorado rainfall does not provide a consistent, dependable water supply throughout the year. Severe drought results in devastating economic consequences for agriculture, forestry, wildlife management, the environment, and tourism. Drought recorded history includes severe drought in 1894, 1930-1937, and 1976- 1977. The drought of 2002-2005 caused loss of crops and livestock throughout much of the State and reduced revenues from lowered tourist visits.
- G. Earthquake.** Colorado is rated in the United States Geologic Survey National Earthquake Hazard Maps as having low to moderate earthquake risk. However, several significant earthquakes have

occurred within the State, including a magnitude 6.6 near Estes Park in 1882. Also, 90 potentially active faults have been identified to date, with potential, maximum credible earthquakes as high as M 7.5. HazardsUS (HAZUSMR) deterministic analyses of earthquakes on a number of these faults yield potential economic losses in the billions of dollars. Insufficient human and monetary resources have been allocated to an adequate study of the actual earthquake hazard in Colorado. Therefore, the Colorado Geological Survey recommends that site-specific earthquake studies be conducted for any proposed critical facility in the County.

- H. **Dam failure.** Dam failure is a technological threat facing many communities. In the last 100 years at least 130 of the more than 2,000 dams in the State have failed. The most recent major incident was the 1982 Lawn Lake disaster in Estes Park which caused more than \$30 million in damages and the loss of three lives. There are 303 Class I (High Hazard) and 325 Class II (Moderate Hazard) dams located Through-out the State, with the majority located along the Front Range and in the Grand Mesa areas. The failure of any of these dams has the potential of causing extensive property damage and possibly the loss of life. Many of these dams were constructed in the early 1900's making age a concern.
- I. **Hazardous materials.** Hazardous materials used in agriculture, industry, and in the home pose a daily hazard to people and the environment. Coloradoans are vulnerable to the adverse effects of accidental leakage of hazardous materials or a deliberate act using these materials. During the 2002-2005 period, the Department of Public Health and Environment recorded 2,431 reported spills or releases; 993 were at fixed facilities. There are approximately 5,800 fixed facilities where reportable concentrations of hazardous materials are used and/or stored. The oil and gas production industry accounts for 4,200 of those facilities. The steady growth in the use of chemicals has resulted in an increased need to transport these materials. Hazardous materials are transported over nearly every roadway throughout the State.
- J. **Terrorism.** Fremont County is at risk for terrorism (domestic and international) and national security incidents. These incidents could take the form of threats and hoaxes, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, small-scale conventional weapons or explosives, large improvised explosives, or cyber attacks. Fremont County is home to multiple state and federal prisons that have house known terrorists.

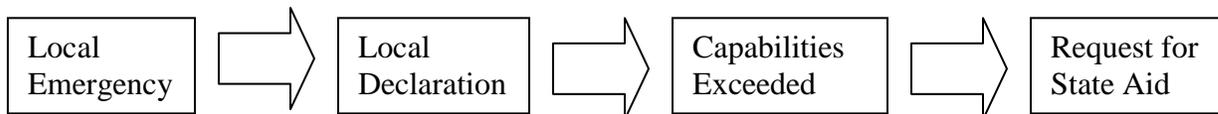
IV. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Government at all levels must continue to function under all threat, emergency, and disaster conditions.

- B. Incidents are typically managed at the local government level. Local jurisdictions should not plan on the arrival of State response assets until approximately 72 hours after the incident.
- C. If the Governor determines an emergency exists where the primary responsibility for response rests with the State because the emergency involves an area or facility for which the State government exercises exclusive preeminent primary responsibility for and authority over, the Governor may unilaterally direct the provision of assistance and will, if practicable, consult with the local jurisdiction.
- D. An emergency or disaster can occur at any time and any location. It may create significant degrees of human suffering, property damage and economic hardship to individuals, governments, the environment, and for the business community.
- E. Information sharing occurs across multiple levels of government, the response community, and the private sector.
- F. Citizens expect government to keep them informed and to provide guidance and assistance in the event of a threat, emergency or disaster.
- G. The premise of this Plan is that all levels of government share the responsibility for working together in preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of an emergency or disaster event.
- H. Each level of government will respond to an emergency or disaster to the extent of its available resources. Once these resources have been exhausted, mutual aid will be requested. If these are determined to be insufficient, then requests will be made from local to State and State to Federal Government.
- I. With the increased possibility of terrorism and employment of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), biological, any technological emergency must be approached as if it could be an act of terrorism.
- J. NIMS is based on the Incident Command System (ICS) and will be used as the incident management system for all levels of response.
- K. The priorities for incident management are to:
 - 1. Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers;
 - 2. Ensure security of the homeland;

3. Protect and restore critical infrastructure;
 4. When appropriate, conduct law enforcement investigations to resolve the incident, apprehend the perpetrators, and collect and preserve evidence for prosecution;
 5. Protect property and mitigate damages and impacts to individuals, communities, and the environment; and
 6. Facilitate recovery of individuals, families, businesses, governments, and the environment.
- L. The County will modify normal operations and redirect resources in order to save lives, relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, protect property, and assist in reestablishing essential services. Life-saving and life-protecting response activities have precedence over other emergency response activities
- M. Private and volunteer organizations, i.e., Red Cross, Salvation Army, Colorado Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (COVOAD), etc. will provide immediate life-sustaining relief to individuals and families, not normally available from government resources. Local agencies will assist these organizations by providing information, guidance, and coordination of their relief efforts.
- N. The Emergency Manager may request the Commissioners declare a disaster or emergency if the effective response to an event is beyond the combined response capabilities of the County and affected local governments. Based on the findings of a joint federal-State-local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) indicating the damages are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant assistance under the Stafford Act, the President or Governor may grant a disaster or emergency declaration. (Note: In a particularly fast-moving or clearly devastating disaster, the PDA process may be deferred until after the declaration.) Figure 2

Figure 2



- O. Evacuation plans lend themselves to events that are predictable and have adequate warning time. All other events are impromptu and situation dependent requiring evacuation or shelter-in-place decisions based on hazard. Effective evacuation plans should be phased/tiered

based on at risk population, and include trigger points, pre-designated routes and timelines. Many disaster emergencies are non-predictable with no warning time. Therefore, it is a local jurisdiction responsibility to develop evacuation plans that address primary and alternate routes, special needs populations, and a supporting infrastructure. However, when a local evacuation order is given, the State shall provide assets to support that evacuation. This support assistance shall utilize assets from the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, the Colorado Department of Transportation, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Colorado State Patrol, the National Guard (Department of Military and Veterans Affairs), and other state agencies along with the Salvation Army and Red Cross. Some mitigating factors of a mass evacuation include the physical location of the incident (the geographic layout of the state ranges between flatlands to rough mountain terrain); and the time-frame of the incident (during the winter months, eastern plains and mountain highways may be closed, thus preventing near-by community response and support).

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The concept of operations of this Plan is based on the premise that the capabilities and resources of the local agency having jurisdiction are exceeded by an emergency or disaster event, thereby requiring the assistance of local government. Such assistance will be provided by agencies operating as part of an effort coordinated by the Office of Emergency Management operating on behalf of the County except in those instances that fall under the Sheriff, such as wildland fire and search and rescue. Emergency Management may request assistance from the State government if the capabilities and resources of local governments are exceeded.
2. The EOP is the primary and general plan for managing incidents and details the coordinating structures and processes used during emergencies in the County. Other supplemental agency plans provide details on authorities, response protocols, and technical guidance for responding to and managing specific situations (such as hazardous materials spills, wildland fires, health emergencies, etc.).
3. Continuity of operations from the local jurisdiction(s) through State level response is manifested through standardization. Standardized operational management concepts are based on ICS, NIMS, and the hierarchy of governmental responsibility and authority.

4. Incidents are handled at the local government level. In some instances, a State agency in the local area may act as a first responder and may provide direction or assistance consistent with its specific statutory authorities and responsibilities.

B. Phases of Incident Management

1. **Prevention.** Prevention involves actions to interdict, disrupt, pre-empt or avert a potential incident. This includes homeland security intelligence and law enforcement efforts to prevent terrorist attacks. Prevention includes actions to:
 - a. Collect, analyze, and apply intelligence and other information;
 - b. Conduct investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat;
 - c. Implement countermeasures such as inspections, surveillance, security and infrastructure protection;
 - d. Conduct tactical operations to interdict, preempt, or disrupt illegal activity; and to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators;
 - e. Conduct public health surveillance and testing processes, immunizations, and isolation or quarantine for biological and agricultural threats; and
 - f. Deter, defeat, detect, deny access or entry, and take decisive action to eliminate threats.
2. **Preparedness.** Under NIMS, Preparedness encompasses:
 - a. Development of plans and procedures, training, and exercising. Pre-deployment of response resources;
 - b. Pre-establishment of incident command posts, mobilization centers, staging areas and other facilities;
 - c. Evacuation and protective sheltering;
 - d. Implementation of structural and non-structural mitigation measures;
 - e. Use of remote sensing technology, risk assessment, predictive and plume modeling tools;

- f. Private sector implementation of business and continuity of operations plans.
 - g. Mitigation activities which provide a critical foundation across the incident management spectrum from prevention through response and recovery. Examples of key mitigation activities include the following:
 - (1) Ongoing public education and outreach activities designed to reduce loss of life and destruction of property;
 - (2) Structural retrofitting to deter or lessen the impact of incidents and reduce loss of life, destruction of property, and impact on the environment;
 - (3) Code enforcement through such activities as zoning regulation, land management, and building codes; and
 - (4) Flood insurance and the buy-out of properties subjected to frequent flooding, etc.
- 3. Response.** Response includes activities to address the immediate and short-term actions to preserve life, property, environment, and the social, economic, and political structure of the community. Response activities include:
- a. Search and rescue;
 - b. Emergency shelter, housing, food, and water;
 - c. Emergency medical and mortuary services;
 - d. Public health and safety;
 - e. Decontamination following a chemical, biological or radiological incident;
 - f. Removal of threats to the environment;
 - g. Emergency restoration of critical services (electric and gas services, water, sewer, telephone);
 - h. Transportation, logistics, and other emergency services;
 - i. Private sector provision of needed goods and services through contracts or donations; and

j. Secure crime scene, investigate and collect evidence.

4. **Recovery.** Recovery involves actions and the implementation of programs needed to help individuals and communities return to normal. Recovery programs are designed to assist victims and their families, restore institutions to sustain economic growth and confidence, rebuild destroyed property, and reconstitute government operations and services. Recovery actions often extend long after the incident itself. *Recovery programs include mitigation components* designed to avoid damage from future incidents. Typical recovery actions may include:

- a. Repair and replacement of disaster damaged public facilities (roads, bridges, municipal buildings, schools, hospitals, qualified non-profits);
- b. Debris cleanup and removal;
- c. Temporary housing and other assistance for disaster victims;
- d. Low-interest loans to help individuals and businesses with long term rebuilding and mitigation measures;
- e. Restoration of public services (electric and gas services, water, sewer, telephone);
- f. Crisis counseling and mental health services;
- g. Disaster unemployment; and
- h. Planning and programs for long-term economic stabilization, community recovery and mitigation.

C. **Emergency Operations Management and Organization**

- 1. **Principle of Local Government Control:** Direction and control prior to, during, and following an emergency or disaster rests with the elected leadership of the legally recognized jurisdiction impacted by a given emergency or disaster. This authority continues throughout the stages of emergency operations or until conditions warrant a change in such authority.
- 2. **Incident Level Management:** A local incident management system, incorporating the functions, principles, and components of the ICS and NIMS should be adopted and utilized by all response agencies. This Emergency Operations

Plan should delineate the concept for on-scene incident management to be used by all local agencies involved in emergency operations. The flexibility and rapidly expandable organizational structure, and the use of a common terminology, make this system particularly useful when coordinating a multifunctional response, as well as, easily adaptable to supporting multiple agencies and/or multiple jurisdictional emergencies.

3. **Local Level Management:** The counties or municipalities are responsible for emergency operations within the jurisdiction. The on-scene Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for the command and control of specific activities at the incident site. Local government is generally responsible for coordination and control of all administrative and overhead functions. When an emergency situation threatens to escalate beyond the capabilities of on-scene responders, including mutual aid assistance, activation of a local emergency operations center may be required. The acquisition of additional resources and dissemination of disaster information functions move to the emergency operation center so that the management of these functions can be more easily controlled and coordinated by the responsible authority.
4. **Volunteer organizations** may be called upon, as appropriate, to assist in disaster preparedness, response and recovery. Colorado Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (COVOAD) can help coordinate these organizations.
5. **The private sector** has significant responsibility for critical infrastructure protection and business restoration. Although the role of the private sector is not legislated, their responsibilities to the public make them an important partner at all levels of government.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. General

1. The Continuity of Government concept:
 - a. Disasters can interrupt, paralyze, or destroy the ability of State or local government to carry out their executive, legislative and judicial functions. Therefore, it is important each level of government have the capability to preserve, maintain, and reconstitute its ability to carry out essential functions under the threat or actual

occurrence of any disaster that could disrupt governmental operations and services.

- b. Effective and responsive emergency operations are inseparable from the concept of Continuity of Government (COG). The Colorado program identifies two important factors for assuring continuity of government at the local level: First, well defined and understood lines of succession for key officials and authorities; second, preservation of records and critical facilities which are essential to the effective functioning of government and for the protection of

- 2. At a minimum, all department heads shall designate primary and alternate emergency successors for key supervisory positions. This ensures the continuance of leadership, authority, and responsibilities of their departments. Each agency/office head shall further designate a primary and alternate emergency successor for key positions. In accordance with each agency's COOP, they will provide OEM with this information, including changes.
- 3. Designated interim emergency successors shall be instructed on their responsibilities and the conditions under which they will assume these positions. Generally, an interim emergency successor may assume leadership whenever the incumbent becomes unable to perform their functions or when requested to do so during periods of emergencies or disasters. They shall hold these positions until relieved by the incumbent or until the emergency or disaster has been brought to a successful conclusion. The criteria for succession of leadership will be delineated in the internal emergency operating procedures of each department.

B. Provision of Essential Services

Provision of those services that are determined to be life-saving/preserving and those critical to the County need to be maintained or restored immediately should they be struck by a disaster and rendered unusable. In the event that a facility is rendered unusable, a back-up facility should be designated that will allow for essential services to be provided.

C. Preservation of Essential Records

Protection of essential State (and local) records is vital if government and society are to resume functioning after a major catastrophe or national emergency.

1. Essential records and documents which require safeguarding fall into three (3) general types: (a) records that protect the rights and interests of individuals; vital statistics, State land and property records, financial and tax records, election records, license registers, articles of incorporation, etc.; (b) records required for effective emergency operations; plans, procedures, resource inventories, lists of succession, maps, memorandums of understanding, agreements, and lists of regular and auxiliary personnel; (c) records required to re-establish normal governmental functions and protect the rights and interests of government; federal and State laws, rules and regulations, official proceedings, financial and court records.
2. The selection of the records to be preserved rests with the official rendering the service involved or with the custodians of the records. These decisions should be made in concert with the organization's overall plan for determination of value, protection and disposal of records. The vital records should be duplicated and the duplicate copies maintained in an accessible format in the safest possible locations, at an appropriate distance from the office location. Vital records should constitute no more than 3-7% of all records.

VII. ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS AND MUTUAL AID

- A. Administration: During an emergency or disaster, local government shall determine, if necessary, what normal administrative procedures shall be suspended, relaxed or made optional in order to prevent unnecessary impediments of emergency operations and recovery activities. Such action should be carefully considered and the consequences should be projected realistically. Any government departure from the usual methods of doing business will normally be stated in the declaration of Disaster / Emergency, or as specified in the Plan and its supporting documents.
- B. Finance
 1. A major disaster or emergency may require the expenditure of large sums of funds. Financial operations may be carried out under compressed schedules and intense political pressures which will require expeditious actions that still meet sound financial management and accountability requirements
 2. Financial support for emergency operations shall be from funds regularly appropriated to departments. If the demands exceed available funds, the Elected Officials may make additional funds available.

3. Departments designated as lead agencies for Emergency Support Functions (ESF) conducting emergency support activities will be responsible for organizing their functional activities to provide financial support for their operations. Each department is responsible for maintaining appropriate documentation to support requests for reimbursement, for submitting bills in a timely fashion, and for closing out assignments.
4. Local government entities are responsible for documenting all emergency or disaster related expenditures using generally accepted accounting procedures. Care must be taken throughout the course of the emergency to maintain logs, records, receipts, invoices, purchase orders, rental agreements, etc. These documents will be necessary to support claims, purchases, reimbursements and disbursements. Record keeping is necessary to facilitate closeouts and to support post recovery audits.

C. Logistics

1. OEM, in coordination with other departments, will facilitate logistical support for emergency operations (i.e., provide supplies and equipment) and, if required, sleeping and feeding facilities for EOC staff. In major EOC activations, a logistics branch may be established located in closer vicinity to the EOC.
2. Local government shall implement established resource controls. Determine resource availability. This includes source and quantity of available resources. Further, they shall keep the EOC advised of any anticipated shortfalls in required resources needed to support a given emergency or disaster operation.
3. Local jurisdictions should develop and maintain a current database of locally available resources and their locations. The database should include available public and private equipment, and personnel with special technical skills, pertinent to the anticipated needs of the local jurisdiction.

D. Mutual Aid Agreements

1. No single jurisdiction will have all the personnel, equipment, and materials required to cope with a major emergency or disaster. Necessary additional assistance may be rendered through mutual aid agreements that provide for obtaining additional resources from non-impacted inter/intra-jurisdictional governmental agencies and other organizations. Mutual aid agreements are an essential component of emergency

management planning, response, and recovery activities. These agreements can significantly increase the availability of critical resources and improve response and recovery efforts. According to C.R.S. 24-32-2133, as amended; it is the responsibility of local government to ensure that local emergency operations plans contain adequate provisions for the rendering and the receipt of mutual aid.

Emergency Support Functions and Appendices

The Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are designed to provide a concise overview of the Incident Command structure for each type of incident. They provide functions and identify responsibilities for each type of incident and the necessary support elements that may be required.

ESF 'Leads' are the people identified as having control of that specific response portion of an emergency or disaster. Multiple 'Leads' may work together under ICS to respond and recover from an incident as Branches under the Operations Section or as Liaisons to the Emergency Operations Center or the Incident Management Team.

The Hazard Specific Plans located near the back are provided to identify specific emergencies and/or common needs that may be used in a variety of incidents.

ESF #1: Transportation – CDOT, Fremont Department of Transportation, Canon City Public Works, Florence Public Works, School Districts

ESF #1 is designed to provide transportation support to assist in domestic incident management. Activities within the scope of ESF #1 function include: processing and coordinating requests for transportation support as directed under the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP); reporting damage to transportation infrastructure as a result of the incident; coordinating alternate transportation services; coordinating the restoration and recovery of the transportation infrastructure; and coordinating and supporting prevention, preparedness, mitigation among transportation infrastructure

ESF #2: Communications – Dispatch Centers

ESF #2 coordinates actions to provide the required temporary telecommunications and the restoration of the telecommunications infrastructure. ESF #2 supports all departments and agencies in the procurement and coordination of all telecommunications services from the telecommunications and information technology (IT) industry during an incident response. Communications is information transfer and involves the technology associated with the representation, transfer, interpretation, and processing of data among persons, places, and machines. It includes transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds or intelligence, and security of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems.

ESF #3: Public Works & Engineering - CDOT, Fremont Department of Transportation, Canon City Public Works, Florence Public Works

ESF #3 is structured to provide public works and engineering-related support for the changing requirements of domestic incident management to include preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation actions. Activities within the scope of

this function include conducting pre and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure; executing emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services; providing technical assistance to include engineering expertise, construction management, and contracting; providing emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and critical facilities; and other recovery programs.

ESF #4: Fire Fighting/Urban Search and Rescue – Fire Agencies/Sheriff

ESF #4 manages and coordinates firefighting activities, including the detection and suppression of fires, and provides personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of agencies involved in rural and urban firefighting operations.

Provides for and assists in the coordination and utilization of interagency fire fighting resources to combat wildland emergencies.

ESF #5: Emergency Management - Office of Emergency Management

ESF #5 serves as the support ESF for all departments and agencies across the spectrum of incident management from prevention to response and recovery. ESF #5 facilitates information flow in the pre-incident prevention phase in order to place assets on alert or to preposition assets for quick response. During the post incident response phase, ESF #5 transitions and is responsible for support and planning functions. ESF #5 activities include those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multi-agency planning and coordination for operations. This includes alert and notification, incident action planning, coordination of operations, logistics and material, direction and control, information management, facilitation of requests for State assistance, resource acquisition and management (to include allocation and tracking), worker safety and health, facilities management, financial management, and other support as required.

ESF #6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services – American Red Cross, Department of Human Services, Health Agency

ESF #6 promotes the delivery of services and the implementation of programs to assist individuals, households, and families impacted by potential or actual disasters. This includes economic assistance and other services for individuals impacted by the incident. ESF #6 includes three primary functions: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services. Mass Care involves the coordination of non-medical mass care services to include sheltering of victims, organizing feeding operations, providing emergency first aid at designated sites, collecting and providing information on victims to family members, and coordinating bulk distribution of emergency relief items. Housing involves the provision of assistance for short- and long-term housing needs of victims. Human Services include providing victim related recovery efforts such as counseling, identifying support for persons with special needs, expediting processing of new benefits claims, assisting in collecting crime victim compensation for acts of terrorism, and expediting mail services in affected areas.

ESF #7: Resource Support - Office of Emergency Management

ESF #7 provides resource support consisting of emergency relief supplies, facility space, office equipment, office supplies contracting services, transportation services (in coordination with ESF #1 – Transportation), security services, and personnel required to support immediate response activities. ESF #7 provides support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs including excess and surplus property. Resource support may continue until the disposition of excess and surplus property, if any, is completed.

ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services – Fremont County Health Agency

ESF #8 provides technical support for behavioral health (ESF #8a), public health and medical infrastructure. The areas of support are: behavioral health crisis counseling (see ESF #8a), disease surveillance and outbreak control measures; indoor and outdoor air quality monitoring; drinking water and waste water assessments and recommendations; food (except livestock) and dairy integrity evaluations and food safety guidelines; hazardous materials (including radiation materials) assessments and recommendations; waste management guidelines; hospital resources and medical supply (pharmaceuticals and biomedical equipment) monitoring; and, activation and deployment of the federal Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).

ESF #8a: Mental Health and Substance Abuse: - Department of Human Services, Victims Advocates/Local Mental Health Agencies

ESF #8a provides crisis-counseling services to individuals and groups impacted by the disaster situation. Mental health professionals will be mobilized to offer home and community-based services. Substance abuse counselors may be mobilized to provide a source of education and outreach regarding unhealthy coping mechanisms that may include alcohol or drug use as a response to stress. Crisis counseling is a time-limited program designed to assist victims/survivors of a disaster in returning to their pre-disaster level of functioning. Coordinates and provides mental health services to victims and responders following a disaster.

ESF #9: Search & Rescue – Fremont County Sheriff

ESF #9 integrates the Search and Rescue system around a volunteer group prepared to deploy and initiate operations in support of ESF #9. This group is staffed primarily by locals who are trained and experienced in search and rescue operations and possess specialized expertise and equipment.

ESF #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response – Colorado State Patrol, Canon City Fire, Fremont County Sheriff's Office

ESF #10 provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. ESF #10 includes the appropriate response and recovery actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Hazardous materials addressed under the EOP include chemical, biological, and radiological substances whether accidentally or

intentionally released. These include certain chemical, biological, and radiological substances considered weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

ESF #10 describes the lead coordination roles, the division and specification of responsibilities among various agencies, and the regional and onsite response organizations, personnel, and resources that may be used to support response actions. Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents is carried out in accordance with the NCP (40 CFR part 300). The EOP implements the response authorities and responsibilities created by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and the authorities established by section 311 of the *Clean Water Act*, as amended by the *Oil Pollution Act*.

ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources – CSU Extension Office, Humane Society, Animal Associations

ESF #11 includes determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, arranging for shelter of companion animals and non-commercial livestock.

ESF #12: Energy – State and Private Agencies
(Will not normally be activated)

ESF #12 collects, evaluates, and shares information on energy system damage and estimates on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. The term “energy” includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components. Additionally, ESF #12 provides information concerning the energy restoration process such as projected schedules, percent completion of restoration, geographic information on the restoration, and other information as appropriate.

ESF #13: Public Safety and Security – Law Enforcement

ESF #13 provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing local authorities to include non-investigative/non-criminal law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual Incidents of National Significance.

ESF #13 capabilities support incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations. ESF #13 generally is activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security and where County government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations that require protective solutions or capabilities.

ESF #14: Long Term Recovery– County and local governments

ESF #14 includes determining recovery assistance needs, obtaining appropriate State support and arranging for long term needs

**Transportation
Emergency Support Function #1
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Fremont County Department of Transportation

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) for State Highways, Canon City and Florence Public Works, Corrections, School Districts.

