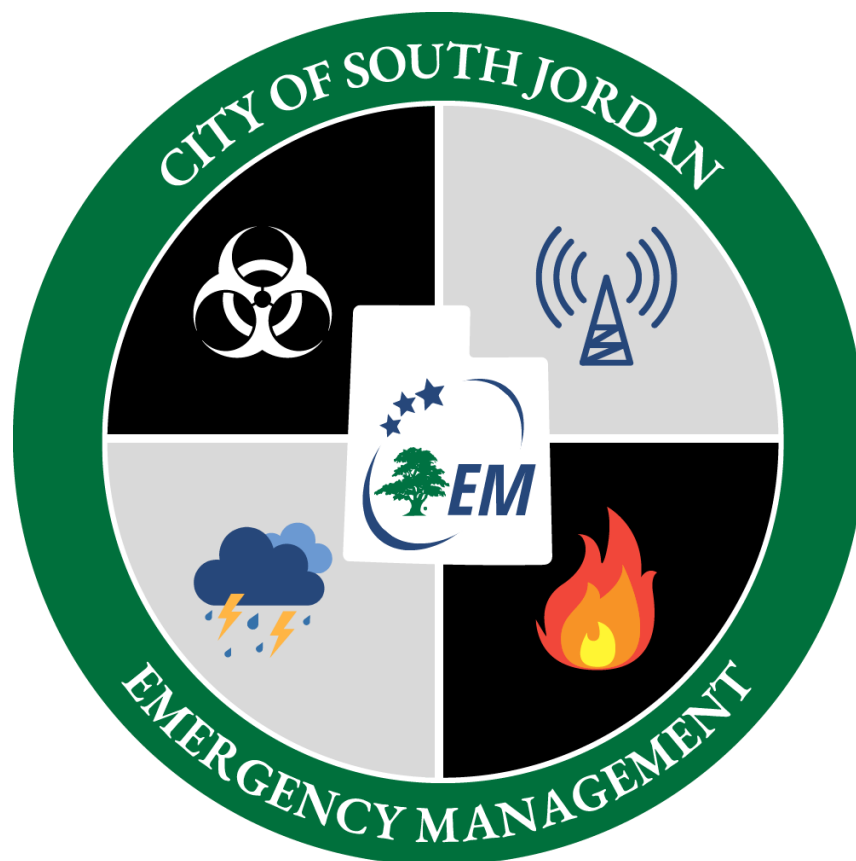


Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

City of South Jordan

January 2023



Preface

The City of South Jordan Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan establishes a flexible framework for the community's activities to prepare for, respond to, and recovery from all types of unusual events and major disasters. It outlines the basic procedures and operating protocols for coordinating the combined efforts and resources from all levels of government and various volunteer organizations to assist and protect the City of South Jordan from the effects of disasters, both natural and human caused. The plan is not intended to be inclusive of every potential problem or situation that may arise during the course of such events, but serves as a base from which to start the process of resolving the situations created by the event. The plan consists of several parts, with each part focusing on one or more of the five phases of emergency management.

- Part 1: Provides a hazard analysis and risk assessment that outlines the City's previous disaster history, potential disasters, and what is "at risk" in the community. It also provides background information about the community.
- Part 2: Focuses on the City's initial emergency response to a major emergency / disaster situation and outlines the framework of the response. The operation's plan is supported by Emergency Support Functions, which further identify primary and supporting departments and agencies, detail various aspects of the response, and provide for extended response operations as coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center.
- Part 3: Addresses post-disaster recovery activities. It describes procedures to coordinate recovery operations and procedures for obtaining State and Federal disaster assistance funds for damage restoration and mitigation projects. It also provides for continuity of operations and an outline of potential activities, priorities, and considerations to guide the City during short term and long term recovery issues.
- Part 4: Consists of an "all-hazards" mitigation plan, based on the hazard analysis and risk assessment that identifies potential projects and activities to reduce and/or eliminate potential risks.
- Part 5: Concentrates on a preparedness plan that outlines activities to prepare for disasters through training and exercise programs and community education and outreach activities.

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is applicable to all City Departments, local community organizations, businesses, and residents in the City. All parts of the plan are exercised and reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that those persons designated to implement various aspects of the plan are familiar with their roles and responsibilities, as well as modifications based on new information, changes in technology, rotation of staff and other changing factors that occur as the community continues to grow.

Promulgation

This plan is promulgated as the City of South Jordan's Emergency Management Plan. The plan is designed to comply with all applicable local ordinances and resolutions and provides policies and procedures to be followed to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond and recover from emergencies, disasters, and terrorism events.

This plan has been constructed with the best information available and from a planning perspective. It is recognized that as an emergency unfolds and new information becomes available, decisions and actions may be different than the plans envisioned at the time the plan was developed.

The City of South Jordan gives full support to the plan and urges all officials, employees, and others involved in the total emergency management effort, individually and collectively, to do their share in making the City of South Jordan a disaster resistant and resilient community.

This plan supersedes all previous plans.

Promulgated this ____ day of _____, _____.

Mayor

Place Holder Page

**<Insert copy of resolution that adopts the
Emergency Management Plan**

Approval and Implementation

Transmitted herewith is the updated integrated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for the City of South Jordan. This plan supersedes any previous emergency management plans promulgated by the City of South Jordan for this purpose. It provides a framework for all City Departments to plan and perform their respective emergency functions before, during and after a disaster or other emergency. It is further intended that this document be used as a reference and training aid for all departments and emergency response personnel to ensure efficient and effective response and management of disasters and other emergencies.

This plan may be used to prepare for or to respond whenever there is a disaster or emergency that could significantly threaten human life and health, property or the environment. The functions of emergency management are under the immediate operational direction and control of the City Manager or his/her designee, who coordinates interdepartmental emergency operations and maintains the ultimate responsibility for resolution of conflicts regarding the application of limited resources to a variety of concurrent emergency situations. Upon declaration of a disaster or other emergency, the City Manager or his/her designee is authorized to commit the resources necessary to carry out the provisions contained in this plan.

In accordance with the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, all departments and organizations having responsibilities delineated in this emergency management plan will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This system will allow proper coordination between local, state and Federal organizations.

Responsibility for coordination of emergency activities with regional, state, and private partners resides with the City's Emergency Manager or his/her designee and will be accomplished through established liaison roles within the incident or unified command structure as outlined in the National Incident Management System.

The Incident Command System (ICS), as a part of NIMS, will enable effective and efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure. All on-scene management of incidents will be conducted using the Incident Command System.

The plan is in accordance with existing local, state, and Federal statutes. It has been approved by the South Jordan City Council and will be revised and updated as required. All recipients are requested to advise the Emergency Manager of any changes which might result in its improvement or increase its usefulness.

Effective Date: ____/____/____

City Manager

Emergency Manager

Record of Changes

The City of South Jordan Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is a dynamic document that will be strengthened and enhanced over time as it is tested and activated for actual events or exercises. In concert with the plan maintenance section and planning efforts with other agencies, this plan may be revised and refined on a regular basis.

Each revision to the plan will be numbered and documented. As new versions are created, they will be distributed to designated plan holders and will supersede all previous versions preceded.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PLAN HOLDER

Use this form to document any changes to the City of South Jordan Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Update the plan by removing outdated pages and replacing them with updated information.

RECORD OF CHANGES

REVISION NUMBER	SECTION OF PLAN CHANGED	PAGES	REVISION DATE	INITIAL

Record of Plan Distribution

Distribution of this plan is based upon regulatory or a functional “need to know” basis. Copies of the plan are distributed according to an approved control list. Portions of the plan, and its supporting material, may be identified as a protected document and may have distribution restrictions in accordance with the Utah Governmental Records Management Act, as amended.

Copies of the plan may be distributed in ‘hard copy’ format or in ‘electronic’ format. A receipt system will be used to verify and control the distribution process. Receipt of the plan by a department or agency further signifies that the plan was read by these departments and/or agencies and that each understands their roles and responsibilities. Each copy of the plan is numbered for distribution of later revisions.

A master copy of the plan will reside in the City of South Jordan City Recorder’s office.

Control Number	Designated Plan Holders	Format
1	City of South Jordan City Records Office – Master Copy	‘hard copy’
2	Mayor	
3	City Manager	
4	Deputy City Manager	
5	City Attorney	
6	Assistant City Attorney	
7	Chief of Police	
8	Fire Chief	
9	Director of City Commerce	
10	Director of Strategic Services	
12	Director of Planning	
13	Director of Administrative Services	
14	Director of Development Services	
15	Director of Finance/ Chief Financial Officer	
16	Director of Human Resources	
17	Director of Public Works	
18	Director of Recreation	
19	City of South Jordan - Emergency Operations Center	‘hard copy’

20	City of South Jordan – Electronic copy on Intranet	‘electronic’
21	Salt Lake County Emergency Management	
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		

Copies of the South Jordan Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan may be made available to other governmental agencies or other stakeholders with emergency management functions as requested for planning and coordination purposes at the discretion of the City Manager or his/her designee. All other requests for copies of the Plan, in whole or in part, should be directed to the City Records Office in the form of a GRAMA Record Request.

Table of Contents

<i>Preface</i>	
<i>Promulgation</i>	
<i>Approval and Implementation</i>	
<i>Record of Changes</i>	
<i>Record of Plan Distribution</i>	
Part 1 - Hazard Analysis & Risk Assessment	
Section 1 - Introduction	
Section 2 – Hazard Identification	
Section 3 – Hazard Profiles	
3.1 Floods	
3.2 Earthquakes	
3.3 Severe Weather	
3.4 Wildfire	
3.5 Drought	
3.6 Pandemic	
3.7 Hazardous Materials Incident (HAZMAT)	
3.8 Power Outage	
3.9 Fallen Aircraft	
3.10 Terrorism / Acts of Violence	
3.11 Civil Disturbance	
3.12 Dam Failure	
3.13 Cyber Incidents	
Section 4 - Community Profile	
4.1 Geography	
4.2 Property / Land Use	
4.3 Infrastructure	
4.4 Demographics	
4.5 Response Agencies	
4.6 Major Industries / Businesses (Large Employers)	
Section 5 - Comparing and Prioritizing Risk	
5.1 Essential Facilities at Risk (City Owned)	
5.2 Essential Facilities at Risk (Non-City Owned)	
5.3 Infrastructure at Risk	
5.4 Other Structures at Risk by Hazard	
5.4 Risk Index Summary	
Section 6 - Hazard Maps	
6.1 Flood Hazard Map	
6.2 Geologic Hazards Map	
6.3 HAZMAT Scenarios Map	
6.4 Dam Failure / Inundation Map	
Part 2 – Emergency Response & Operations	
Section 1 – Introduction	
1.1 Purpose	
1.2 Scope	
1.3 Situations and Assumptions	

Section 2 – Policies	.....
Section 3 – Hazard Analysis	.....
Section 4 – Concept of Operations	.....
4.1 General Operations	.....
4.2 Emergency Operations Plan Activation	.....
4.3 Response Procedures	.....
4.4 Declaration of a Local State of Emergency	.....
4.5 Activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	.....
Section 5 – Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	.....
5.1 City of South Jordan Departments	.....
5.2 County Agencies	.....
5.3 State Agencies	.....
5.4 Federal Agencies	.....
5.5 Non-governmental Agencies	.....
Section 6 – Direction, Control, and Coordination	.....
6.1 Direction and Control	.....
6.2 Continuity of Government	.....
6.3 Continuity of Operations	.....
6.4 Coordination with Cities, County and State	.....
6.5 South Jordan Resources	.....
Section 7 – Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination	.....
7.1 Rapid Damage Assessment	.....
7.2 Preliminary Damage Assessment	.....
7.3 Public Information Procedures	.....
Section 8 – Communications	.....
8.1 Common Operating Picture	.....
Section 9 – Administration, Finance, and Logistics	.....
9.1 General Guidance	.....
9.2 Records Preservation and Restoration	.....
9.3 Reports and Records	.....
9.4 Financial Management	.....
9.5 Accounting	.....
9.6 Fiscal Agreements	.....
9.7 Logistics	.....
Section 10 – Plan Development and Maintenance	.....
10.1 Development and Maintenance	.....
10.2 Tests and Exercises	.....
10.3 Plan Maintenance Standards	.....
Section 11 – Authorities and References	.....
11.1 Federal	.....
11.2 State	.....
11.3 County	.....
11.4 Local	.....
11.5 Supporting Documents and Plans	.....
11.6 Agreements and Mutual Aid	.....
ESF 1 Transportation	.....
ESF 2 Communication	.....
ESF 3 Public Works & Engineering	.....

<i>ESF 4 Firefighting</i>	
<i>ESF 5 Emergency Management</i>	
<i>ESF 6 Mass Care</i>	
<i>ESF 7 Resource Support</i>	
<i>ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services</i>	
<i>ESF 9 Urban Search & Rescue</i>	
<i>ESF 10 Oil & HAZMAT</i>	
<i>ESF 11 Agricultural & natural resources</i>	
<i>ESF 12 Energy</i>	
<i>ESF 13 Law Enforcement</i>	
<i>ESF 14 Long Term Recovery</i>	
<i>ESF 15 External Affairs</i>	
<i>Part 3 – Post Disaster Recovery</i>	
Section 1 - Introduction.....	
Section 2 – State and Federal Disaster Assistance	
Section 3 – Short Term Recovery	
Section 4 – Long Term Recovery	
<i>Part 4 – Hazard Mitigation Plan</i>	
Section 1 - Introduction.....	
Section 2 – Executive Summary of Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan	
Section 3 – Plan Maintenance and Implementation	
<i>Part 5 – Preparedness Plan</i>	
Section 1 - Introduction.....	
Section 2 – Training and Exercise.....	
Section 3 –Opportunities for Training and Excercises.....	
Section 4 – Community Involvement in Emergency Management	
Section 5 – Community Programs to Support Engagement	
<i>Acronyms & Glossary</i>	

Part 1 - Hazard Analysis & Risk Assessment

Section 1 - Introduction

Identifying the hazards is the first step in any effort to prepare for, respond to, recovery from and engage in activities to reduce community vulnerability through mitigation. The hazard analysis involves identifying all of the hazards that potentially threaten the community and analyzing them individually to determine the degree of threat that is posed by each. The hazard analysis determines; what hazards can occur, how often they are likely to occur, how severe the situation is likely to get, how these hazards are likely to affect the community, and how vulnerable the community is to the hazard.

The information in this hazard analysis should be used as part of the basis for the development of emergency response and operations plans, mitigation plans, and recovery plans. It indicates which hazards merit special attention, what actions might be necessary to reduce the impact of those hazards, and what resources are likely to be needed.

Hazard analysis and risk assessment includes the completion of five steps:

1. Identifying the hazard.
2. Creating a profile of each hazard.
3. Develop a community profile.
4. Compare and prioritize risk.
5. Create and apply scenarios.

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

A community hazard analysis considers all types of hazards. Categories of hazards include natural hazards, such as storms and seismological events, and technological or “human caused” hazards, such as an incident at a nuclear power plant, failure of oil or gas pipelines and other accidents at hazardous materials facilities. Some hazards may be the result of civil or political issues such as a neighborhood that has been the scene of rioting or large demonstrations. Cascading emergencies, or situations when one hazard triggers others in a cascading fashion, are also considered. For example, an earthquake that ruptured natural gas pipelines could result in fires and explosions that dramatically escalate the type and magnitude of events.

The following is a list of the hazards that have occurred, or could potentially occur, in South Jordan City. Identified hazards in South Jordan include both naturally occurring and “human caused” events:

Natural Hazards

- Floods
- Geological Hazards
 - Ground Shaking
 - Liquefaction
 - Other
- Wildfire
- Drought
- Pandemics / Epidemics
- Severe Weather
 - Winter Storms
 - Thunderstorms
 - Tornadoes
 - High winds / Microburst

Technological & “Human Caused” Hazards

- Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Power Outages
- Fallen Aircraft
- Terrorism / Criminal Acts
- Civil Disturbance
- Dam Failure
- Agricultural
- Cyberattack

Section 3 – Hazard Profiles

For each hazard identified in South Jordan, a hazard profile has been created which includes some basic information about the hazard, historic and past occurrences and the following information for each:

- ***Frequency of occurrence*** - how often it is likely to occur. Frequency has been separated into four categories:
 - Highly Likely – nearly 100% probability in the next year.
 - Likely - Between 10 and 100% probability in the next one year, or at least one chance in 10 years.
 - Possible - Between 1 and 10% probability in the next one year, or at least one chance in 100 years
 - Unlikely – Less than 1% probability in the next 100 years.
- ***Magnitude and potential intensity*** - how bad it can get. Magnitude has been separated into four categories:
 - Catastrophic – Affects more than 50% of the community.
 - Critical – Affects between 25% and 50% of the community.
 - Limited – Affects between 10% and 25% of the community.
 - Negligible – Affects less than 10% of the community.
- ***Location*** - where in the community this hazard is most likely to occur and the probable spatial extent or how large an area it is likely to affect.
- ***Duration*** - how long the initial event or occurrence can be expected to last.
- ***Seasonal pattern*** -the time of year during which it is more likely to occur.
- ***Speed of onset*** -how fast it is likely to occur. Speed of onset has been separated into four categories:
 - Minimal or no warning
 - 6 to 12 hours warning
 - 12 to 24 hours warning
 - More than 24 hours warning
- ***Availability of warnings*** - how much warning time there is, and whether a warning system exists.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 Floods

Floods are one of the most common types of hazards in the world and can occur almost anywhere. Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins over a large area. They are often associated with, or triggered by, other disaster events such as severe weather and dam failures. Flooding is defined as the temporary inundation of normally dry land areas.



Flooding along 11800 South during 2007 thunderstorm event.

Not all floods are the same. Some develop slowly over time, maybe days or weeks, while others occur with little or no warning. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rocks, mud, and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path. Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee is breached, but still can be destructive. Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks, large pipes, canals, or other infrastructure that contain or convey water for irrigation or culinary purposes fail, producing effects similar to flash floods.

Several different types of flooding are possible and can be expected in South Jordan and include; riverine, flash flood, infrastructure failure including dam failure, urban drainage and subsurface drainage. The Federal Emergency Management Agency in conjunction with the National Flood Insurance Agency has mapped areas of special flood hazards in South Jordan on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Salt Lake County. These maps show areas likely to be inundated by the base flood, or “100 year flood”.

Frequency of Occurrence:	POSSIBLE. Between 1 and 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years
Magnitude:	LIMITED - 10 – 25%
Location:	Riverine flooding can be expected along the Jordan River, Midas Creek and Little Willow Creek. The potential for flooding also exists along the old channel of Bingham Creek, the Beckstead Ditch and any of the four canals which transverse the city. (Welby Jacob Canal, Utah Distributing Canal, Utah Salt Lake Canal, & South Jordan Canal.) Localized floods and flash flooding are possible in all areas of the City. Subsurface flooding problems near the Jordan River and eastern portions of the city. See the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map for details on other known mapped special flood hazard areas. An area has also been identified for potential inundation due to failure at the Oquirrh Lake Dam (See the Oquirrh Lake Dam Emergency Action Plan).
Duration:	May last hours or days. Extended periods of flooding may last a week or more in some areas.
Seasonal Pattern:	Flooding may occur at any time from infrastructure, breach, or dam failure. Flooding caused by rapid snowmelt will most likely occur in

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

late spring and early summer. Heavy rain or seasonal thunderstorms may occur in the spring and late summer months creating possible riverine or flash flooding.

Speed of Onset:	12 to 24 hours warning; may occur with little or no warning.
Availability of Warnings:	None. Monitoring of conditions may give some advanced notice. The National Weather Service sometimes issues flood watches and warnings.
Historic Events in South Jordan:	
August 2021 -	Heavy Rain caused creeks and streams to rise above peak flow. Midas Creek reached overflow level causing damage near culvert 1300 West.
June 2015 -	Flooding and Severe Weather storms
September 2014 -	Heavy rain triggered flooding and mudslides across dry farm west of Sunstone Subdivision, damaging 11 homes.
December 2010 -	Several homes were flooded from groundwater seeping into basements in the area of 1300 West.
August 2007 -	30+ homes affected by thunderstorm flooding on west side of South Jordan.
Various Dates -	Many small events.

3.2 Earthquakes

An earthquake occurs when there is sudden movement between blocks of rock along a break in the earth's crust. Utah has a significant risk for earthquakes. There are hundreds of earthquakes each year in Utah. While most of these earthquakes are small events, there are a few large enough quakes each year that are felt by humans (about 2%). Earthquakes with a magnitude 5.5 to 6.5 occur about every 4 to 5 years in Utah and the potential exists along the Wasatch Front for earthquakes with a magnitude of up to 7.0 – 7.5 to occur.

Ground shaking is the most damaging and widespread geologic hazard caused by an earthquake and induces many of the other geologic hazards. All areas of South Jordan are susceptible to the effects of ground shaking. Property damage may occur to man-made structures such as buildings, highways, bridges, dams, utility lines and falling objects may cause injuries.

Besides ground shaking, earthquakes may also trigger other geologic hazards such as liquefaction, surface fault rupture, rock falls, landslides and slope failures and sometimes flooding. Liquefaction occurs when loose, wet soils react to ground shaking from large earthquakes (magnitude 5.0 or greater) and act like a thick liquid and become incapable of supporting buildings or other infrastructure. Areas of high liquefaction are located in South Jordan, especially in the eastern half of the city



Crews train to respond to building damage caused by earthquakes.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

and near the Jordan River. Surface fault rupture may occur in the area near the fault zone and may range from a few inches to as much as twenty feet. The resulting “crack” may be a few hundred feet to several miles long. Surface fault rupture in South Jordan is not likely based on the distance from the Wasatch Fault Zone. Based on its local geography, rock falls, landslides and slope failures would be rare in South Jordan.

Geologic hazards can occur from an earthquake that occurs from more than 100 miles away. When evaluating the potential risk from earthquake hazards it is important to consider the following;

- The size (or magnitude) of the event and the distance from where it occurs
- The local geology such as the underlying rock type, soil cover and ground water conditions
- Any of the geologic hazards that might result from ground shaking (liquefaction, landslides, etc.)
- The location of, design, and construction methods of man-made structures and utility systems

While no one knows when the next large earthquake in Utah will occur, many researchers and scientists believe that we are “over-due” for a major event based on historic evidence in the geologic record.

Since the mid 1800’s, two of the largest earthquakes in Utah occurred in Hansel Valley in 1934 (magnitude 6.6) and near Richfield in 1901 (magnitude 6.5). The two most damaging events in Utah occurred in 1962 near Richmond in the Cache Valley (magnitude 5.7), St. George in 1992 (magnitude 5.8), and Magna in 2020 (magnitude 5.7).

Frequency of Occurrence:	POSSIBLE - Between 1 and 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years
Magnitude:	CATASTROPHIC - More than 50%
Location:	The entire city is at risk for ground shaking. Certain areas are at risk for liquefaction (see map). It does not appear that there is a significant chance for surface rupture.
Duration:	Initial Ground Shaking may last for a few seconds or nearly a minute or more. The primary event will most likely be followed by aftershocks for hours, days, weeks and possibly months.
Seasonal Pattern:	There is no seasonal pattern associated with this hazard. Could occur at any time.
Speed of Onset:	Minimal or no warning
Availability of Warnings:	None.

Historic Events in South Jordan:

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2020 - 18 Mar	Ground Shaking and minor damage to homes in South Jordan from magnitude 5.7 earthquake with Epicenter in Magna.
2019 - 15 Feb	Ground Shaking felt in South Jordan from magnitude 3.7 earthquake, with Epicenter in Bluffdale.
2007 - 28 May	Earthquake with a magnitude 2.3 and epicenter in South Jordan. Ground Shaking felt over parts of the Salt Lake Valley
2006 - 8 Feb	Earthquake with a magnitude of 2.1 and epicenter in South Jordan. Ground shaking felt over parts of the Salt Lake Valley.
2001 - 24 May	Earthquake magnitude of 2.9 and epicenter in South Jordan
1981 - 20 Feb	Earthquake magnitude of 4.7 and epicenter in South Jordan
1981 - 17 Dec	Earthquake magnitude 2.2 and epicenter in South Jordan

3.3 Severe Weather

Utah is well known for its rapid and often severe changes in weather. Severe weather includes; winter storms, large scale wind events, thunderstorms, lightning, hail, tornadoes, flooding, and avalanches. While some types of these events can be predicted, others will occur with little or no warning.

Historic Events in South Jordan:

2020 - September	Salt Lake City Windstorm Debris Management Assistance
------------------	---

Winter Storms

Known for some of the greatest snow on earth, Utah can receive several inches to several feet of snow in a single storm event. Snowfall is often influenced by the Great Salt Lake which produces localized bands of snowfall and can produce some of the area's most severe winter storms.

Severe winter storms can significantly impact transportation routes and pose logistical problems with snow removal during prolonged events. Heavy accumulations of snow can lead to property damage, power outages, and force people to stay in their homes for lengthy periods of time. Air temperatures following the days after a winter storm can become very cold leading to other concerns for people out of power or heat sources.

Frequency of Occurrence:	LIKELY - Between 10 and 100% probability in next one year, or at least one chance in ten years
Magnitude:	CATASTROPHIC - More than 50%
Location:	The entire city is subject to this type of event, although its effects and severity may vary from one location to another.
Duration:	From hours to days. Effects of the storms may last up to a week.
Seasonal Pattern:	Most likely to occur from late fall through spring. May occur day or night.
Speed of Onset:	12 to 24 hours warning

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Availability of Warnings: The National Weather Service issues Watches, Warnings and Advisories.

Historic Events in South Jordan:

2013 - 24 Jan A rare freezing rain event impacted the Wasatch front. Very cold air was trapped in the valley locations due to persistent inversion when a weather disturbance brought precipitation to the area. Because the system was too weak to break the inversion, freezing rain occurred at the surface, bringing widespread travel difficulties. Salt Lake International Airport closed for three hours due to icy runways. Hundreds of accidents along the Wasatch Front including three cars colliding with Utah Highway Patrol Vehicles. Hundreds of hospital visits for ice-related injuries (primarily falls) and one reported death.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur in South Jordan on an annual basis. Sometimes the intensity of these storms can cause them to be quite destructive to property, create flash floods, and interrupt power services.

Thunderstorms usually affect relatively small areas when compared to other types of disasters. Despite their small size, all thunderstorms are dangerous. They can be the source for other weather related hazards such as tornadoes, lightning, hail, flash floods, and strong winds.

A typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts about 30 minutes. Of the estimated 100,000 thunderstorms that occur in the United States each year, about 105 are classified as severe. All thunderstorms need three things; moisture to form clouds and rain, unstable air (warm air that can rise rapidly), and something that is capable of lifting air, such as a warm or cold front, mountains or the sun's heat.

Frequency of Occurrence: HIGHLY LIKELY - Near 100% Probability in the next year

Magnitude: NEGLIGIBLE - Less than 10%

Location: The entire city is subject to this type of event, although its effects and severity may vary from one location to another.

Duration: From a few minutes to hours.

Seasonal Pattern: Most likely to occur from late spring through early fall. Most common during the afternoon and evening hours. Very rare in winter.

Speed of Onset: 6 to 12 hours warning

Availability of Warnings: The National Weather Service issues Watches and Warnings.

Historic Events in South Jordan:

Various Dates and Events Annually

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tornado

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. Tornadoes are caused by thunderstorms when cold air overrides a layer of warm air, causing the warm air to rise rapidly. The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Damage paths can be in excess of 1 mile wide and 50 miles long. Tornadoes are among the most unpredictable of weather phenomena. While not very common in Utah, tornadoes have occurred in the Salt Lake valley.

Tornado Statistics for Utah;

Size of Tornadoes: Funnel diameter is usually 10 to 20 yards wide. Largest reported funnel diameters: 440 yards wide on December 2, 1970; 800 feet wide on September 8, 2002; 200 yards wide on May 30, 1986 and August 30, 1992; 100 to 200 yards wide on August 11, 1999; and 100 yards wide on May 6, 1981 and July 25, 1991.

Duration of Tornadoes: Usually only a few seconds to a few minutes. Greatest amount of time on the ground: 15 minutes on July 9, 1962, July 25, 1991, August 30, 1992, July 24, 1998 and September 8, 2002.

Color of Tornadoes: Usual color- gray or brown. Other colors: black on July 9, 1962; red on July 24, 1981; and white on December 2, 1970 and March 29, 1982. Tornado Statistics for Utah: January 1950 to the Present

Since 1950 there have been 138 confirmed tornadoes in Utah, 15 of those have occurred in Salt Lake County. Stated monetary damage from all 138 tornadoes is \$177,122,920+. Generally these tornadoes have not been severe, but at least 9 of them have been classified as F2 (significant damage 113-157 mph) on the Fujita Intensity Scale, or F-scale, which is used to rate tornado intensity.

Tornado occurrence by month in Utah 1950 - 2006:

January	1	July	20
February	1	August	27
March	4	September	23
April	7	October	1
May	30	November	2
June	20	December	2

Frequency of Occurrence: POSSIBLE - Between 1 and 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years

Magnitude: LIMITED - 10 – 25%

Location: The entire city is subject to this type of event, although its effects and severity may vary from one location to another.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Duration:	Actual tornado may only be active for a few minutes, but the associated storm may last for hours.
Seasonal Pattern:	Most likely to occur from late spring through early fall. Most common during the afternoon and evening hours. Very rare in winter.
Speed of Onset:	Minimal or no warning
Availability of Warnings:	The National Weather Service issues Watches and Warnings.