I PURPOSE

The purpose of this ESF is to provide for coordination, control and allocation of transportation assets in support of the movement of emergency resources including the evacuation of people, and the redistribution of food and fuel supplies. Such action could be required in response to a natural disaster or an act of terrorism.

II SCOPE

The scope of this annex is to describe the general response of the Fremont County Department of Transportation Department and other supporting agencies in response to an emergency incident in Fremont County.

- A. Response activities will take place in the field and may be coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center in Fremont County and with CDOT's Emergency Response Coordinator, if required.
- B. CDOT has statewide decentralized, operational multi-functional capabilities and provides the citizens of Colorado with quick responses to transportation-related emergencies.
- C. Assets described above will be used to fulfill certain needs of ESF #1 in the event of a disaster.

III SITUATION

A disaster may result from natural or technological hazards or from a National Security Emergency or act of terrorism that produces extensive damage and results in a large volume of requests to save lives and alleviate suffering. When notified of an emergency situation by the Office of Emergency Management, transportation agencies will monitor the situation, do pre-planning and, if requested, provide assistance, mobilize the necessary available resources to meet demands. These agencies

maintain a current inventory of vehicles and will ensure that this inventory is at the ready for any required response. School transportation may be placed on call.

IV PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The transportation infrastructure in some areas or sectors will sustain damage and/or contamination from hazardous chemicals, explosives, fire, radiological materials or biological hazards. Natural hazards such as snow, ice, floods, tornados, etc. can cause significant damage to the infrastructure or render it unusable for substantial periods of time. The damage and/or contamination will influence the accessibility level of relief services.
- B. Disaster response will require effective transportation coordination.
- C. Priority for the clearing of access routes will be determined in order to permit sustained flow of emergency relief.
- D. The requirement for transportation capacity may exceed the availability of local assets.
- E. CDOT maintains a computer-based inventory of fleet equipment that could be utilized to manage corridors, equip roadblocks and move required materials and people as needed.

V CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

In response to an emergency, the local first responders and local DOT maintenance personnel will assess the extent, type and severity of the disaster area. The status of transportation corridors will be determined and current fleet and personnel resources will be dispatched to the affected areas.

- A. The Emergency Manager or local Transportation Director will be the ESF #1 Lead when the Emergency Operations Plan has been activated. The ESF #1 Lead will be responsible for coordination of all local agencies providing support under ESF #1.
- B. In smaller magnitude emergencies, requests for assistance may be handled over the telephone. In larger magnitude events the ESF #1 Lead will respond to the EOC, if activated, to coordinate a response from a centralized location. If a Disaster Declaration is received, the

ESF #1 Lead will coordinate closely with the State and Federal ESF #1 Lead if necessary.

- C. ESF #1 Lead will maintain copies of all information to be compiled into a Master Log of the event.
- D. As the incident moves from the response phase to the recovery phase, many ESF activities may transition to a field location.
- E. CDOT will implement its EHTR plan provisions as needed to address the need for management of remaining highway corridor capacity.

VI ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

- 1. ESF #1 activities are mostly conducted in the field with overall coordination by the ESF #1 Lead. Department of Transportation/Public Works road foremen will oversee their districts.
- 2. A CDOT regional emergency response office may be established, if necessary, near the disaster area at a CDOT regional, construction residency, or maintenance area office. This center will communicate with the ESF #1 Lead at the EOC to help coordinate efforts.

B. Responsibilities – Emergency Management (ESF #1 Lead)

- 1. Department of Transportation/Public Works District Foreman will coordinate with ESF #1 Lead on priorities of transportation and road repair on non-CDOT highways.
- 2. Department of Transportation/Public Works will respond to areas in need of repair or debris removal under Foreman's requests.
- 3. ESF #1 Lead will coordinate with Law Enforcement for assistance with evacuation routes.
- 4. ESF #1 Lead will coordinate with CDOT for transportation damage and recovery on CDOT highways.

C. Responsibilities – Supporting Agencies

1. Provide personnel necessary to support ESF #1
2. Designate an Emergency Response Coordinator as needed.

**Communications
Emergency Support Function #2
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Fremont County Communications Center (Dispatch)

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Canon City Dispatch Center, Office of Emergency Management, Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), and the Private Sector

I PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is twofold: first, to provide emergency telecommunications and telecommunications support for use in disaster or emergency situations; and second, to provide for the receipt and dissemination of emergency notifications including, but not limited to, Homeland Security Alert Levels, enemy attack, natural and technological disasters, hazardous materials incidents, nuclear fallout and any other emergencies or alerts affecting Fremont County. Hence, the populace and private organizations in potentially affected areas receive notification in keeping with all existing references, laws and guidelines.

II SCOPE

The scope of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to describe the overall communications and warning systems employed by Fremont County prior to, during and after a disaster or emergency situation. These systems will be used in support of the operations of the EOC, local government, and the response community and include, but are not limited to radio communications, land line, cellular, secure, and special telephonic communications, computer internet and modem communications and the Emergency Alert System (EAS)

III SITUATION

Communications and warning systems are an integral part in the successful completion of any emergency or disaster type situation. This communication and warning ESF is developed as an integral part of the Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This ESF describes the systems which will be used for communications, and for alerting public officials and the general public to impending emergencies or disaster situations that require prompt action to save lives, prevent injuries, and safeguard property. This ESF is issued for the guidance within the County. It is the policy of the County that all available resources for emergencies

are ready for immediate use at any time, therefore, this ESF provides for the routine use of state telecommunications and warning resources to augment local resources for any multi-agency response as a means of testing and exercising such equipment and systems.

IV PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

It is assumed that all incidents, to include training exercises and exercise support, have the potential for escalation into an emergency or disaster situation that may require support of an EOC and its inherent communications and warning systems until determined differently. An Emergency Operations Center may not be activated or manned.

V CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

As defined, communications will be a separate and distinct system from warning.

Each of these systems will be defined and detailed separately.

VI COMMUNICATIONS

A. General

1. A prime requirement of all organizations engaged in disaster and emergency operations is effective comprehensive telecommunications with all of the involved and potentially involved elements. The magnitude of a particular situation determines the extent of the emergency response and the need for communications. The degree to which and the type of telecommunications systems are utilized is directly related to the scope of the incident.
2. In a disaster or emergency, all available telecommunications will be used to the extent necessary to achieve a coordinated response. This includes, but is not limited to, DTR, UHF and VHF radio systems.
3. The existing Fremont County communications network consisting of wire line and wireless telephone, fax, e-mail, Internet, paging and two-way radio will serve to perform all Public Safety communications for emergency operations.
4. During Emergency Operations, all City and County departments will maintain their existing equipment and procedures for communicating with field operations. They

will keep the EOC, if activated, informed of their operations at all times.

VII ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. COMMUNICATIONS

1. Organization

- a. The Florence Communications Center is contracted by Fremont County to provide communications necessary for emergency operations and to act as Public Safety Communications Center. It is staffed on a 24-hour/7-day basis by trained communication specialists. In the event that the Florence Communications Center is not available, then Canon City Dispatch will oversee the duties as Communications Center. The Communications Center Supervisor will be the ESF #2 Lead for Communications
- b. All local government agencies within Fremont County that have interoperable communications equipment can talk to the Fremont Dispatch and Public Safety agencies. Additional communications equipment may be available for other agencies as needed. Interoperable communications equipment is being made available to all local government agencies as resources allow.
- c. Other Support Organizations can be called upon in the event that the Communications Center(s) are inoperable or overloaded.
 - 1 The Civil Air Patrol has an extensive network of volunteer run VHF repeaters, base stations, HF and VHF mobiles and airmobiles located throughout the state, and a large cadre of qualified amateur radio operators.
 - 2 Amateur Radio Organizations such as ARES and RACES can provide some communications.
 - 3 Army National Guard (ARNG) - The ARNG has HF facilities at each armory, as well as mobile

HF and low band units. The ARNG also has service facilities, communications and signal units, and technicians.

- 4 Government Emergency Telephone System (GETS) – The State of Colorado has been granted access to the Federal government's GETS. This is a telephonic priority system. If telephone circuits are not available due to high usage, during an emergency, using GETS will allow priority access to lines and cell sites. The DEM Communications and Warning Officer has access cards required to use the system. This access can be used by state and local government representatives; however, all calls will be paid for upon conclusion of the event.
- 5 A fully equipped mobile communications trailer, three (3) portable VHF/UHF packages and one (1) HF portable packages designed for the replacement of base station or communications centers and or use at forward command posts or locations in the field are available through the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and the Colorado State Patrol. An additional communications trailer may be available from the Department of Corrections (DOC).
6. Wireless Telephone Companies can provide portable cell towers upon request.

2. Responsibilities

- a The ESF #2 Lead in conjunction with the Emergency Manager has the responsibility for providing communications with responding agencies and providing warnings to appropriate agencies for distribution when required.

B. WARNING

1. Organization

- a. The emergency management agency has overall responsibility for warning. The Emergency Manager

will coordinate the warning system with the agencies listed below.

- b. Warnings to the county, area, state, regional and national warning points may originate at any point having knowledge of an imminent threat to life or property and access to the system. The original source of these warnings may be spotter networks, law enforcement, fire, or state agencies or federal agencies such as the National Weather Service.
- c. Procedures for activating the Emergency Alert System are explained in the appendix at the rear of this ESF

2. Responsibilities

a. Law Enforcement

Will provide public address units if required.
Will provide manpower for door to door warning

b. Fire Services

Will provide public address units if required.
Will provide manpower for door to door warning as available.

c. Media

Will disseminate warnings provided by authorized sources to the general public as rapidly as possible.

COMMUNICATIONS APPENDIX 1

Existing Warning Systems and Use

A National Warning System (NAWAS)

NAWAS is a nationwide, dedicated telephone warning system. It operates on three levels: federal, state, and local. If the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) confirms an enemy attack, then a warning is disseminated to all warning points on the system. Colorado State Patrol in Pueblo is the Regional Warning Point for NAWAS.

B Colorado Warning System

Colorado has a state-level extension of NAWAS. Each Area Warning Center is on the network, along with NWS Forecast Offices. Pueblo County is the Regional Warning Point, from which information is disseminated to Fremont County.

C Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC)

The Colorado Crime Information Center is a statewide computer network connecting the State Warning Point with city, county, state, federal, and military law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in Colorado.

D National Weather Service (NWS)

Current weather information and warnings are received from NWS by KRLN and/or the Fremont County Dispatch Center. In addition, NWS will issue severe weather warnings over the NAWAS line. Weather alerts are also available through weather radios.

E Flood Warning System

The National Weather Service has established a network of rain and river flood sensing warning devices to collect data for flood warning purposes. If excessive rainfall occurs, the NWS makes flood predictions and if necessary warnings are issued.

F Emergency Alert System (EAS)

The EAS provides a means for supplying emergency information to the public. It utilizes AM/FM radio and television broadcast services that are provided on a voluntary, organized basis. The system may be activated at the federal, state, or local level. Further details regarding this system are in Appendix 3 along with a list of the local broadcast stations that are part of the system.

G **Warning Sirens**

Supplemental siren coverage for fire personnel only is provided through mobile units.

H **Special Locations**

1. Those schools, hospitals, nursing homes, major industries, and places of public assembly equipped with warning system radio receivers will be responsible for monitoring the channel for warnings and taking appropriate action.

2. Those schools, hospitals, nursing homes, major industries, and places of public assembly not on the warning network will be contacted by telephone or other means and will then take appropriate action.

I **Print Media**

When time is sufficient, warnings and emergency information are provided through the print media, particularly newspapers. A copy has been prepared for specific emergencies and can be put into print very quickly.

J **Neighborhood Warning Procedures**

In some instances, additional warning must be provided to certain areas. Methods used include vehicle-mounted public address and door-to-door warning. The use of mobile public address units should be communicated to the public in advance so as to preclude public confusion concerning the use of these vehicles. If used, two vehicles should be employed. The first will get the attention of the people, and the second will deliver the warning message. Door-to-door notification should be considered, particularly in rural areas.

K **Fremont County Emergency Notification System**

This system relies on a data base of land and wireless telephone subscribers in Fremont County. It employs a sign up for other wireless subscribers to be part of the emergency notification plan. The system uses an internet based mapping system that permits rapid dissemination of emergency messages to select geographic areas through land and wireless based communication devices.

COMMUNICATIONS APPENDIX 2

NAWAS PHONE

A. **Warning Points**

1. National Warning Point disseminates information to Colorado State Patrol Warning Point in Denver. - Receives warnings and emergency information.
2. CSP Warning Point disseminates information to Regional Warning Points
3. Our Regional Warning Point is CSP Pueblo.
4. Alternative Warning Point is the State's Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

B. **Dissemination of Information**

1. When Pueblo CSP receives an alert, watch or warning or other emergency information over the NAWAS line, the information is disseminated to:
 - a. Fremont County Dispatch Center
 - b. Canon City Dispatch Center
2. KRLN will tell its user agencies per its policy.
3. A follow up FAX or TTY by radio or phone will occur to ensure acknowledgement of receipt.
4. Relay the exact message received
5. Use the Weather Alerts/Watches/Warnings Procedures in Appendix 2

C. **Secondary Warning Point Responsibility**

Maintenance of NAWAS phone is extremely important. Phone failures due to phone line trouble need to be reported to Qwest immediately.

D. **Alert to State Warning Point**

1. NAWAS is two-way, and Fremont County Dispatch Centers could initiate a call to the State Warning Point to inform them of a large scale Fremont County event, possible requiring state or federal emergency assistance.
2. The Fremont County Emergency Management, Sheriff's

Office, Board of County Commissioners shall initiate any request or inquiry to the state EOC or FEMA.

- E. Daily Tests**
Occur as necessary.

COMMUNICATIONS APPENDIX 3

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM AND STATIONS

I. EAS Procedures

A. AUTHORITIES

Title 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i) and 154(o), 303(r), 524(g), and 606, and 47 C.F.R. Part 11, FCC Rules and Regulations, Emergency Alert System (EAS).

II. PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this document is to disseminate emergency information and warning to the general public in the EAS Local Area or any portion thereof within the broadcast coverage and cable system service areas at the request of designated local, state and Federal Officials.
2. The Fremont County EAS may be activated on a day to day basis in response to emergencies such as: power outages, floods, wildfires, civil disorders, toxic leaks or any occurrence which poses a danger to life or property.
3. Acceptance of/or participation in this plan shall not be deemed as a relinquishment of program control and shall not be deemed to prohibit a broadcast licensee or cable operator from exercising independent discretion and responsibility in any given situation.
4. Broadcast stations and cable systems originating emergency communications shall be deemed to have conferred rebroadcast authority.
5. The concept of the management of each broadcast station and cable system to exercise discretion regarding the transmission of emergency information and instructions to the general public is provided by FCC Rules and Regulations.

KEY EAS DISSEMINATION POINTS

Local Primary Source (LP-1)
EAS Emergency Codes
EAS Monitoring Assignments
KRLN-1400 AM
NWS (NOAA),
Fremont County
Emergency
Operations Center
Ed Norden
(719) 275-9196
371-5159
AM/FM 24 hrs.

Station Contact
Telephone

Air Time Hours

Local Primary Source (LP-2)
EAS Emergency Codes
EAS Monitoring Assignments
KSTY 104.5
NWS (NOAA),
Fremont County
Emergency
Operations Center
275-7488
FM-24 hours
broadcast, 6am-
6pm staffed

Station Contact
Telephone
Air Time Hours

Local Primary Source (LP-3)
EAS Emergency Codes
EAS Monitoring Assignments
Bresnan
Communications
NWS (NOAA),
Fremont County
Emergency
Operations Center
Joe Minasi 719
71-0357
276-8559
Doyle Rouna 719
24 hours broadcast,
6am-6pm staffed

Station Contacts
Telephone
Air Time Hours

Local Primary Source (LP-4)

EAS Emergency Codes
EAS Monitoring Assignments
Station Contact
Telephone
Air Time Hours

National Weather
Service (Pueblo)

Southeast Colorado
Tom Magnuson
(719) 948-4039
24 hours broadcast

III. ACTIVATION OF EAS SYSTEM

1. The following designated officials may authorize activation of the EAS System:

Fremont County Commissioners / City Manager within
Fremont County
Fremont County Sheriff
Fremont County Emergency Management
National Weather Service
Fremont County Incident Commander
Canon City Police Chief
Canon City Fire Chief
Florence Police Chief
Florence Fire Chief
Penrose Fire Chief

2. Request activation of the EAS system through the Fremont County Emergency Operations Center (if active) via telephone or radio. If the EOC is not available, messages may be provided to each EAS source listed above.

Note: When "Severe Weather" warnings are issued by the National Weather Service (NWS), Fremont County Dispatch Center shall notify the LP-1.

3. Designated officials use the following format when contacting the Emergency Operations Center (if active) or EAS sources listed above:
 - A. Report Name and Title
 - B. Report Incident Name
 - C. Report Emergency Message

4. Designated officials determine transmission details (i.e., live or recorded, immediate or delayed). The designated official activating the system will determine emergency information to be relayed. Message length should be targeted at 90 seconds or less.

IV. PROCEDURES FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER SUPERVISOR*

(The EAS system is not available for direct input at this time)

When requested activation of the EAS System occurs, the EAS operator shall proceed as follows:

1. Transmit the EAS Header and Attention Signal.
2. Transmit the following announcement and material:

“We interrupt this program to activate the Emergency Alert System for the _____(impacted area) because of a local emergency. Important instructions to follow”

3. Follow with emergency information as outlined in the adopted procedures.
4. To terminate the EAS message (immediately or later), make the following announcement:

“This concludes Emergency Alert Service programming. All broadcast stations and cable systems may now resume normal operations.”

5. Transmit the EAS End of Message (EOM) Signal.

V. PROCEDURES FOR BROADCASTERS

1. Transmit encoded message as received.

Note: For state and local emergencies, broadcasters and cable operators have the option of transmitting only the EAS header and EOM codes without the Attention Signal and Emergency Message. This is acceptable so that EAS coded messages can be quickly relayed through areas unaffected by the emergency.

2. All other broadcast stations and cable systems are monitoring key sources via EAS monitor receiver/decoders and will be alerted by the

header codes and attention signal. Each station and cable system upon receipt of the signal will, at the discretion of management, perform the same procedures as in step 1 above by transmitting the emergency message from the LP-1 or LP-2.

3. To avoid unnecessary escalation of public confusion, all stations and cable systems must be cautious in providing news and information pertaining to the emergency. All messages must be based on definite and confirmed facts as determined by the designated officials requiring activation of the system.
4. Upon completion of the above transmission procedures, resume normal programming. Appropriate notations should be made in the station and cable system records. A very brief summary may be sent to the FCC for information purposes only.

VI. TESTS

1. Tests of the EAS procedures can be conducted on a scheduled monthly basis from a point that would originate the common emergency message. Unless a scheduled state test is received from the State Primary, the local primary station will originate the Required Monthly Test (RMT).

COMMUNICATIONS APPENDIX 4

LIST OF EAS CODES TRANSMITTED BY EAS KEY SOURCES

“EEE”	Event Codes
TOA	Tornado Watch
TOR	Tornado Warning
SVA	Severe Thunderstorm Watch
SVR	Severe Thunderstorm Warning
SVS	Severe Weather Statement
SPS	Special Weather Statement
FFA	Flash Flood Watch
FFW	Flash Flood Warning
FFS	Flash Flood Statement
FLA	Flood Watch
FLW	Flood Warning
FFS	Flood Statement
WSW	Winter Storm Warning
BZW	Blizzard Warning
HWA	High Wind Watch
HWW	High Wind Warning

Products not originated from the National Weather Service

EVI	Evacuation Immediate
CEM	Civil Emergency
DMO	Practice/Demo Warning
ADR	Administrative Message

COMMUNICATIONS APPENDIX 5

Public Communication Systems Contacts:

Local Media:

- ⇒ Colo. Springs Channel 11 (KKTV-CBS)
- ⇒ Colo. Springs Fox Channel 21 (KXRM)
- ⇒ Pueblo Channels 5 and 30 (KOAA – NBC)
- ⇒ Pueblo Channel 8 (KTSC-PBS) 719 543-8800
- ⇒ Denver Channel 4 (KCNC) 1-800-444-5262
- ⇒ KRLN (EAS-LP-1) AM 1400 719-275-1400
- ⇒ KSTY (EAS-LP-2) FM 104.5 719-275-7488
- ⇒ Channel 9 News (NBC) 719-485-9999
- ⇒ Royal Gorge Amateur Radio (see OEM Contact List)

**Public Works and Engineering
Emergency Support Function #3
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Fremont Department of Transportation for County Roads, CDOT for State and Federal Highways.

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Canon City Public Works, Florence Public Works, Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), Corrections, Public Health and Environment, Office of Emergency Management and Private Sector.

I PURPOSE

The purpose of ESF #3 is to provide for debris clearance, roads, highways and bridge repairs, engineering, construction, repair and restoration of essential public works systems and services, and the safety inspection of damaged buildings.

II SCOPE

- A. The scope of this annex is to describe the general response of Department of Transportation and other supporting agencies in response to an emergency incident in Fremont County.
- B. In the event of a an incident involving criminal or terrorist acts, responding personnel will work to preserve evidence and will fully coordinate all activities with the law enforcement officer on scene.
- C. Response activities will take place in the field, in or near the scene of the emergency; activities may be coordinated through the EOC, if activated.
- D. Department of Transportation has operational multi-functional abilities and provides the citizens of Fremont County with quick responses to transportation-related emergencies where expertise in highway maintenance and in transportation engineering may be needed. These resources are fully equipped with highway maintenance and construction related equipment.

III SITUATION

A disaster may result from natural or technological hazards or from a National Security Emergency including acts of terrorism, that produces extensive damage and results in a large volume of requests to save lives, alleviate suffering and restore transportation corridors. When notified of an emergency situation, Department of Transportation will mobilize the

necessary available resources to meet demands. They will respond directly and immediately to incidents on the County road system as soon as notification is of the incident is received. Department of Transportation maintains a current inventory of vehicles and will ensure that this inventory is at the ready for any required response. CDOT will respond to CDOT maintained highways.

IV PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Assistance may be needed to clear debris, perform damage assessment, structural evaluations, make emergency repairs to essential public facilities, reduce hazards by stabilizing or demolishing structures, and provide emergency water for human health needs.
- B. Access to the disaster area will be dependent upon the re-establishment of ground routes. In many locations debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate life-saving emergency response activities.
- C. Rapid damage assessment of the disaster area will be required to determine potential workload.
- D. Emergency environmental and legal clearances will be needed for handling and storage/disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities.
- E. Significant numbers of personnel with engineering and construction skills along with construction equipment and materials may be required from outside the disaster area.
- F. CDOT maintains a computer-based inventory of fleet equipment that could be utilized to manage corridors and clear debris as needed from affected CDOT roadways.

V CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In response to an emergency, the local first responders and local Department of Transportation maintenance personnel will assess the extent, type and severity of the disaster area. The status of transportation corridors will be determined. Responding equipment will contact the local incident commander on scene for instructions and clearance before proceeding to enter any affected area. Responding personnel are maintenance and engineering personnel and are not trained or equipped to directly handle hazardous

materials contaminated sites. They will work with trained personnel in areas deemed safe by the incident commander to clear debris in un-contaminated areas and will support those involved in direct handling of the hazardous materials contaminated debris.

- B. The CDOT Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) will be the ESF #3 Lead when the Emergency Operations Plan has been activated and the emergency is on CDOT maintained highways. The ESF #3 Lead will be responsible for coordination of all state agencies providing support under ESF #3. The County Department of Transportation will be the Lead on County roads.
- C. In small magnitude emergencies, requests for assistance may be handled over the telephone. In larger magnitude events, the ESF #3 ERC may respond to the EOC to coordinate a response from a centralized location. If a Disaster declaration is received, the ESF #3 Lead will coordinate closely with the State and Federal ESF #3 Lead.
- D. ESF #3 will maintain copies of all information to be compiled into a Master Log of the event.
- E. As the incident moves from the response phase to the recovery phase, many ESF activities may transition from the EOC to a field location.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Organization
 - 1. ESF #3 activities are usually conducted in the field with overall coordination by the ESF #3 Lead.
 - 2. When the emergency occurs on a CDOT maintained highway a CDOT regional emergency disaster field office may be established if necessary near the disaster area at a CDOT regional, construction residency, or maintenance area office. This office will provide status updates to the ESF #3 at the EOC as requested.
 - 3. On County maintained roads the Department of Transportation Supervisor will be the ESF #3 Lead.
- B. Responsibilities – CDOT

1. CDOT will follow CDOT guidelines and SOP's in accordance with their agency's requirements. Will coordinate with the EOC and Emergency Management as requested.

C. Responsibilities – Department of Transportation

1. Department of Transportation will direct the allocation of resources, personnel, and other required support for the response activities. Maintain a communications network with local, city, and county officials and provide a communication link to the ESF #3 Lead
2. Evaluates availability and commits the personnel, material, supplies, and equipment that can be provided to respond. Provides communication networks through vehicle-based radios. Provides personnel for 24-hour coverage as needed.
3. Provides 24-hour transportation system information including road closures, detours, delays, alternate routes, etc. Controls message signs at key locations along transportation corridors, if available.
4. Provides personnel for damage assessment teams, repair recommendations and accounting management of emergency force account work.

D. Responsibilities – Supporting Agencies

1. Provide personnel necessary to support ESF #3
2. Designate an Emergency Response Coordinator to work with ESF #3 Lead.

VII. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The ESF #3 will work with the County Finance Officer for the procurement of resources the County does not have.

During a response, CDOT will record and track its own expenditures and seek reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. All requests for resources given the ESF #3 will be processed in accordance with CDOT policy and protocols.

Florence and Canon City will also follow their own policy.

**Firefighting and Urban Search and Rescue
Emergency Support Function #4
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Fire Agencies, Sheriff's Office

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: BLM, CSFS, USFS, FDOT

I. PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of this ESF is to provide procedures for the mobilization and coordination of firefighting personnel, urban search and rescue personnel, equipment, and supplies in the event of a fire, urban conflagration, other firefighting-related emergency, significant natural disaster, or other events requiring firefighting and/or urban search and rescue response within the county.
- B. Wildland fires are addressed the same as ESF #4.
- C. Urban search and rescue is the process of locating, extricating, and providing initial medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures or rescuing or removing persons threatened or stranded in harm's way by any emergency or hazardous event when they cannot remove themselves. Urban search and rescue can include technical rescue activities such as dive rescue and heavy lifting. Alpine/rural/wilderness search and rescue activities (emergency incidents involving locating missing individuals, mountain rescue, locating downed aircraft, etc.) are addressed as a separate ESF (#9).
- D. A major disaster or civil emergency may generate conditions that vary widely in scope, urgency, and degree of devastation. Substantial numbers of people could be in life threatening situations requiring prompt rescue and medical care. Because the mortality rate will dramatically increase beyond 72 hours, search and rescue efforts must begin immediately.

II. SCOPE

The scope of this ESF is to describe the general actions of the Fire Departments and other supporting agencies in response to emergencies.

III. SITUATION

- A. Under the best of circumstances, the management of a large firefighting operation is complex, often involving hundreds of people

and several different agencies and local jurisdictions. Fires resulting from or independent of, but coincident with, a catastrophic event will place extraordinary demands on available resources and logistics support systems.

- B. A major emergency or disaster may cause conditions that place persons in life-threatening situations requiring prompt rescue and medical care. Rescue personnel can encounter extensive damage to structures, which may require search and rescue expertise.
- C. The potential for damage from fires in urban areas is especially high during and after a major disaster or terrorism event. Numerous fires have the potential to spread rapidly causing extensive damage threatening life and property. Normally available firefighting resources may be difficult to obtain and utilize because of massive disruptions of communications, transportation, utility and water systems.
- D. Local fire departments will be one of the primary response agencies in most terrorist events (conventional, chemical and radiological). They may also provide important support roles during response to and recovery from a bioterrorism event.

IV. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Major fires and other emergencies that exceed local capabilities will occur.
- B. Responders may face added difficulties or hindrances after a disaster because of extensive damage to the local infrastructure. Such damage may then create environmental safety and health hazards such as downed power lines, unstable foundations or structures, exposure to biohazards, toxins, and blood-borne pathogens.
- C. Terrorism events may result in major structural fires, structural collapse, mass casualties, and the need for mass decontamination.
- D. Access to damaged areas may be restricted.
- E. Successful operations require organized, interagency cooperation at all levels of government.
- F. Agencies that commonly support large fire suppression operations, including the Colorado Department of Public Safety and U.S. Forest Service, may receive urgent requests from non-fire-related

agencies for personnel, equipment, and supplies. Many of the resources commonly available for use in fighting large wildfires may be scarce or unavailable.

- G. Wildland firefighting forces may be diverted to assist in the control of fires in urban areas because of more urgent threats to life, property, and the environment and due to shortages of urban firefighters required to respond to other types of emergencies.
- H. Efficient and effective mutual aid among the various local jurisdictions, State, and Federal fire agencies requires the use of the ICS together with compatible firefighting equipment and communications.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. ESF #4 can utilize the Annual Wildfire Operating Plan and Memorandum of Understanding Agreements between various fire and law enforcement agencies.
- B. Cities, towns, fire protection districts, and other fire protection organizations are responsible for requesting support through existing agreements and/or the appropriate county agency when an incident exceeds local capabilities.
- C. Ordering and tracking of resources is accomplished through activation of the State Emergency Operations Center's Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) dispatch function.
- D. Resources may be pre-positioned, if it becomes apparent they will be required.
- E. ESF #4 may coordinate deployment of liaison staff to local governments as necessary in order to support the implementation of this plan.

VI. ESF ACTIONS

In preparation for and execution of its fire protection mission, ESF #4 Leads will:

- A. Preparedness
 - 1. Maintain current inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, and key personnel throughout the county.

2. Help coordinate the organization and training of fire service emergency teams to rapidly respond to requests for assistance.
3. Help prepare local fire departments to respond to terrorism events by providing Weapons of Mass Destruction and terrorism training, including training on evidence preservation.
4. Coordinate with other relevant governmental and private entities.
5. Implement alert and pre-activation procedures as necessary.
6. Maintain liaison with urban search and rescue assets and plan for reception of external assets.
7. Receive and plan accordingly to Threat Condition Level intelligence supplied by the Office of Preparedness, Security, and Fire Safety.

B. Response

1. Support local fire departments with appropriate resources to include mobilizing and deploying firefighting teams and resources as needed.
2. Identify and dispatch appropriate emergency resources through ROSS.
3. Coordinate with Wildland Fire Lead or designee for use of wildland firefighting assets to support urban firefighting operations, when indicated.
4. Implement alert/activation procedures for County agencies. Coordinate with State EOC to obtain State assistance as required.
5. Coordinate with ESF 1 and ESF 3 for use of Department of Transportation/Public Works assets to support firefighting operations, when indicated.
6. Using the Incident Command System, assume responsibility for coordinating and tracking resources committed to an

incident. This may include placing personnel at a forward command post.

7. Plan for and establish relief resources to replace or rotate with committed resources for extended operations.
8. Obtain and submit situation and damage assessment reports and provide information to the EOC/Communications Center.
9. Coordinate with the Colorado Department of Public Safety to coordinate fire service response beyond the County's capability.
10. Coordinate with Emergency Management to access resources through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, FEMA, and other interstate and Federal entities for response beyond the county's capability.
11. Request supporting agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during an event.
12. Request supporting agencies document any lost or damaged equipment and personnel or equipment accidents.

C. Recovery

1. Maintain adequate resources to support local operations and plan for a reduction of resources.
2. Upon request, ESF #4 Lead will provide firefighting and urban search and rescue resources for recovery efforts.
3. Conduct reviews of incident actions with teams involved to improve future operations.
4. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, State and/or FEMA ESF #4 Lead and ESF#9 personnel in the EOC.
5. Inform agencies providing resources where to send records. The specific recovery actions following an emergency or disaster will be determined by the event.

D. Mitigation

Document matters needed for inclusion in the revised ESF #4.

VII. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Fire Agency Leads

1. Identify and provide personnel to staff ESF #4 in the EOC.
2. Task personnel to accomplish support responsibilities.
3. Provide assistance to local jurisdiction fire organizations and the Colorado Department of Public Safety as requested.
4. Notify all ESF #4 supporting agencies upon activation.
5. Maintain database inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, and key personnel throughout the County.
6. Coordinate with the other county agencies on the organization and training of fire service emergency teams. Alert, activate, and employ these firefighting teams to requests for assistance.
7. Monitor status of all fire service operations and provide updates to EOC.
8. Arrange for direct liaison between fire chiefs and Incident Command to coordinate requests for firefighting assistance in structural or industrial fire protection operations.
9. Document and report emergency disaster-related expenditures to qualify for reimbursement.
10. Contribute to the incident after-action report.

B. Colorado Department of Public Safety

1. May serve as primary agency for a wildfire.
2. Provide incident management support.
3. Task personnel to accomplish support responsibilities.
4. Contribute to the incident after-action report.

C. Department of Transportation/Public Works

1. Identify and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF #4 during periods of activation
 2. Maintain inventories of assets that may be utilized to support fire service operations.
 3. Provide equipment, fuel, personnel, shop service, and transportation assets to support fire service operations.
 4. Contribute to the incident after-action report.
- D. Colorado Task Force1 (Upon State Activation for Urban Search and Rescue)
1. CO-TF1's primary mission is Urban Search & Rescue Operations for local, State, and national disasters. CO-TF1 is also equipped and trained to handle weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents encountered during these operations.
 2. Maintain the Task Force according to guidelines prescribed in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Urban Search and Rescue Response System Description Manual.
 3. Register and qualify all medical personnel on the Task Force through the Public Health Service as a specialized Disaster Medical Assistance Team.
 4. Develop, practice, and implement an internal call-out system for its members.
 5. Provide personnel and equipment for US&R-related exercises as agreed upon.
 6. Notify members of an activation.
 7. Task Force Leaders and Team Leaders shall either move the Task Force and its equipment to a pre-designated Point of Departure for pick-up within six hours of the official activation or move the Task Force and its equipment by ground transportation to a pre-designated mobilization area.

8. The Task Force shall be demobilized to the point of origin upon completion of the US&R mission.
9. For State activations, ESF #4 has overall command and control of the urban search and rescue function.
10. Coordinate with the local or on-site Incident Commander within the disaster area for tactical deployment of Task Force resources.

IX. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- A. Large sums of State and local funds are spent during a catastrophic emergency. Financial operations are carried out under compressed schedules and intense political pressures which require expeditious purchases that must meet sound financial management and accountability requirements.
- B. Agencies supporting ESF #4 are responsible for providing financial support for their operations. Each agency and department is responsible for maintaining appropriate documentation to support requests for reimbursement, submitting bills in a timely fashion, and for closing out mission assignments.
- C. Each agency is responsible for establishing effective administrative controls to guide the expenditure of funds during the emergency. Accurate activity and expenditure logs, invoices, and other financial transaction records are required for Federal reimbursement requests. Record keeping is also necessary to facilitate closeouts and to support post-emergency audits.
- D. If Colorado Task Force 1 is activated for a State Mission within the borders of Colorado, the Task Force is not eligible for compensation for wages or benefits from the State for the first 12 hours. After the first twelve (12) hours of an activation, the State will reimburse the Task Force for the salaries, benefits of the deployed members and for backfill expenses generated by the replacement of activated Task Force members, as provided for in the Memorandum of Agreement between the State and the Sponsoring Agency for Colorado Task Force 1. To regulate the cost of the Task Force the National US&R Response System Reimbursement Procedure shall be used.

- E. The State will reimburse Colorado Task Force 1 for other expenses as provided for in the Memorandum of Agreement between the State and the Sponsoring Agency for Colorado Task Force 1.
- F. The Task Force shall not be reimbursed by the State, for expenses incurred for activations outside the scope of the Memorandum of Agreement between the State and the Sponsoring Agency for Colorado Task Force 1.
- G. All financial commitments made are subject to the availability of fund

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**Emergency Management
Emergency Support Function #5
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

Lead Agency: Office of Emergency Management, Incident Management Team

Support Agencies: All County Departments and Agencies, Volunteer Agencies, Professional Associations, and the private sector.

I. PURPOSE

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5 - Emergency Management is responsible for supporting overall activities of the County for all-hazard emergencies and disasters. ESF #5 provides the support management and administrative functions and provides liaison with the local jurisdictions and state government.

II. SCOPE

- A. ESF #5 helps provide the overall coordination function for all incidents regardless of hazard, degree of complexity, or duration, and therefore, may be activated at some level for all potential and actual Incidents
- B. The scope of ESF #5 includes those functions critical to support and facilitate multi-agency planning and coordination for operations involving potential and actual emergencies/disasters in the County. This includes alert and notification, deployment and staffing of special teams, incident action planning, situation reporting, coordination of operations, logistics and material, direction and control, information management, facilitation of requests for state assistance, resource acquisition and management (to include allocation and tracking), personnel management, facilities management, financial management, and other support as required.

III. POLICIES. This ESF:

- A. May be activated at an EOC with liaison activities in the field, in anticipation of, or in reaction to the occurrence of an emergency or disaster in Fremont County.
- B. Is responsible for establishing the presence in the impacted area in anticipation of immediate and longer-term assistance. This presence is established first by the Emergency Manager or other

coordinator and may be followed by a larger contingent of county representatives.

- C. Is responsible for the coordination and validation of all local requests for assistance.
- D. Conducts coordination of the local emergency/disaster declaration and request for assistance to the state
- E. Identifies and resolves resource allocation issues
- F. Responsible for the development of an Incident Action Plan in which all activated agencies participate.
- G. Serves as the central point for receiving information and producing Situation Reports.
- H. Supports the implementation of Mutual Aid Agreements to ensure a coordinated response.
- I. Coordinates requesting assistance from other counties or responding to requests from other counties.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- A. ESF #5 may assign staff to the management positions on the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and Administration Sections and coordinates the efforts of other ESFs in the EOC.
- B. During the initial operational period of an incident, the collection of emergency/ disaster information will primarily be through the local EOC, if activated. If the event is of such magnitude to warrant state assistance, ESF #5 will plan and coordinate such response actions.
- C. Essential information needed includes the following:
 - 1. Boundaries of the disaster area and political jurisdictions impacted
 - 2. Number of dead or injured persons
 - 3. Social/economic/political impacts
 - 4. Status of communications systems

5. Status of transportation systems
 6. Hazard type and hazard specific information
 7. Access routes/points to disaster area
 8. Status of operational facilities in the disaster area
 9. Shelters
 10. Weather data
 11. Status of critical facilities
 12. Status of reconnaissance activities (air and ground)
 13. Status of key personnel
 14. Status of ESF's
 15. Status of disaster/emergency declaration(s)
 16. Major activities/issues of ESFs
 17. Resource needs/shortfalls
 18. Overall priorities for response
 19. Status of forthcoming activities
 20. Status of donations
 21. Historical information
- D. If the event is of a magnitude to involve state assistance, the ESF lead will coordinate this request and provide appropriate information to the state agencies involved.
- E. ESF #5 will maintain copies of all information.

V. Organizational Structure: ESF #5 - Emergency Management is established in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). ESF #5 supports the general staff functions of the overall emergency management organization described in the NIMS: command, operations, planning, logistics, finance, and administration. In accordance

with NIMS, the size of the event will determine the actual number of personnel and functions that are staffed. In some small incidents one person may handle several functions

- A. **Command:** ESF #5 includes the command function (EOC Manager and Branch/ Section Chiefs) and provides support with senior staff and by providing Incident Action Planning, information, administrative, logistics, and financial support functions.
- B. **Operations:** ESF #5 may assign the Operations Section Chief to coordinate the efforts of the ESFs and initiates and manages the mission assignment process.
- C. **Planning:** ESF #5 may assign the Planning Section Chief. ESF #5 provides for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information regarding the incident and the status of resources. The Planning Section is responsible for the entire Incident Action Planning process. This includes preparing and documenting incident priorities, establishing the operational period, and developing contingency, long-term, demobilization and other plans related to the incident, as needed.
- D. **Logistics:** ESF #5 may assign the Logistics Section Chief for managing the control and accountability for supplies and equipment, resource ordering; delivery of equipment, supplies, and services; resource tracking; facility location and operations; transportation coordination; and information technology systems services and other administrative services
- E. **Finance/Administration:** ESF #5 may assign the Finance and Administration Section Chief(s) for monitoring funding requirements and incident costs. The Finance/ Administration Section is responsible for employee services, including safety/security for personnel, facilities, and assets.
- F. **Actions**
 - 1. **OEM activities:**
When an event occurs or has the potential to occur, OEM activates ESF. Actions include alert, notification and situation reporting.
 - (a) The OEM will act as the ESF #5 Lead when receiving emergency notifications.

- (b) ESF #5 maintains contact with the impacted jurisdiction(s) and reviews their capabilities and shortfalls as a means of determining initial response requirements.
- (c) ESF #5 activates an EOC when necessary.
- (d) ESF #5 maintains constant communications with the impacted jurisdiction and may convene periodic conferences with all appropriate parties to coordinate the response.
- (e) ESF #5 provides Situation Reports and other information as required to the Commissioners and other agencies.
- (f) ESF #5 activates the required ESFs, issues initial activation mission assignments, and establishes reporting and communications protocols with the activated agencies.
- (g) ESF #5 helps develop the initial Incident Action Plan outlining operations priorities and coordinates the activities of the other ESFs to implement the plan.
- (h) ESF #5 helps develop the schedule for staffing and operating an EOC from activation to stand-down.

VI. Incident Management Activities:

ESF #5 maintains situational awareness of the operation from initial notification until closeout. As the operation progresses through the pre-incident phase of the operation, through response and into recovery, ESF #5 continues to provide immediate, short-term and strategic planning guidance and direction to the ESFs activated for the operation and with those who are operating under agency statutory authorities.

Responsibilities

- (a) **Primary Agency:** As the primary agency, Emergency Management:
 - (1) Activates and coordinates agencies and resources to respond to an Incident or any emergency situation in the county requiring state assistance.
 - (2) Provides staffing support for EOC, if activated.

- (3) Coordinates emergency planning activities including immediate, short-term and strategic planning.
- (4) Information Processing - to collect and process information from local jurisdictions, ESFs, and other sources, process that information and disseminate it for use by response operations, and provide it as input for reports, briefings, displays, public information activities and plans and to maintain a permanent log of events.
- (5) Displays pertinent information for use in an EOC by using available systems
- (6) Ensures all information regarding actions taken, contacts made, etc. is recorded into a permanent event log.
- (7) Reports - to consolidate information into reports and other materials describing and documenting overall response activities and keeping local, state and federal officials informed of the situation.
- (8) Public Information - To assure that the public is given appropriate information to deal with the emergency.

(b) **Support Agencies**

- (1) ESF #5 helps determine which support agencies will be activated and who will be appropriately tasked as Section Chiefs. All support agencies and ESFs receive direction and tasking through ESF #5.
- (2) Support agencies may provide personnel to work in the appropriate ESF of the EOC, as required. They also provide reports on agency response operations to the Planning Section, as requested.
- (3) When appropriate, each ESF agency may establish their own crisis management center type-entity in order to support their ESFs at the EOC.
- (4) During an emergency/disaster, activated ESFs are authorized to directly communicate and coordinate with their respective ESF counterparts at the local, state, and federal levels.

Appendixes:

1. EOC Position Procedures/Checklists
2. EOC Timeline
3. Briefing Outline
4. Situation Reports
5. After Action Report

**Emergency Management
Emergency Support Function #5
EOC Position Procedures and Checklists
Appendix 1
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

I. Coordinating Officer/OEM Director

Responsibilities

- A. Keep senior officials informed on all matters regarding the emergency incident and the status of resources.
- B. Provide liaison duties to state and federal officials deploying to the incident area.

II. EOC Manager

Responsibilities

- A. **All actions are in consultation with or with the authority of the EM Director.**
 - 1. Determine the appropriate level of EOC staffing and monitor the effectiveness of the organization. Suggest and/or implement changes as necessary.
 - 2. Assume overall management of the EOC and responsibility for the coordination of response efforts. Set priorities for response and ensure all actions are accomplished within the priorities established.
- B. **Checklist**
 - 1. **Activation**
 - (a) Determine appropriate level of activation and staffing (EM and other agencies) needed based on situation information known, including need for a field liaison.
 - (b) Mobilize necessary EM personnel for initial activation of EOC and initiate call-up of Emergency Response Coordinators as needed.
 - (c) Obtain briefing from whatever sources are available.

2. **Start up Actions**

- (a) Assign a staff member to initiate EOC check-in procedures.
- (b) Provide an initial briefing to all staff at EOC.
- (c) Ensure the EOC is properly set up and ready for operations and that necessary computers and audio/visual equipment are operational.
- (d) Ensure appropriate security is in place.
- (e) Ensure telephone, computer and/or radio communications are established with the emergency area.
- (f) Start and maintain an operational log.
- (g) Request additional personnel for EOC staffing, as necessary and assure staff has been activated for additional shifts

3. **Operational Duties**

- (a) Monitor overall emergency situation; both the emergency and the EOC operation.
- (b) Ensure appropriate information is released to the public in a timely manner.
- (c) Hold action-planning meetings with key staff or activate the plans section and appoint a section chief.
- (d) Ensure all actions are tracked and completed.
- (e) Ensure all requests are tracked and completed.

4. **Deactivation**

- (a) Authorize deactivation (all or partial) as staff is no longer needed.
- (b) Ensure all logs and other paperwork are collected from staff departing EOC.

- (c) Conduct After Action Review and provide input to After Action Report.
- (d) Ensure that all items for improvement identified in the After Action Report are completed.

III. Public Information Officer

Responsibilities

- A. Serve as the dissemination point for all media releases regarding the actions in the emergency.
- B. Activate a Joint Information Center (JIC), if needed, to provide a central location for all PIOs to provide a cohesive public statement.
- C. Provide emergency information about lifesaving procedures, health preservation instructions, emergency status or other information to the public/media.
- D. Coordinate all related information from other sources.
- E. Act as Lead for rumor control.
- F. **Checklist**

1. Start-up Actions

- (a) Check in with EOC Manager for briefing and instructions.
- (b) Clarify any issues regarding authority and assignment .
- (c) Determine need for urgent public information.
- (d) Set up work area and request additional supplies and personnel, as needed.
- (e) Establish communication with PIOs on scene, and other locations to assure a coordinated release of information.
- (f) Determine additional staffing requirements including those needed for additional shifts.

- (g) Start and maintain an operational log.

2. **Operational Duties**

- (a) In consultation with EM director, determine from the information available what is proper for release to the public/media under initial conditions. Verify the accuracy of all releases.
- (b) Provide and obtain information to/from all activated ESFs.
- (c) Develop and announce a news briefing schedule. Arrange for preparation of briefing materials needed.
- (d) Maintain an up-to-date representation of the situation for presentation to the media.
- (e) Produce news releases and periodic press briefings and, if necessary, EAS broadcasts (in coordination with ESF #2).
- (f) Ensure a public/media inquiry (rumor control) function is available and for the necessary communications equipment and supplies.
- (g) Monitor media broadcasts.
- (h) Ensure file copies are maintained of all information released and provide copies to EM Director and EOC Manager.
- (i) Attend all EOC briefings and conduct briefings for Public Information staff.

3. **Deactivation**

- (a) Deactivate the Public Information section (all or partial) and collect all logs, press releases, and other paperwork for inclusion in the permanent record of the event.
- (b) Attend and provide input to the After Action Critique and After Action Report.

- (c) Ensure that any action items from the After Action Report are completed.

IV. Operations Section Chief

The Operations Section Chief will develop and manage the Operations Section to accomplish the incident objectives set by the EOC Manager. Regardless of the size of the incident, the Operations Section is the most challenging. It is based upon a functional approach. The Operations Section Chief can organize the section to meet the needs of supporting the local incident commander.

Except for ESF #7 and #15, organizationally, all other ESF agencies fall under the auspices of this section.

Responsibilities

- A. Provide assistance to the EOC Manager as directed by operating computers, taking/making phone calls, tracking incident on logs and status boards, providing information to/from activated ESFs and maintaining communication with the effected area.
- B. Collecting and processing information from the field and ensuring the proper flow of information.

C. Checklist

1. Start-up Actions

- (a) Report to EOC Manager for position assignment. Clarify any issues regarding your authority, assignment, and the assignments of others.
- (b) Obtain a briefing on the situation and prepare to brief additional EOC staff as they arrive.
- (c) Start and maintain an operational log.
- (d) Contact ESF representatives and others, as directed by EOC Manager, for response to EOC. Provide them with a basic overview of the situation to enable them to bring appropriate information.

2. **Operational Duties**

All actions as assigned by EOC Manager.

- (a) Monitor and prioritize all information as it comes to the Operations Desk (either by e-mail, phone, radio, or paper) and ensure EOC Manager and other EOC staff receive necessary information.
- (b) Enter information on all actions into the computer log and ensure that all representatives in the EOC do the same.
- (c) Act as point-of-contact for telephone calls from the field.
- (d) Respond to requests from other agencies and from the field.
- (e) Maintain a list of all personnel in the EOC and their working location/phone extension.
- (f) Ensure there is appropriate staff on-call for additional shifts.

3. **Deactivation**

- (a) Release staff as EOC Manager directs.
- (b) Get a contact phone number from each person before they leave the EOC.
- (c) Collect all logs and paperwork for permanent record of event.
- (d) Archive all computerized data for use in permanent event record.
- (e) Attend and provide input to the After Action Critique and After Action Report.
- (f) Ensure any action items from the After Action Report are completed.

V. **Planning Section Chief**

The major activities of the Planning Section may include:

- A. Collecting, evaluating, and displaying incident intelligence and information.
- B. Preparing and documenting Incident Action Plans/Incident Support Plans.
- C. Conduct operational briefings
- D. Conducting long-range and/or contingency planning.
- E. Developing plans for demobilization.
- F. Maintaining incident documentation.