Historic Events in the area near South Jordan:

2001 - August 21	A weak (F0) tornado briefly touched down in the Sugarhouse area.
2000 - May 25	A small tornado (F0) was observed in the Holladay area with a funnel cloud and possible touchdown earlier in West Jordan and Murray. Total damage was estimated at about \$100,000.
1999 - August 11	Tornado in Salt Lake City, killed 1 person, 100+ persons injured. 300 buildings damaged, 34 homes left uninhabitable. Wide spread power outages, significant debris, estimated costs at over 170 million.
1998 - May 8	At about 4:15 PM, a weak tornado (rated FO) was reported in West. Valley City
1992 - August 30	On the afternoon of August 30, a tornado was spotted by a number of people in the southwestern part of the valley near Kennecott Mines.
1990 - August 16	A tornado was sighted along Interstate 80 in Magna by a motorist. It briefly touched down then dissipated. There were no injuries of damage.
1989 - January 10	A tornado produced a fair amount of damage to a south Sandy neighborhood during the morning hours of January 10, 1989
1989 - March 2	A tornado touched down near 3699 South and 7500 West.
1989 - July 8	Strong microburst winds and a tornado hit the Midvale area just west of 1-15 at about 7200 South.
1986 - September 9	A tornado was spotted in a field in the Kearns area of the Salt Lake Valley. It lasted for a minute and did no damage.
1968 - August 14	A tornado moved through downtown Salt Lake City.
1965 - February 9	A tornado that developed ahead of a cold front in Magna, Salt Lake County.

Wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures. They often begin unnoticed and spread quickly and are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around.

A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities. An urban-wildland interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with the wildland or vegetative fuels.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

South Jordan does have some urban-wildland interface along the Jordan River, Bingham Creek, and Midas Creek areas.

Frequency of Occurrence:	POSSIBLE - Between 1 and 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years
Magnitude:	NEGLIGIBLE - Less than 10%
Location:	Undeveloped areas along the Jordan River, Bingham Creek, Midas Creek where natural vegetation is abundant. Other undeveloped areas, and open areas. See map for further information.
Duration:	Hours to days.
Seasonal Pattern:	Most likely to occur mid-summer through late fall.
Speed of Onset:	Minimal or no warning
Availability of Warnings:	None. Some factors may be observed that indicate the potential is higher.

Historic Events in South Jordan:

2020 - April	Urban Wildland Interface - 12 Acres of wetland between 10800 South and 11200 South burned. Fire was started by resident burning weeds along fence line. The property is known as the 'Anderson Wetland Mitigation Site'.
2017 - June	Multiple Conflagrations (4) in South Jordan and Herriman, one home evacuated
2012 - May	Cotton from Cottonwood trees ignite along Glenmoore Golf Course Fence. Started by resident lighting large cotton ball.

Most events have been small grass and brush fires.

3.5 Drought

A drought is defined as "a period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged for the lack of water to cause serious hydrologic imbalance in the affected area." -Glossary of Meteorology (1959). Simply stated, a drought is a period of unusually persistent dry weather that persists long enough to cause serious problems such as crop damage and/or water supply shortages. The severity of the drought depends upon the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration, and the size of the affected area.

There are actually four different ways that drought can be defined.

<u>Meteorological</u>	A measure of departure of precipitation from normal. Due to climatic differences, what might be considered a drought in one location of the country may not be a drought in another location.
<u>Agricultural</u>	Refers to a situation where the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of a particular crop.
<u>Hydrological-</u>	Occurs when surface and subsurface water supplies are below normal.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Socioeconomic Refers to the situation that occurs when physical water shortages begin to affect people.

Impacts of drought:

Lack of rainfall for an extended period of time can greatly impact both farmers and metropolitan areas. It does not take long; in some locations of the country, a few rain-free weeks can spread panic and affect crops. Before long, we are told to stop washing our cars, cease watering the grass, and take other water conservation steps. In this situation, sunny weather is not always the best weather.

Here in the semi-arid desert climate in Utah, a few weeks without rain are not uncommon. However, when the weeks turn to months, serious problems can arise. The fact that much of our drinking water comes from snowmelt, a dry winter can have serious implications in terms of how much water is available for the following summer season. Most locations have sufficient water reservoirs to make it through one dry winter. Problems persist and enhance with back to back dry winter seasons.

Noticeable effects of drought in the area:

- Lowered water levels in reservoirs
- Lower flows in streams
- Fluctuation in levels of Utah lake and the Great Salt Lake
- Less water recharge in aquifers
- Increased demand for wells

Frequency of Occurrence:	POSSIBLE - Between 1 and 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years
Magnitude:	CRITICAL - 25 – 50 %
Location:	All areas of the community.
Duration:	Multiple years.
Seasonal Pattern:	Likely to occur in 3 to 10 year patterns.
Speed of Onset:	More than 24 hours warning
Availability of Warnings:	The National Weather Service Forecast Office monitors drought conditions around the country and makes forecasts and predictions regarding drought conditions.

Historic Events in South Jordan:

2018 – 2022 (current)	Statewide drought conditions
2016 – July	Algal Bloom affecting Utah Lake and Jordan River
1999 - 2003	Statewide drought conditions
1988 - 1993	Statewide drought conditions
1974 – 1978	Statewide drought conditions
1953 – 1965	Statewide drought conditions

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

1930 – 1936
1896 - 1907

Statewide drought conditions
Statewide drought conditions

3.6 Pandemic

A pandemic is an outbreak of an infectious disease, also known as an epidemic, which spreads across a large region of the world. According to the World Health Organization there are three conditions that must be met in order for a pandemic to break out:

- The emergence of a disease is new to the population
- The agent infects humans, causing serious illness
- The agent spreads easily and sustainably among humans

The potential for disruption by pandemic continues as worldwide travel and commerce exists. As we have learned with the novel Corona Virus, aka COVID-19, the magnitude can greatly affect human activity across the globe. Such an event may lead to increased absenteeism for schools and businesses, interruption of services and deliveries, fear, panic, and death.

Frequency of Occurrence:	POSSIBLE - Between 1 and 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years
Magnitude:	CRITICAL - 25 – 50 %
Location:	All areas of the community.
Duration:	Weeks, months, and years.
Seasonal Pattern:	There is no seasonal pattern associated with this hazard. Could occur at any time. Some events may be likely to occur during the period between late fall and early spring when people are more likely to be indoors and in closer contact with each other.
Speed of Onset:	More than 24 hours warning
Availability of Warnings:	U.S. Center for Disease Control may issue warnings and advisories. Salt Lake County Health Department may issue warnings and advisories.

Historic events around the world:

2019-2022 (current)	COVID-19
2009-2010	Swine Flu
2002 – 2003	SARS
1960's	Hong Kong Flu
1950's	Asian Flu
1918	"Spanish Flu" (or avian flu)
1300's	Black Plague or "Black Death"
165-180 AD	Antonine Plague

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.7 Hazardous Materials Incident (HAZMAT)

Hazardous materials are substances that are either flammable or combustible, explosive, toxic, noxious, corrosive, oxidizable, an irritant or radioactive. A hazardous material spill or release can pose a risk to life, health or property. An incident can result in the evacuation of a few people, a section of a facility or an entire neighborhood.

There are a number of Federal laws that regulate hazardous materials, including: the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA), the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Clean Air Act.

Title III of SARA regulates the packaging, labeling, handling, storage and transportation of hazardous materials. Section 312 of the EPCRA requires submission of Tier II reporting. The purpose is to provide State and Local officials, and the public, with specific information on potential hazardous chemicals, including the location, and the amount stored at the facility. Facilities are to, annually, furnish information about the quantities and health effects of materials used, and to promptly notify local and State officials whenever a significant release of hazardous materials occurs.

Frequency of Occurrence:	HIGHLY LIKELY - Near 100% Probability in the next year
Magnitude:	LIMITED - 10 – 25%
Location:	The entire city is subject to this type of event, although its effects and severity may vary from one location to another and the chemicals involved in the incident.
Duration:	From hours to potentially days, or longer.
Seasonal Pattern:	There is no seasonal pattern associated with this hazard. An incident could occur at any time. Weather may be a factor in how long or how severe an incident is.
Speed of Onset:	Minimal or no warning
Availability of Warnings:	None.

Historic Events in South Jordan:

2021 - September 2	South Jordan City Public Safety Building hydrochloric acid spill in generator enclosure.
2000	Merit Medical

3.8 Power Outage

Widespread power outages may have a significant impact on the community. Typically a power outage is a cascading effect of a larger natural hazard. Since a power failure may be caused by the disruption of power transmission due to an accident, sabotage, natural hazards

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

or equipment failure, the probability of failure occurrences persist. This type of incident, depending on severity, could pose significant health and safety risks and may require the involvement of the local emergency management organization to coordinate provisions of food, shelter, water, heating, etc.

Frequency of Occurrence:	LIKELY - Between 10 and 100% probability in next one year, or at least one chance in ten years
Magnitude:	CRITICAL - 25 – 50 %
Location:	The entire city is subject to this type of event, although its effects and severity may vary from one location to another.
Duration:	May last hours to days, possibly weeks.
Seasonal Pattern:	There is no seasonal pattern associated with this hazard. Could occur at any time. May be associated with the occurrence of another hazard. Most severe effects may be felt during the colder months of the year.
Speed of Onset:	Minimal or no warning
Availability of Warnings:	None. Some advance warning may be issued for known outages for maintenance or repair. Advisories may be issued to conserve or to notify of rolling “black-outs” or “brown-outs”.

Historic Events in South Jordan:

2015 - April 14 Spring Storm with Wind gusts 70 mph 8,000+ SLCO residents without power, 80 injured, one fatality on I-80 dropping several inches of snow.

Most events have been minor incidents.

3.9 Fallen Aircraft

South Jordan City lies in the flight paths of two airports, Salt Lake International Airport and South Valley Regional Airport. Under normal flight patterns most planes landing at these airports make their landing approach from south to north over the city. Other air traffic over the city includes helicopters, Life Flight, AirMed, Drones, and other manned and unmanned small aircraft for various purposes.



While not common, for planning purposes this hazard could also include any other falling objects such as meteor or asteroid, or any other large objects that could create a hazardous situation.

Small aircraft crash, June 2002, on west side of City.

Frequency of Occurrence:	POSSIBLE - Between 1 and 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years
Magnitude:	NEGLIGIBLE - Less than 10%

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Location:	The entire city is subject to this type of event. Most likely to occur in the areas that lie in the flight paths for nearby airports and in agricultural areas where planes are used in crop dusting operations.
Duration:	Initial event, minutes. Effects may last days or weeks.
Seasonal Pattern:	There is no seasonal pattern associated with this hazard. Could occur at any time.
Speed of Onset:	Minimal or no warning
Availability of Warnings:	None.
Historic Events in South Jordan:	
	June 2002 - Small plane crash in U-111 on west side of City
	Most plane crashes happen on our North boundaries in WJC, where the Airport is located.

3.10 Terrorism / Acts of Violence

Terrorism, as defined under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, is any activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs; and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, P.L. 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Frequency of Occurrence:	POSSIBLE - Between 1 and 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years
Magnitude:	LIMITED - 10 – 25%
Location:	The entire city is subject to this type of event, although its effects and severity may vary from one location to another. Public gathering places, community icons or monuments, government buildings, schools, churches, and commercial buildings may be potential targets.
Duration:	Depends on type of event. May be hours, days, or weeks.
Seasonal Pattern:	There is no seasonal pattern associated with this hazard. Could occur at any time. Could possibly occur around public celebrations or annual events, on anniversary dates of previous terrorist events, and/or other significant dates such as a terrorist or political leader's birthday, anniversary, etc.
Speed of Onset:	Minimal or no warning
Availability of Warnings:	None. Public safety officials are apprised of potential threats on a regular basis. Public awareness may also provide some warning or prevention of terrorist activities.
Historic Events in South Jordan:	

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021 - June	Demolished House and Burned out Basement of residence on Snowmoon
2021 - October	Incident Involving Explosive Material at condemned residence on Snowmoon
2020 - July	Explosive Material (TATP) discovered at residence on Snowmoon
Various dates	Release of mink from various mink farms.

3.11 Civil Disturbance

A civil disturbance is the intentional disobedient behavior by an individual or group of people in violation of public policy, laws or regulations, that results in some form of community disruption.

Frequency of Occurrence:	POSSIBLE - Between 1 and 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years
Magnitude:	LIMITED - 10 – 25%
Location:	Public gathering places, government buildings, schools, parks, commercial areas. Could occur anywhere in city.
Duration:	Minutes to hours. May depend on the event, numbers of persons involved, etc.
Seasonal Pattern:	There is no seasonal pattern associated with this hazard. Could occur at any time. Most likely to occur in combination with another event that creates public outcry, anger, or political unrest.
Speed of Onset:	Minimal or no warning
Availability of Warnings:	None.
Historic Events in South Jordan:	
December 25, 2010	Oquirrh Mountain temple incident

3.12 Dam Failure

The largest dam located in South Jordan is the Oquirrh Lake Dam located in the ‘Daybreak Development’ area in the western portion of the city and is owned and operated by ‘Larry H. Miller Real Estate’. The dam is classified as a “medium dam” due to its storage capacity and proximity to an urban population according to Utah Administrative Code Rules R655-12. However, due to the downstream location of residential structures and the Bangerter Highway, the State Engineer has classified the dam as a “High” hazard Dam.

Hydraulic and Structural Information

Year Built	2006
Structural Height:	17 Feet
Hydraulic Height:	14 Feet
Reservoir Area at Spillway Crest:	Acres

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Reservoir Storage at Spillway Crest:	800 Acft
Reservoir Storage at Dam Crest:	1100 Acft
Dam Crest Elevation:	4801 Feet MSL
Dam Crest Length:	230 Feet
Dam Crest Width:	20 Feet
Spillway Maximum Discharge	188 cfs

Frequency of Occurrence:	POSSIBLE - Between 1 and 10% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years
--------------------------	---

Magnitude:	LIMITED - 10 – 25%
------------	--------------------

Location:	Area of potential inundation identified in the Oquirrh Lake Dam Emergency Action Plan
-----------	---

Duration:	Hours.
-----------	--------

Seasonal Pattern:	There is no seasonal pattern associated with this hazard. Could occur at any time.
-------------------	--

Speed of Onset:	12 to 24 hours warning
-----------------	------------------------

Availability of Warnings:	None.
---------------------------	-------

Historic Events in South Jordan:	
----------------------------------	--

None.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section 4 - Community Profile

Settled in 1859 by Alexander Beckstead, South Jordan was primarily a rural farming community for many years before eventually incorporating in 1935. The city is located in the “Heart of the Wasatch” and has been among the fastest growing cities in Utah over the last few decades. South Jordan is experiencing tremendous population and commercial growth which is projected to continue for the next twenty to twenty-five years. Throughout the current rapid growth, South Jordan continues to maintain a sense of community and strong family values.

4.1 Geography

South Jordan occupies 22.1 square miles in the southwestern portion of Salt Lake County. The City is located between the Cities of West Jordan to the north, Sandy to the East, Draper to the southeast, Riverton to the south, Herriman to the southwest and the Oquirrh Mountains on the west. Significant geographic features include the Jordan River near the City’s eastern boundary which flows from south to north through the city. Elevations in South Jordan range from approximately 4,300 feet near the Jordan River and rises gently to about 5,200 feet at the City’s western boundary on the slopes of the Oquirrh Mountains. The entire area is located in the area once covered by Lake Bonneville and as a result the area is fairly flat and the soils are mostly old lakebed sediments. One notable exception is an old sandbar that creates a bluff like topography just west of the Bangerter Highway.

4.2 Property / Land Use

South Jordan has evolved from a community known for its agricultural land use to a community known for its residential use. Nearly two thirds of the total acreage of the City is or is planned to be used for residential designations. The agricultural feel still exists through larger parcels and areas of exceptionally low density residential. Generally, land use in the City falls into one of the following general uses:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Office
- Industrial
- Open Space
- Public
- Planned Community/Daybreak

4.3 Infrastructure

Road Miles – Public Roads	425.81 miles
Road Miles – Private Roads	670.82 miles

Water Storage Tanks	9 (currently), 10 (future)
---------------------	----------------------------

Tank 1A	4.0 million gallons
Tank 1B	4.0 million gallons
Tank 2	7.5 million gallons

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tank 3A	2.1 million gallons
Tank 3B	2.0 million gallons
Tank 5A	5.0 million gallons
Tank 5B	5.0 million gallons
Tank 6	4.0 million gallons
Tank 7/8	5.0 million gallons
Tank 7/8 (future)	8.5 million gallons

Culinary Water Lines	2,374,257.6 feet
Storm Drain Lines	1,341,678.2 feet
Secondary Water Lines	818,400 feet

Traffic Control Devices

South Jordan City owns 35 signalized intersections.
South Jordan shares 1 signal with Sandy City at 50%.
South Jordan shares 2 signals with Herriman City at 50%
South Jordan shares 1 signal with WJC and SLCo unincorporated at 25%
South Jordan shares 4 signals with Riverton City, 1 at 25% and 3 at 50%.
UDOT owns 35 existing signals in the city and 1 signal planned on 11400 S.

4.4 Demographics

South Jordan city is still one of the fastest growing cities in the State of Utah. Since 1960 the population has grown from 1,345 to 86,313 (July 1, 2022). South Jordan is one of the fastest growing cities in the State of Utah, and is one of the largest cities in the State of Utah and has been since 2000.

South Jordan Ranks as the 10th largest city in the state and the 5th largest in Salt Lake County. Residential growth will continue for the next 20 to 25 years until the City reaches its ultimate population projection (100,000+). The growth is fueled by the availability of land, and the Daybreak Master Subdivision, a community based lifestyle with open space, walkable amenities, enjoyable family feel with a general population increase in the Salt Lake Valley.

South Jordan City has a median home value of \$430,300 (2016-2020 census). High home values are a reflection of the South Jordan City's stability and sense of community. According to the 2020 Census, South Jordan City has an average of 3.32 persons per household.

South Jordan's population is highly educated. According to the 2020 US Census, 97.5% of the City's population, 25 years and older have a high school diploma and nearly of half of those have a college degree.

The reported median age for South Jordan residents is 32.6.

High-income levels have a stabilizing effect upon economic growth and the high-income levels in South Jordan City are an attractive feature to incoming businesses. The median

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

household income is \$131,609 and per capita income is \$39,641 with only 2.8% of families falling below the poverty level.

4.5 Response Agencies

- South Jordan Police Department
- South Jordan Fire Department
- South Jordan Public Works
- Metro Fire Agencies (Bluffdale, Murray, Sandy, South Salt Lake, West Jordan, & West Valley)
- Unified Fire Authority
- Unified Police Department
- Salt Lake County Health Department
- Utah Highway Patrol

4.6 Major Industries / Businesses (Large Employers)

Major Employers

500 - 999 employees

Merit Medical Systems Inc
Jordan School District
Circuit Inc
Lucid Software Inc

Willis Towers Watson
Walmart Inc
Ultradent Products Inc
AdvancedMD Inc

250 - 499 employees

City of South Jordan
Verisys Corporation
Morgan Stanley Services Group Inc
Health Catalyst Inc
Merrick Bank Corporation
Roseman University of Health Science

Costco Wholesale Corporation
IHC Healthcare
University Healthcare
Rio Tinto Services Inc
LTF Club Operations Company Inc

100 - 249 employees

Nearmap US Inc
Homie LLC
Homie Technology Inc.
Ultradent Products Inc.

Guardian Flight LLC
Motivhealth Insurance Company
Texas Roadhouse Holdings LLC
Ivanti Inc

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Archstone Investment group LLC
Family First Pediatrics LLC
PointClickCare Technologies USA Corp.
Med USA
Smith's Food and Drug Center #138
Oratech LLC
Harmons
Jerry Seiner Buick-GMC Truck Inc
Volkswagen Southtowne Inc
Mytrex Inc
CarMax Auto Superstores Inc
Target Store T2123
Smiths Food and Drug Center Inc

InMoment Inc
Alpha Warranty Services Inc
Megaplex 20 District
Harmons
Sizzling Platter LLC
Sams Club #4718
Olive Garden Italian Restaurant
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC
EBAY inc
Hirevue Inc
Liberty Mountain Sports LLC
Tim Dahle Imports Inc
Stonehenge of South Jordan

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section 5 - Comparing and Prioritizing Risk

5.1 Essential Facilities at Risk (City Owned)

Facility	Location	Function
City Hall	1600 W Towne Center Drive	City Hall – EOC #2
City Hall Annex	1645 Towne Center Dr. #4	Recreation
Fire Station 61	10758 S Redwood Road	Fire / EMS
Fire Station 62	4022 W South Jordan Parkway	Fire / EMS
Fire Station 63	10451 S 1055 W	Fire / EMS
Fire Station 64	5443 W Lake Ave	Fire / EMS – EOC
Public Safety Building	10655 S Redwood Road	Police / Fire Admin
Public Works Building	10996 S Redwood Road	Public Works
Animal Shelter	10882 S Redwood Road	Animal Services
Community Center	10778 S Redwood Road	Emergency Operations Center Possible Sheltering Location
Gale Center	10300 S Beckstead Ln	Museum and History
Facility Building	4034 W South Jordan Parkway	Facilities
Mulligans	692 W South Jordan Parkway	Recreation

5.2 Essential Facilities at Risk (Public - Non-City Owned)

Facility	Location	Function
Bingham High School	2160 W 10400 South	Possible Sheltering Location
Valley High School	325 W 11000	Possible Sheltering Location
South Jordan Middle School	10245 S 2700 West	Possible Sheltering Location
Elkridge Middle School	3659 W 9800 South	Possible Sheltering Location
Mountain Creek Middle School	5325 Bingham Rim Rd.	Possible Sheltering Location
Elk Meadows Elementary	3448 W 9800 South	Possible Sheltering Location
Jordan Ridge Elementary	2636 W 9800 South	Possible Sheltering Location
Monte Vista Elementary	11121 S 2700 West	Possible Sheltering Location
South Jordan Elementary	11205 S 1375 West	Possible Sheltering Location
Welby Elementary	4130 W 9580 South	Possible Sheltering Location

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Daybreak Elementary	4544 W Harvest Moon Dr.	Possible Sheltering Location
Eastlake Elementary	4389 W Isla Daybreak Rd.	Possible Sheltering Location
Aspen Elementary	11189 s Willow Walk Dr.	Possible Sheltering Location
Golden Fields Elementary	10252 Split Rock Dr.	Possible Sheltering Location
Salt Lake County Library	10673 S Redwood Road	Heating/Cooling Location
Salt Lake County Fair Grounds	2100 W 11400 S	POD/ Animal Shelter

5.3 Infrastructure at Risk

Facility	Location	Function
Tank 1A	<undisclosed for security>	Water Storage
Tank 1B	<undisclosed for security>	Water Storage
Tank 2	<undisclosed for security>	Water Storage
Tank 3A	<undisclosed for security>	Water Storage
Tank 3B	<undisclosed for security>	Water Storage
Tank 5A	<undisclosed for security>	Water Storage
Tank 5B	<undisclosed for security>	Water Storage
Tank 6	<undisclosed for security>	Water Storage
Tank 7/8	<undisclosed for security>	Water Storage
Tank 7/8 (future)	<undisclosed for security>	Water Storage
Semaphore	9800 South 1000 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	9840 South 1300 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	9800 South 3200 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	9800 South 2700 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	9800 South 2200 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	9800 South 4000 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11800 South 6000 West (shared)	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11800 South 5600 West (shared)	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11800 South 4510 West (shared)	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11800 South 4000 West (shared)	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11800 South 3600 West (shared)	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11800 South 2700 West (shared)	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11550 South 5045 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11535 South 4000 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11525 South 5150 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11500 South 5250 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11445 South 4975 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11400 South 5175 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11400 South 4000 West	Traffic Control

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Semaphore	11325 South 325 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11300 South 5200 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11290 South 4695 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11230 South 4695 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11200 South 5350 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	11000 South 325 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10885 South 4000 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10800 South 400 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10700 South 5600 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10700 South 500 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10550 South 5200 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10485 South 4400 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10450 South 5060 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10410 South 4680 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10400 South 4000 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10400 South 3775 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10300 South 500 west	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10200 South 7230 West (shared)	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10200 South 500 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10200 South 4000 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10200 South 2200 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10000 South 500 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10000 South 400 West	Traffic Control
Semaphore	10000 South 300 West	Traffic Control

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.4 Other Structures at Risk by Hazard

All structures in the community by type. (May be considered at risk for Drought, Earthquake, Fallen Aircraft, HAZMAT, High Wind, Power Outage, Severe Winter Weather, Terrorism, Thunderstorms, and Tornado)

Type	Subtype	Quantity
Church	Accessory	63
Church	Meetinghouse	41
Church	Seminary	4
Church	Temple	3
Commercial	Accessory	292
Commercial	Business	478
Commercial	MDU	21
Commercial	Office	65
Commercial	Utility	6
Public	Building	11
Public	Accessory	193
Public	City Hall	1
Public	Fire Station	4
Public	Library	2
Public	Police	1
Public	Post Office	2
Public	Utility	62
Residential	Accessory	6,646
Residential	Common Area – Clubhouse	27
Residential	Dwelling	23,436
Residential	MDU	225
Residential	Common Area – Accessory	19
School		29
School	Accessory	87
		31,717 Total

Flooding Specific

0.1% (100 yr) flood plain structures

Structure Type	Total Structures	Structures Included	% Included
Commercial Business	478	6	1.26%
Commercial Accessory	292	3	1.03%
Public Accessory	193	7	3.63%
Residential Dwelling	23436	153	0.65%
Residential Accessory	6646	44	0.66%

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Residential MDU	225	14	6.22%
		227	Total

0.02% (500 yr) flood plain structures

	Total Structures	Structures Included	% Included
Structure Type			
Commercial Business	478	16	3.35%
Commercial Accessory	292	5	1.71%
Public Accessory	193	14	7.25%
Residential Dwelling	23436	351	1.50%
Residential Accessory	6646	96	1.44%
Residential MDU	225	27	12.00%
		509	Total

High Liquefaction Potential

	Total Structures	Structures Included	% Included
Structure Type			
Church Meetinghouse	41	1	2.44%
Church Accessory	63	2	3.17%
Commercial Business	478	40	8.37%
Commercial Accessory	292	37	12.67%
Commercial Office	65	2	3.08%
Commercial Utility	5	1	20.00%
Public Building	11	1	9.09%
Public Accessory	193	27	13.99%
Public Utility	63	1	1.59%
Residential Dwelling	23436	701	2.99%
Residential Accessory	6646	199	2.99%
Residential MDU	225	39	17.33%
		1051	Total

Moderate Liquefaction Potential

	Total Structures	Structures Included	% Included
Structure Type			
Church Meetinghouse	41	3	7.32%
Church Accessory	63	8	12.70%
Church Temple	3	1	33.33%
Commercial Business	478	97	20.29%
Commercial Accessory	292	76	26.03%
Commercial Office	65	38	58.46%
Public Accessory	193	2	1.04%
Public Fire	4	1	25.00%
Public Utility	63	1	1.59%

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Residential Dwelling	23436	1581	6.75%
Residential Accessory	6646	1085	16.33%
Residential Common Area (Clubhouse)	24	2	8.33%
Residential MDU	225	37	16.44%
School	29	2	6.90%
School Accessory	87	1	1.15%
		2935	Total

Low / Very Low Liquefaction Potential

	Total Structures	Structures Included	% Included
All Other Structures	31717	27731	87.43%

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.4 Risk Index Summary

HAZARD	MAGNITUDE	FREQUENCY	WARNING TIME	SEVERITY	SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS	RISK PRIORITY
Agricultural	Negligible	Possible	24 + hours	Limited	Agricultural areas are being reduced as homes are being built.	Low
Civil Disturbance	Negligible	Possible	Minimal	Limited	Most likely to occur at “major event” or as the result of political issues.	Low
Dam Failure	Limited	Possible	12-24 hours	Limited	The lake is still being built. Dam is owned by a private company.	Low
Drought	Likely	Catastrophic	24 + hours	Limited	Cyclic events. Severity and end of event uncertain.	Low
Earthquake	Catastrophic	Possible	None	Critical	Cannot be predicted. Scientists say that we are “overdue” for a large event in this area.	High
Fallen Aircraft	Negligible	Possible	Minimal	Negligible	Proximity to airports and flight paths makes this possible.	Low
Floods	Limited	Possible	12-24 hours	Limited	Flooding can occur in any part of the City for a variety of reasons	Low
Hazardous Materials Incident	Critical	Likely	Minimal	Limited	Areas near the interstate, railroad tracks and centers of manufacturing are at greatest risk.	High
Liquefaction	Critical	Possible	Minimal	Limited	Will be a cascading effect of an earthquake. Areas near the Jordan River are most at risk	Medium
Pandemic	Critical	Possible	24 + hours	Catastrophic	Could require restricting travel, commerce, schools, and other social issues	Medium
Power Outage	Catastrophic	Likely	Minimal	Limited	Depending on duration of the event, may cause many problems.	High
Severe Winter Weather	Catastrophic	Likely	12-24 hours	Limited	Occurs almost annually. May cause power outages as a cascading event.	High
Terrorism	Critical	Possible	Minimal	Negligible	There are few “targets” in the City, but it is still possible that malicious acts may occur for other reasons.	Medium

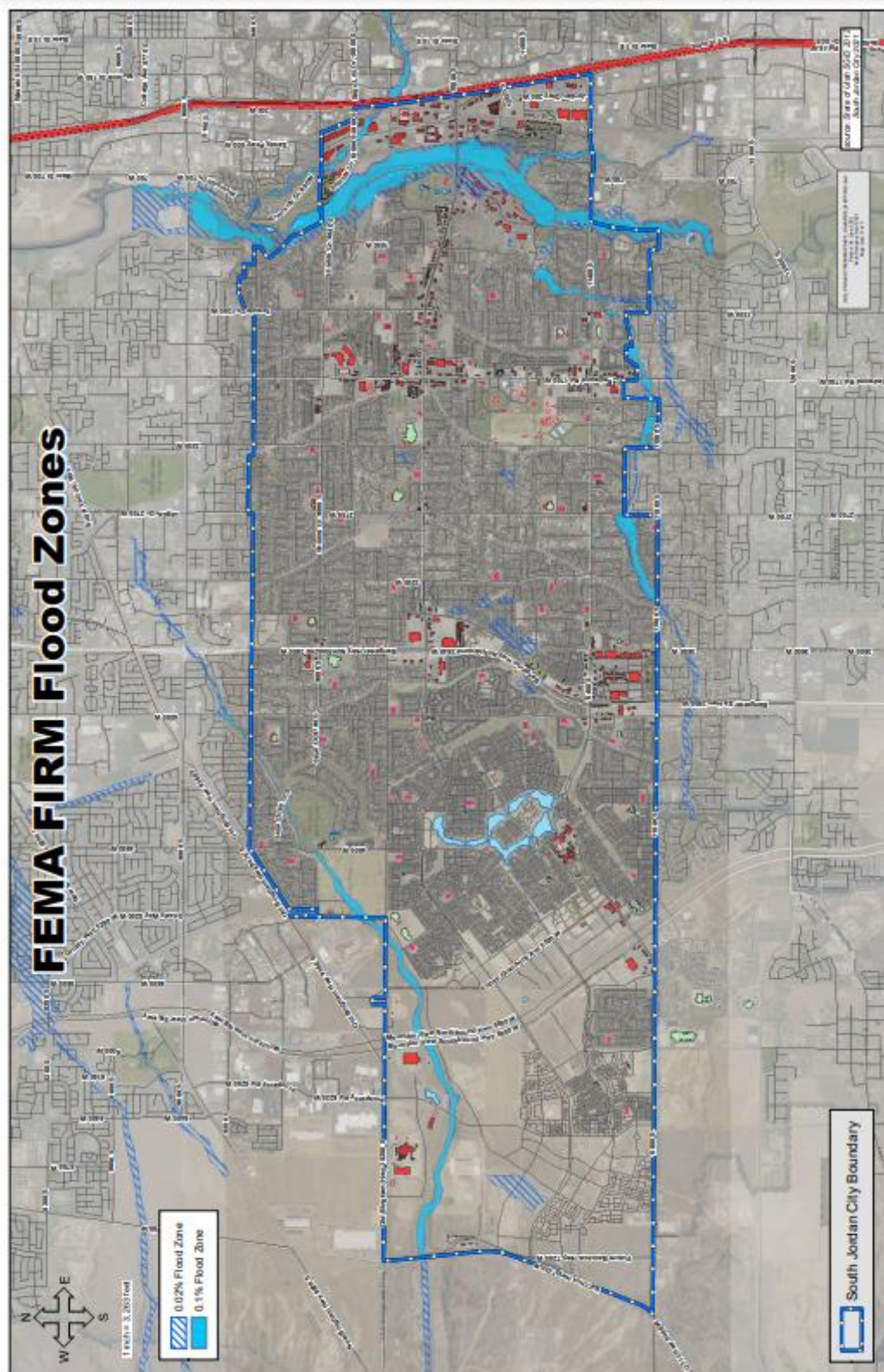
CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thunderstorms	Negligible	Highly Likely	6-12 hours	Limited	These events often trigger flooding. Microburst storms have caused many homes to have flooding that are not in a mapped floodplain.	Medium
Tornado	Limited	Possible	Minimal	Limited	Unlikely to occur, but they have been more frequent in Utah in recent years	Low
Wildfire	Negligible	Possible	Minimal	Limited	Will most likely occur near the Jordan River or in the western portions of the City.	Low

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

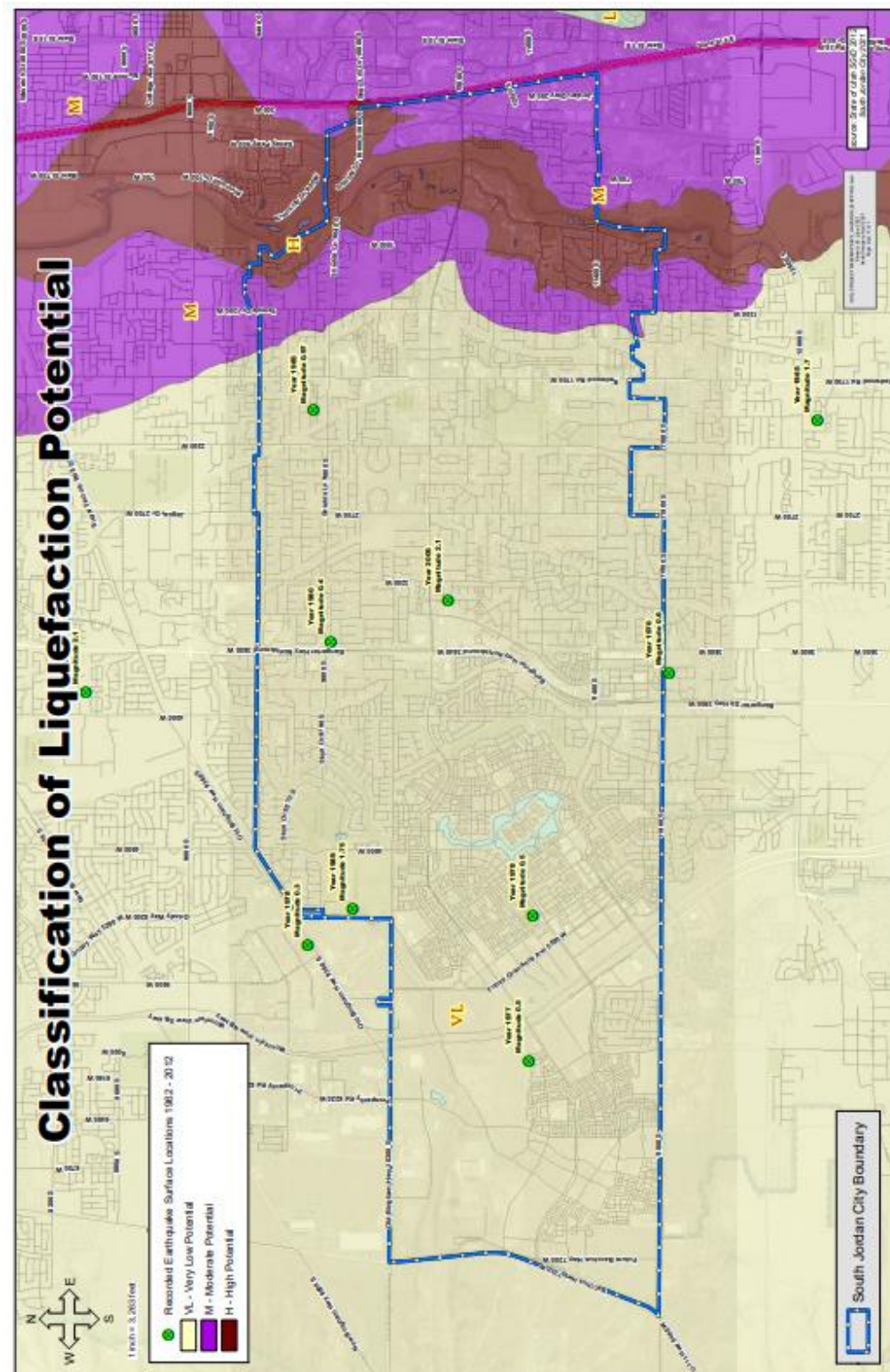
Section 6 - Hazard Maps

6.1 Flood Hazard Map



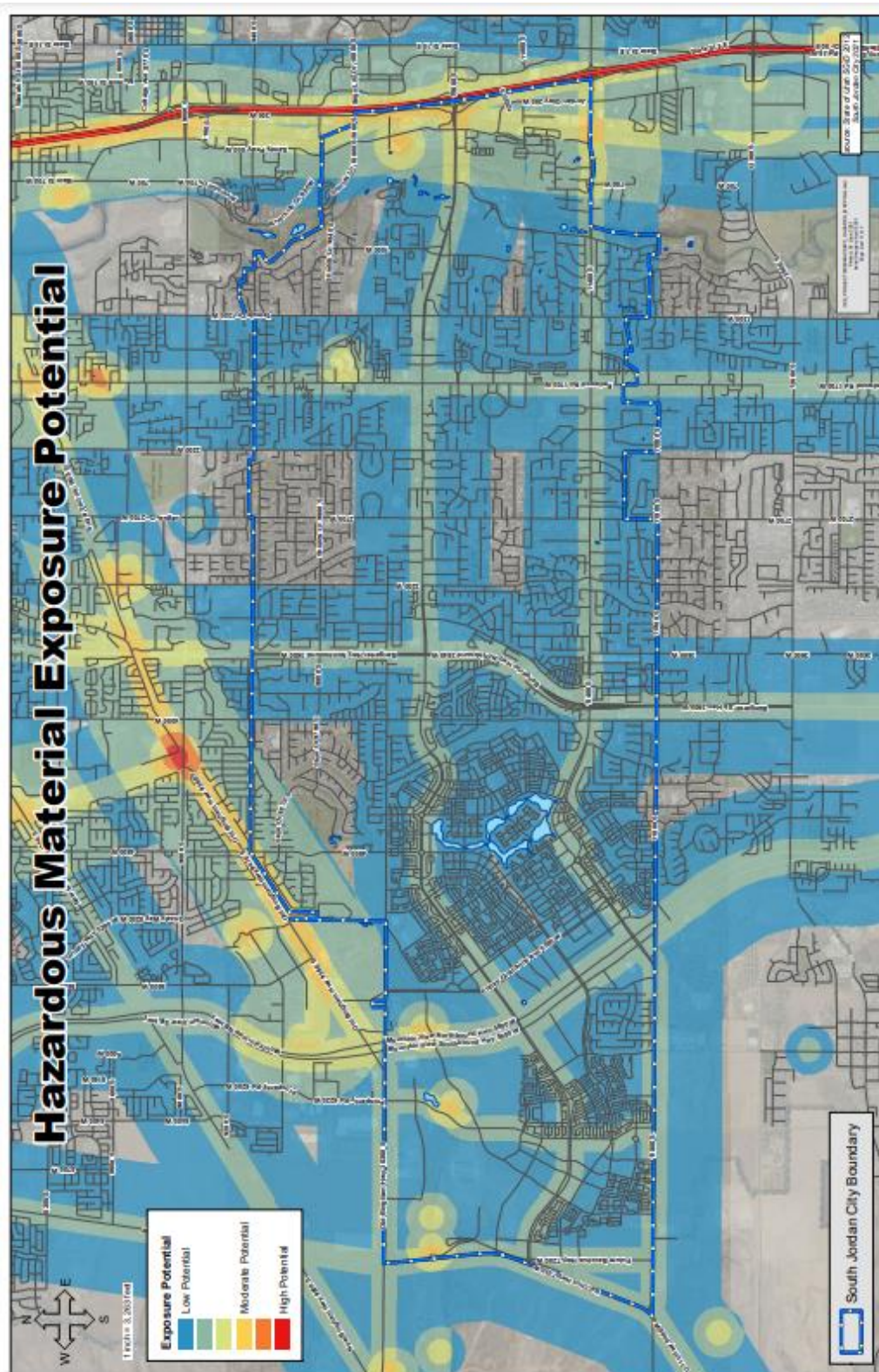
CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.2 Geologic Hazards Map



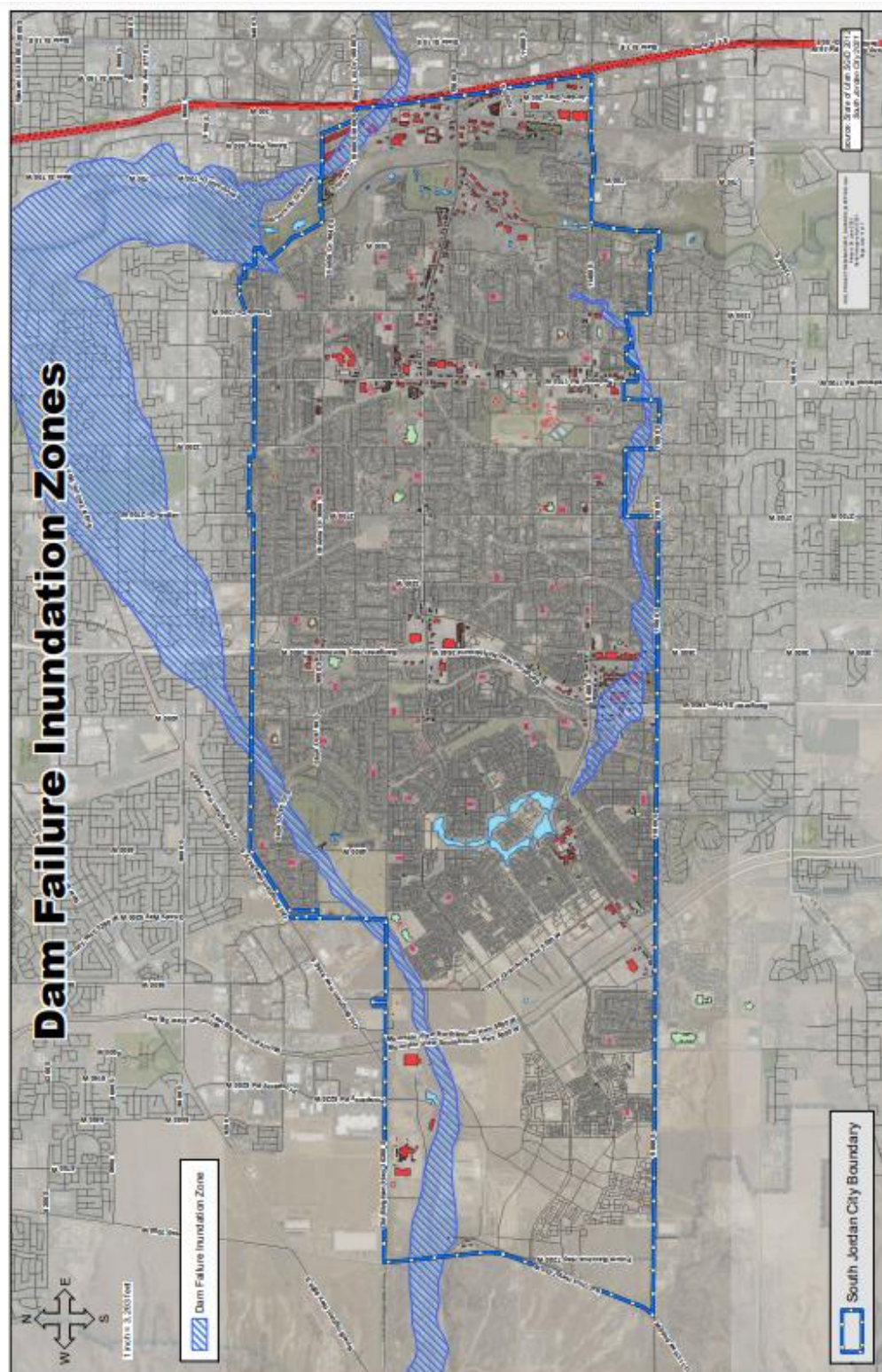
CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.3 HAZMAT Scenarios Map



CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.4 Dam Failure / Inundation Map



Part 2 – Emergency Response & Operations

Section 1 – Introduction

The Emergency Response and Operations Plan (hereinafter the “Plan”) of the City of South Jordan (hereinafter the “City”), Utah may be implemented for all types of emergency or disaster events, including both natural and human caused hazards, which may impact the residents of the City. It details the response and initial recovery procedures that the local officials should follow if a disaster strikes.

Departments within the City should become familiar with this Plan. As appropriate, each department should formulate their own action plans or emergency operations checklists in coordination with the City Emergency Manager, which will be used to complement this Plan.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to develop organizational responsibilities within a comprehensive emergency management program that will provide a system to mitigate the effects of an emergency, preserve life and minimize damage, respond during emergencies, provide the necessary assistance, establish a recovery system in order to return the community to its normal state of affairs as quickly as possible, and maintain the high standard of services for those not affected.

This Plan is a guide for community leaders and is intended to provide the general information needed to quickly and effectively respond should an emergency situation or contingency arise. It identifies legal and management responsibilities and describes actions and procedures for City officials and residents in responding to most emergency situations. Once this Plan is in effect, the City Manager, or his/her designees, possesses the legal authority to marshal the resources of the community and provide appropriate leadership and direction. This Plan promotes speed and efficiency through one channel of authority, so that individual residents, neighborhoods, public employees and public officials can fully cooperate during emergency situations. This Plan is a common sense approach to response that encourages action, not reaction. This Plan does not take the place of personal, family or neighborhood preparedness.

1.2 Scope

- Applicable to all City departments.
- Establishes policies, strategies, and assumptions.
- Establishes a concept of operations.
- Defines coordination mechanisms to facilitate delivery of assistance.
- Assigns specific functional responsibilities to appropriate agencies and organizations.
- Identifies actions to be taken to coordinate with county, state and Federal counterparts as appropriate.
- Provides a source of planning information to local community organizations, businesses and residents within the City.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.3 Situations and Assumptions

Situation Overview

The City is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause property damage, and create casualties. Possible natural and technological hazards include the following: (See Part 1 of the South Jordan City Emergency Management Plan for more detailed information).

Natural Hazards

Floods
Earthquakes
Wildfire
Drought
Severe Weather
 Winter Storms
 Thunderstorms
 Tornado
 High Winds / Microbursts
Pandemics / Epidemics

Technological & “Human Caused” Hazards

Hazardous Materials Incidents
Power Outages
Fallen Aircraft
Terrorism / Criminal Acts
Civil Disturbance
Dam Failure
Agricultural
Cyberattack

Planning Assumptions

1. The City will continue to be exposed to the hazards noted above as well as to others that may develop in the future.
2. City Officials recognize their responsibilities with regard to public safety and well-being.
3. City Officials will assume their responsibilities in the implementation of the City’s Emergency Management Plan.
4. If properly implemented, this Plan will reduce or prevent disaster related losses.
5. Agencies and organizations that support this Plan will assist in the planning process and will participate in training classes and exercises which are designed to increase the overall preparedness posture of the City.
6. South Jordan Emergency Management will coordinate the duties and responsibilities of the participating jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations both during the planning, training, and exercise process and in each phase of actual emergency or disaster.
7. In accordance with the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, all agencies, departments and organizations having responsibilities delineated in this Plan will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This system will allow proper coordination between local, state and federal organizations.
8. The Incident Command System (ICS), as a part of NIMS, will enable effective and efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating with a common organizational structure. All on-scene management of incidents will be conducted using the Incident Command System.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section 2 – Policies

The following policies apply to the City of South Jordan Plan:

- All City of South Jordan officials and emergency interim successors are to be familiar with all duties and responsibilities of their office as detailed in this plan. (South Jordan Municipal Code 2.16.090)
- Information contained in this Plan is intended to give employees a better understanding of the responsibilities and obligations of their role in emergency response operations with the City. Employees should read, understand, and comply with all provisions of this Plan.
- City of South Jordan Departments will develop appropriate plans and procedures to carry out the emergency responsibilities assigned to them in the Plan.
- In addition to the policies and procedures contained in this Plan, employees are responsible for understanding and abiding by policies and procedures of their respective Department, and/or Division.
- The City of South Jordan reserves the right to revise, supplement, or rescind this Plan, or portion of this Plan, from time to time as deemed necessary by the City Council and/or the City Manager.
- The City of South Jordan will integrate its emergency management plan with other applicable county, state and federal emergency management plans to provide effective and timely support to residents of the city in the event of a major disaster or emergency.
- The City Manager, or his/her designee, may present the Plan for review by the City Council as deemed necessary.

Other policies may be developed by the City Manager, as deemed necessary, for the effective and efficient use of resources during a disaster. The City Manager shall be the final interpreter of the provisions of this Plan.

Section 3 – Hazard Analysis

The City of South Jordan has developed a hazard analysis for the City. This hazard analysis is an attempt to identify all of hazards that could occur in the City and their impacts upon its residents and infrastructure. See Part 1 of the City of South Jordan Emergency Management Plan for more details. Part 4 of the City of South Jordan Emergency Management Plan contains additional hazard analysis on a regional and county-wide basis.

Section 4 – Concept of Operations

4.1 General Operations

It is the responsibility of the City to undertake comprehensive emergency management in order to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events. Local government has the primary responsibility for emergency management activities. When the emergency exceeds the City's capability to respond, assistance may be requested from

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Salt Lake County, then the State of Utah. The Federal Government will be asked to provide assistance to the State of Utah when appropriate.

This Plan is based on the concept that the emergency functions for various departments involved in emergency management will generally parallel their normal, day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases.

Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended for the duration of the emergency. If needed, the efforts that would normally be required for those functions will be redirected to accomplish the emergency task by the department concerned.

The Emergency Management Plan is concerned with all types of hazardous situations that may develop in the City. It is more than an operations plan in that it accounts for activities before, during and after emergency situations.

Emergency responses may be implemented in stages, as needed using the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS provides for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, state and local capabilities and includes a core set of concepts, principles, terminology and technologies covering the incident command system, unified command, training, and management of resources and reporting.

The full-scale implementation of the City's emergency management organization involves the activation of the Emergency Operations Center, which serves as an Incident Command post at the highest level within the City. For the purposes of this document, activation of the emergency management organization of the City refers to the activation of the Emergency Operations Center.

4.2 Emergency Operations Plan Activation

This Plan will be implemented when an emergency has been declared by the Mayor, or Mayor Pro Tempore in the Mayor's absence, or when an incident is considered imminent or probable and the implementation of this Plan and the activation of the South Jordan Emergency Operation Center are considered a prudent, proactive response to the impending incident.

This Plan is effective for planning and operational purposes when one of the following conditions is met:

- An incident occurs or is imminent.
- A state of emergency is declared by the Mayor, or Mayor Pro Tempore in the Mayor's absence.
- As directed by the City Manager and/or the City Emergency Manager or their designee.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.3 Response Procedures

The Police, Fire or Public Works Departments will generally initiate implementation of the Incident Command System. Any affected department notifies the City Manager when:

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

Once notified, the City Manager and the Incident Commander together make an assessment to determine what resources the City Manager can provide to the Incident Commander. These services may include information, procurement of resources, collection and provision of incident data, and interface with other government authorities.

The City Manager will keep the Mayor and City Council informed and determines partial or full activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as necessary. The EOC is activated by the City Manager, in coordination with the City Emergency Manager if:

- The City Manager deems it necessary to monitor the incident; or
- The incident requires that the Incident Command System needs to be expanded; or
- To assist the Incident Commander in handling the response to the immediate incident scene
- To support overall management of the incident; or
- Multiple incidents are occurring.

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

The City Emergency Manager or his /her designee will monitor impending emergencies and actual occurrences. If the situation warrants, the Emergency Manager, or his/her designee, will notify members of key response organizations. When events are such that normal response procedures and/or local resources are inadequate, the City may activate mutual aid agreements, the Emergency Response and Operations Plan, the Emergency Operations Center and/or declare a local “State of Emergency”.

The core function of the South Jordan Emergency Management organization is to provide direction, control, and coordination and is responsible to:

- Analyze the emergency situation and decide how to respond quickly, appropriately, and effectively;

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Direct and coordinate the efforts of all City departments;
- Coordinate the response with the efforts of other local, county, state and Federal entities, plus those of voluntary organizations and the private sector; and
- Make effective and efficient use of resources.

During the life cycle of an emergency, the composition and focus of the direction, control, and coordination function is likely to change significantly. The direction, control, and coordination function is the first to be established and the last to be deactivated. The functional annexes and associated appendices are activated in support of the direction, control, and coordination function as needed. A phased approach is used throughout the response to ensure the appropriate resources and staffing are in place to accomplish the operational objectives.

4.4 Declaration of a Local State of Emergency

Upon the recommendation of the City Manager, the Mayor may issue an executive order or proclamation that a state of disaster or severe emergency exists in the City. The executive order or proclamation shall indicate the nature of the disaster, the area threatened or affected and the conditions creating the disaster or emergency.

The Mayor is the only individual who may issue an official local “State of Emergency” declaration. This declaration must be issued before County, State and/or Federal assistance can be requested. (*UCA § 53-2a-207*) (*South Jordan Municipal Code 2.24.030 & 2.24.060*)

The rationale for declaring an official local “State of Emergency” is threefold:

- To acknowledge that the local jurisdiction has experienced a disaster and has responded to the best of its ability.
- To alert Salt Lake County Emergency Management and State of Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management that local resources are being fully utilized and that county and state assistance may be requested; and
- To empower the local officials to take extraordinary measures necessary for protecting life, property and the environment while affording some safeguards against legal liability.

A copy of the declaration shall be forwarded to Salt Lake County. (*UCA § 53-2a-207*)

The declaration of a “State of Emergency” by the Mayor, or Mayor Pro Tempore, shall be valid for a period not to exceed 30 days. If the emergency exceeds thirty days, it must be declared by the City Council. (*UCA § 53-2a-207*)

Additional information regarding disaster declarations is found in ESF 5.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.5 Activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

General

The nature and scope of the incident determines the type of coordination facility to be established or activated in cases where the emergency is citywide or extremely severe. This will be in addition to Incident Command Post(s) established to coordinate site response. The EOC allows the Incident Commander(s) in the field to focus on the incident and serves as a conduit for information. The goal of the EOC is to promote problem resolution at the lowest practical level.

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

The EOC plays a critical support role to the on-scene response by:

- Acquiring, allocating, and tracking resources.
- Managing and sharing information.
- May assist in establishing response priorities among incidents.
- Providing legal and financial support.
- Authorizing emergency expenditures.
- Acting as a liaison with other jurisdictions and other levels of government.

The EOC plays a critical support role to community residents by:

- Providing critical public information.
- Integrating the response and recovery efforts of private and non-profit organizations.
- Establishing recovery priorities in the community.
- Painting a vision of the “new normal”.
- Organizing financial support for long term recovery efforts.

EOC Location

The primary South Jordan EOC is located at the South Jordan City Fire Station #64 located at 5443 West Lake Ave, South Jordan, Utah and serves as a protected site from which local government officials coordinate, monitor and direct emergency response activities during an emergency. In the event that it becomes impossible or impractical to use the primary location, the EOC will be moved to an alternate location.

Alternate Locations

Determination of the use of an alternate location will be made by the City Manager (or designee) and/or the Emergency Manager as needed. The City may consider use of the following locations, as available or practical, based on the nature of the situation, available assets and needs of the community.

South Jordan City Hall
South Jordan Public Works Building

1600 W Towne Center Drive
10996 S Redwood Rd

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

South Jordan Community Center	10778 S Redwood Rd
South Jordan Fire Station #61	10758 S Redwood Rd
South Jordan Fire Station #62	4022 West South Jordan Parkway
South Jordan Fire Station #63	10451 S 1055 W

Other locations in the community may be used as determined or available.

Activation

The EOC is activated by the request of City Manager, in coordination with the Emergency Manager.

Levels of Activation and Staffing

Activation and staffing for the EOC will depend upon the scale of the emergency or disaster. Any time the EOC is activated, administrative support personnel are required. The level of staffing will be determined by the City Manager and/or the Emergency Manager, depending upon the situation. There are three levels which assist in determining the level of staffing and to facilitate coordination and response to the emergency with other agencies:

1. Level I – Full Scale Activation (Full Staffing)

Level I is a complete mobilization and operation of the EOC with full staffing, as available. The EOC may be operated on a 24 hour schedule due to the severity of the event.

2. Level II – Limited Activation (Mid-Level Staffing)

Level II is limited agency activation. Coordinators of primary Emergency Support Functions (ESF) that are affected will be notified by the Emergency Manager, or his/her designee, to report to the EOC. All other ESFs are alerted and put on standby. All agencies involved in the response may be requested to provide a representative to the South Jordan City EOC. These emergencies require a limited staff to direct and support needed EOC operations. Only those functions which are necessary to support the response to the emergency are activated.

3. Level III - Monitoring Activation (Moderate Staffing)

Level III is a preparatory step taken upon the receipt of a warning for a potential disaster or emergency condition. The Leadership Council is apprised of the event, evaluates the situation and, if conditions warrant, appropriate individuals and agencies are alerted and advised of the situation and instructed to take appropriate action as part of their everyday responsibilities. The EOC may be activated with only administrative staff that assesses the situation and they may escalate the activation if needed. This level typically involves observation, verification of appropriate action, and follow-up. Notifications may be made to potentially affected departments and other agencies or jurisdictions. The EOC may be set up, prepared for operations, and communications equipment tested and made operational. The day-to-day operations are typically not altered and the management structure stays the same.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Activation Level	Conditions	Staffing Guidelines
Level 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure, the incident requires an extreme amount of assistance for response and recovery efforts for which the capabilities to support it do not exist at any level of government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full staffing 24/7 staffing of command and general staff, as needed for event/incident coordination, determined by operational needs
Level 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A disaster which, due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure requires a high amount of direct city assistance for response and recovery efforts, as well as mutual aid and county assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-level staffing Most, but not all, command and general staff representation
Level 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A disaster which, due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure, requires a moderate amount of direct city assistance, and possibly mutual aid assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate staffing Only select EOC sections will monitor situation and, if needed, local agencies/ departments will be notified to act as part of their everyday responsibilities
Enhanced Watch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticipation of city assistance and/or immediate response to disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of command staff maintains situation awareness. The City of South Jordan EOC is not activated
Watch Steady State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No event or incident anticipated Emergency Manager maintains situational awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal office staff

Staff at the EOC

Staffing at the EOC may involve any or all of the following working groups:

1. **Policy Group.** The policy group is responsible for developing policy, prioritizing actions, and coordinating the overall emergency response. Members of the policy group include:

- City Manager
- Deputy City Manager
- City Attorney
- Emergency Manager
- City Recorder

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

As needed, or required by the type and magnitude of the incident, Department Directors, Elected Officials, and/or other subject matter experts may be asked to participate with the Policy Group.