VI. Planning Section: Units

The Planning Section can be further staffed with four Units. In addition, Technical Specialists who provide special expertise useful in incident management and response may also be assigned to work in the Planning Section. Depending on the needs, Technical Specialists may also be assigned to other Sections in the organization.

- A. Documentation Unit:** Provides duplication services, including the written Incident Action Plan. Maintains and archives all incident-related documentation (both in paper and on any electronic software program used within the EOC).
- B. Situation Unit:** Collects and analyzes information on the current situation, prepares situation displays and situation summaries, and develops maps and projections.
- C. Resources Unit:** Conducts all check-in activities and maintains the status of all incident resources. The Resources Unit plays a significant role in preparing the written Incident Action Plan.
- D. Demobilization Unit:** Assists in ensuring resources are released from the incident in an orderly, safe, and cost-effective manner.

VII. Logistics Section

The EOC Manager will determine if there is a need for a Logistics Section at the EOC and designate an individual to fill the position of

the Logistics Section Chief. If no Logistics Section is established, the EOC Manager will perform all logistical functions. The size of the incident, complexity of support needs, and the incident length will determine whether a separate Logistics Section is established. Additional staffing is the responsibility of the Logistics Section Chief.

A. **Logistics Section: Major Activities**

The Logistics Section is responsible for all of the services and support needs including:

1. Ordering, obtaining, maintaining, and accounting for essential personnel, equipment, and supplies.
2. Providing communication planning and resources.
3. Setting up food services.
4. Setting up and maintaining incident facilities.
5. Providing support transportation.
6. Providing medical services to EOC personnel.

VIII. Logistics Section: Branches and Units

- A. The Logistics Section can be further staffed by two Branches and four Units.
- B. Not all of the Units may be required; they will be established based on need. The titles of the Units are descriptive of their responsibilities.
- C. The Logistics Service Branch can be staffed to include a:
 1. **Communication Unit:** Prepares and implements the Incident Communication Plan (ICS-205), distributes and maintains communications equipment, supervises the Incident Communications Center, and establishes adequate communications over the incident.
 2. **Medical Unit:** Develops the Medical Plan (ICS-206), provides first aid and light medical treatment for personnel assigned to the incident, and prepares procedures for a major medical emergency.

3. **Food Unit:** Supplies the food and potable water for all EOC facilities and personnel, and obtains the necessary equipment and supplies to operate food service facilities at Bases and Camps.
4. **Supply Unit:** Determines the type and amount of supplies needed to support the incident. The Unit orders, receives, stores, and distributes supplies, and services nonexpendable equipment. All resource orders are placed through the Supply Unit. The Unit maintains inventory and accountability of supplies and equipment.

IX. Finance/Administration Section

- A. The EOC Manager will determine if there is a need for a Finance/Administration Section at the incident and designate an individual to fill the position of the Finance/Administration Section Chief.
- B. If no Finance/Administration Section is established, the EOC Manager will perform all finance functions.

X. Finance/Administration Section: Major Activities

The Finance/Administration Section is set up for any incident that requires incident specific financial management. The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for:

- A. Contract negotiation and monitoring.
- B. Timekeeping.
- C. Cost analysis.
- D. Compensation for injury or damage to property.

XI. Finance/Administration Section: Increasing Use

- A. More and more, larger incidents are using a Finance/Administration Section to monitor costs. Smaller incidents may also require certain Finance/Administration support.
- B. For example, the EOC Manager may establish one or more Units of the Finance/Administration Section for such things

as procuring special equipment, contracting with a vendor, or making cost estimates for alternative response strategies.

XII. Finance/Administration Section: Units

The Finance/Administration Section may staff four Units. Not all Units may be required; they will be established based on need.

- A. **Procurement Unit:** Responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases, and fiscal agreements.
- B. **Time Unit:** Responsible for incident personnel time recording.
- C. **Cost Unit:** Collects all cost data, performs cost effectiveness analyses, provides cost estimates, and makes cost savings recommendations.
- D. **Compensation/Claims Unit:** Responsible for the overall management and direction of all administrative matters pertaining to compensation for injury and claims related activities kept for the incident.

XIII. Emergency Response Coordinators

Agency Representatives

NOTE: This procedure is generic to all outside agency representatives responding to an EOC activation. It is designed to be supplemented by additional checklists or procedures specific to the agency or ESF.

Responsibilities

- A. An agency representative (Emergency Response Coordinator) is the primary representative of their department (or other agency) and may be the Lead of an Emergency Function or a support agency.
- B. ERC's must be able to speak and expend funds for his/her agency within established limits and must be knowledgeable of the functions and capabilities of their agency as a whole.
- C. **Checklist**
 - 1. **Start-up Actions**

- (a) Check in with Resource unit Operations Officer, sign in, and determine the location of your assigned work area.
- (b) Obtain current situation briefing from the person you are relieving and from the Operations Section Chief.
- (c) Establish contact with your agency and, if necessary, clarify your decision-making authority
- (d) Start and maintain an operational log.

2. **Operational Duties**

- (a) Accept mission assignments on behalf of your agency/department from the operations section chief.
- (b) Complete mission assignments as agreed upon.
- (c) Report mission assignment status during briefings and at critical intervals as dictated by the disaster.
- (d) Facilitate and track requests for assistance or information and any actions taken by you or your agency.
- (e) Keep up-to-date with the status of all resources and activity associated with your agency.
- (f) Provide appropriate situation information to the EOC Manager through the Operations Officer by entering it into the operations log on the computer and during verbal EOC briefings.
- (g) Provide your agency appropriate situation information on EOC priorities and actions.
- (h) Attend Action Planning Meetings if requested.

3. **Deactivation**

- (a) Turn in all logs and other paperwork for inclusion in the permanent record.
- (c) Check out with Operations officer and leave a contact phone number.
- (d) Attend and provide input to the After Action Report.

Emergency Management
Emergency Support Function #5
EOC Timeline
Appendix 2
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan

Each incident evolves at its own pace, however, when the Emergency Operations Center is activated, a series of guidelines are needed because with this activation it is inherent that this is a long-term incident requiring support.

For planning purposes, the following tentative timelines are to be used:

A hour	Activation is initiated
A+2 hours	Full activation is achieved
A+2.5 hours	First operational briefing is conducted describing the incident, on-going activities at the incident and at the state level and possible federal level
A+3 hours	First EOC Incident Action Plan is completed, approved, and Distributed
A+5 hours	Decision is made regarding need for second shift within the EOC, Identification of second operational period. Individuals are notified
A+6 hours	Operational briefing
Shift Change	Operational briefing

**Emergency Management
Emergency Support Function #5
Briefing Outline
Appendix 3
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

I. PURPOSE

Within each incident it is critical that information sharing occurs. One method in which this can occur is during the operational briefings.

II. OUTLINE

For the EOC operational briefings, the sequence will be:

- A. Review of mission, goals, and objectives
- B. Weather conditions, if necessary
- C. Operations section
- D. Each ESF section briefing
- E. Plans section
- F. Logistics section
- G. Admin / Finance section
- H. Conclusion

Emergency Management
Emergency Support Function #5
Situation Reports
Appendix 4
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan

- I. During an incident, information sharing is critical in an effort to establish a common operating picture. Historically, the first several hours of an incident are the most fluid when the “fog of war” is ever present. Information constantly changes as the situation develops. Situation Reports are commonly issued at periodic times to keep various agencies and the public informed. It is also important to note who the target audience for these reports is. Typically, at the Incident Command Post a standard Incident Command System form is used. However, as information is elevated to non-response echelons, it needs to be simplified.
- II. Within the Division of Emergency Management, two types of Situation Reports exists:
 - A. **Informal.** This is usually an e-mail or entry into WebEOC highlighting actions and results of a local incident that has garnered public attention, but does not require any actions other than monitoring the situation. For example, a grass fire that has burned a significant amount of acreage, a law enforcement activity that has closed a large area (thus potentially, impacting the general public). The typical distribution of this e-mail is the Emergency Responders within each Department, the public information network, and the emergency managers neighboring the incident jurisdiction.
 - B. **Formal.** These are issued when a major event has occurred which involves mobilization of state assets to support the local incident commander. Examples of this include large-scale fires (where a Type III Incident Management Team has been requested or deployed), potential incidents that may impact the population (ie, landslides cutting off housing areas or affecting the drinking water systems). These formal Situation Reports are sent to the State DEM staff to forward to Emergency Response Coordinators within each state department, all emergency managers across the state, the Governor’s Office, and other individuals as deemed appropriate. These Situation Reports will also be posted on the DEM webpage. Because multiple incidents can/will occur throughout the year, the numbering system for these reports will be <calendar year of incident> - <number in sequence> <letters will be used for subsequent reports of this particular incident> [example 2006-3b: the incident occurred in 2006, was the third major incident of the

year, and the third such report (the first report will not have a letter and the second report will start with “a”]).

C. The Situation Report will, at a minimum, include:

1. **Report Date:** Date
2. **Event Type:** Fire, Flood, landslide, etc
3. **Situation:** Briefly describe the highlights of the incident. The audience of this report is all emergency managers, state agency Emergency Response Coordinators, and other selected individuals. Anticipate this report will be further disseminated.
4. **Weather Report:** Include current and for the next 24-48 hours.
5. **Agencies Involved:** List every agency involved.
6. **Additional Assistance Requested:** Are they asking for any help?
7. **Misc. Info:** For information that does fall into any other categories. Media reporting, local disaster declarations, etc.

Emergency Management
Emergency Support Function #5
After Action Reports
Appendix 5
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan

- I. An inherent outcome of every major incident is what went right and what went wrong. Both are critical for future operations. In order to document both areas, an incident after action report shall be written.
- II. First, if an incident occurs within a local jurisdiction and does not require any support from outside resources, an after action report is not necessary and it will be the option of that jurisdiction to write a report.
- III. Second, some incidents involve multiple local jurisdictions and limited state resources such as a wildland fire, localized flooding, or a landslide. In these cases, the EOC Manager will make the determination whether or not an after action report is needed. The criteria will be the duration of the incident, whether or not an above normal amount of resources (equipment and personnel) are deployed and if funds are committed from the State Disaster Fund.
- IV. Third, if the Emergency Operations Center is activated, a report will be written and finalized within 90 days. This will involve the coordination and concurrence of a majority of the participants. If necessary, an executive summary will be written for public consumption.
- V. Components of the after action report will, at a minimum, include:
 - A. **Introduction**
 - B. **Overall synopsis of the incident**
 - C. **Duration of the incident**
 - D. **Chronology**
 - E. **Participating agencies**
 1. Local
 2. State
 3. Federal
 4. Volunteer

5. Private Sector

6. Other

F. **Specific Item**

G. **Issue:** (A general category of this one issue)

H. **Discussion:** (Detailed information. This may also involve specific tasks outlined in such documents as the NIOSH standards, NFPA regulations, Universal Task List, Target Capabilities List, etc)

I. **Recommendation:** (If any, specific corrective action is needed identify that action and who or what agency should be responsible for the correction.

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**Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
Emergency Support Function #6
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: American Red Cross

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management (OEM), Education, Public Health, Public Safety, Department of Human Services, Colorado Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (COVOAD), Medical Reserve Corps, CERT, Private Sector.

I. PURPOSE

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services supports local efforts to address the nonmedical mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families impacted by emergency incidents. The purpose of this annex is to provide the coordination of sheltering, feeding, bulk distribution of supplies, and emergency first aid following an emergency or disaster and to operate a Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) system to collect, receive, and report information about the status of victims and assist with family reunification within the affected area.

II. SCOPE

ESF #6 promotes the delivery of services and the implementation of programs to assist individuals, households, and families impacted by potential or actual Incidents. The scope of this annex is to describe the overall operational and information activities of a response to an emergency or disaster situation. Coordination activities will take place through a cooperative effort between representatives of the Office of Emergency Management and the American Red Cross (ARC), to support activities in the field.

III. SITUATION

A. A disaster may result from natural or technological hazards, civil disturbance, or act of terrorism, and cause extensive damage and human suffering. Victims may be forced from their homes depending on such factors as time of occurrence, area demographics, building construction, and existing weather conditions. Family members may be separated immediately following an emergency or disaster, such as children in school and parents at work. Transients, such as tourists, students, and the pre-disaster homeless, may be involved. Arrangements will be made for special populations such as the elderly and handicapped. The

State, when notified of an emergency or disaster at the local level, will monitor the situation, do pre-planning and provide assistance, as necessary.

- B. National Red Cross Headquarters must approve all American Red Cross assistance in civil disorders.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- A. Initial response activities will focus on meeting urgent needs of disaster victims on a mass care basis. In addition, initial recovery efforts, such as the customary ARC Emergency Assistance Program, may commence as response activities are taking place.
- B. Other recovery assistance, such as temporary housing, and loans and grants for individuals under the traditional government assistance programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal agencies, will be under the management of the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) subject to the general guidance of DOLA, DEM and the DHS.
- C. Local government, supported by private relief agencies, provides initial response to mass care requirements of emergency/disaster victims and local government requests and facilitates the implementation of authorized outside government assistance (state and federal). State and federal agencies support the activities of local government in providing mass care, when requested and authorized.
- D. The Pikes Peak Chapter of the American Red Cross will initiate mass care as soon as possible after notification. These services will be coordinated with local government and other private and volunteer organizations in the affected area.
- E. The ARC will provide a representative to the EOC, upon request, who will coordinate all requests. They will collect information for situation reports, briefings, staff meetings, etc. This information may include the following:
 - 1. Statistical, narrative and graphical information
 - 2. Major response actions taken
 - 3. Requests for state assistance by local jurisdiction(s), private and volunteer organizations
 - 4. Unmet needs and recommended actions

5. Priority issues and requirements

- F. The ARC chapter responding will notify COVOAD and other agencies, as necessary.
- G. ESF #6 functions are divided into three main areas. The principal activities for each functional area are described in the following sections.

1. Mass Care

The ESF #6 mass care function includes overall coordination, shelter, feeding, and other activities to support emergency needs of victims as described below:

- a. Shelter - the provision of emergency shelter for disaster victims, including the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures; creation of temporary facilities such as tent cities; and use of similar facilities outside the disaster-affected area, should evacuation be necessary. Temporary housing programs may be made available.
- b. Feeding - the provision of feeding disaster victims and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk food distribution. Such operations will be based on sound nutritional standards and will include provisions for meeting requirements of disaster victims with special dietary needs. Emergency donated food will be made available.
- c. Emergency First Aid - providing first aid services to disaster victims and workers at mass care facilities and at designated sites within the disaster area. This emergency first aid service will be supplemental to the traditional emergency medical system (EMS) coordinated by ESF #8.
- d. ARC Disaster Welfare Information - DWI provides a system to aid in the reunification of family members within the affected area who were separated at the time of the disaster.
- e. Bulk Distribution of Emergency Relief Items - distributing of emergency relief items at shelter sites

or established sites within the affected area. The bulk distribution of relief items will be determined by the requirement to meet urgent needs of disaster victims for essential items.

- f. Information Coordination - gathering of information from local jurisdictions, State agencies and volunteer and private organizations with regard to mass care efforts. Accurate and timely information will be disseminated through Situation Reports, briefings, public information, etc., in coordination with ESF #5, Emergency Management.
- g. Mental Health- while mental health is a Division of the Department of Human Services (DHS), it will be covered under ESF #8, (Health, Medical and Mortuary). The ARC may provide immediate mental health workers to assist in shelters.
- h. An American Red Cross approved shelter list is provided in a separate listing located after the Emergency Operations Plan.

2. Housing

The ESF #6 housing function addresses needs of victims in the affected areas, and is accomplished through the implementation of programs and services designed to:

- a. Provide assistance for the short-term and long-term housing needs of victims.
- b. Identify the various factors that could impact the incident related housing needs and help develop a plan of action to provide housing assistance in the most effective, expedited, and efficient manner available at the time.
- c. Identify solutions for short-term and long-term housing for victims, as appropriate. Housing assistance provided to victims may include rental assistance, temporary housing, loans for the repair and/or replacement of primary residences, etc.

- d. The DHS will coordinate housing assistance with the DOLA, who is responsible for administering and dispersing state and federal housing funds.
3. Human Services

The ESF #6 human services component implements programs and provides services to assist victims. This includes:

- a. Coordinating and assessing the situation and implementing an appropriate plan based on the resources available to assist all victims.
- b. Supporting various services impacting individuals and households, including a coordinated system to address victims' incident related recovery efforts through crisis counseling and other supportive services.
- c. Coordinating and identifying individuals with special needs within the impacted area, to include the elderly, people with disabilities, and people communicating in languages other than English (including sign language).
- d. Supporting immediate, short-term assistance for individuals, households, and groups dealing with the anxieties, stress, and trauma associated with a disaster, act of terrorism, and/or incident of mass criminal violence.

V. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Private and volunteer organizations, i.e., ARC, Salvation Army, COVOAD, etc., will provide immediate shelter, feeding, and emergency first aid relief to individuals and families not normally available from government resources. These local organizations will work in cooperation with the local government within their jurisdictions in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of an emergency or disaster event.
- B. Each level of government, private and volunteer organizations will respond to an incident within the limits of its available resources, including pre-arranged mutual aid, and subsequently may request assistance from its next highest level of support if required; e.g.,

municipality to county to state to federal government; also, ARC chapter to Service Area to ARC National Headquarters.

- C. Not all disaster victims will require mass care services. Some victims will go to mass shelters, others will find shelter with friends and relatives; many victims will remain with or near their damaged homes.
- D. Mass care shelter facilities will receive priority consideration for structural inspections to ensure safety of occupants; and for restoration of utilities or support by temporary means, i.e., portable generators, portable toilets and potable water.

VI. ORGANIZATION and RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities

- A. American Red Cross
 - 1. Assess the impact of potential or actual disasters on social systems in general with particular attention to the elderly and handicapped.
 - 2. Initiate mass care services within the affected area within two hours of notification of the emergency or disaster.
 - 3. Coordinate emergency and recovery services (federal, state, county, local, private and volunteer social service organizations), including:
 - a. Feeding
 - b. Shelter
 - c. Clothing
 - d. Registration and inquiry
 - e. Human Services Programs
 - 4. Provide representation at disaster assistance centers.
 - 5. Be prepared to assist disaster response operations by providing trained service personnel for such activities as food distribution, emergency housing, and coordination with volunteer agencies, outreach procedures to determine unmet needs, development of capabilities of volunteer individual and agencies that can respond to unmet needs.

6. Ensures primary and support agencies are informed and involved in all meetings related to ESF #6 activities.
7. Assist in the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid services, bulk distribution and DWI services to the affected population.
8. Notify COVOAD as necessary, and coordinate mass care and other relief efforts with COVOAD.
9. Identify a Liaison to staff or support the EOC upon request. Provide names and contact information to OEM.
10. Support mass care services with available facilities, vehicles, supplies, personnel and other provisions as requested.

VII. APPENDICES

See ARC Approved Shelter List.

See FEMA Points of Distribution List.

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**Resource Support
Emergency Support Function #7
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Emergency Management or Designee/Logistics, Incident Management Team

SUPPORT AGENCIES: County Agencies; Red Cross; Salvation Army; COVOAD; Private Sector, DOC.

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function is to support logistical and resource support to local entities involved in emergency response and recovery efforts for an emergency or disaster that impacts Fremont County.

II. SCOPE:

ESF #7 is responsible for providing direct and active support to emergency response and recovery efforts during the initial response phase following a disaster. This support includes locating, procuring, and issuing resources, such as supplies, office space, office equipment, fuel, contracting services, personnel, heavy equipment, generators and transportation of such in coordination with the Logistics and Finance Section. It also provides for logistical support for requirements not specifically identified in the other emergency support functions and may be resources unique to the emergency itself. Resource support also involves the effort and activity necessary to evaluate, locate, procure, and provide essential material resources throughout the event. Resource support activities must be ongoing and coordinated in both the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and in field incident command posts.

III. SITUATION:

During emergency and disaster conditions, communities and possibly the entire county could be isolated due to problems with the transportation and communications infrastructure. Dispatch and Communications Centers may be inundated with emergency telephone calls and resource capabilities overwhelmed. However, there may be shortages of a wide variety of supplies, personnel and resources to support local government and to provide basic human needs for emergency population survival.

IV. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS:

All ESF #7 support agencies will be notified and tasked to provide 24-hour

representation as necessary. Successful sustained emergency and disaster operations are contingent upon an efficient and effective resource support function. Each support agency is responsible for ensuring sufficient program staff is available to report to and support the EOC and to carry out the activities tasked to their organization on a continuous basis. Individuals representing agencies supporting the staffing of the ESF #7 will have extensive knowledge regarding resources and capabilities of their respective agencies and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during activation. Transport of resources may require staging areas and support from ESF #1 (Transportation).

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

The Office of Emergency Management or designee is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing the resource support needed in ESF #7. Capabilities and resources committed to ESF #7 will be allocated and coordinated by the OEM. The primary source of equipment, supplies, and personnel shall be made from existing support agencies' resources and local sources outside the impacted area. Support which cannot be provided from these sources will be obtained through commercial sources. Resources outside disaster areas will be directed to fulfill unmet needs of local governments. Logistical support necessary to save lives will receive first priority.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

During an emergency or disaster, the primary and support agencies of ESF #7 will assign personnel to the EOC, if activated. In addition, ESF #7 will:

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Operate under the direction of the Office of Emergency Management or designee.
2. Operate during the emergency, either in the EOC, or at a location designated by the Logistics Section in coordination with Incident Commander (IC).
3. Alert designated primary personnel of possible resource needs and to report to the designated EOC.
4. Maintain liaison with other ESFs and appropriate parties. This will be accomplished through the coordination of the IC and Logistics Section.

5. At the tasking of the Logistics Section, take action if another ESF requires assistance in obtaining needed items. ESF #7 finds a source for needed items and provides to the requesting ESF the name of the contact person, the price, and schedule for when the material can be made available at the established location.
6. When needed, for example long activation periods or intense activation over a short time frame, purchasing professionals from other support agencies may be called in to the EOC to participate in ESF #7. Support agency purchasing professionals may be asked to help locate sources of needed items while posted at their own agencies.

B. NOTIFICATION

1. At the direction of the IC or Logistics Section, the ESF Lead may be notified to report to the designated area or standby.
2. All support agency contact persons for ESF #7 will be instructed to alert their contacts as necessary to ensure all available resources are on standby.
3. Response-specific inventories of resources, including but not limited to pre-arranged staging areas, government buildings, public facilities and agency contacts will be reviewed.

C. ACTIONS

1. Preparedness
 - a. Place affected personnel on standby or direct to staging areas with some facilities staffed for immediate response.
 - b. Stage resources near the expected impact/emergency areas when possible.
 - c. The available resources and facilities that are necessary to respond to an emergency will be identified and assessed for possible deployment.
2. Response

- a. Some support agencies may be directed to deploy personnel and other resources.
 - b. Assess initial reports from impacted area to identify potential resource support needs.
 - c. Establish a resource support tracking and accounting system.
 - d. Buildings may be leased for staging area warehouses or to replace damaged or destroyed facilities.
 - e. When possible, make available technical advisors in the areas of procurement, storage, and transportation.
 - f. Make the necessary arrangements for “rapid turnaround” for printing, photographic reproduction, layouts, blueprints, forms and formats, and other graphic needs as required.
 - g. Communication resources will be provided in coordination with ESF #2.
 - h. Transportation needs will be provided in coordination with ESF #1.
 - i. Food and fuel will be provided with cooperation of ESF #1.
 - j. Security for staging areas and facilities will be provided by ESF #13.
 - k. The Logistics Section and ESF #7 will provide a report listing all equipment and supplies ordered and en-route to staging area personnel before they depart for the staging area.
 - l. The ESF Lead will maintain records for all properties loaned to ESF #7 in support of the EOC by the government.
3. Recovery
- a. ESF #7 will support OEM and Logistic Section providing logistical support for staff movement.

- b. Procuring equipment after disaster events.
 - c. Deploying staff as necessary.
4. Mitigation
- a. Work with other agencies local purchasing directors and other purchasing agents.
 - b. Establish resource and vendor lists in advance and update as needed.
 - c. Encourage personnel to build data bases for acquisition of goods and services that may be needed for preparedness, response, and recovery operations.

D. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- 1. The ESF Lead is responsible to the IC during normal operations and emergencies.
- 2. The ESF Lead is authorized to make decisions and manage, control, and coordinate resources.
- 3. ESF #7 supports the Logistics Section.
- 4. ESF #7 responds from the EOC. It also participates in providing information regarding damage, and impact to Local Governance structures.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES:

ESF Lead;

- 1. Responsible for allocating and coordinating resources and support activities. Designated support agencies will furnish resources as required.
- 2. Such support will be terminated at the earliest practical time.
- 3. Provide support staff for the procurement of commodities and services, the leasing of buildings, and other facilities and facilities management.