2. **Operations Group.** The operations group normally functions in coordination with operations in the field and will coordinate implementation of response actions among the participating organizations and ensure that the policies, activities and resources are implemented according to the decisions of the policy group. Members of the operations group may include:
 - Emergency Manager, or designee
 - Police Chief, or designee
 - Fire Chief, or designee
 - Director of Public Works, or designee
 - Director of Engineering, or designee
 - Director of Administrative Services or designee
 - Outside agencies (as needed or required by the incident)
3. **Planning Group.** The planning group is responsible for the collection, dissemination and use of the information about the development and status of resources. This will involve receiving status reports from all Incident Commanders in the field, analyzing the data received, thinking ahead, briefing and making suggestions to the policy group, and tracking the status of resources. Members of this group will be dependent on the type and magnitude of the event and may include:
 - Director of Planning, or designee
 - Director of Economic Development, or designee
 - City Engineer, or designee
 - Risk Manager / Analyst (Liaison)
 - City Staff, as needed
 - Outside agencies (as needed or required by the incident)
4. **Logistics Group.** The logistics group is responsible for providing facilities, services and materials for the incident. This includes health services, food and shelter, transportation, personnel, volunteers, supplies and equipment. Members of this group will be dependent on the type and magnitude of the event and may include:
 - Director of Administrative Services, or designee
 - Purchasing Coordinator
 - Director of Human Resources, or designee
 - Director of Public Works, or designee
 - Director Recreation, or designee
5. **Finance Group.** The finance group is responsible for tracking and implementing procurement paperwork, keeping records of all incident costs, and evaluating the financial considerations of the incident. Members of this group include:

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Director of Finance, or designee
- Director of Strategic Services
- City Treasurer
- City Staff as needed

6. **Information / Intelligence Group.** This group may be formed to receive and manage information and intelligence reports, as required or needed, for the purpose of analyzing and prioritizing incident related information. This group may work with outside agencies or fusion centers. Members of this group may include:

- Police Chief, or designee
- Director of Administrative Services, or designee
- City Staff as needed

The notification of individuals to report to the EOC will be accomplished using communication methods that are most functional and available. Means of communication may include but are not limited to, the following:

- Landline telephone
- Cellular Phone
- Text Message SMS or MMS messaging
- Satellite Phones
- Electronic mail (E-Mail)
- 800 MHZ radio (UCA and/or Conventional Repeaters Backup System aka WeCan)
- Amateur Radio (Properly Licensed Users)
- In-Person Communication
- Alternate methods such as; message runners (delivered hardcopy), displays

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

The EOC will be organized based on the Incident Command structure to support response and recovery operations. This structure will be supported by the use of ESF annexes. ESF Annexes describe expected mission execution for each emergency phase and identifies tasks assigned to members of the ESF, including nongovernmental and private sector partners. Each ESF is composed of departments/local agencies and voluntary organizations that are grouped together to support the activities of the EOC staff and field operations.

The emergency support functions describe the framework through which the City's departments and divisions, the private sector, not-for-profit and voluntary organizations and other nongovernmental organizations coordinate and execute the common emergency management strategies. The actions described in the support annexes apply to nearly every type of emergency. Each support annex identifies a coordinating department/division, as well as any supporting departments or other agencies. In some instances, two departments or agencies share coordinating agency responsibilities.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

An ESF coordinator will be identified for each ESF. South Jordan Departments have been designated as primary and support departments for each ESF according to authority, resources, and capability to coordinate emergency efforts in the field of each specific emergency support function.

Primary departments, with assistance from one or more support departments or agencies, are responsible for coordinating the activities of the ESF and ensuring that tasks assigned to the ESF are completed successfully.

ESF operational autonomy tends to increase as the number and complexity of mission assignments increases following an emergency event. However, regardless of circumstances, the ESF will coordinate with the operations group in executing and accomplishing their missions.

Below is a table summarizing which group is responsible for each ESF.

	Emergency Support Functions														
Department or Division	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Leadership Administration					S									P	S
Police (Animal Control)					S						P			S	
Administrative Services		S			S	P	S				S			S	P
Fire (Emergency Management)					P		S							S	S
Engineering	P		P		S									S	
Finance			S		S		P							S	
Fire		S	S	P	S		S	S	P	P			S	S	S
Economic Development					S									P	
Recreation	S		S		S		S				P			S	
City Records					S									S	
Office of the City Attorney					S								S	S	
Planning					S									S	
Police	S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S			P	S	S
Public Works	P		P	S	S		S		S	S	S	P		S	

P = Department or Division has primary or “lead” responsibility for this ESF

S = Department or Division has a significant supporting role for this ESF

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Summary of South Jordan Emergency Support Functions

Additional Resources and Supporting Agencies

Emergency Support Function	Primary Department	Supporting Departments	Supporting Agencies
ESF 1 Transportation	Public Works Engineering	Police Recreation	UDOT UTA
ESF 2 Communications	VECC	Fire Admin Services (IT) Admin Services (COMMS/PIO) Police	VECC ARES
ESF 3 Public Works & Engineering	Public Works Engineering	Finance Recreation Fire Police	UDOT SLCOPW
ESF 4 Firefighting	Fire	Police Public Works	Metro Fire Agencies UFA
ESF 5 Information and Planning	Emergency Management	All Departments	Salt Lake County EM DPS / DEM
ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing & Human Services	American Red Cross South Jordan City Admin Services		Many Outside Agencies
ESF 7 Logistics	Finance	Emergency Management Admin Services Recreation Fire Police Public Works	
ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services	SLCOHD SLCOEM	Fire	American Red Cross ARES Jordan School UFA Others

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

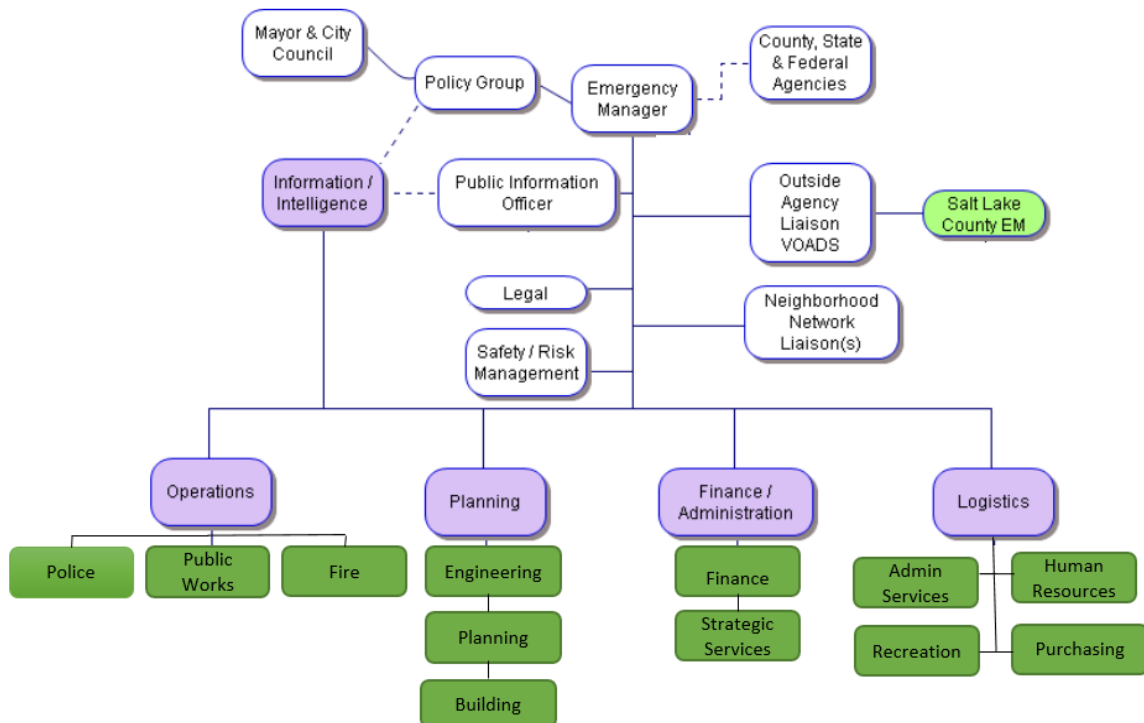
ESF 9 Search & Rescue	Fire	Police Public Works	Metro Fire UFA USAR Others
ESF 10 Oil & Hazardous Materials Response	Fire	Police Public Works	Health Department UFA Metro
ESF 11 Agriculture & Natural Resources Annex	Animal Control (Police) Recreation	Admin Services Public Works	SLCo Animal Services American Red Cross Jordan School District Salt Lake County Health Department
ESF 12 Energy	Public Works		Rocky Mountain Power Dominion Energy
ESF 13 Public Safety and Security	Police	Fire Legal (City Attorney Office)	SLCO Sheriff UPD
ESF 14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	Leadership Administration, Economic Development	All Departments	SLCO EM
ESF 15 External Affairs	Communications COMMS Manager/PIO City Manager & Mayor	Fire Police Emergency Management	SLCO EM

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Support Annexes (SA)

The support annexes describe the framework through which the City's departments and divisions, the private sector, not-for-profit and voluntary organizations and other nongovernmental organizations coordinate and execute the common emergency management strategies. The actions described in the support annexes apply to nearly every type of emergency. Each support annex identifies a coordinating department/division, as well as any supporting departments or other agencies. In some instances, two departments or agencies share coordinating agency responsibilities.

Organization of the Emergency Operations Center



CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Preservation of Records

In order to develop after action reports, all messages and logs will be maintained and submitted to the Emergency Manager immediately after deactivating emergency operations.

Section 5 – Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

5.1 City of South Jordan Departments

City officials and staff share the responsibility for the planning necessary to minimize losses and provide relief from disasters. This shared responsibility includes activities to ensure mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Planning activities should provide for ongoing programs that prevent loss of life and property damage, and establish response and recovery capabilities to restore normalcy in the disaster area within the shortest possible time. Operational plans will achieve specific objectives related to the goals of emergency planning. The designation of responsibilities is based on the unique capabilities of each City department.

The following is the assignment of emergency functions to positions and departments of the City of South Jordan in addition to their normal duties. The function applies to all parts of the Emergency Management Plan when a specific part is not designated. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs), which must address the following responsibilities. This Plan contains Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes which further define the delegation of responsibilities and outline non-City agencies with a role in emergency response activities.

City Government

In General, the City of South Jordan should be prepared to:

1. Direct and control local response to a wide variety of disasters.
2. Provide immediate response through local resources and personnel. Establish readiness procedures that ensure proper training, notification of personnel and the availability of personnel material and equipment in an emergency.
3. Establish and activate mutual aid agreements when specific aid is needed.
4. Request assistance from state and federal government when 1) local resources are fully committed and found to be inadequate and/or 2) a particular capability is required but is not available locally.
5. Participate in state and federal efforts to accomplish hazard mitigation plans and studies.

Mayor

The emergency powers of the Mayor include, but are not limited to:

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. The authority to issue a declaration of a local emergency.
2. Utilizing all available resources of the City as reasonably necessary to manage a local emergency.
3. Suspending the provision of any City Ordinance prescribing the procedures for conduct of City business if strict compliance with the provision prevents, hinders, or delays necessary actions in coping with the emergency.
4. Issuance of orders for evacuation.
5. Suspending or limiting the sale of some items.
6. Invoking the provisions of any mutual aid agreement entered into by the City.

City Council

The City Council acts as the legislative body for the City.

1. Support and enact resolutions and ordinances in support of emergency preparedness, mitigation response and recovery activities.
2. Ratify Mayor's declaration of emergency when the duration of the emergency exceeds 30 days.

City Manager

The emergency duties of the City Manager include, but are not limited to:

1. Activating the South Jordan Emergency Response & Operations Plan when needed.
2. Coordination with the Mayor and City Council.
3. Use all the available resources of the City as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster.
4. Transferring the direction, personnel, or functions of City Departments or Divisions for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency operations.

Emergency Manager

The City Emergency Manager acts as an advisor to the City Manager for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The Emergency Manager shall be responsible to:

1. Direct the efforts of all City Departments / Divisions with regard to the development and evolution of this Plan.
2. Establish a system for reporting, analyzing, displaying and disseminating emergency preparedness information.
3. Coordinate the activities of the departments / divisions and other agencies in preparing for, and operating in, disasters.
4. Develop, coordinate and monitor mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding for emergency aid and assistance.
5. Receive, review and approve departmental emergency operations plans.
6. Establish and direct operation of the South Jordan Emergency Operations Center.
7. Establish procedures to document the recovery efforts and expenses and act as the City's applicant agent in accordance with state and federal disaster assistance programs.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

8. Coordinate military assistance.
9. Coordinate warning operations.
10. Coordinate evacuation operations.

Department Directors

Directors of City Departments are responsible for emergency operations within their departments as follows.

General

1. Continuing to perform routine day-to-day departmental tasks as needed.
2. Providing departmental technical/operational response to disasters or their effects.
3. Developing, maintaining and exercising plans for performance of the disaster functions assigned to that department in this Plan.
4. Providing EOC representation as required in this Plan or as requested by the City Manager or the Emergency Manager.

Specific

1. Police
 - a. Provides law enforcement services.
 - b. Provides for evacuations.
 - c. Provides communications.
 - d. Provides traffic control.
 - e. Augments search and rescue activities.
 - f. Augments recovery and identification of victims.
 - g. Provides warning systems.
 - h. Provides animal control services.
2. Fire / EMS
 - a. Provides fire service.
 - b. Provides emergency medical services.
 - c. Provides search and rescue.
 - d. Provides recovery and identification of victims.
 - e. Provides hazardous materials assessment and establishes protection measures to mitigate effects.
 - f. Augments evacuation
 - g. Augments warning systems.
3. Public Works
 - a. Provides debris removal and clearing rights of way.
 - b. Provides repair / restoration of water
 - c. Provides heavy equipment resources.
 - d. Provides the coordination of sewer/sanitation utility services
 - e. Provides the coordination of electrical power repair / restoration to facilities.
 - f. Provides coordination of emergency transportation assets.
 - g. Provides flood control and mitigation.
 - h. Coordinate the use and maintenance of City fleet vehicles.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- i. Augments search and rescue
 - j. Augments damage assessment / survey.
 - k. Augments fire service operations.
 - l. Augments traffic control.
4. Planning and Engineering/Building
- a. Provides damage assessment / survey.
 - b. Provides direction of FEMA Flood Insurance Program.
 - c. Provides condemnation of damaged structures.
 - d. Provides coordination of utility restoration.
 - e. Augments coordination of access to damaged structures.
 - f. Coordinate damage assessment and repair of City owned structures.
5. Office of the City Attorney
- a. Provides legal counsel.
 - b. Provides guidance for the development of ordinances and resolutions in support of emergency operations.
 - c. Review actions taken to ensure compliance with local, state and federal laws and regulations.
 - d. Coordinate documentation of potential liability claims arising from the emergency.
6. Administrative Services
- a. Provide information to the Public regarding incident status and statements by the City and its officials.
 - b. Activate a Joint Information Center (JIC) to meet the needs of relaying information to the general public.
 - c. Coordinate the use of City human resources during the emergency.
 - d. Supports the operation of shelters.
 - e. Maintain the EOC and other support facilities, as necessary.
 - f. Provides coordination of volunteer resources.
 - g. Provides coordination for donated materials and goods.
 - h. Coordinate with agencies providing human services.
 - i. Augment EOC operations.
7. Finance
- a. Provides accounting and financial services for receipt and disbursement of emergency funds.
 - b. Provides procurement and availability of supplies, equipment and material.
 - c. Coordinate and support the acquisition of requests for equipment and supplies.
 - d. Augments EOC operations.
8. Information Technology Services (IT)
- a. Provide technical support of computers, networks, communication equipment, data management, etc.
 - b. Provide Geographic Information System support to manage data, produce maps and provide analysis, as needed.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- c. Protect the City's computer systems, networks and data files in the event of a disaster.
 - d. Provides direction and control of public information through the preparation and release of official information and statements by city officials.
 - e. Augments EOC operations.
9. City Recorder
- a. Receive and retain declaration of disasters after processing by senior elected officials.
 - b. Retaining documentation for reviewing and processing.
10. Economic Development
- a. Coordinates response and recovery with local business.

5.2 County Agencies

General

Salt Lake County Emergency Management may be asked to support the City of South Jordan emergency management efforts when local resources are fully committed and additional resources are required beyond the City's ability to respond. Salt Lake County may coordinate with other County agencies or departments as required by the situation, and if needed, may make requests for additional aid from state resources.

Specific

Salt Lake County Emergency Management

1. Salt Lake County Emergency Management
 - a. May provide disaster management related information.
 - b. May coordinate additional resources.
 - c. May coordinate and manage the procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment in an emergency or disaster.
2. Salt Lake County Human Services
 - a. May coordinate and lead County resources, as required, to support local governments and voluntary agencies in the performance of mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human service missions
 - b. May provide direction to operation of ESF 6, assign ESF personnel to requests for assistance, and ensure that requests for assistance are met, documented and prioritized
 - c. May inform critical personnel and supporting agencies of their role in the event of an emergency or disaster
 - d. May coordinate and provide emergency public information through the joint information center.
 - e. May provide coordination with access and functional needs community and ESF 6 activities.
 - f. May provide services that support other feeding operations.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- g. May provide staff and support as part of an integrated case management system

3. Salt Lake County Animal Services

- a. May provide support to ensure an integrated response to provide for the safety and well-being of household pets and companion animals.
- b. Serves as the coordinating agency for all other animal support organizations in the County.
- c. May identify and provide qualified veterinary medical personnel for incidents/events requiring veterinary medical services or public health support for household pets and service animals.
- d. Coordinates and provides emergency and disaster-related veterinary medical care services to impacted animal populations in or outside of shelter locations until local infrastructures are reestablished.
- e. Provides veterinary public health, zoonotic disease control, environmental health, and related service coordination.

4. Salt Lake County Health Department

- a. May provide subject matter expertise, consultation and technical assistance to ESF 6 partners on disaster human services issues.
- b. May provide medical staff and support to augment health services personnel as appropriate.
- c. May provide medical care and mental health services for impacted populations either in or outside the shelter locations in accordance with appropriate guidelines.
- d. May provide technical assistance for shelter operations related to food, vectors, water supply, and waste water disposal.
- e. May assist in the provision of medical supplies and services, including durable medical equipment.
- f. May coordinate overall needs assessment and monitor potential health hazards.
- g. May coordinate and provide emergency public information through the joint information center.

5. Salt Lake County Behavioral Health Services

- a. Supports ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services

Valley Emergency Communications Center (Non-County Agency)

- a. Operates as a 24-hour 7-day a week dispatch center.
- b. Provides after hours notification for the emergency management staff, responders and the media if conditions, such as threat to life and property and safety of the responders is warranted.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.3 State Agencies

General

The Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management supports the City of South Jordan emergency management efforts when local resources are fully committed and additional resources are required beyond the local entity's ability to respond. The Division of Emergency Management may coordinate with other state agencies as required by the situation, and if needed, may make requests for additional aid through Emergency Management Assistance Compacts with other states or from other Federal resources.

Specific

1. Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management
 - a. Coordinate the State's response to disasters.
 - b. Activate Emergency Management Assistance Compact requests.
 - c. Coordinate requests for Federal disaster assistance.

5.4 Federal Agencies

General

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is responsible for coordinating the Federal Government's role in preparing for and mitigating the effects of responding to and recovering from all types of disasters. The Federal Government may be asked to support the State of Utah emergency management efforts when state and local resources are fully committed and additional resources are required beyond the state's ability to respond.

Specific

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - a. May provide disaster management related information.
2. National Weather Service
 - a. Provide weather information.
 - b. Issue severe weather watches and warnings.

5.5 Non-governmental Agencies

General

Non-government agencies may provide additional services in response to coordinating the response and recovery efforts for all types of disasters. These agencies may be called upon to perform a variety of services.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Specific

1. American Red Cross
 - a. May provide staff to work daily at the EOC in support of mass care and sheltering activities.
 - b. May provide subject-matter expertise on regulations, policy, and all relevant Red Cross issues, including general mass care planning, preparedness, and response and recovery activities as ARC specific activities in these areas.
 - c. Provide information on current Red Cross mass care activities as required.
 - d. Support reunification efforts through its Safe and Well Web site and in coordination with government entities as appropriate.
2. ARES Amateur Radio Emergency Services
 - a. May provide communication support
3. Other, VOAD (Volunteer Organization Active in Disaster) Members in Utah
 - a. Adventist Community Services
 - b. Latter-Day Saints Charities
 - c. Church of Scientology Disaster Response
 - d. Habitat for Humanity
 - e. Lutheran Social Services –Disaster Response
 - f. Presbyterian Disaster Assistance
 - g. Utah/Idaho Southern Baptist Disaster Relief
 - h. Utah Food Bank
 - i. Utah Medical Reserve Corps
 - j. The Salvation Army
 - k. Team Rubicon- Region VII
 - l. UMCOR (United Methodist Committee On Relief)
 - m. United Way 2-1-1

Section 6 – Direction, Control, and Coordination

6.1 Direction and Control

Direction and control of the emergency management organization, when activated, will be vested in the City Manager, who serves as chair of the policy group. Other members of the policy group, as well as the Mayor and City Council, may advise the City Manager. The City Manager may designate others to assume temporary control as required. The emergency management organization is designed to function 24 hours a day until the emergency is resolved or the City Manager decides such extensive coverage is no longer necessary.

6.2 Continuity of Government

South Jordan Municipal Code Chapter 2.16, as amended, provides direction for continuity in government by providing a procedure for succession in offices where elected officials or other key personnel are absent or unavailable during the course of any major natural disaster or occurrence. The code provides a clear line of authority and succession assuming the

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

unavailability, temporarily or permanently, of elected and appointed officials in order to ensure a lawful continuity of government and a prompt response to an emergency situation.

“If an officer of the city is unavailable once a natural phenomenon or disaster has occurred, the designated emergency interim successor shall exercise the powers and duties of the office according to the order of succession. The emergency interim successor shall exercise the powers and duties of the office only until the vacancy is filled in accordance with the constitution or applicable statutes, or until the officer or an emergency interim successor earlier in the order of succession becomes available to exercise the powers and duties of the office” (*South Jordan City Municipal Code 2.16.050*).

“The city offices shall function as the seat of government in the event of a natural phenomenon or disaster. The mayor, upon a determination that the city offices are not capable of functioning as the seat of government for the city, may designate another location, outside of the city if necessary, to serve as a seat of government during the emergency” (*South Jordan City Municipal Code 2.16.080*).

6.3 Continuity of Operations

All City Departments shall have in place a viable Continuity of Operations (COOP) capability that ensures the performance of their essential functions during any emergency or situation that may disrupt normal operations. Key elements of a viable COOP capability include:

- Identification of essential functions;
- Delegation of authority;
- Orders of succession;
- Evacuation, accountability, notification;
- Alternate facilities;
- Interoperable communications; and
- Vital records and databases protection.

Support of the Continuity of Operations needs of all City Departments will be prioritized in the response and recovery operations directed and coordinated at the Emergency Operations Center so that essential local government services can be performed.

6.4 Coordination with Cities, County and State

1. **Mutual Aid.** Should City resources prove to be inadequate during an emergency operation; requests will be made for assistance from other local jurisdictions and higher levels of government according to existing or emergency negotiated mutual aid agreements or understandings. Such assistance may take the form of equipment, supplies, personnel, or other available capabilities. All agreements and understandings will be entered into by duly authorized officials and will be formalized in writing whenever possible.
2. The South Jordan City Emergency Management Plan is a part of an overall approach to emergency management in Salt Lake County and the State of Utah and works in

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

coordination with other agencies plans. The South Jordan Emergency Management Plan is specifically designed to handle emergency situations within the City's municipal boundaries. However, many emergencies reach far beyond the boundaries of the City. These emergencies will be managed either by the County, State or Federal government agencies with the City performing its part in conjunction with those governmental jurisdictions using the NIMS concept of unified command.

3. In an emergency, there is a multi-step process that must be followed to ensure the proper receipt and coordination of county, state and federal assistance. The process will be outlined here in brief.
 - Disaster occurs
 - Activation of the Plan and Emergency Operations Center
 - Issue a local declaration of a "State of Emergency"

6.5 South Jordan Resources

The City of South Jordan shall use its own resources first in an emergency or disaster situation and may call upon other jurisdictions for assistance during events that overwhelm or threaten to overwhelm their own response and recovery resources.

When necessary, the City may declare a local state of emergency and direct response coordination and operations from the emergency operations center.

Section 7 – Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

Disaster intelligence relates to collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information and analyses that describe the nature and scope of hazards and their impacts. Intelligence and information sharing in the EOC is important, especially for each ESF that is activated. It will be vital in evaluation of ESF resources, capabilities, and shortfalls (for example, availability of trained personnel, equipment, and supplies) and will help to determine the level of assistance that is needed, according to each ESF group. This information will become part of the planning and response process as ESF shortfalls are relayed to the South Jordan EOC command staff.

Fusion centers provide analytical products, such as risk and trend analyses, that are derived from the systematic collection and evaluation of threat information. Fusion centers provide access to national-level intelligence and can serve as a mechanism to de-conflict information. South Jordan will coordinate with appropriate fusion centers at the county, state and federal level as appropriate.

ESF 15 – External Affairs is responsible for establishing procedures for coordination of overall information activities in the EOC, which supports local emergency response and recovery operations.

Situational rapid assessment includes all immediate response activities that are directly linked to initial assessment operations in order to determine life-saving and life-

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

sustaining needs. It is a systematic method for acquiring life-threatening disaster intelligence after a disaster has occurred. In an event that occurs without warning, a rapid assessment must be conducted, at least initially, with city resources. This assessment will lay the foundation for determining immediate response efforts and provide adequate local government response. Coordinated and timely assessments allow for prioritization of response activities, allocation of resources, and criteria for requesting mutual aid and state and federal assistance.

South Jordan Emergency Management will monitor events as required, which provides immediate information management. South Jordan will activate a local rapid assessment following any event where disaster intelligence is needed. The rapid assessment will be organized for information flow to a source that will most likely reside in the EOC. This person will prepare documentation necessary for continuing response operations and EOC activation if necessary.

Assessment is accomplished in three phases:

- Rapid assessment, which takes place within hours and focuses on life-saving needs, hazards, and critical lifelines.
- Preliminary damage assessment, which affixes a dollar amount to damage.
- Combined verification, which includes a detailed inspection of damage to individual sites by specialized personnel

7.1 Rapid Damage Assessment

Development of rapid assessment procedures will provide guidance to all participating agencies that will be involved in the process. Procedures will include:

- Development of a jurisdictional profile.
- Sectoring South Jordan and performing an assessment by sector.
- Look at South Jordan staffing patterns and possible resource needs.
- Develop communication procedures.

Development of rapid assessment forms will assist pre-identified personnel as they collect intelligence. These checklists will ensure uniformity for information gathered, disseminated, and collected.

7.2 Preliminary Damage Assessment

A preliminary damage assessment is conducted within the framework of a declaration process. The preliminary damage assessment assists the City Manager in determining resources available and additional needs that may be required. Damage assessments are to be relayed to the EOC through damage assessment components.

A preliminary damage assessment team may be composed of personnel from FEMA, the State of Utah Division of Emergency Management, Salt Lake County Emergency Management and South Jordan officials. The team's work begins with reviewing the types of damage or emergency costs incurred by the units of government and the impact to critical facilities, such as public utilities, hospitals, schools, and fire and police

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

departments. They will also look at the effect on individuals and businesses, including the amount of damage and the number of people displaced as well as the threat to health and safety caused by the event. Additional data from the American Red Cross or other local voluntary agencies may also be reviewed. During the assessment, the team will collect estimates of the expenses and damages compiled by the EOC.

This information may then be used by the governor to support a declaration request that will outline the cost of response efforts, such as emergency personnel overtime, other emergency services shortfalls, community damage and residents affected, and criteria to illustrate that the needed response efforts are beyond South Jordan's capabilities. The information gathered during the assessment will help the governor certify that the damage exceeds state and local resources.

7.3 Public Information Procedures

Public information may be coordinated and managed using the Joint Information System.

Section 8 – Communications

Communications is defined as the ability of emergency responders to exchange information via data, voice, and video. Emergency response at all levels of government must have interoperable and seamless communications to manage emergencies, establish command and control, maintain situational awareness, and function under a common operating picture for a broad spectrum of incidents.

Emergency communications consists of three primary elements:

1. Operability - The ability of emergency responders to establish and sustain communications in support of the operation.
2. Interoperability - The ability of emergency responders to communicate among jurisdictions, disciplines, and levels of government using a variety of communication mediums. System operability is required for system interoperability.
3. Continuity of communications - The ability of emergency response agencies to maintain communications in the event of damage to or destruction of the primary infrastructure.

8.1 Common Operating Picture

A common operating picture is established and maintained by the use of integrated systems for communication, information management, intelligence, and information sharing. This allows a continuous update of data during an incident and provides a common framework that covers the incident lifecycle across jurisdictions and disciplines.

A common operating picture accessible across jurisdictions and functional agencies should serve the following purposes:

- Allow incident managers at all levels to make effective, consistent decisions.
- Ensure consistency at all levels of incident management.

Critical aspects of local incident management are as follows:

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Effective communications
- Information management
- Information and intelligence sharing

A common operating picture and systems interoperability provide the information necessary to complete the following:

- Formulate and disseminate indications and warnings
- Formulate, execute, and communicate operational decisions
- Prepare for potential requirements and requests supporting incident management activities
- Develop and maintain overall awareness and understanding of an incident within and across jurisdictions

An EOC uses a combination of networks to disseminate critical information that constitutes a common operating picture, including the following:

- Indications and warnings
- Incident notifications
- Public communications

Notifications are made to the appropriate jurisdictional levels and to private sector and nongovernmental organizations through the mechanisms defined in emergency operations and incident action plans at all levels of government. The types of communication used in an incident or event will vary depending on the complexity of the incident or event and consist of both internal communications and external communications and may cross a broad spectrum of methods.

Agencies must plan for the effective and efficient use of information management technologies such as computers and networks for the following purposes.

- Tie together all command, tactical, and support units involved in incident management.
- Enable these entities to share information critical to mission execution and the cataloging of required corrective actions.

Prior to an incident, entities responsible for taking appropriate pre-incident actions use communications and information management processes and systems to inform and guide various critical activities.

During an incident, incident management personnel use communications and information processes and systems to inform the preparedness organizations, multiagency coordination entities, agency executives, jurisdictional authorities, and EOC personnel of the formulation, coordination, and execution of operational decisions and requests for assistance. Sustained collaborative effort over time will result in progress toward common communications and data standards and systems interoperability.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Additional information regarding communications is found in ESF 2.

Section 9 – Administration, Finance, and Logistics

9.1 General Guidance

- The EOC will monitor situations continuously 24 hours per day or as required by the situation and is managed by South Jordan Emergency Management Command. Day-to-day operations are under the direction of the South Jordan City Manager or his/her designee.
- The operational readiness of the EOC is the responsibility of South Jordan Emergency Management.
- Narratives and operational journals of response actions will be kept.
- All written records, reports, and other documents will follow the principles of the NIMS.
- Agreements and understandings must be entered into by duly authorized officials and should be formalized in writing whenever possible prior to emergencies.
- Organizations tasked with responsibilities in the implementation of this plan are responsible for providing their own administrative and logistical needs and for the preparation and maintenance of a resource list for use in carrying out their emergency responsibilities.

9.2 Records Preservation and Restoration

All affected City Departments must ensure protection of their records so normal operations can continue after the emergency. Such records may also be vital to the rapid recovery from the effects of an emergency. South Jordan Information Technology (IT) is charged with the maintenance of plans for the safety, recovery, and restoration of the South Jordan's data and telecommunication systems during a disaster.

9.3 Reports and Records

General

The planning and activation of an effective emergency response requires timely and accurate reporting of information and the maintenance of records on a continual basis.

Reporting Guidelines

South Jordan will submit reports to Salt Lake County Emergency Management and the State of Utah Division of Emergency Management to include situation reports, requests for assistance, and damage assessment reports, as available and/or requested.

The City will use pre-established bookkeeping and accounting methods to track and maintain records of expenditures and obligations. Narrative and written log-type records

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

of response actions will be kept by emergency management. The logs and records will form the basis for status reports to the county and state.

Initial Reports

Initial reports (needs assessment) are the necessary basis for the governor's decision to declare a state of emergency and to request a presidential disaster declaration. These reports determine the specific types and extent of assistance made available to the affected area.

Updates

Situation reports outlining new developments and more complete information will be forwarded as often as necessary in the most expeditious manner available. At a minimum, a daily situation report will be forwarded to the County ECC and the State EOC during a local activation.

Post Emergency Reports

South Jordan Emergency Management will submit the appropriate post emergency reports as requested or required to:

Salt Lake County Emergency Management

3380 S 900 W
South Salt Lake UT 84119
801-743-7100

and

Utah Division of Emergency Management

Department of Public Safety
4315 S 2700 W 2nd Floor Suite 2200
Taylorsville, Utah 84129-2128
801 538-3400

9.4 Financial Management

The South Jordan Plan includes 15 functional areas of disaster response, which is assigned to one of four section within the EOC. Each section assigned to an ESF is responsible for mobilizing existing personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, and other resources under their control.

When departments require additional resources, these requests will be referred to ESF 7 - Resource Support in the South Jordan EOC. ESF 7 is tasked with identifying the most appropriate and economical method of meeting the resource request. There are four basic methods of meeting a resource request as follows:

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Local forces are those resources under direct control of the city EOC. They can be assigned based on priorities established by the EOC organizational response.
- Mutual aid can be requested by the South Jordan EOC to augment staff during a locally declared state of local emergency.. All requests for mutual aid must follow the procedures established under the agreement.
- State and federal agencies' response may be required when either mutual aid or contracting can meet the resource request. It is anticipated that this response would occur early in the disaster for short time periods.
- All ESF procurements and expenditures will be documented. All receipts and invoices with explanations and justifications will be forwarded to the Finance Department in a timely fashion. The Director of Finance will ensure all documentation is complete, recorded on the appropriate forms and proper in all respects. If South Jordan City is included in a federally declared disaster, the Director of Finance will make application and submit for reimbursement. If South Jordan City is not declared, the documentation will serve as a recorded history of activity with expenditures.

9.5 Accounting

Complete and accurate accounts of emergency expenditures and obligations, including personnel and equipment costs, will be maintained. Such records are essential to identify and document (1) funds for which no federal reimbursement will be requested and (2) those funds eligible for reimbursement under major emergency project applications. When federal public assistance is provided under the Disaster Relief Act, local projects approved by FEMA are subject to both state and federal audit. The Finance Department will coordinate the reimbursement documentation for the FEMA Public Assistance Program during a presidentially declared disaster for South Jordan City.

9.6 Fiscal Agreements

A clear statement of agreement between all major agencies responding to an emergency concerning payment or reimbursement for personnel services rendered, equipment costs, and expenditures of materials used in response to an emergency is mandatory.

9.7 Logistics

- South Jordan Emergency Management along with Salt Lake County Emergency Management maintains current resource information on supplies, equipment, facilities, and skilled personnel available for emergency response and recovery operations.
- ESF 7 - Resource Support provides logistical and resource support, including locating, procuring, and issuing resources (such as supplies, office space, office equipment, fuel, and communications contracting services, personnel, heavy equipment and transportation) to agencies and departments involved in emergency response and recovery efforts.
- The Mayor, or designee, has the authority to appropriate services and equipment as necessary in response to a disaster.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Detailed information on logistical assets may be found in the resource and logistics annex.
- Unless covered in a mutual aid agreement/memorandum of understanding, emergency resources may not be sent outside South Jordan unless the Mayor, the City Manager, or other designated representative grants approval.

Section 10 – Plan Development and Maintenance

10.1 Development and Maintenance

If any part of the City's Emergency Management Plan is to be effective, its contents must be known and understood by those responsible for its implementation. The City Emergency Manager and other involved Department Directors should brief appropriate public/private sector officials in emergency management policies and practices and in this Plan in particular.

This Plan should be reviewed and tested according to the City's Integrated Preparedness Plan, regardless of actual events, in order to provide practical, controlled, operational experience to those individuals who have emergency responsibilities. Once adopted by the City Council, the City Emergency Manager will be responsible to review the Plan and update the plan as necessary under the direction of the City Manager. The City Manager, or his/her designee, shall provide an update of changes to the City Council as deemed necessary.

Each Department Director is responsible for reviewing and updating all tasks and responsibilities assigned to them, as needed, based on experience in emergencies, deficiencies identified through exercises, and changes in government structure and emergency organizations.

Particular emphasis should be placed on changes to personnel, addresses, phone numbers, and changes in resources. This Plan will be reviewed to coordinate alignment with State and Federal planning guidelines at least every five years, or as required.

Any user of this Plan is encouraged to recommend changes to the Plan that the user feels might enhance or clarify a particular portion of the area being addressed. Suggested changes should be submitted to the City Emergency Manager for coordination, comment, concurrence, and approval.

Updating is normally completed by preparing replacement pages, which contain new or updated information. A revision date (month/day/year) should be added to each page in the lower right hand corner. The City Emergency Manager, or his/her designee, should forward approved changes to all persons and organizations having a copy of the Plan. Changes should be noted on the "Record of Changes" log and added or replaced in each hard copy of the Plan.

10.2 Tests and Exercises

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The South Jordan Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP) outlines the training and exercise priorities for the City and is updated on an three year basis to meet the needs of the community. This plan is a living document that should be referred to for details regarding scheduled training and exercises.

- Orientation seminars will be held on an as needed basis for training of groups/individuals that have roles and responsibilities within this plan.
- Tabletop exercises will be held annually.
- Functional Exercises will be held on a biennial basis.
- Full Scale Exercises will be held every three years (May be waived in lieu of an actual disaster requiring the full implementation of this plan)

10.3 Plan Maintenance Standards

Activity	Tasks	Frequency
Plan update and certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review entire plan for accuracy• Incorporate lessons learned and changes in policy and philosophy• Manage distribution	Fluid and constant, promulgating every five years
Train new emergency management staff and /or Department Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct Plan training for new staff members	Within 60 days of appointment
Orient new elected officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brief officials on existence and concepts of the plan• Brief officials of their responsibilities under the plan	Within 120 days of appointment
Plan, conduct and participate in exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct exercises• Support and participate with county-level and state-level exercises	Annually, or as needed

Section 11 – Authorities and References

11.1 Federal

- Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, public law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 – Management of Domestic Incidents
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 – National Preparedness
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, (PL 81-950), as amended
- Disaster Relief Act of 1974, (PL 93-288) as amended.
- Title III, of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (SARA), (PL 100-700).
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44. Emergency Management and Assistance October 1, 2008

11.2 State of Utah

- Utah Code Annotated– Section 53-2a – “Emergency Management Act”

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- State of Utah, Emergency Operations Plan in accordance with U.C.A Section 532 entitled Emergency Management Act.

11.3 Salt Lake County

- Ordinance 2.86 “Emergency Response and Recovery”

11.4 Local

- South Jordan City Municipal Code 2.16

11.5 Supporting Documents and Plans

- State of Utah Emergency Operations Plan
- Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- 2019 Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- City of South Jordan General Plan
- City of South Jordan Integrated Preparedness Plan

11.6 Agreements and Mutual Aid

- UT-WARN (Utah Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network). Entered into October 18, 2008.
- Public Works Mutual Aid Inter-local Agreement (R2015-58)
- The Statewide Mutual Aid Act 53.2a-3
- The Emergency Management Assistance Compact 53.2a-4
- The Interstate Emergency Responder Mutual Aid Agreement 53.2a-5

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Guide to Emergency Support Functions (ESF) For Index

ESF 1 Transportation

ESF 2 Communication

ESF 3 Public Works & Engineering

ESF 4 Firefighting

ESF 5 Information and Planning

ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services

ESF 7 Logistics

ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services

ESF 9 Search & Rescue

ESF 10 Oil & Hazardous Material Response

ESF 11 Agricultural & Natural Resources Annex

ESF 12 Energy

ESF 13 Public Safety and Security

ESF 14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure

ESF 15 External Affairs

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Guide to Support Annexes (SA) For Index

SA 1 Water Utility Response Plan

SA 2 Debris Management Plan

SA 3 Evacuation Plan

SA 4 Neighborhood Network Plan

Part 3 – Post Disaster Recovery

Section 1 – Introduction

The primary role of South Jordan City is to provide for the welfare of its citizens. The welfare of citizens is never more threatened than during disasters. The goal is to ensure that mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions exist so that public welfare and safety is preserved.

Major disasters have increased in magnitude and frequency in recent years, causing unprecedented damage. As the extent of damage has increased, so too, has the cost of recovery and redevelopment. The inflated cost of recovery and redevelopment is caused in part by aging infrastructure, rapid urbanization, and concentrated high-value property development along vulnerable areas. There are many legal and political challenges of recovery and redevelopment. Rebuilding a community after a major or catastrophic disaster is a monumental undertaking.

What is Recovery Planning? The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) defines “recovery” as:

“Those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources.”

As such, recovery planning can be defined as a planning activity or series of planning activities designed and implemented to enhance a community’s ability to manage the recovery process. Recovery planning should identify policies, operational strategies, and roles and responsibilities for implementation that will guide the recovery process through both the short- and long-term timeframes.

South Jordan City Leadership Administration will coordinate and direct the recovery operations and recognizes the local governments and the private sector affected by an incident are vital to defining and addressing risk reduction activities and long-term community recovery.

Section 2 – State and Federal Disaster Assistance

Individual and Public Assistance programs are the keystone of recovery. However, key policy decisions during the recovery process must be considered and incorporated into the plan. Mitigation projects must also be included into this recovery process, which will require policy guidance.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

In most cases, to access funding support for recovery, FEMA requires documentation to verify a disaster declaration made by the City. The EOC Finance/Administration Section, in coordination with the EOC Planning Section, is responsible for collecting and submitting documentation verifying the impacts to the City meet the economic threshold for a disaster declaration. Local cities, counties, and special districts report their damages and emergency costs to the State through the Utah Division of Emergency Management (DEM). DEM Liaison staff are able to assist communities with the process.

A request for FEMA Public Assistance grant programs is based on the total \$ amount of uninsured or underinsured damages to public infrastructure/facilities, debris removal, and emergency protective measure costs exceeding the local County and State thresholds. Currently the Utah State threshold for Public Assistance is \$4.2 million (October 2022). While it is important to know the full costs of all damages, only the uninsured damage costs can be used for the threshold when requesting FEMA assistance.

Documentation needed to verify a disaster declaration includes:

PDA documentation of estimated cost of damages to infrastructure and facilities, including:

- Description of damages
- Pictures of damages
- Insurance information
- Location of damages, preferably latitude and longitude

Documents and materials for reimbursement and assistance identified in the FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide. These materials include, but are not limited to:

- Documentation supporting necessity of unique services or extraordinary level of effort
- Documentation supporting shortages, challenging procurement circumstances, and length of time shortages or procurement challenges existed (e.g., news stories or supply chain vendor reports) Documentation such as timesheets, invoices, proof of payment, and signed contracts

Section 3 – Short Term Recovery

Post disaster recovery establishes the framework for ensuring viable continuation of high levels of service quality and availability to the citizens. By doing so, South Jordan City will facilitate continuation of essential functions so that critical services will not be lost due to the disruption of operations from hazards, threats, or other incapacitating incidents.

The basic elements of a viable short-term and long-term plan include the following:

- Line of Succession

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Delegation of Authorities
- Devolution
- Maintaining Essential Functions and Processes
- Human Capital Management
- Safeguarding of Vital Records and Critical Applications
- Continuity Facilities
- Continuity Communications
- Resumption and Recovery Priorities
- Testing Training, and Exercising

South Jordan City Post Disaster Recovery will provide coordination efforts and enable community recovery from the consequences of an emergency. This framework consists of programs and resources available through FEMA and other agencies to facilitate community recovery, and to reduce or eliminate risk.

The South Jordan City Policy Group is to establish recovery, planning, goals and objectives. This will begin to take place immediately following initial response assessment and incident action planning activities. Recovery will take into account:

- Re-Entry
- Clean Up / Debris Removal
- Operational Recovery and Administrative Recovery
- Debriefing
- Critique
- After-Action Follow Up
- Reconstruction / Repair Policy and Priority

Recovery efforts and support may vary depending on the magnitude and type of incident and the potential for long-term and severe consequences. Long-term recovery will most likely be activated after large-scale incidents that impact multiple areas within the city and/or multiple jurisdiction within the county and require assistance to address significant long-term impacts on the affected area (e.g., impacts on housing, businesses, employment, community infrastructure, and social services). Recovery is comprised of those activities that begin to bring community back to a sense of normalcy. It can be explained in many ways.

“Recovery is not just debris removal, replacing structures and planting trees. It goes much deeper. Recovery is also a state of mind that brings you closer to normalcy in your life. However, we must also recognize that sometimes it is not attainable.” – Hank Salder, Nicolette County, Minnesota

Long-term recovery concepts must be considered early on during a crisis due to the fact that some response activities influence, or be influenced by long-term recovery planning.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Long-term recovery planning can influence incident action planning and may bring to light better methodologies for tactical response. Additionally, some long-term planning must begin early to insure proper actions that are effective and efficient.

Section 4 – Long Term Recovery

Post-Disaster Redevelopment or Long-term community recovery and mitigation efforts are focused on permanently restoring infrastructure, housing, and the local economy. These efforts may also focus on mitigating similar future impacts, when feasible.

The purpose of a post-disaster redevelopment or recovery plan is to facilitate pre-disaster planning in a way that guides long-term recovery efforts (five years or more) following a disaster.

Post-Disaster Recovery and/or Redevelopment requires envisioning a community in a compressed timeline and hopefully not just reconstructing what was there, but redeveloping a more sustainable and disaster-resilient community with participation from various community stakeholders. Key recovery and redevelopment will include an emphasis on the following:

- Business resumption and economic redevelopment
- Housing repair and reconstruction
- Infrastructure restoration and mitigation
- Governance and financial management
- Sustainable land use
- Environmental preservation and restoration, and
- Short-term recovery actions that affect long-term redevelopment

Primary Department: Policy Group, to include, Leadership Administration and Economic Development

Support Department: All Departments

Part 4 – Hazard Mitigation Plan

Section 1 - Introduction

The City of South Jordan is vulnerable to natural and technological (human-caused) hazards, which threaten the health, welfare and security of our residents. The cost of response to and recovery from potential disasters can be substantially reduced when attention is turned to mitigating their impacts and effects before they occur or re-occur.

Hazard mitigation is defined as any cost-effective action that has the effect of reducing, limiting, or preventing vulnerability of people, property, and/or the environment to potentially damaging, harmful, or costly hazards. Hazard mitigation actions, which can be used to eliminate or minimize the risk to life and property, fall into three categories: first, those that keep the hazard away from people, property and structures; second, those that keep people, property and structures away from the hazard; and third, those that do not address the hazard at all but rather reduce the impact of the hazard on the victims such as insurance. This mitigation Plan has strategies that fall into all three categories.

Hazard mitigation actions must be practical, cost effective, environmentally and politically acceptable. Actions taken to limit the vulnerability of society to hazards must not in themselves be more costly than the anticipated damages.

Capital investment decisions must be considered in conjunction with natural hazard vulnerability. Capital investments can include homes, roads, public utilities, pipelines, power plants, chemical plants, warehouses and public works facilities. These decisions can influence the degree of hazard vulnerability of a community. Once a capital facility is in place, few opportunities will present themselves over the useful life of the facility to correct any errors in location or construction with respect to hazard vulnerability. It is for these reasons that zoning ordinances, which could restrict development in high vulnerability areas, and building codes, which could ensure that new buildings are built to withstand the damaging forces of hazards, are the most useful mitigation approaches a city can implement.

Often, hazard mitigation is a neglected aspect within emergency management. When local governments place a low priority on mitigation implementation activities relative to the perceived threat, some important mitigation measures may be neglected in favor of higher priority activities. Mitigation success can be achieved, however, if accurate information is portrayed through complete hazard identification and impact studies, followed by effective mitigation management. Hazard mitigation is the key to greatly reducing long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. Preparedness for all hazards includes response and recovery plans, training, development, management of resources and the need to mitigate each jurisdictional hazard.

Adoption of the Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The City of South Jordan has adopted by resolution the Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan as the jurisdictions multi-jurisdiction/multi-hazard mitigation plan and has resolved to execute the actions in the plan. (South Jordan Resolution R2020-30)

Inclusion of Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Due to its size, the full copy of the plan is not included herewith, but a copy of the plan is available in the Office of the City Recorder. The Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan is also available online at: <https://slcoem.org/helpful-resources/documents-and-projects/>

Please refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan for a full description of:

- identified goals and objectives of the plan
- regional data
- capabilities assessment
- risk assessment
- regional hazards
- County –wide mitigation strategies

Section 2 – Executive Summary of the Mitigation Plan

Plan Mission

The Salt Lake County Planning Team, consisting of 24 jurisdictions located within Salt Lake County (23 cities/towns/townships and Salt Lake County) helped to develop the Hazard Mitigation Plan to substantially and permanently reduce the County's vulnerability to natural hazards. The Plan is intended to promote sound public policy and protect or reduce the vulnerability of the residents, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property and the natural environment within the County. This can be achieved by increasing public awareness, documenting resources for risk reduction and loss-prevention and identifying activities to guide the development of a less vulnerable and more sustainable community.

Plan Update

The Plan represents an update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan that was approved by the cities, counties, the State and by FEMA in 2015. All of the demographic data, maps, vulnerability assessments and mitigation strategies have been revised to reflect the constant growth throughout the Salt Lake County. Development pressures in hazard areas will continue to increase the risk to residents. The entire plan was reviewed and analyzed by the planning team throughout the planning process and again at the final draft stage before submittal to the state and FEMA.

Plan Organization

The Plan was developed and organized within the rules and regulations established under Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), as amended. The Plan contains a discussion on the purpose and methodology used to develop the Plan, a profile on communities

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

within the County, as well as a hazard identification study and a vulnerability analysis of the different hazards. To assist in the explanation of the above-identified contents there are several appendices included which provide more detail on specific subjects. This is intended to improve the ability of communities within the planning districts to respond to emergencies and disasters. It will also document valuable local knowledge on the most efficient and effective ways to reduce loss.

Plan Funding

The Plan was funded and developed under the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Utah Department of Public Safety, Division Emergency Management (DEM).

Plan Participation

Plan participation was completed as a result of a collaborative effort between cities and county emergency managers, fire departments (city & UFA), police departments (city & UPD), public works departments (city & county), planning commissions, assessor's offices, city and county geographic information systems (GIS) departments, special service districts, school districts, elected officials, public employees and citizens of the cities and towns in Salt Lake County. Interviews were conducted with stakeholders from the communities and workshops were conducted during the Plan development phase. Additionally, through public hearings, workshops and draft Plan displays, ample opportunity was provided for public participation. Any comments, questions and discussions resulting from these activities were given strong consideration in the development of this Plan.

Section 3 – Plan Maintenance and Implementation

Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Periodic monitoring and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan are required to ensure that the goals and objectives are kept current and that local mitigation strategies are being carried out. This Plan has been designed to be user-friendly in terms of maintenance and implementation.

Annual Review Procedures

Local jurisdictions shall annually review this Plan, as required by the Utah Division of Emergency Management (DEM), or as situations dictate such as following a disaster declaration. If the participating jurisdictions or DEM determines that a modification of the Plan is warranted, an amendment to the Plan may be initiated.

Revisions and Updates

Each emergency manager will regularly monitor and annually review the Plan and is responsible to make revisions and updates. The annual review is required to ensure that the goals and objectives are kept current. More importantly, revisions may be necessary

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

to ensure the Plan is in full compliance with Federal regulations and State statutes. This portion of the Plan outlines the procedures for completing such revisions and updates. The Plan will also be revised to reflect lessons learned or to address specific hazard incidents arising out of a disaster.

Five Year Plan Review

The entire Plan including any background studies and analysis shall be revised and updated every five years to determine if there have been any significant changes that would affect the Plan. Increased development, increased exposure to certain hazards, the development of new mitigation capabilities or techniques and changes to Federal or State legislation are examples of changes that may affect the condition of the Plan.

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team will be reconstituted for the five year review/update process. Typically, the same process that was used to create the original Plan will be used to prepare the update.

If the participating jurisdictions or State DEM determines that the recommendations warrant modification to the Plan, an amendment may be initiated as described below.

Plan Amendments

The Utah State DEM Hazard Mitigation Officer, Local Mitigation Committee, or Mayor/City

Manager of an affected community will initiate amendments and updates to the Plan. Further details on the amendment process are discussed in the Plan.

Implementation through Existing Programs

Once the Plan is promulgated, participating cities and Salt Lake County will be able to include this Plan's information in existing programs and plans. These could include the General or Master Plan, Capital Improvements Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, State Mitigation Plan, City Mitigation Plans. Many of the mitigation actions developed by the cities and county have elements of mitigation implementation including the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the Utah Wildland-Urban Interface Code, the Building Code Effectiveness Grading System (BCEGS), and Community Rating System (CRS), all of which have been implemented.

Process

It will be the responsibility of Mayor/Council/Commissioner(s) of each jurisdiction, as he/she/they see fit, to ensure these actions are carried out no later than the target dates unless reasonable circumstances prevent their implementation (i.e. lack of funding availability).

Funding Sources

Although all mitigation techniques will likely save money by avoiding losses, many projects are costly to implement. The Salt Lake County (all jurisdictions) shall continue

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

to seek outside funding assistance for mitigation projects in both the pre- and post-disaster environment. A portion of the Plan identifies the primary Federal and State grant programs for county jurisdictions to consider, and also briefly discusses local and non-governmental funding sources.

Part 5 – Preparedness Plan

Section 1 – Introduction

This section provides an overview of preparedness actions executed by South Jordan City Emergency Management to prepare for the impacts of all hazards. Preparedness actions occur prior to and after emergencies and disasters and include planning, training, and exercises.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security National Preparedness Directorate requires that every State and Local jurisdiction have an Integrated Preparedness Plan. As a recipient of Federal grant monies, the City of South Jordan is required to develop and maintain an Integrated Preparedness Plan.

The City of South Jordan Integrated Preparedness Plan is the roadmap to accomplish the priorities to make the community more disaster resistant and resilient. South Jordan is pursuing a coordinated strategy that combines enhanced planning, new equipment purchases, innovative training, and realistic exercises to strengthen the City's emergency preparedness and response capabilities. Training and exercises play a crucial role in this strategy, providing the City with a means of attaining, practicing, validating, and improving new and existing capabilities. The risks include events such as natural disasters, disease pandemics, chemical spills and other human caused hazards, terrorist attacks and cyber-attacks.

The City's training and exercise programs are administered by the Emergency Management team consisting of and coordinating with the South Jordan Police Department, South Jordan Fire Department, South Jordan Public Works Department, and other Departments and Divisions of the City as well as other local emergency response agencies. The training and exercise agenda is a strategy for all City Departments, as well as other participating response agencies. The plan helps prepare South Jordan to optimally address the natural, technological and human-caused hazards that it faces.

The purpose of the Integrated Preparedness Plan is to outline the training and exercise program priorities for the City of South Jordan. The Integrated Preparedness Plan is a living document that will be updated and refined by conducting a Training and Exercise Planning Workshop to establish priorities. The Integrated Preparedness and Exercise Plan provides a roadmap for the City to follow in accomplishing those priorities developed. Each priority is linked to a corresponding Mission Area as outlined in the National Preparedness Goal, and, if applicable, an Improvement Plan action. The National Preparedness Goal defines what it means for the whole community to be prepared for all types of disasters and emergencies.

The National Preparedness Goal organizes the core capabilities into the five mission areas:

- **Prevention.** Prevent, avoid or stop an imminent, threatened or actual act of terrorism.
- **Protection.** Protect our citizens, residents, visitors and assets against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations and way of life to thrive.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

- **Mitigation.** Reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.
- **Response.** Respond quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident.
- **Recovery.** Recover through a focus on the timely restoration, strengthening and revitalization of infrastructure, housing and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident.

In addition to stating the goal, the National Preparedness Goal describes 32 activities, called core capabilities that address the greatest risks to the nation. The 32 Core Capabilities facilitates accomplishments of the priority and the training and exercises that will help the jurisdiction obtain those capabilities and achieve that priority. Each of these core capabilities is tied to a capability target. These targets recognize that everyone needs the flexibility to determine how they apply their resources, based on the threats that are most relevant to them and their communities.

Included in the Integrated Preparedness Plan is a training and exercise schedule of the proposed activities scheduled for the years. It is representative of the natural progression of training and exercises that should take place in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The Integrated Preparedness Plan is designed to support the development and maintenance of the City's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan by providing a framework to assist persons with understanding and applying the concepts of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and identifying planning gaps.

The intent of the Integrated Preparedness Plan is to provide South Jordan with a guide for training and exercise planning. The City can use the plan as a guide for approval of training and exercise requests and use the strategies identified to work with other jurisdictions and agencies on multi-discipline exercises along with associated training events. The plan will also help the City meet qualifications for future requirements for state and federal grant monies.

Section 2 – Training and Exercise

Coordination structures and procedures described in the Integrated Preparedness Plan and the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and other preparedness documentation are subject to and supplemented by regular training and exercises. Emergency Management socializes the content and concepts within the plans and components with other departments and the community through continuous outreach.

Section 3 – Opportunities for Training and Exercises

Create regular opportunities for training and exercises. Training and Exercising staff maintains a program that supports familiarity with emergency management concepts and procedures for municipal response. Areas of training include:

- ICS
- Policy Group roles and responsibilities
- NIMS compliance
- ESF specific operations
- EOC operations, including:
 - An overview of the EOC
 - How to operate technology (e.g., phones, computers, and tools such as WebEOC)
- Additional programs or trainings established to meet the needs of the National Qualification System

Emergency Management is responsible for conducting exercises for the emergency response, including departments, divisions, ESFs, and municipal partners. In compliance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), Emergency Management is responsible for developing exercises using HSEEP methodology.

Examples of exercises include:

- Discussion-based exercises to familiarize players with plans, policies, procedures, and agreements. These focus on strategic, policy-oriented issues, led by a facilitator to keep the discussion progressing toward objectives.
 - These exercises include seminars, workshops, tabletop exercises, and games.
- Operations-based exercises to validate plans, policies, procedures, and agreement; clarify roles and responsibilities; and identify resource gaps. These exercises include real-time response utilizing communications and mobilizing resources and personnel.
 - These exercises include drills, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises.