4. Coordinate and allocate food, equipment, and supplies made available, if necessary, from commercial sources.

VII. FINANCE MANAGEMENT:

Expenditures for cost tracking and recovery are documented during the incident and after the incident period. Each support agency is responsible for tracking its own costs associated with ESF #7 operations using the standard procedures established by the support agency's standard accounting and tracking procedures. In concurrence with the EOC, or IC, each support agency will file for reimbursement of costs it incurs through its own agency's accounting and reimbursement filing system. Each support agency is responsible for monitoring staff hours using its own tracking system and requesting financial reimbursement for staff hours incurred in association with ESF #7 operations. The EOC, or IC, will provide appropriate forms and provide guidance to complete forms for efficient tracking and reimbursement.

Procurement will be made in accordance with current State and Federal laws and regulations that include emergency procedures under Colorado Statutes.

**Public Health and Medical Services
Emergency Support Function #8
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Fremont County Public Health Agency

SUPPORT AGENCIES: St. Thomas More Hospital, CDPHE, County Coroner, Law Enforcement, EMS, St. Thomas More Hospital, Environmental Health, Red Cross, Salvation Army, professional associations, MRC and the private sector.

I. PURPOSE

Emergency Support Function #8 – Fremont County Health Agency is responsible for supporting the public health and medical needs of local government for victims of an incident, whether natural or man-made, including response to an emergency epidemic.

A pandemic plan is currently being overseen by the Health Agency and is listed in the Annexes.

II. SCOPE

The scope of ESF #8 identifies and outlines the areas of support to local public health and healthcare facilities providing care to victims of an incident. This will encompass human health surveillance, intervention and control; environmental health assessment and technical support; and, medical care resource evaluation of hospital beds, EMS transport and pharmaceuticals. Supplemental assistance occurs for:

- A. Emergency epidemics or the threat of an emergency epidemic
- B. Disease surveillance, intervention or control
- C. Chemical, biological and radiological analysis with technical support for the control of exposure to hazardous materials related to water quality, air pollution or food
- D. Medical care surge support for personnel, medical equipment and supplies and mass casualty response planning

III. POLICIES

- A. The Fremont County Public Health Agency is the Lead Department for coordinating ESF #8 preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities. This department is committed to protecting and preserving the health and environment of the people of Fremont County.

- B. The Director of the Department has the responsibility of activating this department to coordinate all ESF #8 response actions consistent with the internal policies and procedures.

IV. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

Actions carried out by ESF #8 are grouped into the four phases of emergency management: preparedness, prevention, response, and recovery. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge to accomplish and requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. This Emergency Support Function encompasses a full range of activities from education to the provision of field services. It also functions as a coordinator and, at times, assumes direct operational control or provided services. The following services provide the framework upon which actions will occur:

A. Human Health

1. Biological Agent and Laboratory Diagnostics
2. Disease Surveillance and Outbreak Management
3. Disease Prevention and Mass Prophylaxis
4. Emergency Medical Services and Medical Transport
5. Healthcare Facilities and Alternative (Surge) Care Sites
6. Mass Fatality and Death Certificates
7. Pharmaceuticals and Strategic National Stockpile Reception

B. Environment

1. Air Quality Analysis and Reporting
2. Chemical Hazard Spills and Response
3. Environmental Assessment and Laboratory Diagnostics
4. Food and Drug Quality and Protection
5. Hazardous and Solid Waste Identification and Disposal

6. Radiological Hazards – Stationary and Mobile sources
7. Vector and Vector borne Disease Control
8. Water Supplies and Treatment Facilities and Waterways

C. Preparedness Actions

1. Actions and activities that develop health and medical response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for ESF #8. Such activities will include:
 - a. Updating public information guides for public health hazards
 - b. Guiding local planning for pandemic response mass prophylaxis clinics
 - c. Developing and implementing mass casualty planning and response exercises with local partners
 - d. Providing guidelines for mass fatality incidents
 - e. Tracking and training medical and public health volunteers
 - f. Training of dispatch and hospital emergency departments on communication tools for emergency department capabilities for emergency response and inpatient bed tracking.
2. Actions and activities that develop environmental health response capabilities may include planning, training, and orientation for ESF #8. Such activities include:
 - a. Training on the reporting procedures for local responders of hazardous materials incidents, particularly when chemical plumes or domestic food supplies are involved
 - b. Providing guidance and technical support for exercises involving radioactive material
 - c. Interacting with local response training or events involving laboratory diagnostic support of

environmental sampling, particularly related to terrorism threats involving biological agents.

D. Prevention Actions

1. Identify Alternate Care Facilities, assisted living facilities, food processing plants, water supply facilities
2. Databases of regulated facilities, including hospitals, food warehouses, water treatment facilities and facilities with hazardous materials
3. Communication system with hospitals and local public health agencies for health alerts and information exchange during events

E. Response Actions

Coordinate operations of the ESF #8. The FCHA will consult with the appropriate organizations to determine the need for support in the following areas:

1. Assessment of public health and medical needs associated with disease outbreaks, environmental contaminants and healthcare system infrastructure
2. Health surveillance of exposures, disease cases or injuries
3. Medical care personnel capacity and capabilities
4. Health/Medical equipment and supplies requests, and reception and distribution of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)
5. Technical assistance patient evacuation coordination planning
6. Integrate with the Hospital for mass casualty patient Care needs and capabilities (see St. Thomas More Emergency Operations Plan).
7. Patient care support planning for inpatient hospital care and outpatient services to victims who are seriously ill or injured.
8. Safety and security of human drugs, biologics, medical devices and veterinary drugs, etc. that are regulated by CDPHE

9. Blood and blood products availability monitoring
10. Safety and security of food products intended for human consumption, including integrity of packaging and temperature
11. Coordinate and collaborate with agriculture safety and security activity as related to animals, animal feed and therapeutics intended for human consumption
12. Guidance to responder safety related to exposures to infectious diseases, chemical or radiological agents
13. Assess exposures of the general population and high risk populations
14. Coordinate with the Department of Human Services, Mental Health Services as the Lead agency for behavioral health care during emergency events
15. Provide public health, disease, and injury prevention information for the general public who are located in or near areas affected
16. Assist in the assessment of the threat for vector-borne diseases
17. Coordinate with ESF #3 – Public Works, and ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response, in assessing potable water, waste water, solid waste disposal and other environmental health situations
18. Provide technical support for mass fatality and the death certificate process

F. Recovery Actions

Maintain Support during recovery for the following:

1. Disease Surveillance – Monitor for vector borne and zoonotic diseases, water borne, airborne and human-to-human disease transmission; provide technical support for intervention and control measures (which may include public information)

2. Food Safety – Technical support and regulatory monitoring of food intended for human consumption. This includes: food preparation facilities, food storage and warehousing facilities and dairy farms
3. Health Facility and EMS Care – Monitoring the status of bed capacity, facility capabilities and supplies; provide technical support for re-establishing standard operations
4. Water Quality - Technical support and laboratory diagnostics for re-establishing safe drinking water and proper waster water disposal
5. Waste Disposal – Technical support and regulatory monitoring for the assessment and proper disposal of solid and hazardous waste

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ORGANIZATION

General

The Fremont County Health Agency will coordinate ESF #8, when activated. Once activated, the headquarters will be established at the County Health Agency and activities are coordinated through that department. During the initial activation, FCHA will convene communication with local governments and may request State support to discuss the situation and determine the appropriate response actions.

A. Local

1. ESF #8 is organized in the Incident Command System format in order to assure a timely and appropriate response to an emergency/disaster situation for public health and medical assessments, planning, and support operations to the EOC and local management of the event.
2. Procedural protocols and manuals governing staff operations are in place to enhance effectiveness. Public health and medical subject matter experts are consulted as needed; this includes the Governor's Expert Emergency Epidemic Response Committee (GEEERC) as defined in 24-32-2104(III)(d), CRS for major health threats constituting a potential or actual emergency epidemic.

3. In a large event requiring Federal or State aid assistance, ESF #8 will work with counterparts from such entities to seek, plan, and direct use of those assets.
4. Throughout the response and recovery periods, ESF #8 will evaluate and analyze information related to: medical, health, and public health assistance requests; develop and update assessments of medical and public health status in the impact area; and, perform contingency planning to meet anticipated demands.

Organizational Responsibilities

A. Fremont County Health Agency

1. FCHA enhances staffing immediately upon notification of activation for the potential or actual public health or medical emergency. The staff will support both the activities of the operations center and the request for support. FCHA will consult with the appropriate organizations to determine the need for support according to the functional areas listed below:
 - a. **Health Surveillance:** FCHA, in coordination with other State and local agencies, will enhance existing surveillance systems to monitor the health of the general population and special high-risk populations, carry out field studies and investigations, monitor injury and disease patterns and potential disease outbreaks, and provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precaution.
 - b. **Medical Personnel:** FCHA initiates the pre-registration and confirmation of medical volunteers credentials to support public health and medical activities at the local level. Coordination occurs with the local and regional public health and medical volunteer systems.
 - c. **Medical Equipment and Supplies:** FCHA requests, receives and distributes the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) for the state to provide medical equipment and supplies, including pharmaceutical and diagnostic materials, to jurisdictions in need. A

Medical Surge Trailer is available and located at the County Shop. A Mass Care support trailer is available at the AMR office in Canon City. A Decontamination Trailer is also available at the County Shop.

- d. **Patient Evacuation:** FCHA may assist in coordinating the evacuation of patients to locations where hospital care is available. This may include coordinating the transfer of patients to the National Disaster Medical System.
- e. **Safety and Security of Human Drugs, Biologics, and Medical Devices:** FCHA may review and respond to the concerns for the safety and security of human drugs, biologics, medical devices, and other products regulated by CDPHE.
- f. **Food Safety and Security:** FCHA may assess the safety and security of food products intended for human consumption, including integrity of packaging and temperature.
- g. **Public Health Technical Assistance and Support:** FCHA will assist in the assessment of public health effects resulting from chemical, biological or radioactive agents. Such tasks may include assessing exposures of the general population and high risk populations; conducting field investigations, including collecting and analyzing relevant samples; and providing advice on protective actions related to direct and indirect exposures.
- h. **Potable Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Disposal:** FCHA, in coordination with ESF #3 – Public Works, and ESF #10 –Hazardous Materials Response, as appropriate, may assist in assessing potable water, waste water, solid waste disposal and other environmental health situations. This may include: conducting field investigations and laboratory analysis of relevant samples; providing technical assistance and consultation on potable water, wastewater and solid waste disposal issues.
- i. **Mass Fatality and Mortuary Services:** FCHA will help coordinate technical support for mass fatality and the death certificate process during mass fatality

events. This may include processing, preparation and disposition of remains and the timely issuance of death certificates for mass fatality events.

B. Department of Agriculture

1. Provide veterinary animal feed inspection and livestock disease surveillance
2. Work closely with FCHA in potential or actual zoonotic-human disease outbreaks of significance. This will include:
 - a. Intelligence information sharing
 - b. Response operations for intervention and control measures
 - c. Communication of risks and control measures for food products potentially contaminated and prepared for human consumption
3. Coordinate with FCHA when irrigation waters or air may be contaminated and a potential threat to livestock, farming crops or human exposures

C. American Red Cross

Coordinate disease surveillance, food safety and child care set-ups with state or local public health agencies related to Red Cross victim housing facilities

D. Law Enforcement

1. Provide general security for:
 - a. Patient staging or evacuation points
 - b. Mass prophylaxis site control
 - c. Strategic National Stockpile reception and distribution
2. Provide assistance in the rapid transportation of samples for analysis

- a. Share intelligence information as appropriate during events
- b. Supply supporting agency aircraft to the CDPHE as needed

E. County Coroners

- 1. Implement mass fatality procedures: See Mass Fatality Plan
 - a. Body recovery
 - b. Proper handling of potentially contaminated bodies
 - c. Proper burial procedures for conditions
- 2. Assist with timely death certificate issuance

F. West Central Mental Health Center

- 1. Act as the Lead agency for mental health support to victims and first responders
- 2. Oversee mental health response teams
- 3. Implement procedures to support mental health care particularly:
 - a. Medication for the treatment of existing or new conditions of victims
 - b. Hospital inpatient care

IV. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The ESF #8 will work with the logistics Section for the procurement of resources that it does not have, who will report such finances directly to the Finance Section of the EOC. They will report financial matters related to existing resources procured during the event to the Finance Section of the EOC. During a response, FCHA will record and track its own expenditures and seek reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. All requests for resources given the ESF #8 will be processed in accordance with FCHA policy and protocols.

Other Support Agencies

The Department of Public Health and Environment Coordinating Office shall encourage all supporting agencies to establish effective financial disaster response systems internally and share with them all directives received from the Office of Emergency Management, the State Emergency Management Agency or other sources.

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**Search and Rescue
Emergency Support Function #9
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Fremont County, Sheriff's Office
Civil Air Patrol, Incident Management Team

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Law Enforcement, Fire Departments, Fremont Search & Rescue

I. PURPOSE

This annex defines procedures for the employment, coordination and utilization of available resources and personnel in locating and rescuing lost and/or injured persons. This annex does not include urban search-and-rescue (US&R) as defined in ESF 4. US&R involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces. Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped, but victims may also be trapped in transportation accidents, mines, and collapsed trenches. For this function see ESF #4.

II. SCOPE

Search and rescue responsibility is granted by statute to the Sheriff of each county in Colorado. The State can assist the Sheriff with the use of State resources or by coordination, through Colorado Search and rescue Board (CSRB), of other local resources. SAR activities may include:

- A. Searches and rescues in the mountains or plains for lost, missing or endangered persons.
- B. Dragging of or underwater searches in lakes, ponds, or rivers.
- C. Searching for downed or missing aircraft

III. SITUATION

- A. People may become lost, trapped or otherwise isolated; government must be prepared to seek out, locate, and rescue such persons.
- B. Missing persons may be injured or deceased. Search and rescue activities must be prepared to provide aid to injured persons.
- C. The Colorado Search and Rescue Fund can provide reimbursements to Fremont County for some expenses incurred on some missions.

- D. The State of Colorado has signed an agreement with the Air Force SAR Coordinator for the Inland Region in support of the National Search and Rescue Plan. This agreement provides County Sheriffs with the ability to contact Air Force air assets directly or via DEM or CSRB. The Colorado Department of Military and Veterans Affairs will provide resource support via this agreement. Military and Veterans Affairs may also support SAR operations when directed by the Governor.
- E. Colorado has signed an agreement with the Colorado Wing Civil Air Patrol, Colorado Search and Rescue Board (CSRB), Inc., County Sheriffs of Colorado and the Commander Air Force Rescue Coordination Center to further delineate the operations procedures pursuant to the search and rescue agreement referenced at item III. D. above.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. A missing or lost person is always considered to be alive and in need of rescue until such time that a person of authority (such as the Sheriff) concludes that there is no chance of survival or support, including rescue, and SAR is no longer required.
- B. Fremont SAR may need assistance to handle some situations. Some local fire departments have qualified swiftwater and high and low angle technicians who may take the lead in certain situations.
- C. The safety of the rescue personnel is foremost in any operation.
- D. Inclement weather may be a factor in any search and rescue activity - restricting the types of resources to be used, the length of time they can be used and even the locations to be searched.
- E. Under some circumstances, the incident scene is also a crime scene and care must be taken to protect evidence.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Fremont SAR, under authority from the Sheriff's Office, will coordinate search and rescue efforts.
- B. All state assistance will be coordinated through the Sheriff or CSRB and will operate under the appropriate incident commander.

- C. The CSRB may coordinate additional resources if requested by the County Sheriff or his designee.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The County Sheriff is responsible for coordination of search and rescue missions within the county. All SAR operations will be managed under the Incident Command System.
- B. The Civil Air Patrol is responsible for conducting and coordinating all lost, missing and overdue aircraft searches in cooperation with the County Sheriff in whose jurisdictions such searches may take place. The Civil Air Patrol is responsible for Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) searches. Since the non-distress (false alarm) rate of ELTs is nearly 99%, the Civil Air Patrol will coordinate with the County Sheriff on searches that may be a distress situation.
- C. CSRB is responsible for maintaining contact lists for SAR organizations throughout the State.

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**Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
Emergency Support Function #10
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

Lead Agency: Colorado State Patrol (CSP), Fremont County Sheriff's Office and Canon City Fire Department

Supporting Agencies: Office of Emergency Management (OEM), Fremont County Health Agency

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF #10) is to provide support of local governments in dealing with a major emergency or disaster involving an actual or potential release of hazardous materials, chemical, biological materials, including radioactive materials in an all hazards approach.

II. SCOPE

This ESF is intended to provide a coordinated response to an actual or potential release of hazardous materials, resulting from a:

- A. Transportation incident
- B. Fixed facility incident
- C. Natural disaster (i.e., earthquake, tornado, flood, etc.)
- D. Terrorist attack

III. POLICIES

- A. For the purposes of this ESF, the term hazardous material is synonymous with hazardous substance. As such, hazardous materials are those materials, wastes, substances, and mixtures, that are inclusive within the definition of a "Hazardous Substance" as provided under §29-22-101 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS).
- B. The Colorado State Patrol (CSP), as a Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) is the primary response authority for incidents on Federal and State highways. The Fremont County Sheriff's Office is the DERA for the County but have handed their DERA responsibilities to Canon City Fire. As a DERA, the CSP is authorized by statute to provide support to local government at the request of another DERA, or under established mutual aid.

- C. All participating agencies/departments will operate under the principles and structures of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- D. Canon City Fire is the Hazardous Materials Response for the County. Their policies are the standard guidelines for County response

IV SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Situations
 1. Large quantities of hazardous materials are transported via highway, rail, airfreight, and pipeline within and through the County on a daily basis. Therefore, there is a reasonable probability of an actual or potential release occurring on any given day as a result of a transportation accident and/or incident.
 2. Hazardous materials are manufactured, stored, distributed, utilized, and disposed of at numerous fixed facilities located throughout the County. Therefore, there is a high probability of an actual or potential release occurring on any given day.
 3. Hazardous, chemical, or biologic agents may be used either as causative agent or a byproduct (debris and human remains/bio-hazard) at any large-scale suspected or actual terrorist event.
- B. Planning Assumptions
 1. Actual or potential releases of hazardous materials may occur on a daily basis, either by accident or as the result of an intentional / terrorist act.
 2. A hazardous materials incident may progress to a point where it becomes a serious threat to the public's health and safety and to the environment.
 3. Multiple hazardous materials incidents may occur simultaneously following a major disaster such as a flood or terrorist attack.
 4. Exceptions to current disposal practices may be necessary during major disasters.

V CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. In the event of an actual or potential release of hazardous materials within the County which presents a threat to the public health and safety and the environment, this ESF or portions of it may be implemented.
2. This ESF addresses the emergency response phase of the response to a hazardous materials incident unless Agency guidelines dictate otherwise.
3. Unless otherwise specified herein, the response to hazardous materials incidents statewide is handled by the Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) within the local jurisdiction.
4. The CSP is responsible for the response to hazardous materials incidents occurring on Federal and State highways, outside of municipal city limits.
5. In the event of a terrorist event, the FBI will be the Lead agency with State and County agencies providing support and resources to assist.
6. When required, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) can provide environmental response resources to assist local jurisdictions with the consequences of hazardous materials releases.
7. Frequently, State and local governmental agencies require technical and emergency response assistance from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) when dealing with the consequences of hazardous materials incidents.
8. Disposal of hazardous materials (waste) is invariably handled by a private clean-up contractor with the responsible transporter or fixed facility being liable for the costs of the response and remediation of the affected area.

B. Organization and Responsibility

1. Colorado State Patrol (CSP)

- a. Is assigned the statutory responsibility as a DERA and performs the associated functions utilizing twelve (two-person) technician level hazmat teams located in strategic locations throughout the State. Locations: Alamosa, Adams County, Castle Rock, Cortez, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Greeley, La Junta, Limon, Pueblo, and Sterling.
- b. Provide emergency response to hazardous materials incidents that occur:
 - (1) On Federal, State and county highways outside of municipal city limits, except where they have delegated their authority.
 - (2) At the boundary between two jurisdictions, one of which is the CSP's, or where the responsible jurisdiction is not readily ascertainable.
 - (3) When the incident initiates within the CSP's jurisdiction but spreads to another.
- c. Provide technical assistance when requested by local jurisdictions or the incident command authority.
- d. Provide personnel to support technical / safety requirements during hazardous material / terrorist incidents, including but not limited to, traffic control, perimeter security, evacuation, etc.
- e. Provide Incident Command (IC) at hazardous material/terrorist incidents that occur within the CSP's jurisdictional authority as a DERA.

- f. Send an Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) if requested by OEM.
 - g. Request assistance when necessary from Emergency Management and/or CDPHE.
2. Office of Emergency Management (OEM)
- a. Ensure all support agencies maintain facilities and equipment in a state of operational readiness.
 - b. Provide a conduit through which local officials can request assistance from State agencies concerning hazardous material/terrorist incidents.
 - c. Activate the EOC when a hazardous material incident/terrorist event is declared a disaster or when State assistance is requested by the local official and facilitate one or more of the following:
 - (1) Notify State emergency response agencies.
 - (2) Request State assets for possible deployment.
 - (3) Communicate and coordinate with the on-scene Incident Command Post (ICP)
 - d. Coordinate agency support, provide resource and technical assistance, and request State assistance when required or requested by the CSP or DERA.
3. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) and/or Fremont County Health Agency
- a. Coordinate with local public health agencies and community officials for the assessment process and communication of messages to the public.

- b. Provide technical support to local and State hazardous materials teams.
 - c. Evaluate and provide recommendations pertaining to the public health's and the environmental risks related to food, air, water, and soil contamination.
 - d. Request State or Federal assistance as necessary
- 4. Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)/Fremont County Department of Transportation
 - a. Provide personnel and heavy equipment to assist with diking operations and other scene control measures during a hazardous material/terrorist incident when requested.
 - b. Provide personnel and equipment to assist with traffic control and scene access and egress.
 - c. Send a liaison to the EOC if requested by OEM.
- 5. Fremont County Sheriff's Office/Canon City Fire
 - a. Provide personnel to support technical / safety requirements during hazardous material / terrorist incidents, including but not limited to, traffic control, perimeter security, evacuation, etc. within agencies scope of responsibility and capability, as required and/or requested.
 - b. Provide technical or other specialized support as required and/or requested.
 - c. Send a liaison to the EOC if requested by OEM.

VI MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- A. All Tasked Agencies

1. In addition to specific responsibilities assigned to each organization, all agencies tasked within in this ESF are responsible for the following:
 - a. Developing and maintaining internal policies and procedures in support of this plan.
 - b. Familiarity and use of the National Incident Management System.
 - c. Identify, procure, and store equipment and materials required to perform assigned functions.
 - d. Maintaining current alerting procedures for mobilizing emergency response personnel.
 - e. Training response personnel and validating the plan through participation in training, drills, and exercises.

2. All agencies are also responsible for developing and maintaining internal policies and procedures concerning personal protective measures to be taken during hazardous materials operations (commensurate with the level of response offered), including but not limited to:
 - a. The use appropriate levels of protective clothing and equipment.
 - b. The recognition and identification of hazardous material (chemical and biological) and their dangers.
 - c. The application of other appropriate protective actions on a case-by-case basis.

3. In accordance with assignment of responsibilities in the EOP, each supporting agency identified under this ESF will contribute to overall response but will retain full control over its own resources and personnel.

4. Each agency liaison assigned to the EOC during a disaster or major incident involving hazardous material / terrorist activity, should have:
 - a. Knowledge of their respective agencies capabilities and resources.
 - b. Access to appropriate authority for committing such resources.
 - c. Knowledge of hazardous materials response functions.
 - d. Familiarity with the EOP and this ESF.
 - e. An appropriate technical and professional background.
 - f. Knowledge of incident command (structure and principles) and operation of the EOC.

B. Colorado State Patrol (CSP), FCSO and Canon City Fire

1. Develop policies and procedures for deploying personnel and equipment to assist state and local response personnel during hazardous material / terrorist incidents.
2. Develop, implement, and exercise emergency response plans for each jurisdictional area of responsibility throughout the County. Such plans should include procedures for deploying personnel to assist with scene security, traffic control, evacuation, and other activities at a hazardous material/terrorist incident.
3. Develop Special Operating Procedures (SOP'S) governing the operation of the technician level hazmat teams.
4. Encourage the development of mutual-aid agreements with other DERA's throughout the State.
5. Utilize the Resource Ordering Status System (ROSS), to provide information on the capabilities of statewide emergency response organizations, including their

available resources. And provide a real time incident management capability to support an emergency response to a hazardous material / terrorist incident.

6. Develop and maintain database of hazardous materials clean-up contractors.
7. Enforce the provisions of State laws, rules and regulations with respect to the shipping or transportation of hazardous materials.
8. Hazmat teams should train and have knowledge in the area of evidence collection and preservation for a large-scale hazmat/terrorist incident.

C. Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

1. Provide training and planning grant opportunities associated with the SARA and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Authorization Act of 1994 (HMTAA).
2. Assist local response agencies with developing plans for response to hazardous material or terrorist incident.
3. Designate appropriate staff to coordinate hazmat response activities with other emergency response agencies during disasters or major incidents.

D. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)/Fremont County Health Agency

1. Provide personnel to assist with technical support of hazardous materials operations.
2. Maintain records of department recommendations.
3. Request assistance from federal agencies as necessary.

E. Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)/ Fremont DOT

1. Develop policies and procedures for deploying personnel and equipment to assist state and local

response personnel during hazardous material / terrorist incidents.

2. Develop policies and procedures concerning clean-up of hazardous materials spills that occur within a State maintained highway or County right-of-way.

VII RESPONSE AND RECOVERY ACTIVITIES

A. All Tasked Agencies

1. Attend briefing and coordinate activities with other participating organizations.
2. Set up work area(s), report needs to EOC Manager, and initiate response / recovery activities as dictated by the situation.
3. Maintain logs of activities, messages, etc.
4. Notify field personnel of appropriate protective actions given an identified threat.
5. Maintain records of individual employees exposed to chemical/biological/radiological material at incident sites and provide for follow- up monitoring and/or treatment if required.

B. Colorado State Patrol (CSP), FCSO and Canon City Fire

1. As the primary DERA, or when requested through mutual-aid, deploy hazardous materials enforcement and response team(s) to provide technician level response to mitigate an actual or potential release of hazardous materials at a transportation or fixed facility incident / accident.
2. Provide and/or participate in on-scene command and control utilizing unified incident command principles.
3. Deploy personnel to secure areas around established perimeters of hazardous materials accident scenes, assist with traffic control activities, and assist with evacuation/movement activities.

4. When responsible as the DERA, provide for supervision of clean-up at a transportation incident / accident in consultation with Federal, State, and local agencies having regulatory authority for clean-up.
5. Enforce provisions of federal and state law and/or regulation with respect to the transportation of hazardous materials.

C. Office of Emergency Management

1. Notify and dispatch appropriate personnel to assist with emergency operations.
2. If warranted, request assistance through the appropriate regional or State office.
3. Maintain logs and records concerning the incident and its effects.
4. At the request of the local ICP/EOC or emergency response personnel on-scene, initiate contact with the following:
 - a. Chemical Emergency Information Center, CHEMTREC®;
 - b. National Response Center (NRC)
 - c. Cleanup contractors, transporters, shippers, or other interested parties.
5. Notify the appropriate liaison or other contact personnel.
6. In consultation and coordination with the local ICP/EOC:
 - a. Coordinate deployment of mutual-aid emergency response resources, including fire and EMS; and
 - b. Develop and establish priorities for resource deployment when multiple incidents are involved.

- D. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)/Fremont County Health Agency
 - 1. Deploy personnel to assist with hazardous materials operations as requested.
 - 2. Maintain records of agency activities with regard to recommendations made by department personnel.
 - 3. Request assistance from other agencies and participant organizations as required to perform assigned duties.

- E. Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)/ Fremont DOT
 - 1. Deploy personnel and equipment to support hazmat incident operations as requested by IC.
 - 2. Provide public information on road closures and/or alternative routes utilizing the capabilities of the Traffic Operations Center (TOC) and other media resources.

**Agriculture and Natural Resources
Emergency Support Function #11
Protection of Companion Animals and Non-Commercial Livestock
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: CSU Extension Office

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Livestock Associations, Humane Society, Private Kennels and Vets

I. PURPOSE

Provide a collaborative framework for prevention, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts related to management of companion animals and non-commercial livestock during emergency events. Emergency preparedness, operations and assistance provided herein shall address all provisions set forth in the Pets Evacuation and Standards Act of 2006.

II. SCOPE

This plan addresses emergency management issues related to companion, service and police animals, non-native captive wildlife, and non-production livestock. For the purpose of this plan, these animal populations will be termed simply “animals.” Commercial or production animals are defined as “livestock” within Colorado Revised Statutes. Animal issues addressed within this plan support rescue, shelter and care for animals impacted by emergency events.

III. POLICIES

- A. CDA (Colorado Department of Agriculture) holds jurisdictional authority to regulate activities associated with “livestock” and/ or “alternative livestock” as defined in Colorado Revised Statutes. CDA is further delegated oversight of other animal species via the Pet Animal Care Facilities Act and statutes, rules and regulations associated with the Bureau of Animal Protection. Thus, CDA will, at a minimum, retain oversight of any animal activities conducted within the state and reserve the right to exercise statutory authority as need be.
- B. The Colorado State Animal Response Team (COSART or SART), as a functional entity within the Colorado Veterinary Medical Foundation, will focus upon and assist regions,

counties, local and/or private entities in preparing for and conducting animal response activities focused upon companion animals and non-commercial livestock. County Animal Response Teams (CARTs) are encouraged to organize, prepare for, and conduct such activities.

- C. CDA and SART shall work collaboratively and may call upon each other for resources and assistance.
- D. Any private, local, county, or regional animal response group(s) shall promptly notify the State Veterinarian within the CDA – Division of Animal Industry when response activities involve any congregation, sheltering or co-mingling of animals. The State Veterinarian shall then assure provisions are made for the control of any potentially infectious or contagious disease.
- E. This plan recognizes that local communities may need limited resource assistance without activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Nothing in this plan will prohibit the CDA or other State agencies, the CVMF or other non-governmental entities from providing direct response support to local jurisdictions or facilitating the delivery of mutual aid support between local communities during emergencies.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

- A. The ESF#11, shall be designated by OEM
- B. The ESF Lead will have access for large animals at designated areas in the County for those animals having no other shelter.
 - 1. Primary designated areas for large animals are:
 - a. **The Fremont County Fairgrounds - Canon City**
Point of contact for opening is:
Boyd Canterbury - 719 252-3707
 - b. **Pathfinder Park - Florence**
Points of contact for opening are:
Tommy Covington - 719 276-7390
719 429-3757c
Ed Norden - 719 276-7303

**c. Heavens Gateway Horse Rescue –
151 Shamrock Lane, Howard**

Point of contact is:

Jan Ferguson - 719 371-0265

2. Secondary designated areas for large animals will be with private arenas or veterinary clinics outside of the affected areas.
- C. Transportation of large animals will be provided *primarily* by owners and *secondarily* by private organizations as listed:
1. Veterinary clinics as listed on the following pages:
 2. **Rocky Mountain Back Country Horseman**
Members will be contacted through Emergency Management or designee as needed and as available.
- D. The temporary shelters for small/or companion animals are listed in the following pages:
- E. A separate shelter for owners and pets may be set up if circumstances warrant the duplication of shelters. ARC does not typically allow pets or companion animals in their shelters with the exception of support animals such as seeing-eye dogs.

Eskridge Veterinary Clinic
2403 N. 9th St. Canon City
719 275-6237

24 Hr. Primary Contact: Lisa Shane Eskridge
240-6881
240-6880
275-6237
Larry Eskridge
240-6882

24 Hr. Secondary Contact: Jennifer Scheele
821-9637
276-9272

Small Animal support 10 - 20
Crates 7 - 10
Can assist in pickup Yes
Fee No (except medical)

Large Animal support 4 – 8
Can assist in pickup Possibly

Medical support Yes (Fee)

**Fourmile Veterinary Clinic
401 Lincoln Ave., Canon City
719 275-6318**

24 Hr. Primary Contact:	Don Ley 275-6318
24 Hr. Secondary Contact:	Jeremy Ley 275-6318
Small Animal support	4 dogs + 3 cats
Crates	Yes
Can assist in pickup	No
Fee	Food + Water
Large Animal support	4
Can assist in pickup	Yes
Medical support	Yes (Fee)

**Humane Society of Fremont County
110 Rhodes Ave., Canon City
719 276-0663**

24 Hr. Primary Contact:	Kit Recek 784-9436
24 Hr. Secondary Contact:	Humane Society 719 275-0663
Small Animal support	60 - 80
Crates	Yes (5 – 10)
Can assist in pickup	No
Fee	No
Large Animal support	No
Can assist in pickup	No
Medical support	Yes

**Rose Veterinary Hospital
1910 High St., Canon City**

24 Hr. Primary Contact:	Pam Rose 719 371-0982
24 Hr. Secondary Contact:	N/A
Small Animal support	2-3 dogs + cats
Crates	No
Can assist in pickup	No
Fee	\$5-15 Day (size dependent)
Large Animal support	No
Can assist in pickup	No
Medical support	Yes

**Fremont Veterinary Hospital
2418 Florence St., Canon City
719 269-3349**

24 Hr. Primary Contact: Office
719 269-3349

24 Hr. Secondary Contact: Ronald Smith
719 429-2701

Small Animal support 10 - 15
Crates Yes (10 – 15)
Can assist in pickup No
Fee Yes, reduced rates for emergency

Large Animal support 4
Can assist in pickup No

Medical support Yes

**Heavens Gateway Horse Rescue
151 Shamrock Lane, Howard
719 371-0265**

24 Hr. Primary Contact: Jan Ferguson
719 371-0265

24 Hr. Secondary Contact: N/A

Small Animal support 4 - 6
Crates Yes (3-4)
Can assist in pickup Yes
Fee No

Large Animal support 20
Can assist in pickup Yes

Medical support No

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Energy **(NOTE: This is primarily a State and Private Function)**
Emergency Support Function #12
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan

LEAD AGENCY: Colorado Public Utilities Commission (COPUC) – *per MOU with Office of Energy Management and Conservation (State)*

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Office of Emergency Management, Local Utility Companies, Law Enforcement

I PURPOSE

- A. To coordinate the restoration and protection of Fremont County's critical electricity generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, and the supply of fuels used in base load generation (natural gas and coal) following a major disaster, emergency, or other significant event.
- B. The COPUC will act as a single point of contact and liaison providing direct coordination with all other State, regional and Federal departmental response elements as requested by the affected utility(s) and/or fuel supplier(s). Additionally, this agency has been requested to brief the Governor's Office and the pertinent agencies in the event of an emergency. If deemed appropriate by the State's electric utilities, the COPUC can discuss following information:
 - 1. Information on these system(s) damage; and
 - 2. Estimations on the impact of these system outages within affected areas.
- C. County officials shall be notified through the Colorado Department of Emergency Management (CDEM).
- D. Additionally, this ESF proactively works toward meeting requests for assistance from local electric utilities, generation fuel suppliers and deliverers to facilitate restoration and protection efforts. This is achieved through meetings with the various utilities and fuel suppliers to identify potential needs in the event of an emergency. Proper preparation and development of contact lists will facilitate restoration and protection of critical electrical infrastructure.

II SCOPE

- A. Facilitate briefing of County Officials on critical system infrastructure damage and outages, including estimations on the impact and anticipated restoration timeframe.
- B. Coordinate requests from electric utility(s) and generation fuel(s) suppliers for assistance (also from State agencies) to facilitate critical infrastructure protection and restoration.
- C. Within the primary and support agencies are a variety of assets and resources that may be used in response to any event involving the electric system and/or multi-hazard problems. ("Multi-hazard" includes acts of God, radiological materials, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and terrorism incidents.)
- D. Damage to the electric system in one region may affect other regions relying on the same interconnected system. Consequently, electricity outages within Fremont County can be caused from events occurring within Colorado or within the surrounding interstate region.

III SITUATION

- A. An emergency or disaster, either natural or manmade, may disable key electric generation and delivery facilities resulting in local, and possibly regional blackouts and/or brownouts (e.g., Western United States). Additionally the fuel supply system used for generation may be interrupted.
- B. Sudden, widespread blackouts could result in panic given the timing of the event (i.e., Winter/Summer) and potential duration (i.e., weeks/months).
- C. A widespread electricity outage can cause shortages in generation fuel supplies and vice versa.
- D. Gasoline and diesel shortages can be caused by supply, demand, and distribution problems. These fuels are need by utilities to facilitate restoration efforts through dispatch of repair vehicles. These fuels are also needed by first responders (e.g., law enforcement) in the event an armed response is required.
- E. The only energy resource the State is self-sufficient in is electricity. It must be noted however, that electric service within Colorado can be adversely affected by outages in other regions of the Western United States given the interconnected nature of the electric system. All other energy supplies must be imported.

IV PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. There may be widespread and possibly prolonged electric power failures.
- B. The transportation and telecommunications infrastructures may be affected.
- C. Deployment of armed first-responders (e.g., law enforcement) to various locations may be required.
- D. Notification of public could result in panic, crisis and bedlam.

V CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Warning Sources:
 - 1. News media reports shall address:
 - a. affected area
 - b. estimated outage time
 - c. estimated restoration time
 - d. recommendations for survival
 - 2. United States Department of Energy statements and predictions.
 - 3. Electric utility sector statements and predictions with any assistance requested of the COPUC.
- B. Countermeasures include:
 - 1. Act as liaison for agencies giving assistance to electric utilities, as directed by them, to facilitate critical infrastructure protection and restoration efforts.
 - 2. Rely on electric utility industry restoration practices, assist utilities when, where and as directed by the utility(s).
 - 3. Brief agencies so appropriate social service assistance can be given to those that need it.

VI ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Organization

All ESF #12 activities will normally be conducted in the EOC, if activated

B. Responsibilities

1. Law Enforcement

- a. Provide traffic control, monitor food and fuel distribution points and provide crowd control if necessary.

2. Public Utilities Commission (State)

- a. Serve as liaison regulated and unregulated utility companies and State agencies to facilitate critical electric infrastructure protection and restoration.
- b. Develop contact list and calling tree of State agency personnel for use to facilitate restoration and protection efforts during emergencies as requested by the electric utility sector.
- c. Provide a representative to the SEOC if requested by the DEM.
- d. Keep DEM informed of electric sector, natural gas pipeline, and railroad problems when may cause or contribute to extended outage(s). (It is assumed the DEM is in contact with the Governor's Office.)
- e. Participate in planning for short-term and long-term emergency management, restoration and protection operations, and the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists, or other job aids in concert with existing first-responder standards.
- f. Coordinate with the DOE, NERC¹, NARUC² and other electricity sector agencies and develop procedures for responding to regional outages as a result of malicious act(s).

¹ NERC is an acronym for the North American Electric Reliability Corporation. This agency is responsible for oversight of the bulk electric system ensuring it is reliable.

² NARUC is an acronym for the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners

- g. Furnishing available personnel, equipment, or other resource support as requested by DEM or the ESF primary agency and provide representation in the SEOC;
 - h. Participating in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of prevention, response, and recovery capabilities;
 - i. Identifying capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.
3. Office of Emergency Management
- a. Activate the EOC, as necessary.
 - b. Inform State DEM of any development during an emergency/disaster that may affect energy status;
 - c. Provide information to county/local governments on the status of the energy crisis and measures required to cope with the situation.
 - d. Request State assistance where necessary in preparation for an emergency event and after an event once specific, unforeseen needs are identified.

VII FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The ESF #12 will work with the logistics Section for the procurement of resources that OEM does not have, who will report such finances directly to the Finance Section of the EOC. During a response, COPUC will record and track its own expenditures and seek reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event.

VIII APPENDIXES, ATTACHMENTS, ENCLOSURES:

- A. Appendix A. Restoration of Colorado's energy systems

**Energy (State Level Actions)
Emergency Support Function #12
Appendix A
Restoration of Colorado's energy systems
Colorado State Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Governor's Office of Energy Management and Conservation

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Colorado Public Utility Commission (COPUC); Colorado Division Emergency Management (DEM); Colorado Department of transportation (Fuel Management); Colorado Department of Public Safety (Weight Limits Waivers) (Driver Hour Waivers); Public/private utility companies; Colorado Wyoming Petroleum Marketers Association; National Propane Association; Sinclair Pipeline Terminal Motor Fuel Distributors; Propane Distributors

I PURPOSE

- A. To coordinate the restoration of Colorado's energy systems following a major disaster, emergency, or other significant event requiring State agency and/or Federal response assistance. In addition, OEM members of ESF #12 will provide direct coordination with all other departmental response elements.
- B. To gather, assess, and share information on energy system damage and estimations of the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. Additionally, this ESF works closely with and aids in meeting requests for assistance from local energy officials, energy suppliers, and deliverers.

II SCOPE

- A. Gather, assess and share information on energy system damage and estimations on the impact of energy system outages.
- B. Coordinate requests for assistance from local energy officials, suppliers, and deliverers.
- C. Within the primary and support agencies are a variety of assets and resources that may be used in response to any event involving energy or multi-hazard problems. "Energy" includes producing, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, and maintaining energy systems and system components; "multi-hazard" includes radiological materials, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and terrorism incidents.

- D. Damage to an energy system in one geographic region may affect energy supplies in other regions that rely on the same delivery systems. Consequently, energy supply and transportation problems can be intra- State, inter-State, and international.

III SITUATION

- A. The suddenness and devastation of a disaster, either natural or manmade, may sever key energy lifelines, constraining supply in affected areas and most likely adversely impacting adjacent areas.
- B. Emergencies/disasters may cause shortages in energy supplies by disrupting transmission or fuel supply levels, or increasing energy use.
- C. Energy emergencies can include acute shortages caused by power outages and flow disruptions and chronic shortages caused by panic buying of fuels/electricity.
- D. Fuel shortages can be caused by imbalances in supply and distribution.
- E. A shortage of energy in one form can cause shortages in other sources. The only energy resource the State is self-sufficient in is electricity. All other energy supplies must be imported.
- F. National/statewide rationing (Set-Aside) or strict conservation may be employed.
- G. Damage to an energy system in one geographic region may affect energy supplies in other regions that rely on the same delivery systems. Energy supply and transportation problems can be intrastate, interstate and international.
- H. This ESF applies to the production, refinement, transportation, generation, transmission, conservation, building and maintenance of energy systems and components.

IV PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. There may be widespread and possibly prolonged electric power failures.
- B. The transportation and telecommunications infrastructures may be affected.

- C. Delays in the production, refining, and delivery of petroleum-based products may occur as a result of loss of commercial electric power.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Warning Sources

- 1. News media reports on:
 - a. International conditions indicating an eminent oil embargo.
 - b. Refinery reports that crude oil or product storage levels are low and reports on impending shutdowns of power plants.
- 2. United States Department of Energy (DOE) statements and predictions.
- 3. OEMC and COPUC statements and predictions.

B. Countermeasures include:

- 1. Coordinating fuel movement into shortage areas, equitable resource distribution, and power restoration.
- 2. Providing social services for immediate and direct relief of human hardships (e.g., unheated/non-cooled homes, no gas or electricity for refrigeration/cooking, and unemployment due to business shutdowns).
- 3. Reducing energy consumption by prohibiting the use of electricity for nonessential purposes, reducing speed limits, shortening workweeks, or intensively promoting conservation.

C. Responsibilities

- 1. State Government
 - a. OEMC
 - (1) Develop plans and procedures to be utilized during an energy crisis.

- (2) Monitor energy related issues to preclude a surprise energy shortage.
- (3) Monitor energy related issues to preclude a surprise energy shortage.
- (4) Maintain the State Set-Aside Fuel Management System; Conduct operations, when requested by DEM or the designated ESF primary agency, using OEMC authorities, subject-matter experts, capabilities, or resources. Participate in planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards.
- (5) Assisting in the conduct of situational assessments.
- (6) Work closely with the COPUC on pipeline and railroad issues (coal) that may affect energy status.
- (7) Coordinate with the DOE and develop procedures for responding to national/regional energy shortages.
- (8) Provide input to periodic readiness assessments.
- (9) Furnish available personnel, equipment, or other resource support as requested by DEM or the ESF primary agency and provide representation in the SEOC.
- (10) Participating in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of prevention, response, and recovery capabilities.
- (11) Identify capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

- b. Colorado Public Utilities Commission (COPUC)
 - (1) DEM and the OEMC informed of pipeline and railroad problems that may cause or contribute to an energy crisis.
 - (2) Serve as liaison to regulated monopoly utility companies.
 - (3) Provide a representative to the SEOC if requested by DEM.
 - (4) Provide assistance/guidance to other state agencies.

- c. DEM
 - (1) Activate the SEOC.
 - (2) Inform OEMC of any development during an emergency/disaster that may affect energy status.
 - (3) Work to decide if this ESF should be activated and a request made for activation of the National Response Plan (NRP) ESF # 12.
 - (4) Provide information to county/local governments on the status of the energy crisis and measures required to cope with the situation.

- d. Other state agencies
 - (1) Assistance in the alleviation of the energy shortage.
 - (2) Representation in the SEOC.

- e. County and Local governments
 - (1) Analyze county/local vulnerability to an emergency shortage.
 - (2) Plan for county/local energy shortages.

(3) Prepare fuel shortage management plans.

f. US Department of Energy

(1) Implement ESF #12 of the NRP if an emergency shortage develops which cannot be alleviated by the State.

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**Public Safety and Security
Emergency Support Function #13
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Law Enforcement

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Department of Corrections, Office of Emergency Management, Colorado Mounted Rangers

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this ESF is to provide procedures for the mobilization, prioritization, deployment and coordination of support of law enforcement personnel, equipment, and supplies in the event of an emergency within the County that exceed the capabilities of local law enforcement resources to manage.

II. AUTHORITIES

- A. Title 24, Article 33.5, Part 201 et. Seq., Colorado Revised Statute, as amended; entitled the *Colorado State Patrol created*.
- B. Title 24, Article 32, Part 2101 et. Seq., Colorado Revised Statute, as amended; entitled the *Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1992*.

III. SCOPE

The scope of this ESF is to describe the general actions of Law Enforcement and other supporting agencies in response to a law enforcement-related emergency exceeding the capabilities of local law enforcement resources to manage.

IV. SITUATION

- A. The potential for local law enforcement resources to become depleted can happen at any time; this is especially true during and after a major disaster or terrorism event. Natural disasters and other emergencies in Colorado (see the basic plan and the State of Colorado Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2004) have shown that normally available law enforcement resources may be difficult to obtain and utilize because of massive disruptions of communications, transportation, and utility systems.
- B. Local law enforcement departments will be the primary response agency in most terrorist events (conventional, chemical, biological

and radiological). They will play an important role during response to, and recovery, from an event.

V. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Major disasters and other emergencies which exceed local capabilities have and will continue to occur in Colorado.
- B. Terrorism events may result in mass casualties and damage. Because these are crime scenes, there will be the need for additional law enforcement resources for security and investigations.
- C. Successful law enforcement operations during an emergency will require organized, interagency cooperation at all levels of government.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. LE will work with any other ESF functions activated involving the mobilization, prioritization and coordination of law enforcement services county-wide to respond to any type of emergency requiring additional resources. ESF #13 may use the Colorado State Emergency Resource Mobilization Plan (CSERMP) and/or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) to obtain additional resources, as needed.
- B. Unless there is a delegation of authority by the Chief or Sheriff, or a Governor's emergency declaration and the Governor chooses to take command of local resources, law enforcement activities remain under the control of the jurisdictions' chief law enforcement official, generally the Chief of Police or the County Sheriff.
- C. Cities, towns, and counties are responsible for requesting State support through the appropriate county emergency management agency when a disaster exceeds local capabilities.
- D. Additional assistance may be provided by other State agencies, private companies, and cooperating industries. Based on known or projected threats, imminent hazards or predicted disasters that may require additional resources, ESF #13 may mobilize resources and stage them at designated locations in order to respond if assistance is requested.

- E. Ordering and tracking of resources is accomplished through activation of the State Emergency Operations Center's Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) when appropriate.

VII. ESF ACTIONS:

A. Preparedness

1. Maintain current inventories of law enforcement facilities, equipment, and key personnel throughout the County.
2. Coordinate with the Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) and County Sheriff's of Colorado (CSOC) on the organization and training of law enforcement personnel to call for and rapidly respond to requests for assistance.
3. Coordinate with the Colorado Division of Fire Safety on the training of utilizing the Colorado Emergency Resource Mobilization Plan.
4. Prepare local law enforcement departments to respond to terrorism events by providing information and intelligence on actual or potential acts involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), including guidance on evidence preservation.

B. Response

1. Support law enforcement departments with appropriate resources to include mobilizing, prioritizing and deploying law enforcement teams and resources as needed.
2. Coordinate with other ESFs for use of State law enforcement assets to support law enforcement operations when indicated and requested.
3. Coordinate with ESF #1 for use of Public Works assets to support law enforcement operations when indicated.
4. Using the incident command system, assume responsibility for coordinating and tracking all law enforcement resources committed to an incident. This may include placing personnel at a forward command post and establishing staging areas with the requesting group.

5. Plan for and establish relief resources to replace or rotate with committed resources for extended operations.
6. Obtain and submit situation reports to the EOC, if activated.
7. Request supporting agencies to document any lost or damaged equipment, any personnel or equipment accidents.

C. Recovery

1. Maintain adequate resources to support local operations and plan for a reduction of resources.
2. Conduct reviews of incident actions with agencies involved to improve future operations.
3. Inventory any lost or damaged equipment and record any personnel injuries or equipment accidents.
4. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with Federal and State ESF #13 personnel in the EOC, if requested.
5. Inform agencies that provided resources where to send records.