Following exercises or real-world incidents, Emergency Management is responsible for leading an after-action process with responders and participants to identify strengths, gaps, and improvement strategies. The outcome of this process is captured in an AAR, and any relevant findings are incorporated into updates to the Integrated Preparedness Plan and the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and other planning documentation.

Section 4 - Community Involvement in Emergency Management

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Involve the community in emergency management. Effective community preparedness requires ongoing community awareness and education programs so citizens are prepared and understand their responsibilities should a major disaster or emergency occur.

Improve Public Awareness through Education and Outreach

The Communications Manager/PIO, in coordination with Emergency Management, is responsible for developing and disseminating preparedness public messaging campaigns. Examples of these campaigns include:

- Signing up for public alert applications
- Developing a personal preparedness plan
- Informing the community on safety information (i.e. flood zones and evacuation routes)

Section 5 - Community Programs to Support Engagement

Leverage community programs to support engagement. Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations support emergency and disaster response, recovery, preparedness, and mitigation operations. Establish and coordinate programs that promote a culture of preparedness and resiliency throughout the community.

CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Acronyms & Glossary

ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRS	Community Rating System
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DEM	Division of Emergency Management
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
ICS	Incident Command System
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NIMS	National Incident Management System
SLCo	Salt Lake County
SLCHD	Salt Lake County Health Department
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UDOT	Utah Department of Transportation
UFA	Unified Fire Authority
UHP	Utah Highway Patrol
UPD	Unified Police Department
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
UTA	Utah Transit Authority
VECC	Valley Emergency Communications Center
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Emergency Support Function #1 –Transportation

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Public Works

Support Agencies: Jordan School District
South Jordan City Recreation Department
South Jordan City Police
Utah Transit Authority
Utah Department of Transportation

County Liaison:

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 - Transportations, assists South Jordan City Public Works by:

- Provides support for the transportation of people and equipment during and following a catastrophic earthquake, significant natural disaster, or other emergency event; also provides support for mass transportation of citizens during a major evacuation utilizing resources from both the public and private sectors.

ESF #1 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
- Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Scope

To provide transportation of people and equipment required to support response and recovery operation and/or the mass transportation of citizens threatened by a natural or human-caused disaster. When an emergency or disaster requires transportation needs or a Federal Disaster Declaration is signed; the provision of the ESF #1 will be carried out.

Additionally the ESF #1 scope includes:

- Assist with emergency evacuation and re-entry.
- Process all transportation assistance requests from local governments and other

- ESFs.
- Coordinate and prioritize the use of all modes of public and private transportation to transport people, goods, and services to and from the affected areas.
- Establish emergency highway traffic regulations to restrict roadway use and access as needed.
- Assist with recovery operations.
- ESF #1 will be the focal point of all transportation activity at the city level during and after activation of the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Policies

The city's transportation planning will be directed toward satisfying the requirements of moving personnel and equipment to do their assigned disaster responsibilities in accordance with the department's SOP; or to provide transportation vehicles to move large numbers of people during any evacuation effort.

South Jordan City Public Works will coordinate and direct the activities of ESF #1.

Assets available to ESF #1 will be used to assist local and county emergency operations and other ESFs with emergency efforts to move people, materials, equipment, and other resources as needed.

Resource allocation shall be prioritized as follows:

- Evacuating persons in immediate peril.
 - Maintaining the movement of traffic for evacuees and the transportation of emergency response and recovery resources.
 - Transporting people, materials, equipment and other resources to assist city government and other ESFs as needed.
-

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

If outside assistance is requested from Salt Lake County, Jordan School District, Utah Transit Authority and the state of Utah, the South Jordan City Public Works Department will retain control of all transportation and distribution needs during the disaster.

Upon request from South Jordan City Emergency Management, South Jordan City Public Works will have agency liaisons report to the South Jordan City EOC to coordinate and implement the response to transportation-related requests for assistance.

The agency liaison(s) will staff the ESF #1 workstation in the EOC, identify needed support agencies, and ensure that support agencies are activated or placed on standby as needed.

As the primary for all activities under ESF #1, the South Jordan City Public Works, in coordination with South Jordan City Emergency Management, will ensure that all agencies assigned to ESF #1 respond to requests for local transportation assistance.

Following any evacuation, the majority of requests for transportation resources will likely be generated by other ESFs.

Transportation equipment will be committed when authorized evaluation or re-entries have been made and when local resources are insufficient.

All support agencies and organizations will be notified and tasked to provide 24-hour representation as necessary. Each support agency and organization shall ensure that a sufficient number of personnel are available to staff the EOC workstation and support EOC activities on a continuous basis.

Individuals staffing the EOC on behalf of ESF #1 agencies and organizations should have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies, and have access to the appropriate authority for committing agency resources.

ORGANIZATION

Transportation Structure

ESF #1 will organize under the leadership of South Jordan City Public Works. South Jordan City Public Works personnel assigned to the EOC will provide daily direction for all assigned missions. South Jordan City Public Works, in coordination with South Jordan City Emergency Management, shall develop an organizational structure for directing, planning, implementing, and monitoring missions assigned by South Jordan City Emergency Management, according to the ESF concept.

The support agencies assigned to ESF #1 assist South Jordan City Public Works with restoring the transportation network after a major disaster or emergency. Although the composition of the support agencies for ESF #1 will likely change as a result of the planning process and through experience, it is anticipated that these agencies will constitute the basis for providing transportation assistance to local governments following a major disaster or emergency.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS - TRANSPORTATION

In the event of an emergency or disaster, South Jordan City Public Works will be notified by South Jordan City Emergency Management.

South Jordan City Public Works (primary agency) will request that South Jordan City Emergency Management notify support agencies and organizations as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS - TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT

Upon notification of a potential or actual incident:

- Verify inventories of available vehicles and provide a summary listing to ESF #5: Information and Planning.
- Because Public Works is responsible to provide adequate transportation resources in case of an emergency/disaster, **a list of all available city vehicles and equipment will be available from the Public Works Department, a copy of that list will be placed in the EOC, and available / included in WebEOC.**
- Establish communications with appropriate agency field personnel to coordinate response efforts.
- Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that city transportation resources will be required.
- Use information provided by ESF #5: Information and Planning to plan effective response actions.
- Pre-position recovery resources at the nearest staging area(s), as needed.
- Coordinate with ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services for ground transportation of evacuees to shelters during evacuations.
- Coordinate with ESF #10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response to identify any known hazardous materials transporters (for example, oil tankers or trucks) that could be affected by an emergency or disaster and could have a bearing on the commitment of transportation resources.
- Implement predetermined cost accounting measures for tracking overall ESF #1 personnel, equipment, materials, and other costs incurred during emergency response actions.
- Coordinate with Salt Lake County ESF counterpart as needed.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS - TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT

- Coordinate the transportation of personnel, goods, and services in response to requests for assistance.

- Reassess priorities and strategies to meet the most critical transportation needs.
- Track committed transportation resources and provide information to ESF #5: Information and Planning.
- Prepare and process reports using established procedures, giving attention to matters that will be of interest in after action reports.
- Draft recommendations for after action reports and other reports as appropriate.
- Develop strategies, in coordination with ESF #5: Information and Planning, for supporting recovery operations

RESPONSIBILITIES: TRANSPORTATION

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Public Works

As the primary agency for Transportation, South Jordan City Public Works Department has the overarching responsibility for execution of the responsibilities of the ESF #1 Transportation. In this role South Jordan City Public Works:

- Coordinate with support agencies and South Jordan City Emergency Management to direct transportation resources and prioritize transportation needs.
- Ensure replacement of critical traffic control signs and signals that have been damaged, destroyed, or lost in affected areas.
- Ensure that necessary cost accounting measures are being used by all support agencies and that summary reports are generated as needed and shared with ESF #5: Information and Planning.
- Coordinate with ESF #7: Logistics to obtain information related to vendors, volunteer groups, and other organizations that may be able to supplement local and county transportation resources.
- Coordinate with ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering to commit agency resources for debris removal, construction work, and other public works-related tasks as needed.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City CEMP.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: TRANSPORTATION

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
Recreation	Provide senior bus, driver, and other support equipment.
External Support Agencies	
Utah Transit Authority	Provides drivers, buses, vans, and other support equipment.
Jordan School District	Provides buses and vans to support transportation/evacuation resource needs
Private Sector Bus Companies	Private bus companies coordinate and provide transportation assistance as necessary.
Salt Lake County Public Works	Salt Lake County Public Works maintains county roads and commits resources as needed in support of ESF #1.
State of Utah Department of Transportation	Utah Department of Transportation maintains state roads and commits resources as needed in support of ESF #1.

Emergency Support Function #2 – Communications

Primary Agencies: Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC)

Support Agencies: Salt Lake County Amateur Radio Emergency Service (A.R.E.S.)
South Jordan City Fire Department
South Jordan City Information Technology
South Jordan City Communication/PIO/Info Center
South Jordan City Police Department
South Jordan City Public Works
Utah Communications Authority (UCA)

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2: Communications is to organize, establish, and maintain the communications capabilities necessary to meet the operational requirements of South Jordan City in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters. It also provides guidance for rapidly warning key officials and the general public of a potential or occurring emergency or disaster.

During periods of emergency and disaster, it will be necessary that communication system be capable of rapidly receiving and transmitting emergency information necessary for the direction, control and coordination of government agencies. ESF #2 Communications, will coordinate telecommunication support necessary to conduct disaster response and relief operations. (The Federal and State communication systems will be utilized if the local capabilities are exhausted and a requirement arises for outside assistance).

ESF #7 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
- Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Scope

ESF #2 will coordinate the use and maintenance of telecommunications systems for emergency management functions within South Jordan City during times of disaster. Those systems include

voice, data, and radios. Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in procedure manuals of participating departments.

ESF #2 will be the focal point of all communications activity at the city level during and after activation of the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Policies

The Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC) will coordinate and direct the activities of ESF #2 Communications.

Assets available to ESF #2 will be used to assist city emergency operations agencies and other ESFs with establishing and maintaining emergency communications during the emergency response and recovery phases.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

The South Jordan City EOC has overall responsibility for providing direction and control and coordinating communication services during disaster situations. It is therefore of the utmost importance to have the EOC in communication with the numerous responding government agencies, plus the outside sources of relief and assistance. Communication service for the EOC will be coordinated by the VECC with the assistance of the support agencies. Primary location of all communication efforts will be located in the EOC. Auxiliary communications networks will also be utilized as needed through the police, fire, public works, and all other agencies having independent communications systems.

Upon request from VECC, all city departments and agencies will have agency liaisons report to the EOC to coordinate and implement communications related requests for assistance.

The VECC liaison will staff an ESF #2 work station, identify needed support agencies for ESF #2, and take the steps necessary to ensure that support agencies are activated or placed on standby as needed.

As the primary agency for all activities under ESF #2, the VECC will ensure that agencies assigned to ESF #2 respond to all requests for local communications assistance.

All support agencies and organizations will be notified and tasked with providing 24-hour representation for as long as necessary. Each support agency and organization is responsible for ensuring that enough program staff is available to work in the EOC and carry out the activities tasked to the organization on a continuous basis.

Those individuals sent to represent organizations at the EOC will have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies and organizations, and have the appropriate authority for committing such resources.

During a major natural disaster, the EOC is fully activated. Once activated, the primary EOC accesses various agency communications networks, as persons reporting to the EOC are directed to bring the means of contacting, and maintaining contact, with their respective organizations.

The primary communication system for command and control during EOC/ECC operations are telephone/cellphone (VoIP, SMS), 800mhz, VHF, & UHF radios, and amateur radio equipment.

Communications with public safety emergency vehicles is conducted via the respective 911/Dispatch Center. Salt Lake County A.R.E.S. establishes and coordinates radio communication between the EOC, the American Red Cross, community HUB's, Shelters and when required, other critical locations. For on-site command and coordination of departmental assets during localized or the establishment of forward command and control activities during major disaster response operations, the COMMS trailer may be deployed by contacting the Salt Lake County Auxiliary Team (SLCAT). The COMMS trailer will be the primary means of coordinating activities of various agencies at a site or in a specific area of responsibility. The COMMS trailer will be equipped to communicate on all department frequencies. The COMMS trailer may be deployed at any time at the direction of the Emergency Manager in agreement with the SLCAT volunteers.

ORGANIZATION

Communications Structure

VECC serves as the primary agency for ESF #2 Communications and will provide direction for all missions assigned to this ESF.

VECC shall develop an organizational structure for directing, planning, implementing, and monitoring mission assignments according to the ESF concept.

The support agencies assigned to ESF #2 Communications assists VECC with maintaining communication service for emergency response and recovery efforts. Although the composition of the support agencies for ESF #2 will likely change as a result of the planning process and through experience, it is anticipated that these agencies will constitute the basis for providing communication assistance to local governments.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS - COMMUNICATIONS

VECC (primary agency) will notify support agencies and organizations as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS - COMMUNICATIONS

- Develop strategies for initial response.
- Verify inventories of ESF #2 communication resources and provide summary listing to ESF #5: Information and Planning.
- Implement predetermined cost accounting measures for tracking overall ESF #2 personnel, equipment, materials, and other costs incurred during emergency response actions.
- Pre-position response when it appears city communications resources will be required.
- Use information provided by ESF #5 Information and Planning for planning response actions.
- Assess the need for industry telecommunications support. Obtain such support as needed.
- Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel, and other resources to establish temporary communications within the affected area(s).
- Pre-position anticipated recovery communication resources to the nearest staging area(s) as needed.
- Keep abreast of the plans and actions of the commercial telecommunications companies to restore services and provide a summary to ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Coordinate with ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services to develop and maintain adequate communications at local shelters.
- Coordinate with ESF #7: Logistics to procure needed communication equipment and service.
- Coordinate with Salt Lake County Emergency Management ESF counterpart as needed.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS - COMMUNICATIONS

- Coordinate communications support to all government and volunteer agencies as needed.
- Reassess priorities and strategies in light of the most critical communication needs.
- Track committed resources and provide information to ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Prepare and process reports using established procedures, giving attention to matters that will be of interest in after action reports.
- Draft recommendations for after action reports and other reports as needed.

- Develop strategies, in coordination with ESF #5 Information and Planning, for supporting recovery operations, including the availability, operational condition, duration of need, and logistical requirements of equipment and other resources needed.
- Assist as needed with assessing damage to the communications infrastructure, with special attention to publicly owned communication systems and facilities, and provide tabulated results to ESF #5 Information and Planning.

RESPONSIBILITIES: COMMUNICATIONS

Primary Agency: Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC)

As the primary agency for ESF #2 Communications, the VECC has the overarching responsibility for the execution of the responsibilities of the ESF #2 Communications. In this role VECC:

- Coordinate with support agencies to direct communications resources and prioritize communication needs.
- Coordinate the maintenance and continued operations of radio, landline telephone, and internet communications during times of disaster.
- Coordinate replacement and restoration of critical damaged or destroyed communications equipment and facilities in the affected areas.
- Coordinate with all support agencies to ensure adequate cost accounting measures are being used and summary reports are generated and shared with ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Coordinate the communication capabilities of all ESFs adequately for their needs.
- Coordinate, assess, and restore operations of the South Jordan City radio network(s) as needed (Note: South Jordan City has conventional radio networks, data networks, wireless networks, landline telephone service, cell phone, and satellite phone services that will be established for the EOC immediately following any disaster.).
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

- Send a liaison to the EOC as directed by the VECC.
- Commit resources as needed.

- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

SUPPORT AGENCIES: COMMUNICATIONS

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
Communications /PIO/Info Center	Support/backup VECC when additional resources are needed or overwhelmed.
Police Department	Police Department will work closely with IT to assure timely and efficient installation of required equipment.
Information Technology	
Fire Department	
Public Works	
External Support Agencies	
Utah Communications Authority (UCA)	
Salt Lake County A.R.E.S.	ARES provides amateur radio service for the county that will be initiated and coordinated by the South Jordan City Emergency Management. Provide radio operators and equipment for gathering locations/Hub's/Shelters, when requested, to support communications between the shelter managers and the EOC (ESF #2 and ESF #6) and the American Red Cross.

Emergency Support Function #3 – Public Works and Engineering

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Public Works Department
South Jordan City Engineering Department

Support Agencies: South Jordan City Finance
South Jordan City Recreation Department
South Jordan City Fire Department
South Jordan City Police Department

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management / Public Works

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 - Public Works and Engineering coordinates and directs public works and engineering efforts to support local governments and South Jordan City in lifesaving and life-protecting activities prior to, during, and immediately following a major disaster.

ESF #3 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #3 will provide the following types of services to local governments to protect lives and provide for the health and safety of the general public:

- Technical advice and evaluations.
- Construction management and inspections.
- Direct city assistance and emergency contracting services for repair and restoration of the culinary drinking water system.

- Support and coordinate South Valley Sewer District, South Valley Water Reclamation and emergency contracting services with the repair and restoration of the wastewater and water reclamation system.
- Emergency debris clearance for reconnaissance and passage of emergency response personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- Repair and restoration of damaged emergency access routes necessary for the transportation of emergency rescue personnel and supplies.
- Emergency demolition and stabilization of damaged structures, as appropriate, to facilitate emergency response operations.
- Processing of all public works and engineering assistance requests from local governments and other ESFs

Policies

- South Jordan City Public Works will coordinate the activities of ESF #3.
- South Jordan City Public Works will direct emergency response operations related to all aspects of the city transportation infrastructure with ESF #1: Transportation.
- South Jordan City Public Works will coordinate emergency response operations related to all aspects of the city's construction, water, wastewater, and solid waste infrastructure.
- Assets available to ESF #3 will be used to assist city emergency operations agencies and other ESFs with emergency public works and engineering needs.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

In the event of a disaster, the South Jordan City Public Works Department, in unison with selected elements of private utility companies, will become the main restorers of those vital services needed to reestablish the basic functions of the community; safe water, adequate sewage disposal, disposal of disaster generated debris, opening and repair of streets and drainage channels, reestablishment of electric power and gas service, and reestablishment of traffic control devices. In the event of a declared disaster, the Director of Public Works or designee will coordinate the activities of these agencies.

Upon request from South Jordan City Emergency Management, the South Jordan City Public Works will make its department liaisons available to report to the EOC to coordinate and respond to public works and engineering-related requests for assistance.

The South Jordan City Public Works liaisons will staff an ESF #3 work station, identify needed support agencies for ESF #3, and take the necessary steps to ensure these agencies are activated or placed on standby as needed.

As the primary support agency for all activities under ESF #3, South Jordan City Public Works, in coordination with South Jordan City Emergency Management, will ensure that agencies assigned to ESF #3 respond to all requests for local public works and engineering assistance.

It is anticipated the majority of the requests for public works and engineering services will concern the repair and restoration of emergency access routes, potable water supplies, water and wastewater treatment systems, and water pressure for fire fighting.

Public works and engineering services will be provided upon mission assignment from South Jordan City Emergency Management, only when local resources are deemed inadequate or potentially inadequate for responding to and recovering from the incident.

All support agencies and organizations will be notified and expected to provide 24-hour representation as needed. Each support agency and organization is responsible for securing sufficient program staff to report to and support the EOC and to carry out the activities tasked to their organization on a continuous basis.

Individuals staffing the EOC on behalf of ESF #3 agencies and organizations should have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies, and have the appropriate authority for committing agency resources.

ORGANIZATION

Public Works Structure

As the ESF #3 primary agency, South Jordan City Public Works and Engineering provides direction in all matters related to roadway repair, restoration, and construction, and shall provide direction in all matters related to building construction and public works.

The support agencies assigned to ESF #3 support the restoration of transportation and public works infrastructures after a major disaster or emergency. Although the composition of the support agencies for ESF #3 will likely change as a result of the planning process and through experience, it is anticipated that these agencies will constitute the basis for providing public works and engineering assistance to local governments following a major disaster or emergency.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

In the event of an emergency or disaster, South Jordan City Public Works Department will be

notified by South Jordan City Emergency Management.

South Jordan City Public Works Department (primary agency) will notify support agencies and organizations as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

- Develop strategies for initial response, including the mobilization of resources and personnel.
- Deploy personnel and resources as required.
- Verify inventories of available vehicles and public works and engineering services, and provide a summary listing to ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Each ESF agency will establish communications with appropriate agency field personnel for the coordination of response efforts.
- Implement predetermined cost accounting measures for tracking overall ESF #3 personnel, equipment, materials, and other costs incurred undertaking emergency response actions.
- Pre-position response resources when it appears city public works and engineering resources will be needed.
- Use information provided by ESF #5: Information and Planning, to plan effective response actions.
- Pre-position recovery resources to the nearest staging area(s), as needed.
- Prioritize roadway corridors and bridges for emergency debris clearance and repair to access affected areas.
- Provide for legal waivers concerning construction contracts, debris disposal, and other emergency response actions to ensure rapid restoration of services.
- Coordinate with Salt Lake County Emergency Management ESF counterpart as needed

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

- In response to requests for assistance, coordinate the mobilization and deployment of personnel, equipment, and materials with South Jordan City Emergency Management.
- Reassess priorities and strategies to meet the most critical public works and engineering needs.
- Track committed resources and provide information to ESF #5 Information and Planning.

- Provide personnel to assist in completing preliminary damage assessments as needed.
- Coordinate with ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services to provide emergency debris clearance for sheltering operations, safe passage for emergency workers, and other related matters.
- Draft recommendations for after action reports and other reports as needed.
- In coordination with ESF #5 Information and Planning, develop strategies for supporting recovery operations.
- Upon request by South Jordan City Emergency Management, provide engineers, skilled personnel, and construction workers, along with necessary equipment and materials, to assist in recovery operations.
- Continue to coordinate with local and state counterparts as needed.

RESPONSIBILITIES: PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Public Works

As the primary agency for ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering, the South Jordan City Public Works Department has the overarching responsibility for the execution of the responsibilities of the ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering. In this role South Jordan City Public Works:

- Deploy agency resources in coordination with ESF #3 support agencies.
- Coordinate with support agencies to prioritize needs and direct public works and engineering resources, including engineers, skilled personnel, construction workers, equipment, and materials for the following tasks:
 - Removal of debris to restore access.
 - Repair and restoration of water and stormwater facilities.
 - Repair and restoration of critical public services and facilities.
 - Repair or demolition of damaged structures and facilities as appropriate.
 - Coordinate the repair and restoration of wastewater facilities.
 - Completion of damage assessments.
- Support other ESFs.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

- Report to the EOC as directed by South Jordan City Public Works, South Jordan City Fire, or South Jordan City Emergency Management.

- Provide ESF #3 an inventory of agency public works and engineering resources.
- Commit resources as needed.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
Recreation	Provide staff and assistance to coordinate restoration efforts.
Finance	
Police Department	
Fire Department	
External Support Agencies	
Utah Department of Transportation	Provide staff and equipment support to infrastructure restoration efforts as requested.
Salt Lake County Department of Public Works	Provide staff and equipment support to infrastructure restoration efforts as requested.
Utility Companies	<p>Prior to a natural disaster when adequate warning and lead-time is present, prepare precautionary measures to safeguard the natural gas distribution system.</p> <p>Coordinate efforts to repair damaged elements of the natural gas distribution system in conjunction with other infrastructure repair and hazard removal efforts.</p> <p>Prior to a natural disaster when adequate warning and lead-time is present, prepare precautionary measures to safeguard the electricity distribution system.</p> <p>Assist with personnel, equipment, and/or supplies on call.</p>

<p>Water and/or Wastewater Districts</p>	<p>Protection of and reestablishment of the water supply, followed closely by the repair and rehabilitation of the wastewater collection and treatment system. Utilize those resources available to affect the emergency repair, rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of the potable water and sewage systems. Implement any existing mutual aid agreements with other public works and utility departments.</p> <p>Provide manpower and equipment necessary to assist search and rescue efforts.</p> <p>Provide liaison and direction to private utility companies, and coordinate outside aid directed to those private companies, county and municipalities via ESF #3.</p>
--	--

Emergency Support Function #4 – Firefighting

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Fire Department

Support Agencies: South Jordan City Public Works Department
South Jordan City Police Department

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management / Unified Fire Authority

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4 - Firefighting Services provides a comprehensive mechanism to ensure appropriate use of local fire resources prior to and after a disaster. This shall include but is not limited to the detection and suppression of urban, rural, and wildland fires resulting in or occurring coincidentally with a significant disaster or event.

ESF #4 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #4 coordinates firefighting activities (including the detection and suppression of fires within South Jordan City) and provides personnel, equipment, and supplies to support local agencies involved in urban, rural, and wildland firefighting operations.

Policies

The South Jordan City Fire Department will coordinate and direct the emergency response operations of ESF #4.

Assets available to ESF #4 will be used to assist and augment local emergency firefighting operations.

ESF #4 will coordinate with ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services regarding medical assistance and transportation of victims beyond establishing initial collection sites.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- Fire protection and rescue functions in any disaster situation are generally the same as during normal operations. Usually, fire and emergency medical units are first to respond to an emergency. Their primary responsibility is life safety, reducing injuries, protecting property and the environment.
- Upon request from the South Jordan City Emergency Management, the South Jordan City Fire Department will make liaisons available to report to the city Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for the coordination and implementation of firefighting-related requests for assistance.
- The agency liaisons will staff an ESF #4 work station, identify needed support agencies, and take the necessary steps to ensure that support agencies are activated or placed on standby as needed.
- The South Jordan City Fire Department, as the lead for all activities under ESF #4, will attempt to ensure that agencies assigned to ESF #4 respond to requests for local firefighting assistance.
- ESF #4 will coordinate and mobilize the resources of the city, neighboring jurisdictions, county and volunteer organizations to assist local firefighting efforts.
- All support agencies and organizations will be notified and tasked to provide 24-hour representation as necessary. Each support agency and organization shall ensure that a sufficient number of personnel are available to report to and support EOC activities on a continuous basis.
- Individuals staffing the EOC on behalf of ESF #4 agencies and organizations should have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies, and have the appropriate authority for committing agency resources.

ORGANIZATION

Firefighting Structure

ESF #4 will organize under the leadership of the South Jordan City Fire Department. South Jordan City Fire Department personnel assigned to the EOC will provide daily direction for all assigned missions. The South Jordan City Fire Department, in coordination with South Jordan City Emergency Management, shall develop an organizational structure for directing, planning, implementing, and monitoring missions assigned by South Jordan City Emergency Management, according to the ESF concept.

The support agencies assigned to ESF #4: Firefighting Services assist the South Jordan City Fire Department with firefighting-related activities after a major disaster or emergency. Although the

composition of the support agencies for ESF #4 will likely change as a result of the planning process and through experience, it is anticipated that these agencies will constitute the basis for providing firefighting assistance to local governments following a major disaster or emergency.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – FIREFIGHTING

When an actual or pending emergency exists with the potential to affect South Jordan City, the South Jordan City Fire Department will be notified by the Valley Emergency Communication Center (VECC).

In the event that off-duty fire personnel need to be called back, battalion chiefs will coordinate with the operations chief.

All support agencies for ESF #4 will be notified for potential availability and use. The support agencies shall be responsible for notifying their respective chiefs and calling back personnel as needed.

Availability of other resources will be confirmed by South Jordan City Fire Department.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – FIREFIGHTING

- Develop strategies for initial response.
- ESF #4 shall coordinate needs and response actions through area commands, if appropriate.
- Verify inventories of available firefighting resources and services, and provide a summary listing to ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Implement predetermined cost accounting measures for tracking overall ESF #4 personnel, equipment, materials, and other costs incurred during emergency response actions.
- Pre-position response resources when it appears that city firefighting resources will be required.
- Use information produced by ESF #5: Information and Planning to plan effective response actions.
- Coordinate with other local agencies and other ESFs in the commitment of firefighting, transportation, and resource procurement from outside the affected areas.
- Coordinate with ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services regarding medical assistance and the transportation of victims beyond the established collection sites.
- Coordinate with Utah Division of Emergency Management ESF counterpart as needed.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – FIREFIGHTING

- Track committed resources and provide a summary to ESF #5: Information and Planning.
- Priorities shall be continually reassessed to address the most critical fire service needs and the development of strategies to meet them.
- Draft recommendations for after action reports and other reports as needed.
- Develop strategies, in coordination with ESF #5 Information and Planning, for supporting recovery operations.
- Upon request, ESF #4 will provide firefighting resources to assist recovery efforts.

RESPONSIBILITIES: FIREFIGHTING

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Fire Department

As the primary agency for ESF #4 Firefighting, the South Jordan City Fire Department has the overarching responsibility for the execution of the responsibilities of the ESF #4 Firefighting. In this role South Jordan City Fire Department:

- Deploy and use agency resources in coordination with ESF #4 support agencies.
- Coordinate with support agencies to prioritize needs and direct firefighting resources and services.
- Support the actions of other ESFs in accordance with established priorities.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

- Report to the EOC as directed by the South Jordan City Fire Department or South Jordan City Emergency Management.
- Provide ESF #4 with an inventory of agency firefighting resources and services.
- Commit agency resources as needed.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

- **Metro Fire Agency:** Eight member cities (Bluffdale, Midvale, Murray, South Jordan, Sandy, South Salt Lake, West Jordan, and West Valley) have an interlocal agreement that provides for sharing resources and equipment for firefighting, emergency medical services, and special operations services to the citizens and visitors of the communities. The agencies shall coordinate through ESF #4 for firefighting assistance.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: FIREFIGHTING

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
Police Department	Provide staff and equipment in support of firefighting efforts
Public Works	Provide staff and equipment in support of firefighting efforts
External Support Agencies	
Metro Fire	Provide staff and equipment support to firefighting efforts.

Emergency Support Function #5 – Information and Planning

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Emergency Management

Support Agencies: All City Departments

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City ESF #5 Information and Planning establishes, coordinates, and maintains citywide emergency management activities and intergovernmental, private, and volunteer partnerships to establish sustainable communities and support responses to and recovery from emergencies, as well as collect and disseminate critical information.

ESF #5 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #5 coordinates the overall information-gathering and planning activities in the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in support of federal, state, county, and local response operations. These activities include the following:

- Collecting and processing information from ESFs, local governments, and other sources for use by response organizations and inclusion in briefings, reports, and press releases.
- Displaying pertinent information for briefings using maps, charts, and electronic mediums.
- Consolidating, reviewing, and analyzing information in support of the ongoing response planning process

Policies

- South Jordan City Emergency Management will coordinate and direct the activities of ESF #5.
- Assets available to ESF #5 will be used to enhance the city's overall emergency response efforts.
- ESF #5 will collect and process information and disseminate it for use by other ESFs, local governments, and volunteer and other organizations. The information will support needs to conduct planning operations and create reports, briefings, and displays.
- ESF #5 will consolidate key information into reports and other documents, describe and document overall response activities, and keep appropriate authorities informed of the status of the overall response operation.
- ESF #5 staff members will maintain and display key information on maps, charts, and status boards in the, and, when requested, computer bulletin boards or e-mail.
- ESF #5 will establish a pattern of information flow in support of the planning process.
- ESF #5 will activate whenever another ESF becomes operational.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- Emergency operations shall include all activities intended to reduce the immediate hazard, establish situation control, and restore normal operations within the city.
- The South Jordan City Emergency Manager or designee is responsible for the management of the South Jordan City EOC. The EOC is staffed 24/7. The decision to elevate the activation level will be made by the Emergency Manager. The EOC will become operational based on the magnitude of the situation.
- When the City's EOC is activated, Emergency Management staff members will report to ESF #5 and commence the information gathering operations. At the direction of the Emergency Manager, ESF #5's staff may be expanded to include personnel to deal with computer mapping, public information, and other duties.
- The organizational structure of the EOC will be arranged according to the type of incident, agencies and/or jurisdictions involved, objectives, and strategies selected to resolve the situation, and the demands of the emergency or disaster.
- The EOC will be managed in accordance with the EOC Operating Guidelines.

- ESF #5 is responsible for directing message flow within the EOC and between ESFs by displaying information, tracking mission assignments, and providing technical data to support disaster operations. ESF #5 acts as the common thread that binds all ESFs together.
- South Jordan City Emergency Management staff will be notified to report to the EOC, where they will be assigned to functional areas within the EOC.
- ESF #5 shall develop reports, briefings, and updates for all elements of the EOC, to include scheduled situation reports to the South Jordan City EOC, Salt Lake County EOC, and the State EOC. Briefings on EOC activities shall be coordinated with other ESF's in order to remain current on EOC operations, and to guarantee the accuracy of information being utilized for decision making and mission tasking.
- Following a disaster, ESF #5 shall coordinate the damage assessment operation and consolidate information into reports for use by local (City/County), state and federal officials. Damage assessment estimates shall be developed on geographical parameters established by the Emergency Manager.
- Information utilized by the individual ESFs shall be displaced on dry-erase boards and other resources provided by the EOC or by the agencies themselves. Maps are centrally stored within ESF #5, but can be stored and displayed in each ESF using wall-mounted clips. Dry-erase boards and map boards can be easily moved to other areas within the EOC, for briefings and information dissemination.
- Electronic information from ESF #5 can be placed on strategically located monitors throughout the EOC.
- In situations requiring only a minimal activation the ESF #5 shall be made operational under the Emergency Manager, and shall serve as the EOC, and assume the functions as designated at the time by the Emergency Manager.

ORGANIZATION

Structure

The activities of ESF #5 consist of managing message flow, tracking missions, planning

response activities and displaying the results on status boards or other media.

ESF #5 staff members are dispersed throughout the EOC and are assigned to particular ESFs as needed.

Support staff from other agencies will be called in as needed.

ESF #5 staff members will provide technical information to ESF agencies. Staff members will work closely with ESF #15 External Affairs to disseminate information concerning disaster characteristics and other issues as needed.

ESF #5 personnel may also be responsible for tracking resources needed for recovery, the status of the disaster recovery center, and continuing damage assessment information.

For direction and control purposes, ESF #5 is assigned directly to the South Jordan City Emergency Manager or designee, who is responsible for the management of the South Jordan City EOC.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – INFORMATION AND PLANNING

In the event of an emergency or disaster, the South Jordan City Emergency Manager or designee will be notified by the communications/information center and will be requested to report to the EOC to direct and control emergency operations.

The South Jordan City Emergency Manager or designee will notify ESF staff and support staff as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – INFORMATION AND PLANNING

- Verify pre-defined strategies for initial response actions, including the mobilization of resources and personnel.
- Assess the need for ESF response to EOC.
- Notify appropriate ESF primary agencies to report to EOC.
- Implement predetermined cost accounting measures for tracking overall ESF #5 personnel, equipment, materials, and other costs incurred during emergency response actions.
- Establish a duty roster and review phone lists, set up status boards, establish message flow and tracking, and set up or procure data processing for ESF #5 personnel.
- Establish contact with Salt Lake County Emergency Management and Utah Division of Emergency Management liaison.

- Anticipate the types of response information that the ESF responding agencies will likely require.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – INFORMATION AND PLANNING

- Coordinate with the response personnel in the field.
- Continue to staff the EOC on a 24-hour basis.
- Manage message flow in the EOC and log all protective actions taken.
- Provide information in support of responding ESF agencies.
- Review action plans.
- Create and publish situation reports.
- Share information processing capabilities with the Salt Lake County Emergency Management, Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) and the Utah Division of Emergency Management.
- Draft recommendations for after action reports and other reports as appropriate.
- Coordinate strategies with ESFs for supporting recovery operations.
- Recovery planning begins at the onset of the event. ESF #5 will address the following in relation to potential impacts:
 - Damage assessment requirements and priorities
 - Emergency and temporary housing issues
 - Business impacts
 - Debris management
 - Route clearance
 - Utilities restoration
 - Human needs
 - Other issues affecting people, property, or livelihood

RESPONSIBILITIES: INFORMATION AND PLANNING

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Emergency Management

- Coordinate message flow within the EOC.

- Maintain ESF #5's computer-driven information management programs, and insure that adequate personnel are trained on their operation and utilization.
- Provide disaster management related information using ESF #5's information management and response planning, and provide this information to the EOC and others as determined by the Emergency Manager.
- Coordinate the overall efforts to collect, process, report, and display essential elements of information.
- Establish and maintain internal message control through established operating procedures, track and log all internal and external messages, and maintain a file of the same for tracking and reference needs.
- Collect and process information and data from damage assessment teams, fire, police, utility and other field responders, and incorporate in the planning process to help determine the severity of the event and the immediate needs of the community.
- Distribute plans and reports to locals, other ESFs, and the Salt Lake County ECC and the Utah Division of Emergency Management.
- Provide staffing support for ESF #5 activities at the EOC and other locations as necessary.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

General Responsibilities

- Send a liaison to the EOC as directed by South Jordan City Emergency Management.
- Commit resources as needed.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
--------	-----------

Internal City Support Agencies	
Administrative Services and Economic Development	<p>Provide technical assistance within the EOC for the generation of computer generated and other maps.</p> <p>Provide geographic, demographic, and other planning related technical assistance and data.</p> <p>Provide anticipatory/preliminary damage and needs assessments based upon familiarity of community land use and urbanization patterns.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance in the utilization of computer-based emergency information management and decision making tools.</p> <p>Conduct a damage assessment of all public facilities and report that information to ESF #5 for incorporation in situation reports and damage assessment estimates.</p>
ESF #1 - Transportation	Ensure proper operation of traffic control devices, ensure transportation corridors are open, and coordinate transportation of people and goods.
ESF #2 - Communications	Maintain telecommunications systems for emergency management functions (including voice, data, and radios) within the South Jordan City government during times of disaster.
ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering	Provide for debris removal, storage, and long-term management; support damage assessment efforts by inspecting bridges, roads and other infrastructure, and reporting this information to ESF #5 and provide emergency repair of utilities and special engineering systems, including water, sewers, storm drains, dams, and detention/retention/debris basins. Inspect buildings, tag damaged buildings, and coordinate demolition of condemned structures.
ESF #4 - Firefighting	Detect and suppress wildland, rural, and urban fires within South Jordan City and provide personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of local agencies involved in urban, rural, and wildland firefighting operations.
ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services	Coordinate city resources to support local governments and voluntary agencies in providing mass care, emergency assistance, and housing and human services.
ESF #7 – Logistics	Provide logistical and resource support, including locating, procuring, and issuing resources such as supplies, office space, office equipment, fuel, and communications contracting services, personnel, heavy equipment, and transportation to local entities involved in emergency response and recovery efforts.
ESF #8 – Public Health and	Coordinate health and medical resources necessary to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a natural disaster, infectious disease outbreak, or

Medical Services	human-caused event. Identify and provide for health and medical needs of victims, relying heavily on South Jordan City Fire Department, Utah Department of Health, Salt Lake County resources.
ESF #9 – Search and Rescue	Provide for locating, extricating, and providing immediate medical treatment to victims trapped due to disaster.
ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	Coordinate city preparation for, response to, and recovery from oil and hazardous materials incidents in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly known as the National Contingency Plan (NCP).
ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources	Provide guidance for emergency provision of nutritional assistance, coordination of animal and plant disease and pest response, assurance of food safety and security, protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties, and emergency provisions for household pets.
ESF #12 – Energy	Inspect, repair, and coordinate the restoration of electrical power, ensure restoration of natural gas via inspection and repairs as needed, and coordinate use of existing fueling stations and other fuel sources to provide fuel for vehicles and equipment.
ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security	Responsible for maintaining law and order in the city and the assignment, supervision, and direction of all police personnel and equipment.
ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	Provide a framework to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of an emergency.
ESF #15 – External Affairs	Provide a comprehensive plan for the efficient and consistent use of the external affairs function, including public information, liaison capabilities, and community relations. Ensure that internal and external audiences are informed of measures being taken to respond to emergencies, including governmental decisions, recommendations, and directives.
External Support Agencies	
Utah State Division of Emergency Management Liaison	Represent the State of Utah ensuring that information on the disaster provided to media and others represents the interests of surrounding impacted areas, as well as South Jordan City.
Salt Lake County Emergency Management Liaison	Represent the Salt Lake County ensuring that information on the disaster provided to media and others represents the interests of surrounding impacted areas, as well as South Jordan City.

Emergency Support Function #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services

Primary Agencies: American Red Cross
South Jordan City Administrative Services

Support Agencies: American Red Cross (Greater Salt Lake Area Chapter)
Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake
Salt Lake County Aging & Adult Services
Salt Lake County Animal Services
Salt Lake County ARES
Salt Lake County Housing & Community Development
Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation
Salt Lake County Public Works
Jordan School District
Unified Police Department
Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office
Salt Lake County Behavioral Health Services
Salt Lake County Youth Services
Salt Lake County Health
University of Utah
Utah Volunteers Active in Disasters (VOAD)
Valley Behavioral Health

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management/ Human Services

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services is to coordinate the delivery of county mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services when local response and recovery needs exceed their capabilities.

ESF #6 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

The South Jordan City Administrative Services Department coordinates and leads city resources, as required, to support local governments and voluntary agencies in the performance of mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services missions.

ESF #6 will coordinate the establishment of a system to provide shelter registration data to appropriate authorities.

ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services for the provision of medical support exceeding that required for standard first aid for the prevention of communicable diseases, including epidemiological and environmental health activities as related to sheltering and feeding disaster victims.

ESF #6 will provide quantitative mass care services data to ESF #5: Information and Planning and other ESFs that require accurate data for response planning.

ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #13: Public Safety and Security for additional ESF #6 facility security resources.

ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #2: Communications to ensure that each shelter has a working system of communications.

ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #12: Energy to ensure each shelter has power generation capabilities.

ESF #6 services and programs are implemented to assist individuals and households impacted by potential or actual incidents/events. ESF #6 is organized into four primary functions: mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services.

- **Mass Care:** Includes sheltering, feeding operations, emergency first aid, bulk distribution of emergency items, and collecting and providing information on victims to family members.
- **Emergency Assistance:** Includes assistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional mass care service provided at the local level are addressed. These services include support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); provisions of aid and services to special needs populations; evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency services for household pets and service animals; support to specialized shelters; support to medical shelters; nonconventional shelter management; coordination of donated goods and services; and coordination of voluntary agency assistance.

- **Temporary Housing:** Includes coordinating housing options with federal programs to meet the needs of rental assistance, repair, loan assistance, replacement, factory-build housing, semi-permanent and permanent construction, referrals, identification and provision of accessible housing, and access to the sources of housing assistance.
- **Human Services:** Includes the coordination of federal and VOLAG (Voluntary Agency) programs to help disaster victims recover their non-housing losses, including programs to replace destroyed personal property and help to obtain disaster loans, food stamps, crisis counseling, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services, support and services for access and functional needs populations, and other federal and state benefits.

Policies

ESF #6 will assist in coordination with impacted jurisdiction governments and communities without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, nationality, sex, age, disability, limited English proficiency, or economic status.

Duplication of efforts and benefits will be reduced to the extent possible through the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Salt Lake County Emergency Coordination Center (SLCOECC) and integrated ESF response. Primary and support agencies as required will provide staff at the South Jordan City EOC and the SLCOECC on a 24-hour basis for the duration of ESF #6 activation.

ESF #6 will support city, county, voluntary agencies, and ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services in addressing the functional needs of access and functional needs populations as defined in the National Response Framework; Populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, who live in institutionalized settings, who are elderly, who are children, who are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, or who lack transportation.

The city and county response community recognizes the varying and special requirements of individuals that require and utilize the assistance of family members, personal assistants, and/or service animals and is committed to ensuring that the physical and mental health needs of these individuals are appropriately addressed and that the individuals and assistance providers remain together to the maximum extent possible during evacuations, transport, sheltering, or the delivery of other services. Service animals shall be treated as required by law.

To ensure the enforcement of confidential regulations, ESF #6 will not release confidential information to the general public.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

Upon request from South Jordan City Emergency Management, South Jordan City Administrative Services Department will make its liaisons available to report to the South Jordan City EOC for the coordination and implementation of mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services related requests for assistance.

The department liaisons will staff the ESF #6 workstation, identify which support agencies for ESF #6 are needed, and take the necessary steps to ensure that support agencies are activated or placed on standby as needed.

ESF #6 will be organized in a manner that ensures rapid response to the mass care needs of people affected by a disaster. Emphasis will be on each agency assigned to the ESF having thorough and up-to-date disaster plans that have been coordinated through the ESF's primary agency. These plans will be operational in nature and standardized whenever possible. When activated, agencies in ESF #6 will operate under these plans and their support documents.

ORGANIZATION

Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services Structure

ESF #6 will organize under the leadership of the primary agency, which is the South Jordan City Administrative Services Department. This department will provide direction to operation of the ESF, assign ESF personnel to requests for assistance, and ensure that requests for assistance are met, documented, and prioritized. ESF #6 will establish liaison with other appropriate ESFs and maintain open communications with these ESFs in both the planning and operational phases.

Support agencies will operate under the leadership of the South Jordan City Administrative Services Department representative located at the South Jordan City EOC. However, each agency represented will be expected to activate and direct its response resources in accordance with its agency's operating procedures.

Primary and support agencies will provide sufficient personnel to staff the ESF 24 hours per day, as necessary for the level of activation. The staff will be qualified persons able to facilitate decisions for the agency they represent.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, TEMPORARY HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES

In the event of an emergency or disaster, South Jordan City Emergency Management will notify the primary agency, South Jordan City Administrative Services Department.

The primary agency, the South Jordan City Administrative Services Department, will request South Jordan City Emergency Management to notify support agencies as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, TEMPORARY HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES

- Deploy assigned personnel as needed.
- Develop and prioritize strategies for the coordination of initial response actions, including the mobilization of resources and personnel.
- Verify inventories of available resources and services, including lists of all available resource providers used by the agencies in disaster situations. These lists include private sector vendors. Provide a summary of resources to ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Implement predetermined cost accounting measures for tracking overall ESF #6 personnel, equipment, materials, and other costs that are incurred during emergency actions.
- Coordinate the preposition response resources when it is apparent that county resources will be required.
- Utilize ESF #5 Information and Planning for information and data for response planning purposes.
- Pre-position anticipated recovery resources to the nearest staging area(s), as needed.
- Each support agency in the South Jordan City EOC and the SLCOECC will maintain current copies of appropriate policies and procedures available to the ESF, which will be appropriately labeled.
- All support agencies will ensure that all actions taken are recorded and communicated to the primary agency representative.
- At all times, support agencies should be able to make brief and accurate status reports to the primary agency.
- ESF #6 will work with the local governments, county agencies and applicable state agencies to assist in determining extended sheltering needs.
- ESF #6 will work with appropriate agencies for long-term placement of disaster victims who cannot move back to their normal living arrangements due to disaster damage. Salt Lake County Aging and Adult Services will focus its efforts on the population that is over 60 years old.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, TEMPORARY HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES

- Coordinate Sheltering Response Actions
 - ESF #6 will coordinate the activities of all public shelters, which agree to fall under the American Red Cross Shelter guidelines. This includes shelters formed before, during, and after the event.
 - ESF #6 will monitor evacuation activities to ensure that shelters are opened in additional municipalities as needed.
 - Shelters will be opened and closed in accordance with public needs as assessed by the American Red Cross and local jurisdictions.
 - ESF #6 will monitor occupancy levels and ongoing victims' needs and will provide ESF #5: Information and Planning and ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services with a daily listing of open and closed shelters.
 - All shelters should be managed in accordance with applicable American Red Cross regulations and procedures.
 - ESF #6 will work with local government, Greater Salt Lake Area Chapter Red Cross service delivery units, and applicable agencies in activities related to surveying the suitability of facilities as shelters following a disaster.
 - ESF #6 will coordinate the provision of added and relief staff and the replenishment of shelter supplies.
 - ESF #6 will coordinate the consolidation of shelters, staff, resources (communications and law enforcement), and supplies as sheltering needs diminish.
 - ESF #6 will call upon ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services to support any shelter requiring medical services and personnel beyond American Red Cross resource capabilities.
- Special Needs Shelters Response Actions
 - ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services to ensure that people with the need for a higher level of care have their needs attended to in appropriate settings.
 - ESF #6 will work with ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services regarding the provision of health protocols for special needs shelters. Special needs shelters will operate under these protocols for health issues.

- Mass Feeding Response Actions
 - ESF #6 will work with ESF #5: Information and Planning and ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources to coordinate the mass feeding sites established by volunteer agencies. Mass feeding activities will include the feeding of disaster victims and, when possible, workers.
 - ESF #6 will coordinate sanitation provisions and garbage removal for mass feeding sites in coordination with ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering and ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services.
 - ESF #6 will coordinate the provision of food and water to mass feeding sites. This will include procuring food from donations and private vendors. Liaisons will be established with ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Volunteers and Donations Support Annex to ensure continued coordination of mass feeding.
- Individual Feeding Response Actions
 - ESF #6 will coordinate the assistance in providing food for individuals not in shelters and unable to attend mass feeding sites. This coordination will be based on local disaster responders identifying people with individual feeding needs and providing ESF #6 with specific need requirements.
 - ESF #6 will assist local jurisdictions and the Salt Lake County Aging and Adult Services in identifying pockets of populations in need in order to ensure that all people in need of feeding are served.
- Food Storage and Distribution
 - ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources regarding the storage of food at identified sites.
 - ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources will coordinate the distribution of food stored to mass feeding sites identified and coordinated by ESF #6.
 - ESF #6 will coordinate the transportation of food to mass care feeding sites in liaison with ESF #1: Transportation.
- Bulk Distribution of Relief Supplies
 - In coordination with ESF #7: Logistics and ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources, ESF #6 will coordinate with local authorities in the identification of bulk supply staging areas and distribution sites in the affected area.

- ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #5: Information and Planning and ESF #15: External Affairs to publish information as to where bulk supplies should be delivered and information as to how these supplies can be accessed.
- ESF #6 will receive ongoing information from staging areas as to what and how much is available for distribution.
- Other Volunteer Organizations
 - In addition to those activities previously stated, ESF #6 will coordinate with volunteer and donations support regarding the activities of volunteers engaged in providing mass care assistance, including the following actions:
 - Preventing duplication of goods and services as they relate to mass care
 - Assisting volunteers with logistics
 - Coordinating the delivery of goods and services as they relate to mass care
- ESF #6 will maintain a listing of all volunteer organizations active in mass care in the disaster area including the following data:
 - Type of service(s) being provided by each volunteer organization
 - Number of volunteers in the area
 - Resources each organization has available
 - Names and contact means of key persons in each organization
 - Logistical abilities of each organization (self-contained, need transportation, self-equipped, etc.)
- Emergency First Aid and Behavioral Health
 - ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services for the provision of medical services up to advanced first aid and mental health services in shelters and will ensure that trained personnel are present in shelters in sufficient numbers to care for people needing assistance.
 - ESF #6 will coordinate with local officials to help ensure that a sufficient number of first aid trained and qualified personnel are stationed at each mass care site.
- Communications

- ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #2: Communications to ensure that each shelter has a working system of communications with the local jurisdictions. This may include radio, telephone, or cellular telephone communication devices.
- Power Generation Capability
 - ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #12: Energy to obtain generators and fuel needed for shelters.
- ESF #6 will work with local jurisdictions and other agencies to assist in determining extended sheltering needs.
- ESF #6 will work with appropriate agencies for long-term placement of disaster victims who cannot move back to their normal living arrangements due to disaster damage. Salt Lake County Aging and Adult Services will focus its efforts on the elderly population.
- ESF #6 will provide ESF #5 Information and Planning and ESF #15: External Affairs with regular updates on which shelters are opened or closed and census data for open shelters.
- ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF #15 External Affairs to provide information to shelter residents about how to access disaster assistance program information and services through individual assistance programs.
- Draft recommendations for after action reports and other reports as appropriate.

RESPONSIBILITIES: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, TEMPORARY HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Administrative Services Department

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating the overall county efforts to provide mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services assistance to the affected areas.
- Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that staff the ESF. Sufficient staffing will be available for 24 hours per day, seven days per week.
- Ensure the presence of resource materials in sufficient numbers in the ESF location, including the following items:
 - Shelter listings with names and numbers of each shelter manager as available.
 - Listing of all bulk food providers and contact personnel and phone numbers as acquired from ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources.
 - Listing of all hospital and ambulance services with contact numbers as required from ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services.

- Locations of all mass feeding sites and the names of managers
- Provide a system for recording incoming requests for assistance, the individual assigned to respond, and the action taken.
- Establish a protocol for prioritizing response activities.
- Coordinate activities with other ESFs.
- Be prepared to make status reports at all times.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

General Responsibilities

- Send a liaison to the South Jordan City EOC and the SLCOECC as directed by South Jordan City Emergency Management and the Salt Lake County Emergency Management.
- Commit resources as needed.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
Economic Development	
Finance Department	
Fire Department	
Legal	

Department	
Recreation Department	
Police Department	
Public Works Department	
External Support Agencies	
American Red Cross (Greater Salt Lake Area Chapter)	<p>Provide subject-matter expert on regulations, policy, and all relevant American Red Cross issues, including general mass care planning, preparedness, response, and recovery activities as well as American Red Cross-specific activities in these areas.</p> <p>Provide information on current American Red Cross mass care activities as required.</p> <p>Support reunification efforts in coordination with government entities as appropriate.</p> <p>Provide first aid services at shelter locations managed by the American Red Cross.</p> <p>Provide staff and support as part of an integrated case management system.</p>
Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake	<p>Coordinate crisis counseling for individuals and families.</p> <p>Provide staff and support as part of an integrated case management system.</p>
Salt Lake County Aging and Adult Services	<p>Provide information and assistance to the adult population in the county.</p> <p>Provide Meals on Wheels as directed and support other feeding operations.</p> <p>Provide staff and support as part of an integrated case management system.</p>
Salt Lake County Animal Services	<p>Serve as the coordinating agency for all other animal support organizations in Salt Lake County.</p> <p>Identify and provide qualified Veterinary Medical personnel for incidents/events requiring veterinary medical services or public health support for household pets and service animals.</p> <p>Coordinate and provide emergency and disaster-related veterinary medical care services to impacted animal populations in or outside of shelter locations until local infrastructures are reestablished.</p> <p>Provide veterinary public health, zoonotic disease control, environmental health, and related service coordination</p>
Salt Lake County ARES	Provide volunteer radio communications services to City, County and volunteer agencies.
Jordan School	Support shelter operations with programming and staff.

District	Support sheltering operations with facilities, equipment, and staff. Support pet sheltering operations with facilities, equipment, and staff. Coordinate unmet needs with community partners.
Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation	Support shelter operations with programming and staff. Support sheltering operations with facilities, equipment, and staff. Support pet sheltering operations with facilities, equipment, and staff.
Salt Lake County Housing Community and Development	Provide access to and information on available habitable housing units, including housing units accessible to individuals with disabilities, owned, or in HUD possession, within or adjacent to the incident area for use as temporary housing. Provide available staff to assist when needed with mass care and housing operations. Provide housing resources for individuals certified as eligible for long-term housing. Provide access to housing counseling services.
Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office/Unified Police Department	Support coordinated assistance centers, shelters, and PODs with facilities, equipment, and staff, as needed
Salt Lake County Behavioral Health Services	Provide staff and support as part of an integrated case management system as needed.
Salt Lake County Youth Services	Support individuals and families with crisis counseling. Provide staff and support as part of an integrated case management system.
Salt Lake County Health	Provide subject-matter expertise, consultation, and technical assistance to ESF #6 partners on disaster human service issues (for example, working with special needs populations, accessing child care needs, etc.). Provide medical staff and support to augment health services personnel as appropriate. Provide medical care and mental health services for impacted populations either in or outside the shelter locations in accordance with appropriate guidelines. Provide technical assistance for shelter operations related to food, vectors, water supply, and wastewater disposal. Assist in the provision of medical supplies and services, including durable medical equipment.
Utah Volunteers Active in Disasters (VOAD)	Facilitate and encourage collaboration, communication, cooperation, and coordination and build relationships among members while groups plan and prepare for incidents/events. Assist in communicating to the government and the public the services provided by its member organizations. Facilitate information sharing during planning, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

	<p>Provide members with information pertaining to the severity of the disaster, needs identified, and actions of volunteers throughout the response, relief, and recovery process.</p> <p>Provide guidance in sharing client information, in promoting spiritual and emotional care, and in the management of unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donated goods, as needed.</p>
University of Utah	<p>Support shelter operations with programming and staff.</p> <p>Support sheltering operations with facilities, equipment, and staff.</p> <p>Support pet sheltering operations with facilities, equipment, and staff.</p>
Valley Behavioral Health	<p>Maintain Utah Access and Functional Needs Registry.</p> <p>Provide information and referral to disaster victims about where and how to access services.</p> <p>Provide 2-1-1 information and referral services</p>

Emergency Support Function #7 -Logistics

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Finance

Support Agencies: South Jordan City Emergency Management
South Jordan City Administrative Services
South Jordan City Fire Department
South Jordan City Recreation Department
South Jordan City Police Department
South Jordan City Public Works

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7 Logistics, assists South Jordan City Finance by:

- Providing a comprehensive disaster logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability that harnesses the resources of South Jordan City and their logistics planners, key public and private stakeholders, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to meet the needs of disaster victims and responders; and
- Providing City, County and State governments that need resource support prior to, during, and/or after incidents requiring a coordinated city response.

ESF #7 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #7 provides centralized management for the role of the Logistics Coordinator and management of resource support requirements in support of Federal, State, County, and City governments.

Additionally the ESF #7 scope includes:

- Setting forth the framework for South Jordan City Finance and South Jordan City

Emergency Management Logistics to jointly manage a supply chain that provides a collaborative response for incidents requiring an integrated City and County-wide response capability.

- Establishing a link between the South Jordan City Finance and South Jordan City Emergency Management.
- Resource support capabilities.
- Establishing a framework for the integration of internal and external logistics partners through increased collaboration in the planning, sourcing, acquisition, and utilization of resources.
- Accelerating communication among all service support elements in order to minimize recovery efforts in the impacted area and reestablish city and local self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible.

Logistics Management and Resource Support to Federal, State, County, and City governments consist of:

- ESF #7 providing:
 - Emergency relief supplies.
 - Facility space.
 - Office equipment.
 - Office supplies.
 - Telecommunications (in accordance with the South Jordan City Policies for Telecommunications Support).
 - Contracting services.
 - Transportation / Fleet services.
 - Personnel required to support immediate response activities.
 - Support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs, including excess and surplus property.
 - Procuring and managing volunteers
 - Managing donations

Resource support may continue until the disposition of excess and surplus property, if any, is completed.

- ESF #7 Logistics provides a city-wide integrated process for the collaborative implementation of the logistics capability of city agencies, public-and private-sector partners, and NGOs.

The process is driven by three overarching principles:

- Integration of internal and external City disaster logistics partners.
- Collaboration between public-and private-sector partners and NGO stakeholders.
- Communication between all elements involved in the process from planning through execution, sustainment, and demobilization of response resources.

During response operations, acquisition of these resources will be supported by preexisting memorandums of understanding (MODs), memorandums of agreement (MOAs), interagency agreements (IAAs), or through the execution of mission assignments between South Jordan City Finance and South Jordan City Emergency Management Logistics.