D. Mitigation

1. Document matters needed for inclusion in the Emergency Operations Plan or Emergency Support Functions.

VIII. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Law Enforcement

1. Identify, train, and provide LE personnel to staff the ESF #13 function in the EOC if activated.
2. LE will ensure ESF #13 capabilities support incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post incident situations.
3. Notify all ESF #13 supporting agencies upon activation.

4. Maintain database inventories of law enforcement facilities, equipment, and key personnel throughout the County
5. Coordinate with the CACP & CSOC on the prioritization and deployment of law enforcement resource requests.
6. Monitor status of all law enforcement operations and provide updates to EOC.
7. Assess and provide information concerning public safety and law enforcement services for areas affected by the emergency.
8. Analyze disaster or potential disaster conditions, assess statewide needs and national requirements and recommend to elected officials those functions that should be reduced, strengthened, or maintained during the emergency period.
9. Work in cooperation with other State and local agencies to ensure services and public safety issues are coordinated throughout the County.
10. Coordinate, prioritize, and mobilize resources to maintain law and order during an emergency or disaster, including but not limited to traffic and crowd control.
11. Provide the EOC with information related to law enforcement requirements identified throughout the County.
12. Verify identified requirements and take actions as appropriate.

B. SUPPORT AGENCIES

All support agencies will:

1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF #13 during periods of activation.
2. Maintain inventories of assets utilized to support law enforcement operations.
3. ESF 1 will help provide equipment, fuel, personnel, shop service, and transportation assets to support law enforcement operations.

4. Department of Corrections:
Will secure correctional facilities and when available, augment law enforcement efforts when directed by the Office of the Governor.
5. Department of Military and Veteran Affairs:
Will augment law enforcement/security efforts as directed by the Office of the Governor.
6. Department of Natural Resources:
Will augment State law enforcement response activities with certified peace officers as directed by the Office of the Governor.
7. Department of Public Health and Environment:
Will provide information regarding actual or potential health threat issues effecting law enforcement activities and make recommendations on personal protective equipment.
8. Department of Revenue certified peace officers will augment State law enforcement response when directed by the Office of the Governor.
9. Department of Agriculture / Brand Inspectors will augment State law enforcement activities as directed by the Office of the Governor.
10. Professional Associations, i.e., the CACP and the CSOC may have a liaison(s) assigned to the EOC to represent local / county jurisdictions to coordinate additional staffing and resource needs and to provide expertise. They will:
 - a. Coordinate database inventories of local / county law enforcement facilities, equipment, and key personnel.
 - b. Assist ESF #13 Lead to alert, activate, and deploy these law enforcement assets to requests for assistance.

IX. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Lines of succession for personnel with law enforcement responsibilities will be in accordance with existing governmental / department policies and required procedures of their parent organization.

X. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

During emergency operations, each agency / department are responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures or losses and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate agency after the event when applicable.

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**Long Term Community Recovery
Emergency Support Function #14
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

LEAD AGENCY: Fremont County Government

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Local Municipalities and Agencies, Private Sectors

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this ESF is to provide for coordinated measures and policies designed to facilitate recovery from the effects of natural and technological disasters, civil disturbances, or acts of domestic terrorism: Provide for effective utilization of resources to support local efforts to aid long-term community recovery, stabilize local economies, and reduce or eliminate risks from future incidents; Coordinate the damage assessment process in order to determine the need for supplemental assistance; Provide a government conduit and administrative means for appropriate organizations to assist during the recovery and mitigation phases in the event of an emergency within the County.

II. SCOPE

The scope of this ESF is to describe the general actions of Local Government and other supporting agencies in response to an emergency within the County.

III. SITUATION

- A. Local officials have authority under their local ordinances and resolutions and Colorado Revised Statutes to take responsible and appropriate actions in the direction and control of disaster recovery activities. The primacy of affected local governments in defining and addressing risk reduction and long-term recovery priorities is recognized. If an effective recovery is beyond a local jurisdiction's capability, State assistance may be required. The Governor may then declare a "State of Emergency" and the provisions of the State Emergency Operations Plan will be implemented.
- B. The Emergency Manager, with support from DEM, will provide guidance to affected local jurisdictions concerning the declaration process and procedures for requesting State and Federal disaster assistance. Although the State does not have formal programs to help restore damaged public infrastructure and to assist individuals, families and businesses, the Department of Local Affairs and the coordinating and supporting Agencies identified in this annex will make every effort to match identified local disaster related needs

with assistance potentially available from State, Federal and voluntary agency sources..

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Major disasters and other emergencies which exceed local capabilities have and will continue to occur in Colorado.
- B. Recovery involves action taken over the short term to return vital life –support systems to minimum standards and over the long term to return communities to normal or improved conditions. These measures may include damage assessment, supplemental assistance to individuals and public entities, preparation of economic development studies and plans, identification of hazard mitigation opportunities and projects, and revisions to policies, plans and procedures. Many disasters will cross city, county and regional boundaries and state coordination is vital to provide the resources necessary for recovery.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Initial and short-term recovery activities focus on the safety and welfare of the affected community and restoration of essential services to include:
 - 1. Coordinating and conducting initial damage assessment efforts to help guide local decision-making and priority-setting and to determine the need for supplemental State or Federal assistance
 - 2. Coordinating the restoration of essential public services and facilities (e.g.,removal of debris from emergency routes, emergency repairs to hospitals and public safety facilities)
 - 3. Completing steps for formally requesting State and/or Federal disaster assistance when damage assessment results indicate that impacts exceed the resource capacities of local government
 - 4. Coordinating the delivery of Federal disaster assistance programs (e.g.,Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation) in Presidential declared disasters
 - 5. Coordinating relief resources available from State agencies, other Federal programs and voluntary organizations

6. Coordinating the provision of temporary housing for victims of a disaster event
 7. Managing unsolicited, undesignated donations of goods and services
 8. Coordinating spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteers that emerge in the aftermath of a disaster event
 9. Coordinating disaster-related information and instructions to the general Public
 10. Identifying post-disaster hazard mitigation activities to reduce future risks.
- B. Long-term recovery efforts focus on redeveloping communities and restoring the economic viability of disaster areas, including:
1. Coordinating and integrating the resources and assistance programs of voluntary agencies and other community-based organizations
 2. Restoring and making permanent repairs to public infrastructure damaged in the disaster
 3. Re-establishing an adequate supply of housing, including affordable housing, to replace housing stock destroyed by the disaster
 4. Restoring the economic base of disaster-impacted communities, including lost jobs and employment opportunities
 5. Identifying hazard mitigation opportunities and implementing long-term hazard mitigation plans, projects and measures (e.g., land use plans, hazard-zone restrictions and building codes).
- C. Cities, towns, and counties are responsible for requesting State support through the county emergency management agency when a disaster exceeds local capabilities.
- D. State Recovery Organization
Upon request, the State may provide the following assets to assist in the disaster recovery process:

1. **State Coordinating Officer (SCO)**
The SCO is designated by the Governor as the lead State official responsible for direction of State recovery activities and coordination with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). The SCO serves as the focal point for affected local jurisdictions and works closely with local officials to ensure that local recovery needs are identified and addressed by available recovery resources and programs.
2. **Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)**
The GAR is the individual designated by the Governor in the Federal-State Agreement to execute, on behalf of the State, all necessary documents to expedite the delivery of Federal disaster assistance, including certification of applications and vouchers for Public Assistance.
3. **Public Assistance Officer**
The State Public Assistance Officer is appointed by the GAR to manage state-level activities related to restoration of public infrastructure under FEMA's Public Assistance Program, in cooperation with the Federal Public Assistance Officer.
4. **Individual Assistance Officer**
The State Individual Assistance Officer is responsible for coordinating available recovery assistance for individuals, families and businesses from Federal, State, volunteer and private organizations. The State Individual Assistance Officer manages State-level activities related to the delivery of FEMA's Individual Assistance Program, in cooperation with the Federal Individual Assistance Officer.
5. **Hazard Mitigation Officer**
The State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) is appointed by the GAR to manage state-level activities related to the delivery of FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, in cooperation with Federal hazard mitigation program staff.
6. **Public Information Officer (PIO)**
The PIO reports to the SCO and is responsible for coordinating news releases and instructions to the public concerning available disaster assistance and the progress of recovery efforts, in cooperation with State and Federal public information staff.

7. **Volunteer Coordinator**
The State Volunteer Coordinator assembles and provides direction for the Volunteer Coordination Team and is responsible for establishing a process for matching volunteers with established voluntary organizations and procedures for effectively channeling offers of assistance from unaffiliated citizens to meet disaster-related needs.
8. **Donations Management Coordinator**
The State Donations Management Coordinator assembles and provides direction for the Donations Management Team, which is responsible for providing guidance to citizens, managing a telephone registration and database system, establishing one or more collection facilities, creating a system to sort and distribute donated items, and storing donated resources until they are needed.

All or parts of the State recovery organization described above may be activated depending on the scope and nature of the disaster, the availability of Federal disaster assistance, and the specific disaster assistance programs that are authorized when a Federal disaster declaration is made.

E. **Damage Assessment Coordination**

1. Once conditions allow, an initial damage assessment will be conducted by emergency management officials to identify the immediate emergency needs of disaster victims, to assess the extent of damages to residential and business properties, to evaluate the impacts to public facilities and services, and to determine whether overall damages and impacts are sufficient to warrant a request for a formal Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA).
2. Based on the results of the initial damage assessment and the overall magnitude of the impacts, emergency management officials will evaluate the need for a PDA and notify FEMA of the recommended course of action. The PDA is a joint local-State- Federal effort that build on the initial assessment to formally evaluate whether damages are severe enough to justify a request by the Governor for a Presidential disaster declaration. The coordination of the PDA process, including number and types of teams and their schedules, is the responsibility of DEM, in coordination with FEMA and local

emergency management officials from the affected jurisdictions.

F. Federal Disaster Assistance

1. The Governor will review information collected by DEM to determine if a State emergency should be declared and if a Presidential Disaster Declaration should be requested. The Governor must submit a request for assistance to the President within 5 days of determining the need for emergency assistance and within 30 days of the event for a major declaration. The DEM Director will prepare a letter to the President for the Governor's signature to request Federal assistance. This letter must:
 - a. Demonstrate that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capability of the State and affected local governments;
 - b. Demonstrate that supplemental Federal assistance is necessary to save lives and to protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster.
 - c. Furnish information on the extent and nature of State and local resources which have been or will be used to alleviate the results of the disaster;
 - d. Certify that the State and local governments will bear their required share of the costs to implement Federal disaster assistance programs;
 - e. Include an estimate of the extent and nature of Federal assistance required for each of the impacted counties and the state;
 - f. Confirm that appropriate actions have been taken under State law;
 - g. May identify the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) in the event the request is honored. (The SCO becomes the State official who then coordinates State and local disaster assistance efforts in conjunction with the Federal government).

2. In the event of a catastrophic incident, where the magnitude and severity of damages are expected to be extreme and there is an immediate need for supplemental Federal assistance, the Governor may make an expedited request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration. This request will not include specific estimates of damage and the amount of Federal assistance necessary. This request will, however, outline the anticipated impacts of the disaster.
3. When the President declares an area or areas to be disaster areas, FEMA will immediately notify the Governor and appropriate Federal agencies. The Director of DEM will be responsible for ensuring that the affected local governments are notified. The State PIO will notify the media and public through media briefings and press releases.
4. After the President's declaration, the Governor and the FEMA Regional Director enter into a **Federal-State Agreement** that describes how Federal disaster assistance will be made available. The agreement:
 - a. Identifies those areas that are eligible for assistance.
 - b. Stipulates the program(s) made available and the division of costs among the federal, state, and local governments.
 - c. Specifies the time period in which assistance will be made available.
 - d. Identifies any other conditions for receiving assistance.
 - e. Describes the incident.
5. Long-Term Recovery Committee
 - a. The State may facilitate the formation of a Long -Term Recovery Committee (LTRC) to continue to address the needs of disaster victims that could not be met by governmental assistance and immediately available emergency assistance from voluntary agencies. LTRC assistance targets those who have unmet needs after assistance from all other sources has been provided. An LTRC may be needed because disaster victims often will continue to have significant unmet needs after personal resources, insurance and immediate disaster-related government benefits are exhausted.

- b. LTRC efforts are intended to complement, but not duplicate, assistance provided by FEMA, voluntary agencies, churches, civic groups and citizens. LTRCs will help evacuees understand their available benefits; assist them if necessary in making application, and make referrals to relevant agencies. State and Federal government agencies support the LTRC by helping to identify and coordinate available recovery resources, but leadership and management of the coalition are assumed by representatives of the faith-based, non-profit and voluntary organizations that comprise its membership.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

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

- A. Office of Emergency Management
 1. Coordinate damage assessment and recovery efforts.
 2. Depending on initial damage assessment results, determine the need for a formal Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA). OEM may request, through DEM, that FEMA conduct a joint PDA survey of damages to determine whether damages are severe enough to support a request for federal disaster assistance.
 3. Ensure rapid disbursement of disaster assistance funds to individuals and government throughout the recovery period. Make recommendations to the governor concerning requests for Federal disaster declarations and prepare Governor's letter requesting Federal assistance.

4. Coordinate with and advise from the Governor's Office concerning designation of the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR).
5. Coordinate the dissemination of information on State and Federal emergency assistance available to public and private agencies, organizations, businesses, individuals, and families. Ensure effective flow of information about available assistance between impacted local jurisdictions.
6. Prepare for executive orders, proclamations and regulations as necessary to address recovery operations.
7. Help administer grant and loan programs in cooperation with other organizations to political subdivisions for disaster recovery.
8. Task organizations to provide personnel to serve on damage assessment or mitigation teams based upon the nature of the disaster.
9. Coordinate closely with State and Federal personnel in the disaster area(s) from the PDA process through close-out of the Federal-State Agreement.
10. Provide regular updates of information to PIOs for use in the development of information packets, briefing information, displays, news releases, etc

B. Support Agencies

1. Department of Human Services
 - a. Assess the impacts of disasters to social systems in general with particular attention to the elderly, veterans, persons with disabilities, youth, institutions, welfare recipients, refugees, and repatriates from outside the U.S.
 - b. Coordinate with State human services departments for the implementation of a comprehensive program of emergency assistance to families following a disaster, including the continued delivery of public assistance and other human services program assistance.

- c. Coordinate with Colorado Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters (COVOAD) and non-profit organizations to ensure that the immediate and long-term recovery needs of disaster victims are addressed.
 - d. Provide personnel to assist with food distribution, emergency housing, coordination with volunteer agencies, and outreach activities to determine unmet needs.
 - e. Coordinate the activities necessary to provide the staff, supplies and facilities to deliver mental health and crisis counseling services to disaster victims.
 - f. Monitor and/or assist in the administration of FEMA's Individual and Households Program (IHP) following federal Individual Assistance declarations.
2. Department of Local Affairs (State)
- a. Support local housing authorities in identifying available, affordable housing resources for residents displaced by a disaster. Where feasible, utilize state and federal housing funds to provide rental assistance to disaster victims. (Division of Housing)
 - b. Provide technical assistance to local officials concerning economic recovery and redevelopment plans and strategies. Assist local officials in identifying state and federal grant programs to facilitate community recovery efforts. (Division of Local Government)
3. Historical Society of Colorado
- a. Provide technical advice to affected jurisdictions concerning historical property/artifacts destroyed or harmed during emergencies.
 - b. Provide personnel to serve on Damage Assessment and Hazard Mitigation teams to provide expert advice with respect to losses and repairs for public historical sites and artifacts.

VII. Financial Management

- A. Local departments and agencies involved in recovery activities are responsible for providing financial support for their operations and for carefully documenting disaster-related costs and expenditures to support requests for reimbursement. Accurate record keeping will also be necessary for agencies to withstand post-emergency audits. Approval to expend funds for recovery operations is the responsibility of authorized officials from each participating department and agency.
- B. In the aftermath of a disaster, financial operations are carried out under compressed timeframes, requiring expedited purchases and other expenditures outside normal, routine procurement processes. Each agency and department is responsible for establishing effective administrative controls to guide and track expenditures and financial commitments, including personnel time and travel records, contract and lease information and invoices, and logs and receipts for the use of force account equipment, supplies and materials. In federal-declared disasters, these expenditures may be eligible for reimbursement.
- C. Cooperating Agencies are responsible for managing financial matters related to resources under their control or procured for purposes related to specific recovery efforts. Cooperating Agencies are responsible for recording and tracking their own costs and expenditures and seeking reimbursement from appropriate sources after an event. Following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, reimbursement of eligible expenditures may be provided by FEMA in accordance with Stafford Act program guidelines. The State of Colorado is not responsible for the disaster-related costs of Cooperating Agencies, except as defined by Governor's Executive Order that Declares a State of Emergency.

Attachments

- A. Federal Disaster Assistance Programs

**Long-Term Community Recovery
Emergency Support Function #14
Appendix A
Summary of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs and Processes
Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan**

I. Summary of Programs

The following are the principle programs offered by the Federal government in assisting localities affected by disasters.

- A. Individual Assistance (IA)
Individual Assistance is supplementary Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to individuals, families and businesses affected by a major disaster or an emergency. Such assistance may be provided directly by the Federal government or through State or local governments or disaster relief organizations. The following information is used to determine the level of damage for IA declarations.

1. Damage to homes (Housing Loss Form)
 - a. Primary versus secondary residence damage
 - b. Homeowner or rental property damage
 - c. Degree or percentage of damage to structure
 - d. Insured versus uninsured damage
2. Damage to businesses (Losses to Businesses Form)
 - a. Estimated days out of operation
 - b. Tenant versus owner considerations
 - c. Number of employees
 - d. Replacement costs
 - e. Percentage of damage to businesses
 - f. Insured versus uninsured damage
3. Types of Federal Individual Assistance
 - a. Disaster Housing
This program is administered by FEMA and designed to help victims whose residences have been rendered uninhabitable by a disaster. For those who are eligible, the Federal government will pay for 100 percent of the cost of victims' lodging at hotels; motels or other housing for a period of up to 18 months dependent upon continued eligibility. Where no

disaster housing is available, FEMA or the State may supply mobile homes for housing as a last resort. In cases where homes are minimally damaged and still habitable, funds may be available to homeowners for repairs. Assistance will not duplicate insurance benefits.

- b. **Small Business Administration (SBA)**
This program provides disaster loans designed to supply low interest loans to owners of homes or businesses that have experienced uninsured physical or financial losses as a result of a disaster. SBA can also provide loans for the replacement of personal property for homeowners and renters. One of the primary criteria for SBA assistance is the applicant's basic ability to repay the loan.
- c. **Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)**
This program provides low interest disaster loans to farmers, ranchers and agricultural operators for physical or production losses. Loans may be made to either the tenant or owner of the agricultural business.
- d. **Disaster Unemployment Assistance**
This program aids those individuals who have become unemployed as a result of a disaster. Unemployment assistance of up to 26 weeks may be paid to victims who have lost their jobs due to the disaster. The Colorado Division of Employment Services administers the program. Benefits paid to victims cannot be in addition to regular unemployment compensation, and the amount cannot exceed that which is ordinarily paid under State law in non-disaster situations.
- e. **Individual and Family Grants (IFG)**
The program provides grants to disaster victims to meet necessary expenses or serious needs. The amount is adjusted annually on October 1. The recipient may spend this money for a variety of needs, including medical and dental expenses, housing repairs, personal property, funeral and burial expenses and public and private transportation. These expenses must have been caused by the disaster. The recipient must have been either turned down or inadequately served by other programs,

including SBA, before he/she becomes eligible for an IFG. This program is administered by the State and is a 75/25 federal/State match. The assistance cannot duplicate insurance benefits.

- f. **Income Tax Service**
The Internal Revenue Service will help victims identify ways in which the disaster affects their Federal income tax. Casualty loss credits, early tax refunds and information on loss documentation are some services available to disaster victims.
- g. **Food Coupons**
These may be made available to victims whose nutritional needs are affected because of a disaster. The U.S. Department of Agriculture administers this program at the Federal level and Department of Human Services at the State level. County Departments of Human Services will interview food stamp applicants and issue food stamp benefits to qualified recipients. The President will determine the length of eligibility for receiving emergency food coupons.
- h. **Crisis Counseling Program**
The President is authorized to provide professional counseling services for disaster victims. These services include financial assistance to State or local agencies or private mental health organizations to provide services for victims of major disaster in order to relieve mental health problems caused or aggravated by the disaster or its aftermath. The Colorado Division of Mental Health primarily provides services directly to individuals and families that focus on mental wellness and mechanisms to deal with the incident and subsequent recovery. Through effective public information, education, and outreach activities, basic mental health needs are provided and prevention of long-term mental health problems is achieved.

- B. **Public Assistance (PA)**
Supplementary Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to State and local governments or certain, private, non-profit organizations, other than assistance for the direct benefit of

individuals and families. The PA Program is administered by the state. There is a Federal/State match, with the Federal share no less than 75%. Assistance provided will not duplicate insurance benefits. The following are the types of assistance covered by this program.

1. Emergency work
 - a. Cost to clear debris
 - b. Costs of personnel, material, and equipment used for emergency response activities.
2. Permanent work
 - a. Damage to roads, streets, and bridges
 - b. Damage to water-control facilities
 - c. Damage to public buildings and equipment
 - d. Damage to public utilities
 - e. Damage to park and recreational sites

The State will serve as the grant administrator for all Federal funds provided to eligible applicants under the PA Program.

II. Summary of Processes

A. Individual Assistance Process

1. National Teleregistration Center (NTC)

The National Teleregistration Center (NTC) is a permanent FEMA facility that houses a national toll-free telephone bank. Upon activation following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, disaster victims register for individual disaster assistance through contacting the NTC. Toll-free numbers for the NTC will be widely publicized for disaster victims by State and Federal recovery personnel.
2. Disaster Application Centers (DACs)

These are federally established temporary locations generally established in or near communities directly impacted by the presidentially declared disaster. Federal and State recovery personnel staff the centers. The purpose of the DACs is to allow disaster victims to apply for individual disaster assistance in person. Although DACs may be used in conjunction with the NTC, establishment of these temporary facilities is very infrequent and generally dependent upon the scope or magnitude of the disaster. Use

of DACs is agreed upon by FEMA, State and local officials. Locations and days/hours of operation are widely publicized for disaster victims by State and Federal recovery personnel.

3. **Disaster Recovery /Service Centers**
These are federally established temporary locations, which are staffed by Federal and State recovery personnel in the Presidentially declared disaster areas. These centers provide information on the status of applications submitted by disaster victims for individual assistance. Information may be provided regarding the use of disaster assistance funds, hazard mitigation information and SBA information. Access will also be provided to various state, county, local and voluntary agencies that may be able to provide additional disaster assistance. Registrations for individual assistance are not usually taken at these centers. Use of Service Centers are agreed upon by FEMA, state, and local officials.
4. **Toll-Free Telephone Assistance.**
FEMA maintains a permanent facility which houses a national toll-free telephone center to answer questions from disaster victims. In conjunction with the permanent FEMA center, the State provides a toll-free information number to address questions from disaster victims relative to the State Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program. Additionally, other Federal and State agencies may operate similar information sources for disaster victims. The toll-free numbers are widely publicized by State and Federal recovery personnel.
5. **Community Relations**
Community outreach efforts will be made cooperatively by Federal and State recovery personnel in order to ensure that all disaster victims are aware of assistance programs. The efforts may include but are not limited to providing flyers and press releases to local community leaders, school officials, and religious organizations about Federal State individual assistance that may be available to disaster victims. Community relations also report about the effectiveness of the response effort in the communities and any other issues that may impact the recovery process.

B. Public Assistance Process

1. The State Public Assistance Officer (PAO) is part of the Recovery Team and is responsible for working with the

Federal PAO to coordinate all activities related to the reimbursement of State and local governments and private not-for-profit organizations for eligible costs incurred as a result of the disaster.

2. The PAO will administer all public assistance grants, agreements and contracts and will provide technical assistance to eligible applicants and sub grantees and maintain and submit documentation necessary to obligate and disperse public assistance funds.
3. The PAO will work with the Disaster Response and Recovery Branch Chief to identify support staff that will assist in the coordination of the following activities:
 - a. Federal reimbursement
 - b. Conducting applicant's briefings
 - c. Grant management
 - d. Use of State engineers and inspectors to provide technical support with the preparation of Requests for Assistance forms, etc.
 - e. Preparing with FEMA the scope of work and cost estimates for large and small projects
 - f. Serve as Special Consideration Liaison and Applicant's Liaisons
 - g. Management of sub-grants
 - h. Maintenance of accurate correspondence and financial records
 - i. Legal review to ensure compliance with local, state, and Federal regulations

C. Hazard Mitigation Process

The hazard mitigation program is designed to permanently reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards. Federal, state, and local hazard mitigation responsibilities are prescribed by the Stafford Act and may be available following the declaration of a major disaster or emergency or declaration for fire suppression assistance.

1. Federal
The FEMA Regional Director appoints a Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer to manage hazard mitigation programs and activities that include assisting the State and local governments in identifying appropriate mitigation projects that will measurably reduce the impact of specific hazards. In addition, the Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer follows -up

with State and local governments to ensure mitigation commitments are fulfilled.