This document:

- Identifies the components of the ESF #7 Logistics delivery structure.
- Provides an overview of Logistics roles and responsibilities.
- Provides a concept of operations for Logistics in support of the National Response Framework (NRF).
- Describes South Jordan City Finance and South Jordan City Emergency Management Logistics coordination with other agencies; State, County, and City governments; and the private sector for incidents requiring city coordination.

Policies

The ESF #7 Logistics capability is maintained in support of the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC). City-wide resource support capabilities are channeled through the EOC.

The primary determination of supply and service requirements is made by operational elements at the city level working in concert with the affected departments/agencies so requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the EOC level. Existing city resources provide the primary source of personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies. Support that cannot be provided from city resources are secured through inter-local agreements, MOD's or direct procurement or donations.

South Jordan City Finance and South Jordan City Emergency Management Logistics are the primary agencies for resource support and together with the other support agencies furnish resources to help meet requirements to establish operations effectively at the city level. Such support is terminated at the earliest practical time.

All acquisition and procurement activities by ESF #7 are supported by written justification in accordance with current laws, policies and regulations, which, when necessary, authorize other than "full and open competition." All procurement actions, including those for multimodal transportation services, are made at the request of logistics management and are in accordance with South Jordan City's statutory and administrative requirements, and use the appropriate fund

citation/reimbursement procedures.

Supplies and equipment will be provided from current city and municipal stocks or surplus, and from commercial sources and donations.

Designated support agencies will furnish resources as required to support these ESF requirements. Support by these agencies will be terminated at the earliest practical time.

Procurement will be made in accordance with current state and federal laws and regulations, which include emergency procedures.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

ESF #7 activities are conducted primarily within the various organizational elements detailed in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

The ESF #7 Logistics adaptation of a supply chain management approach to managing the city logistics processes focuses the efforts of all partners and stakeholders of the end-to-end supply chain processes, beginning with planning of customer-driven requirements for materials and services, delivery to disaster victims as requested by the State or County and ending with replenishment of agency inventories.

Supply chain planning occurs at all levels within the city logistics management process.

City wide capabilities and resources committed to ESF #7 will be allocated and coordinated by ESF #7. The primary source of equipment, supplies, and personnel shall be made from existing support agencies resources and local sources outside the impacted area including needed volunteers. Support which cannot be provided from these sources will be provided through commercial resources.

ORGANIZATION

Logistics Management Structure

- ESF #7 will operate under the direction of an ESF #7 Coordinator appointed by the Finance Director.
- ESF #7 will continue to operate throughout the emergency situation.
- The ESF #7 Coordinator will maintain liaisons with other ESF's and interested parties.
- The ESF #7 Coordinator will accommodate members of the State and Federal (Federal ESF 7, General Services Administration procurement officials) at the EOC until the Disaster Field Office (DFO) is established.

- Establishes, maintains, and executes city logistics plans, policies, procedures, and doctrines.
- Develops and maintains city logistics support requirements and capabilities, and visibility of resources.
- Provides functional command, coordination, and oversight of all city logistics activities, including resource management at staging areas.
- Sets up and operates staging areas.
- Coordinates city-wide logistics response through the Logistics Section Chief at the EOC.
- ESF #7 support operations are coordinated through the ESF #7 Coordinator.
- Upon notification of an incident requiring a coordinated city response, the ESF #7 Coordinator makes an initial determination of which ESF #7 support agencies are required to provide immediate support and which are required to remain on standby.
- The ESF #7 Coordinator represents ESF #7 and its interaction with all other agencies and maintains liaison with other interested parties.
- The Logistics Section Chief provides administrative support to ESF #7.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS -LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

Under the supply chain management process ESF #7 Logistics, response actions are divided into three phases that encompass six steps:

- **Preparedness Phase**
 - Identify logistics requirements
 - Identify logistics resources
 - Balance logistics resources with logistics requirements
 - Establish and communicate logistics policies, procedures, and plans
- **Response Phase**
 - Provide logistics response to incident
 - Initial surge (push)
 - Ongoing sustainment (pull)
- **Recovery Phase**
 - Provide logistics recovery after incident

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS -RESOURCE SUPPORT

Upon notification of a potential or actual incident:

- The EOC will notify the ESF #7 Coordinator.
- The ESF #7 Coordinator or an authorized representative, within 2 hours after notification, reports to the EOC and alerts city ESF points of contact as required, ensuring that all internal ESF #7 parties are fully informed of developments;
- Inventories of resources, including but not limited to, pre-arranged staging areas, government buildings, public facilities and agency contacts, will be reviewed.
- The ESF #7 Coordinator alerts supporting agencies, as required; and
- The ESF #7 Coordinator provides support to city agencies engaged in the response as requirements are identified.

The Logistics Section Chief assumes control of ESF #7 operations in the affected areas, and provides the following support as necessary:

- Deploys a representative to the EOC.
- Ensures that a suitable EOC facility, using pre-identified locations where applicable, is acquired and ready to occupy the requirements and/or Emergency Management Coordinator acceptance of the space.
- Provides support in acquiring communications, office furniture, equipment, and supplies to equip the EOC.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS -RESOURCE SUPPORT

Using the following procedures, ESF #7 provides, controls, and accounts for goods and services.

- Upon notification of space requirements, ESF #7 determines, through the city, the availability of suitable space in city owned or leased buildings.
- When space in city owned or leased buildings is not available or acceptable, the city Economic Development Department is notified. The ESF #7 Coordinator continues to work to assist in locating suitable space elsewhere.
- Communications resources will be provided in coordination with ESF #2 Communications.
- Transportation needs will be provided in coordination with ESF #1 Transportation.

Motor equipment is provided from the following sources:

- Equipment owned by city is reassigned to the city operations.
- City supply schedule contractors.
- Other commercial or jurisdictional sources.

- All required office furniture and equipment is provided from city inventories or commercial sources.
- Office supplies and other expendables are provided from the city's or other government and commercial sources. Small businesses and vendors in the affected area are used whenever possible.
- Support is provided as required to augment city and other ESF procurement functions on a case-by-case basis, using city contracting resources.
- ESF #7 makes available technical advisors (e.g., procurement, storage, transportation, and engineering advisory services specialists, building inspectors) in connection with damage surveys, appraisals, and building demolitions or repairs.
- ESF #7 determines the availability of and provides supplies stocked in the city and customer supply centers if available.
- In addition to the above, ESF #7 transfers excess city personal property and provides other services as requested by the city.

RESPONSIBILITIES: LOGISTICS

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Finance

As the primary agency for Logistics, the South Jordan City Finance has the overarching responsibility for execution of the responsibilities of the ESF #7 Logistics. In this role South Jordan City Finance:

- Serves as the strategic coordinator and single integrator for logistics support.
- Collaborates and synchronizes resource support efforts with national, state, and county disaster response partners.
- Leverages efficiencies in vendor networks and maximizes full capacity across all partners.
- Facilitates development and execution of a supply chain strategy. Serves as the strategic coordinator and manages the supply chain.

South Jordan City Emergency Management Logistics, divides its logistics management responsibilities along functional lines. These functions include:

- Material management that includes determining requirements, sourcing, ordering and replenishment, storage, and issuing of supplies and equipment. This includes network, computer, and communications equipment required to support the EOC and other field operations.
- Transportation management that includes equipment and procedures for moving material from storage facilities and vendors to incident victims, particularly with emphasis on the surge and sustainment portions of response. Transportation management also includes providing services to requests from other local, county and State organizations.
- Facilities management that includes the location, selection, and acquisition of storage and distribution facilities. These facilities include the use of Staging Areas. Logistics is responsible for establishing and operating facilities as well as managing related services to shelter and support incident responders in the EOC and other field-related operations, including base camps.
- Personal property management and policy and procedures guidance for maintaining accountability of material and identification and reutilization of property acquired to support a city response operation.
- Coordination with city information technology in the management of electronic data interchange to provide end-to-end visibility of response resources.
- Planning and coordination with internal and external customers and other supply chain partners in the city and private sectors. Providing for the comprehensive review of best practices and available solutions for improving the delivery of goods and services to the customer.

RESPONSIBILITIES: RESOURCE SUPPORT

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Finance

As the primary agency for the Resource Support component of ESF #7, the ESF #7 Coordinator is responsible for providing, directing, and coordinating ESF #7 operations.

ESF #7 is responsible for coordinating the following:

- On a case-by-case basis, locating, procuring, and issuing resources for use in emergency operations necessary to support the city emergency response or to promote public safety.
- Coordinating the transfer of excess city personal property and assisting in its disposal when requested.

- Locating and coordinating the use of available space for incident management activities.
- Coordinating and determining the availability and provision of consumable non-edible supplies and customer supply centers when available.
- Procuring required stocks from vendors or suppliers when items are not available.
- Coordinating the procurement of communications equipment and services.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: RESOURCE SUPPORT

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
Public Works	Provides operators, drivers, trucks, and heavy equipment.
Police Department	Provides security personnel and uniformed personnel with vehicles and support equipment.
Recreation	Provides support equipment, and facilities.
Fire Department	Provides support of firefighting equipment, personnel, and facilities as needed.
Administrative Services	Provides support equipment, and facilities.
External Support Agencies	
Utah Transit Authority	Provides drivers, buses, vans, and other support equipment.
Jordan School District	Provides buses and vans to support transportation/evacuation resource needs

Emergency Support Function #8 – Public Health and Medical Services

ESF Coordinator: **Salt Lake County Health Department and Salt Lake County Emergency Management**

Primary Agencies: **Salt Lake County Health Department**

Support Agencies: **South Jordan City Fire Department
American Red Cross (Greater Salt Lake Area Chapter)
Association for Utah Community Health
Salt Lake County Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)
Jordan School District
Unified Fire Authority
Utah Department of Health & Human Services
Utah Hospital Association
Utah State Office of the Medical Examiner
Valley Behavioral Health**

County Liaison: **Salt Lake County Emergency Management**

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 Public Health and Medical Services coordinates all South Jordan City and Salt Lake County health and medical resources needed to respond to public health and medical care needs prior to, during, and following a significant natural disaster, infectious disease outbreak, or human-caused event.

ESF #8 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #8 coordinates resources to assist local entities in identifying and meeting the health, medical, and mental health needs of the victims of and responders to an emergency as well as the public during times of emergency. This supplemental assistance includes the following functions:

- Assessment of health and medical needs

- Provision of emergency medical services
- Provision of health care/medical personnel, equipment, and supplies
- Coordination and sanctioning of patient evacuation, isolation, and quarantine
- Emergency responder health and safety
- Behavioral health, substance abuse services, and crisis counseling
- Hospital care coordination
- Surge capacity
- Environmental and communicable disease surveillance, control, and epidemiology
- Toxicological assessment
- Food and drug safety
- Implementation of radiological, chemical, and biological hazard response plans
- Coordination of public health information and risk communication
- Enforcement of proper sanitation and biohazard control
- Verification of water potability, wastewater processing, and solid waste disposal
- Victim identification and mortuary services
- Command and control of medical services

Policies

The Salt Lake County Health Department (SLCHD) is the agency responsible for activating ESF #8. Activation of ESF #8 may occur immediately prior to or following a declaration of emergency or activation of the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Salt Lake County Emergency Coordination Center (SLCOECC) in response to a disaster or special event.

Under ESF #8, SLCHD is the primary agency responsible for coordinating and directing ESF #8 activities and resources.

Each support agency under ESF #8 will contribute to overall response efforts, but will retain full control over its own resources and personnel.

ESF #8 will support and supplement local government response and activities.

All ESF #8 activities will be coordinated through the South Jordan City EOC and the SLCOECC. SLCHD and support agencies will staff the SLCOECC on a 24-hour basis for the duration of ESF #8 activation.

In accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), ESF #8 shall not release identifying medical information on individual patients.

Appropriate nonspecific information on casualties/patients will be provided to the American Red Cross for inclusion in the Disaster Welfare Information System and to ESF #15 for informational releases.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

ESF #8 will be responsible for the coordination of services, equipment, supplies, and personnel to meet the health and medical needs resulting from such disaster. The lead ESF #8 representatives are responsible for activating and directing the activities for ESF #8. The Salt Lake County ESF #8 function will coordinate health and medical response with the SLCOECC and will monitor status and requests for assistance from all municipal EOC's within the county.

ORGANIZATION

Public Health and Medical Services Structure

The Salt Lake County Health Department (SLCHD) will be the primary agency for ESF #8. The SLCHD will coordinate the deployment of all human and material resources from public, private, and relief agencies to provide an appropriate response to the emergency. The listed support agencies will provide additional resources and assistance to help with an effective and efficient emergency response to the disaster.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

In the event of an emergency or disaster, the primary agency, SLCHD will be notified by SLCOEM. SLCHD representatives are to report to the SLCOECC to focus efforts in categories, including public health services, emergency medical services, hospital services, and medical supply management. These representatives will alert all essential emergency response personnel assigned to the SLCOECC as well as appropriate field personnel and agencies. The SLCHD and Utah Department of Health (UDOH) will coordinate response and resources with Salt Lake County Hospitals by use of landline telephone, satellite phones, cell phones, Utah Notification and Information System (UNIS), the Utah Healthcare Resource Management System (UHRMS), e-mail, and the 800 MHz radio system on the respective hospital frequency or the "Hospital common" frequency.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

- Develop and prioritize strategies for initial response actions, including the mobilization of resources and personnel.
- Ascertain the need for patient evacuation from affected areas.
- Determine the need for additional personnel and resources if the incident involves mass casualties.

- Coordinate with the UDOH and Salt Lake County hospitals to identify bed availability and patient transport needs.
- Ascertain the need for health surveillance or epidemiological investigation and facilitate coordination between criminal and epidemiological investigations.
- Coordinate with ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services to determine sanitation and medical resource needs at shelters.
- Coordinate with ESF #6 to determine the need for behavioral health resources for victims and responders.
- Coordinate requests for substance abuse services and information in the aftermath of disaster.
- Coordinate with other ESFs for various assessments as dictated by the event.
- Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that county health and medical resources will be required.
- Provide ESF #5 Information and Planning with a summary listing of available resources.
- Coordinate with ESF #15 External Affairs in drafting risk communication materials and public information releases.
- Coordinate with ESF #5 Information and Planning, ESF #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, and other appropriate agencies regarding mitigation of and response to hazardous materials and radiological, biological, and chemical hazards.
- During disasters involving prolonged power outages, ensure safety of food and drugs that may require climate control.
- Determine the potability of water and ensure wastewater and solid waste are properly treated and disposed of from affected or overwhelmed areas.
- Assist in victim identification and mortuary services.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

- Update public health, behavioral health, medical resource, and epidemiological assessments.
- Activate health, medical and behavioral health response teams as necessary.
- Coordinate requests for patient transport and evacuation, behavioral health services including crisis counseling and psychiatric triage, and resources to supplement hospitals, health care centers, and other medical facilities.

- Implement procedures to meet pharmaceutical needs by identifying and dispensing local pharmaceutical caches.
- Coordinate the movement of supplies, equipment, and support personnel to staging areas or other sites.
- Continue a public information program in coordination with ESF #15: External Affairs.
- ESF #8 will continue to coordinate all Salt Lake County health and medical resources to respond to public health and medical care needs as needed during the recovery phase.

RESPONSIBILITIES: PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Primary Agency: Salt Lake County Health Department

- Coordinate the overall needs assessment and monitor potential health hazards, including the following:
 - Coordinate requests to the SLCOECC for additional health/medical care personnel, equipment, and supplies.
 - Monitor food safety and chemical/biological hazards.
 - Coordinate and monitor potability of water, wastewater disposal, solid waste disposal, and vector control monitoring.
 - Monitor medical command and control at the SLCOECC.
 - Coordinate release of public health information between the SLCHD and ESF #15: External Affairs to ensure consistent release of information.
 - Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating the overall medical and health assistance.
 - Provide staff to coordinate activities in the SLCOECC.
 - Activate the Medical Reserve Corps.
 - Utilize all communication methods with partner agencies, including landline, cell and satellite telephones, WebEOC, ARES, UHRMS, and 800 MHz radio system.

A. Specific Position Responsibilities That Will Assist SLCHD

- **Executive Director or Designee**

- Mitigation and Preparedness Phase
 - Oversee emergency planning and preparedness activities for SLCOHD.
 - Provide that all emergency plans are current and updated.
 - Direct that an emergency resource inventory is current.

- Response and Recovery Phase
 - Designate an ESF #8 group coordinator to supervise and manage the activities in the SLCOECC. Keep the SLCOECC director posted on all significant actions planned and actions taken.

 - Be responsible for organization, supervision, and coordination of SLCHD personnel during a major emergency. Specific responsibilities and emergency task checklist for the executive director and all division director/NIMS staff positions are maintained in the SLCOHD Emergency Operations Plan.

 - Direct quarantine and isolation measures as per Utah Code Annotated, UCA 26A-1-114 (5/04/2022).

 - Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating the overall county efforts to provide medical and public health assistance to the affected area.

 - Determine need for additional personnel and resources and initiate request for mutual aid through the SLCOECC.

 - Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of voluntary resources of health/medical personnel, supplies, and equipment.

 - Coordinate response and resources with partner agencies for the following:
 - Case management
 - Dental emergency services
 - Environmental health specialists
 - Epidemiology
 - Hazardous materials
 - Health administrators
 - Immunizations
 - Laboratories and laboratory personnel
 - Medical equipment and supplies
 - Medical Reserve Corps
 - Mental health victims
 - Mental health workers
 - Nurses RNs and LPNs
 - Nutritional services

- Pharmacy services
 - Physicians
 - Potable water/wastewater/solid waste
 - Public information and education
 - Radiological hazards and monitoring
 - Safety of food and drugs
 - Vector control
 - Victim identification/mortuary services
- Continuously acquire, assess, and provide situation updates to the SLCOECC from field response personnel.
 - Coordinate release of appropriate and timely public health information with ESF #15: External Affairs to include boil water orders, safety issues, etc.
 - Coordinate response and location of deployed personnel and resources.
 - Monitor health hazards in the community.
 - Initial assessments of health and medical needs will be coordinated with ESF #5: Information and Planning (damage assessment and critical facilities). Field staff will update ESF #8 on a regular basis.
 - Coordinate environmental health issues relating to sheltering and feeding of disaster victims with ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services.
 - Coordinate use of nurses, physicians, health care workers, and others from out-of-county/state with the Salt Lake County Medical Reserve Corps and with ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services.
 - Request assistance from the state EOC through SLCOEM as local resources are exhausted. Coordinate evacuations for medical facilities with the Utah Department of Health and utilize public media to relay information.
 - Coordinate licensure verification of medical and healthcare personnel and volunteers with the Salt Lake County Medical Reserve Corps. Verify that volunteers are pre-registered in the Utah Healthcare Volunteer Registry.

Environmental Health Director or Designee

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Designate staff members to participate in emergency planning and training efforts as needed.

Response and Recovery Phase

- Provide for the monitoring and evaluation of environmental hazards, as necessary.
- Coordinate with public utilities and water utilities to assess damage to the water and wastewater source, supply, treatment, and distribution systems.
- Coordinate with public utilities to identify locations needing priority water service restoration.
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross representatives in SLCOECC to assist with environmental health provisions at temporary shelters and disaster assistance distribution centers.
- Assign a staff member to the SLCOECC to identify the following:
 - Hospitals and temporary treatment centers in need of containerized potable water, sanitation facilities and power generation.
 - Hospitals in need of temporary water treatment equipment
 - Other sites such as temporary shelters and disaster assistance distribution centers in need of containerized potable water, sanitation, and power generation
- Coordinate countywide surveillance to determine:
 - Sewage disposal system failures
 - Health risks due to environmental factors
 - Extent of food contamination and spoilage
 - Inspection of food service establishments and provision of public information on food safety
- Provide advice for utility plan development regarding storage, treatment, and disposal of disaster related solid wastes.
- Coordinate the inspection of schools and temporary emergency shelters.
- Assist in notification of appropriate agencies regarding potential areas of toxic chemical contamination and assist in providing public notification and evaluation of clean up and disposal services.
- Direct vector control activities.

Community Health Services Division Director or Designee

- Mitigation and Preparedness Phase
 - Designate staff members to participate in emergency planning and training efforts as needed.
- Response and Recovery Phase
 - Coordinate the operation of the SLCHD Information Coordination Center (ICC) and/or Joint Information Center (JIC) at the SLCOECC.
 - Coordinate and staff the SLCHD 24/7 Public Information Hotline.
 - Coordinate SLCHD participation in the SLCOECC JIC.

Administrative Services Division Director or Designee

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Designate staff members to participate in emergency planning and training efforts as needed.

Response and Recovery Phase

- Provide support functions necessary to control department assets.
- Coordinate and provide department services, including personnel, payroll, facilities data processing, and documentation of emergency operations costs during the emergency period.
- Provide personnel and facilities to support emergency programs.
- Coordinate with the Salt Lake County Purchasing Department for the procurement of medical supplies and equipment during proclaimed emergencies.
- Provide for the collection and documentation of emergency operations costs for public health activities during the emergency period, including cost of department assets used, emergency payroll expenditures, employee time and emergency supplies, and equipment purchased.

Family Health Services Division Director or Designee

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Designate staff members to participate in emergency planning and training efforts as needed.

Response and Recovery Phase

- Coordinate mass immunization programs for persons in high disease risk exposure categories.
- Coordinate operations for general or mass emergency immunizations.
- Coordinate mass medication dispensing.
- Provide staff to the SLCOECC to coordinate health and medical services with partner agencies that may include the establishment of alternate triage and treatment facilities.
- Coordinate triage of patients who may come voluntarily to SLCHD clinic locations and provide first aid care and treatment of minor injuries as far as possible with available resources.

The Medical Office Division Director or Designee

Mitigation and Preparedness Phase

- Direct all emergency preparedness and planning functions from the SLCHD.
- Maintain an updated emergency resource inventory.
- Staff the ESF #8: Planning and Preparedness activities.

Response and Recovery Phase

- Direct epidemiological surveillance, case investigation, and follow-up to control infectious disease, including acts of bioterrorism and food-borne illness outbreaks.
- Maintain vital statistics including birth and death certificates.
- Coordinate laboratory services for identification required to support emergency health and emergency medical services.
- Designate staff to the SLCOECC to coordinate epidemiological surveillance information and response with partner agencies under ESF #8.

- Direct all department response activities.
- Activate and monitor the Medical Reserve Corps

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

General Responsibilities

- Send a liaison to the South Jordan City EOC and the SLCOECC as directed by South Jordan City Emergency Management.
- Commit resources as needed.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
Fire/Air Med/Life Flight	<p>Support the Salt Lake County Emergency Management Office for ESF #8 as requested</p> <p>Provide planning service for the delivery of health and medical care in the community.</p> <p>Coordinate the evacuation of patients from the disaster area when evacuation is deemed appropriate.</p> <p>Coordinate the transport of victims to medical facilities outside the City in accordance with the approved Trauma Transport Protocols.</p> <p>Coordinate additional transportation needs with ESF #1 Transportation.</p> <p>Provide the coordination of the following resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Advance Life Support/Basic Life Support vehicles. b. Emergency Medical Technicians c. Paramedics d. Emergency medical equipment procurement e. Aircraft (fixed/wing/rotary/medical evacuation) <p>Ensure the safety and care of emergency responders.</p>
External Support	

Agencies	
American Red Cross (Greater Salt Lake Area Chapter)	<p>Assist in providing care for sick and injured persons.</p> <p>Provide assistance with prescription replacements, emergency aid in shelters and aid stations.</p> <p>Provide coordination of blood/blood products in their responsible areas.</p> <p>Provide a representative liaison to the SLCOECC upon activation and in support of ESF #8.</p> <p>Staff planning and preparedness activities of the Salt Lake County ESF #8 committee, providing updated information from various committees pertaining to this ESF.</p> <p>Coordinate with the Utah Volunteers Active in Disaster (VOAD) to identify and provide resources to the affected areas.</p>
Association for Utah Community Health	<p>To the extent that Community Health Centers (CHCs) are able to physically respond and recover after an event, they will provide triage for affected individuals that seek care at the clinic as a result of a disaster and will direct these patients to the most appropriate care or shelter site.</p> <p>To the extent that CHCs are able to physically respond and recover after an event, they will provide initial disaster victim assessments, medical care for minimally injured disaster victims, and appropriate triage services to individuals with injuries beyond CHC service capacity. CHCs will also assist in the provision of care to individuals not directly injured by the disaster but who are in need of care and unable to receive it from inundated hospitals. This would include individuals with chronic medical conditions or behavioral health needs. CHCs will also act as a resource for local residents to get disaster-related information.</p> <p>CHCs will provide surveillance and reporting of local conditions and affected residents using a State-based (or other approved) reporting system. CHCs will assist with mass immunization clinics or other points of distribution (POD) activities so long as appropriate legal protections are provided (such as indemnification for malpractice).</p> <p>To the extent that CHCs are able to physically respond and recover after an event, they will support surge capacity operations to the extent practicable. In consultation with local hospitals, CHCs will determine capacity to assist with care of surge patients.</p> <p>CHCs will continue to provide care to the existing patient base as practicable.</p> <p>Depending on size and scope of disaster, CHCs may assist response efforts by providing response support staff under a Unified Command structure.</p>
Jordan School District	<p>Assist the SLCHD with gathering absenteeism/disease surveillance information.</p> <p>Assist the SLCHD with medical transportation and evacuation as directed by the state superintendent of schools.</p> <p>Assist the SLCHD with alternate medical care sheltering and triage facilities as directed by the state superintendent of schools.</p>
Salt Lake County	<p>Provide radio operators and equipment for SLCHD response operations and alternate care facilities, when requested, to support communications</p>

ARES	where possible. It is recognized that ARES resources may be overwhelmed and unavailable to assist ESF #8 during a disaster.
Salt Lake Metropolitan Medical Response System	<p>Staff planning and preparedness activities of the Salt Lake County ESF #8 committee.</p> <p>Provide planning, equipment, training, and exercising with first responder and first receiver agencies for response to mass casualty incidents.</p> <p>Provide staff at the SLCOECC to assist with resource management coordination during a disaster.</p> <p>Coordinate pre-hospital patient tracking in conjunction with the Salt Lake Valley Fire Alliance, the Utah Hospital Association (UHA), and the Utah Department of Health (UDOH).</p> <p>Assist with the establishment of alternate triage and treatment facilities during a mass casualty incident.</p>
Utah Department of Health	<p>Coordination of patient evacuation during the disaster as well as providing assistance in maintaining response capability to emergency medical calls within Salt Lake County. UDOH will coordinate both public and private service field response and any deployed teams with the requesting jurisdiction or incident commander. Emergency responder health and safety will be monitored by the designated safety officer as prescribed in the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Crisis counseling for first responders and receivers will be coordinated through this group in conjunction with the UDOH Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) team.</p>
Utah Hospital Association	<p>Staff planning and preparedness activities of the ESF #8 committee, providing updated information from the Hospital Disaster Advisory Committee (HDAC) and other pertinent committees.</p> <p>Annually provide updated emergency contact numbers of staff to the ESF #8 Committee.</p> <p>Annually maintain updated hospital resource matrix information and provide to the ESF #8 committee.</p> <p>Plan for and participate in public health exercises, where possible.</p> <p>Provide staff to the SLCOECC to assist with coordination of emergency hospital activities such as facility status, damage assessment reports, resources and census information; regularly update hospital status in the SLCOECC.</p> <p>Provide planning with Salt Lake Valley hospitals for maintaining emergency capabilities under disaster conditions or other episodes of utility service interruption, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Back-up power, sanitation and potable water provisions ▪ In-house capability or emergency service contracts for utility systems repair, damage stabilization, and water/debris removal ▪ Adequate planning for obtaining emergency medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, and linens under disaster conditions ▪ In-house capability of back up supplies stored on site

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency service contracts with medical supply and pharmaceutical vendors ▪ When in-house sources and private vendor sources of supply are exhausted, forward resource requests to the SLCOECC.
Utah Office of the Medical Examiner	<p>Assist with victim identification with the assistance of the UDOH Fatality Incident Team gathering ante-mortem information in a Family Assistance Center.</p> <p>Investigate and determine the cause of sudden, unexpected, violent, and non-natural death.</p> <p>Provide emergency information to the JIC and SLCOECC on mass fatalities.</p> <p>Assist Salt Lake County with morgue services and victim identification, disposition of unclaimed bodies, and maintaining a record of information on all unexpected and violent deaths resulting from a mass fatality incident.</p> <p>Assist Salt Lake County with bioterrorism and pandemic response.</p> <p>Coordinate the record-keeping system for Office of the Medical Examiner (O.M.E.) cases.</p> <p>Request security support from law enforcement for the protection of O.M.E. facilities, property, and potential crime scene evidence.</p> <p>Request assistance from a Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) and/or portable morgue unit as needed.</p> <p>Coordinate support from the Utah Funeral Home Director's Association.</p>
Valley Behavioral Health	<p>Notify the South Jordan City EOC and the SLCOECC that additional counselors are needed if demand exceeds what the American Red Cross can provide.</p> <p>Identify a primary contact to deploy behavioral health workers.</p> <p>Identify a secondary contact to deploy behavioral health workers.</p> <p>Contact the Utah State Department of Health and Human Services to access certified crisis counselors to assist affected populations during and after a disaster.</p>
Salt Lake County Behavioral Health	<p>Provide staff and support as part of an integrated case management system as needed.</p>

Emergency Support Function #9 – Search and Rescue

ESF Coordinator: South Jordan City Fire Department

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Fire Department

Support Agencies: Civil Air Patrol
South Jordan City Public Works
South Jordan Police
Urban Search and Rescue Team (USAR)
Utah Army National Guard
Metro Fire
Unified Fire