2. State

- a. The Governor appoints a State Hazard Mitigation Officer who reports to the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and is responsible for the following activities:
- (1) Acting as the point of contact for all matters related to hazard mitigation planning.
 - (2) Preparing and submitting a hazard mitigation plan(s) or updates to existing plans that include an evaluation of the natural hazards in the declared area and identification of appropriate actions to mitigate those hazards.
 - (3) Participating on the Hazard Mitigation Survey Team with other state, federal, and local personnel as appropriate.
 - (4) Assessing that State and local governments are taking appropriate hazard mitigation actions.
 - (5) Coordinating the hazard mitigation activities of State agencies to ensure they are contributing to the overall lessening of vulnerability to natural hazards.

3. Local

- a. Local governments will appoint a Local Hazard Mitigation Officer if appropriate and participate on a voluntary basis in the development and implementation of hazard mitigation plans.
- b. Local governments will coordinate and monitor implementation of local hazard mitigation measures in coordination with the State and Federal Hazard Mitigation Officers. (Refer to the State of Colorado Hazard Mitigation Plan for additional information.)

Red Cross Approved Shelters

Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan

I. Shelters

- A. Shelter models roles and responsibilities are described on page 2-2.
- B. Approved American Red Cross Shelters are listed starting on page 2-3.
- C. Shelters Approved after January, 2008 do not have Data Sheets from the American Red Cross.

II. Shelter Opening Procedures

- A. Contact the Pikes Peak Chapter of the American Red Cross at 719 632-3632 any time.
- B. Once they receive a call, they will contact the facility that we wish to open from our list and then they will contact the local ARC team in Canon City to staff the shelter.
- C. At this time all shelters are listed as class 1, except Howard VFD, to be staffed and run by the ARC. Data sheets are available for some shelters.
- D. The local ARC representative is Donna Martinez. Her contact number is 719 632-3632 Main Office and 719 371-1986 cell.
- E. The local Medical Reserve Corps will be available in most cases to help with sheltering needs. Contact Fremont County Public Health at 275-1626 during work hours and 784-3411 after hours (dispatch).

Shelter Models

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES			
	MODEL 1 Red Cross Shelter	MODEL 2 Red Cross/ Partner Shelters	MODEL 3 Red Cross/ Supported Shelters
Administrative Control	Red Cross	Red Cross	Community Agency
Shelter Operations And Expenses	Red Cross	Red Cross	Community Agency
Adheres to Disaster Code of Conduct	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Cross Branding	Red Cross Only	Co-logo "In Cooperation with"	"Supported by Red Cross"
Liability	Shared	Shared	Community Agency
Reporting and Communication	Yes	Yes	Yes
Agreement to Use	Standard Red Cross Shelter Agreement	1) Standard Red Cross Shelter Agreement 2) Welcome Letter Of Agreement	Shelter Support Services Agreement for Community Agencies
Red Cross Volunteer Application	No	Yes	No
Training of Shelter Partner Volunteers	N/A	Fulfilling Our Mission & Shelter Operations	Shelter Operations
Storage of Red Cross Owned Supplies	Cots/Blankets/Comfort Kits If Space Available	Cots/Blankets/Comfort Kits	None

Shelter Name: Evangelical Free Church

ARC Managed
FREMONT

Capacity

Evacuation: 160

Post Impact: 80

Square Footage: 3199

Physical Address

Address 1: 3000 EAST MAIN STREET

Shelter Type: Evacuation

Address 2:

City: CANON CITY

State: CO

Zip: 81212

Mailing Address

Address 1: 3000 EAST MAIN STREET

Address 2:

City: CANON CITY

State: CO

Zip: 81212

Shelter Phone Numbers

Phone: 7192756867

Fax:

Shelter Points of Contact

Primary:

Shelter POC Phone:

Gary
7194299990

Smith

Shelter POC Phone Ext:

24 Hour Contact

24Hr POC Phone:

BRYAN
7192756867

TRINDAL

24Hr POC Phone Ext:

Facility Contact Agency:

Facility Contact Name:

Facility Contact Phone:

Facility Contact Phone Ext

Feeding

Feeding Cafeteria: YES

Feeding Cafeteria Seats: 30

Feeding Snackbar: NO

Feeding Snackbar Seats: 0

Feeding Other: NO

Feeding Other Seats: 0

Refrigeration Units: 2

Generator On Site: NO

ADA Compliant

ADA Compliant: 1

Handicap Accessible: YES

Shelter Name: Penrose School ARC Managed
Fremont

Capacity

Evacuation: 200 Post Impact: 100 Square Footage: 4000

Physical Address

Address 1: 100 Illinois Avenue Shelter Type: Evacuation
City: Penrose State: CO Zip: 81240

Mailing Address

Address 1: Same as Above

Shelter Phone Numbers

Phone 719 372 6777 Fax: 719 372 0719

Shelter Points of Contact

Primary: Rhonda Vendetti
Shelter POC Phone: 719 784 6312 Shelter POC Phone Ext:

24 Hour Contact Nick Carochi
24 Hour POC Phone: 719 372 6777 24hr Phone Ext:

Facility Contact Agency: Fremont RE-2 School District
Facility Contact Name: Nick Carochi
Facility Contact Phone: 719 269-0418 Facility Contact Phone Ext:

Feeding

Feeding Cafeteria: NO Feeding Cafeteria Seats: 200
Feeding Snackbar: NO Feeding Snackbar Seats:
Feeding Other: NO Feeding Other Seats:

Refrigeration Units: Generator on Site: NO

ADA Compliant: 1 Handicap Accessible: YES

Shelter Name: Florence High School ARC Managed

Capacity

Evacuation: 958 Post Impact: 479 Square Footage: 8500

Physical Address

Address 1: 2006 State Hwy 67 Shelter Type: Evacuation
City: Florence State: CO Zip: 81226

Mailing Address

Address 1: Same as Above

Shelter Phone Numbers

Phone 719 784 6414 Fax: 719 784 2727

Shelter Points of Contact

Primary: Rhonda Vendetti
Shelter POC Phone: 719 784 6312 Shelter POC Phone Ext:

24 Hour Contact Tim Halpin
24 Hour POC Phone: 719 269 0418 24hr Phone Ext:

Facility Contact Agency: Florence School District
Facility Contact Name: Tim Halpin
Facility Contact Phone: 719 269-0418 Facility Contact Phone Ext:

Feeding

Feeding Cafeteria: YES Feeding Cafeteria Seats: 300
Feeding Snackbar: YES Feeding Snackbar Seats:
Feeding Other: NO Feeding Other Seats:

Refrigeration Units: 1 Generator on Site: YES

ADA Compliant: 1 Handicap Accessible: YES

Shelter Name: Cotopaxi School District Re-3

ARC Managed
FREMONT

Capacity

Evacuation: 226

Post Impact: 113

Square Footage: 4536

Physical Address

Address 1: 345 County Rd 12

Shelter Type: Evacuation

Address 2:

City: COTOPAXI

State: CO

Zip: 81223

Mailing Address

Address 1: P.O. Box 385

Address 2:

City: COTOPAXI

State: CO

Zip: 81223

Shelter Phone Numbers

Phone: 7199424131

Fax: 7199424134

Shelter Points of Contact

Primary:

Shelter POC Phone:

Geoff
7199423684

Gerik

Shelter POC Phone Ext:

24 Hour Contact

24Hr POC Phone:

Rich
7199424289

Workman

24Hr POC Phone Ext:

Facility Contact Agency: Freemont RE-3 School District

Facility Contact Name:

Rich Workman

Facility Contact Phone:

7199424289

Facility Contact Phone Ext:

Feeding

Feeding Cafeteria: YES

Feeding Cafeteria Seats: 200

Feeding Snackbar: NO

Feeding Snackbar Seats:

Feeding Other: NO

Feeding Other Seats:

Refrigeration Units 1

Generator On Site: NO

ADA Compliant

ADA Compliant: 2

Handicap Accessible: YES

Shelter Name: Mountain View Core Knowledge School

ARC Managed

FREMONT

Capacity

Evacuation: 620

Post Impact: 310

Square Footage: 12400

Physical Address

Address 1: 890 Field Avenue

Shelter Type: Evacuation

Address 2:

City: CANON CITY

State: CO

Zip: 81212

Mailing Address

Address 1: 890 Field Avenue

Address 2:

City: CANON CITY

State: CO

Zip: 81212

Shelter Phone Numbers

Phone:

Fax:

Shelter Points of Contact**Primary:**

Shelter POC Phone:

Jody
7192751980

Enderle

Shelter POC Phone Ext:

3712084

24 Hour Contact

24Hr POC Phone:

Karen
7194066149

Sartori

24Hr POC Phone Ext:

Facility Contact Agency: Custodian

Facility Contact Name:

Facility Contact Phone: 7192751980

Facility Contact Phone Ext

Feeding

Feeding Cafeteria: NO

Feeding Cafeteria Seats:

Feeding Snackbar: NO

Feeding Snackbar Seats:

Feeding Other: YES

Feeding Other Seats: 200

Refrigeration Units 0

Generator On Site: NO

ADA Compliant

ADA Compliant: 2

Handicap Accessible: YES

Shelter Name: Grandview Christian ChurchARC Managed
FREMONT**Capacity**

Evacuation: 50 Post Impact: 25 Square Footage: 1000

Physical AddressAddress 1: 3245 Grandview Shelter Type: Evacuation
Address 2:
City: CANON CITY State: CO Zip: 81212**Mailing Address**Address 1: 3245 Grandview
Address 2:
City: CANON CITY State: CO Zip: 81212**Shelter Phone Numbers**

Phone: Fax: 7192699110

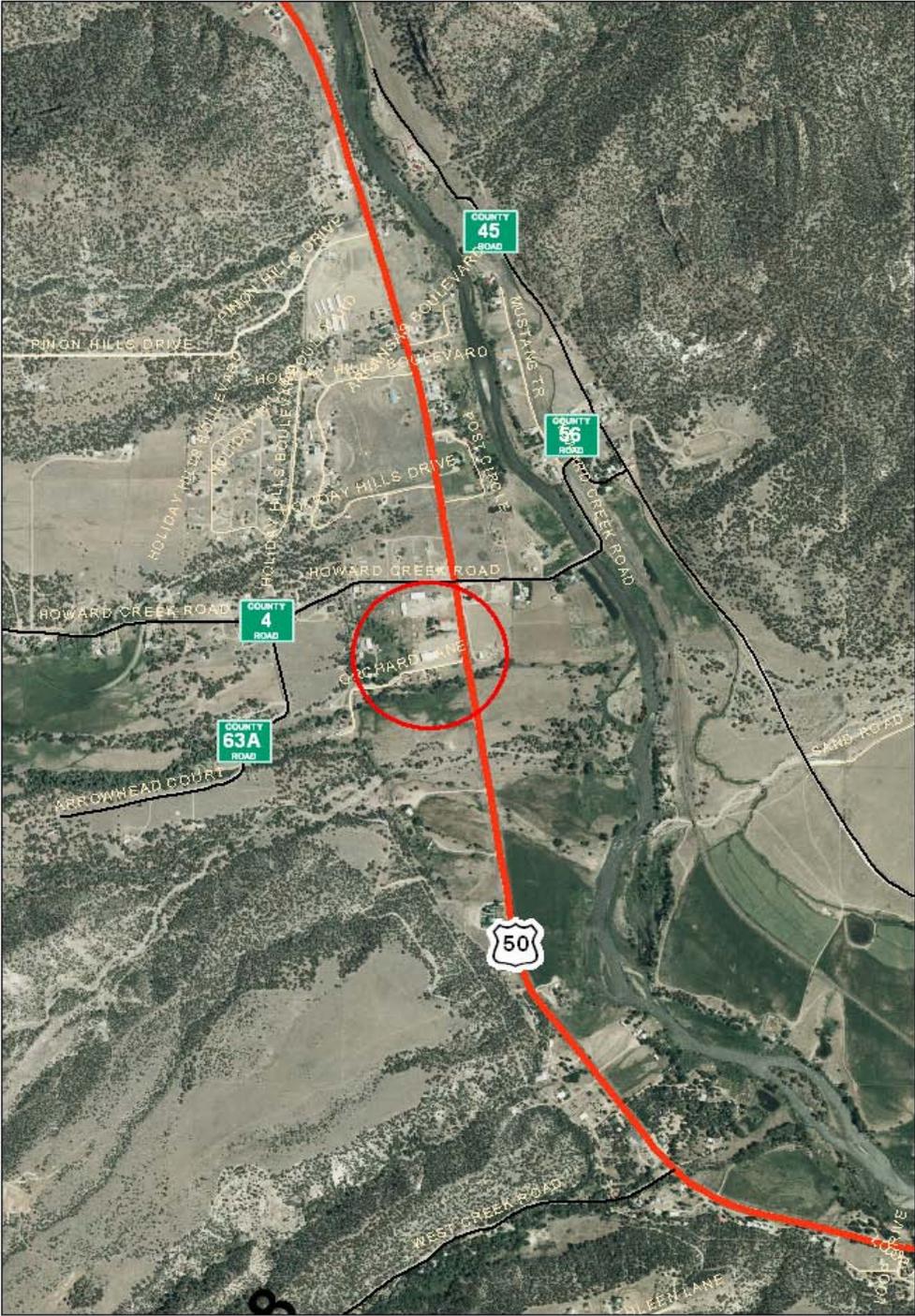
Shelter Points of Contact**Primary:** Charles Weeks
Shelter POC Phone: 7192693930 Shelter POC Phone Ext: 942504**24 Hour Contact** Darrel Epperson
24Hr POC Phone: 7192755404 24Hr POC Phone Ext:**Facility Contact Agency:**Facility Contact Name: Charles Weeks
Facility Contact Phone: 7192693930 Facility Contact Phone Ext**Feeding**Feeding Cafeteria: YES Feeding Cafeteria Seats: 50
Feeding Snackbar: NO Feeding Snackbar Seats:
Feeding Other: NO Feeding Other Seats:
Refrigeration Units 0 Generator On Site: NO**ADA Compliant**

ADA Compliant: 0 Handicap Accessible: NO

**Canon City Middle School has been officially listed as an American Red Cross Approved Shelter.
Address is 1215 Main St., Canon City.**



**Howard Volunteer Fire Department has been officially listed as an American Red Cross Approved Shelter.
Address is 8274 West US HWY 50, Howard**



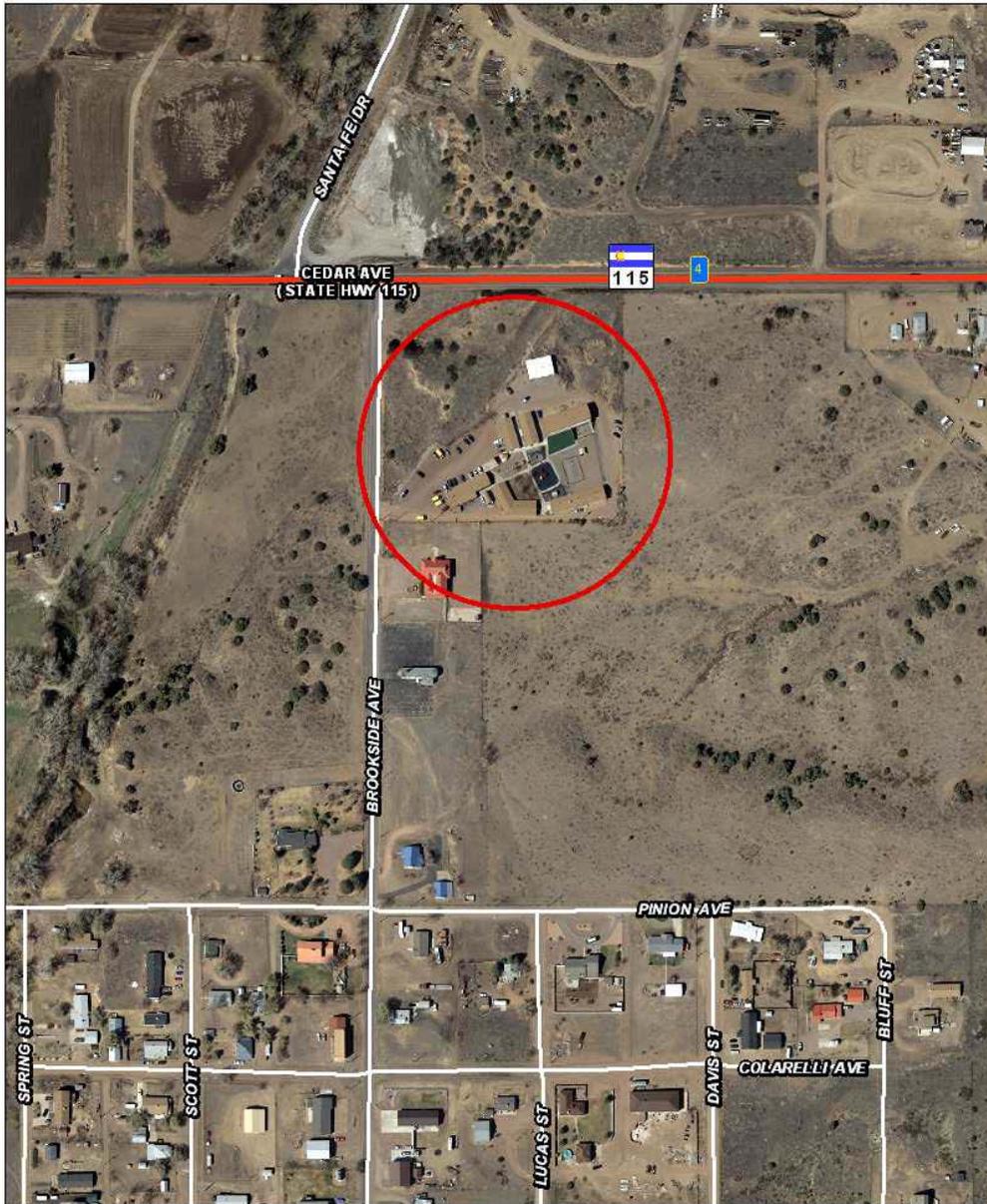
Deer Mountain Volunteer Fire Department has been officially listed as an American Red Cross Approved Shelter.

Address is 6181 County Road 28, Cotopaxi



**Head Start School has been officially listed as an American Red Cross Approved Shelter.
Address is 1718 Brookside Avenue, Brookside**

24 Hr. Contact
Lois Grabowski 719 429-2135
Jobeth Palmer 719 276-1781



Points of Distribution (POD's)

Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan

III. Points Of Distribution

- A. Points Of Distribution (POD's) are set up for the dispensing of food, water and essential supplies during a disaster.
- B. POD sites have been determined by FEMA representatives and Fremont County Emergency Management. Criteria used for determining site types were physical size, access, utility access and location.
- C. Site locations are listed on page 3-2
- D. Points of Contact are listed on page 3-4
- E. Type Descriptions are listed on page 3-5

FREMONT COUNTY, COLORADO POINT OF DISTRIBUTION LIST						DATE ENTERED	DATE SENT	DATE REVISED
For Full Assessment Unit POD Capability Ratings see RVI\CO POD Database						12-Nov-07	28-Feb-08	5-Mar-08
#	Site ID #	Facility Name	TYPE	City	Facility Address	Facility Phone #	Latitude	Longitude
1	CO3822131054115	Cotopaxi Elementary School	TYPE III C	Cotopaxi	345 Country Road 12 Cotopaxi, Co. 81223	719-942-4131	38.22564	-105.41391
2	CO3843181052395	SD # RE-1 Bus Garage	TYPE III	Canon City	1030 S. 4th St. Canon City, CO 81212		38.25895	-105.14337
3	CO3825521051250	McKinley Elementary School SD # RE-1	TYPE III C	Canon City	1240 McKinley Canon City, CO 81212	719-276-6010	38.25900	-105.12852
4	CO3823391050723	Fremont Elementary School SD # RE-2	TYPE III	Florence	500 W 5th St Florence, CO 81223	719-784-6303	38.23716	-105.07380
5	CO3842831051081	Col. Leo Sidney Boston War Memorial Park @ Fremont County Airport	TYPE III C	Penrose	30298 Hwy. 50 Penrose, Co. 81240	719-784-3816	38.26089	-105.06256
6	CO3825191050111	Penrose Elementary School SD # RE-2	TYPE III	Penrose	100 Illinois Penrose, CO 81240	719-372-6777	38.25248	-105.01205
7	CO3827121051252	Harrison Elementary School SD # RE-1	NC	Canon City	485 N. Cottonwood Canon City, CO 81212	719-276-5970	38.29233	-105.12920
8	CO3828031051423	Skyline Elementary School SD # RE-1	TYPE III	Canon City	2855 N 9th. St. Canon City, CO 81212	719-276-6050	38.28043	-105.14349
9	CO3844491052314	Canon City Middle School SD # RE-1	TYPE III	Canon City	1215 Main St. Canon City, Co. 81212	719-276-5740	38.26779	-105.13816
10	CO3844971052328	Canon City High School SD # RE-1	TYPE II C	Canon City	1313 College Ave. Canon City, Co. 81212	719-276-5870	38.27104	-105.13937
11	CO3846561052178	Mountain View Park	TYPE III	Canon City	922 N. Orchard Canon City, Co. 81212	719-276-5600	38.27983	-105.12994
12	CO3827121051252	Harrison School SD # RE 1	TYPE II C	Canon City	920 Field Ave. Canon City, Co. 81212	719-276-5600	38.28023	-105.12447
13	CO3842531052317	County Carnival Grounds	TYPE II OSA	Canon City	1525 S. 9th st. Canon City, Co.	719-276-5600	38.42535	105.23174
14	CO3842551052319	Fremont County Fairgrounds	TYPE III C	Canon City	1450 S. 9th St Canon City, Co. 81212	719-276-5600	38.25810	-105.13959

15	CO3843441052437	Centennial Park	TYPE III C	Canon City	221 Griffin Ave. Canon City, Co. 81212	719-276-5600	38.26163	-105.14516
16	CO3843901052429	Veterans Park	TYPE III C	Canon City	211 S. 3rd St. Canon City, Co. 81212	719-276-5600	38.26275	-105.14522
17	CO384003105334	Pathfinder Park	TYPE III C	Florence	20205 Hwy 115 Florence, Co. 81223	719-276-5600	38.24423	-105.08843
18	CO3839171051207	Florence High School SD # RE-2	TYPE III	Florence	215 Maple Ave. Florence, Co. 81223	719-276-5600	38.42489	-105.06821
19	CO3835161054820	Deer Mountain F.P.O Station # 1	NC	Cotopaxi	6181 County Road 28 Cotopaxi, Co. 81223	719-276-5600	38.21432	-105.28540
20	CO3844561058391	Howard Volunteer Fire Department	NC	Howard	8274 W. US Highway 50 Howard, Co. 81233	719-276-5600	38.26640	-105.50372
21	CO3861251054521	Fremont County Road and Bridge Dist # 3 Shop	NC	Canon City	31379 County Road 2 Canon City, Co. 81212	719-276-5600	38.36718	-105.26861

RVIII CO POD ASSESSMENT SURVEY SUMMARY POINTS OF CONTACT FOR FREMONT COUNTY

CO State Primary State Point of Contact:	FEMA RVIII Coordination & Planning Branch Chief:
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<p>State Of Colorado Office of Emergency Management Operations Manager: Kerry Kimble 9195 East Mineral Ave. #200, Centennial, Co. 80112 Office: 720-852-6604 Email: kerry.kimble@state.co.us</p>	<p>FEMA Assessment Lead: Brad Bonnema DHS/ FEMA RVIII DOD LG BLDG 710 POBOX 25267 DFC Denver, CO80225-0267 Office: 303-235-4800 Cell: 303-842-4777 Fax: 303-235-4652 Email: brad.bonnema@dhs.gov</p>	
<p>Fremont County Primary Point of Contact:</p>	<p>FEMA RVIII Assessment Planning Unit Specialist:</p>	
<p>Emergency Manager: Steve Morrisey Fremont County Emergency Management 615 Macon Canon City, CO 81212 Office: 719-276-7420 24 hr Contact:719-276-5600 Email: Smorr@fremontco.com</p>	<p>Maggie Jo Holmes DHS/ FEMA RVIII DOD LG BLDG 710 POBOX 25267 DFC Denver, CO80225-0267 Office: 303-235-4800 Fax: 303-235-4652</p>	
<p>Fremont County Secondary Point of Contact:</p>		

	RVIII CO POD ASSESSMENT SURVEY SUMMARY KEY		
	TYPE II	TYPE II FULLY CAPABLE	0
	TYPE III	TYPE III FULLY CAPABLE	7
	TYPE II C	TYPE II CAPABLE WITH/ WITHOUT MITIGATION	2
	TYPE III C	TYPE III CAPABLE WITH MITIGATION	7
	NC	TYPE III NOT CAPABLE	4
	TYPE II OSA	OSA CAPABLE STAGING AREA	1
	TYPE II MOB	MOBILIZATION CENTER/ FOSA	0
		TOTAL SITES ASSESSED	21

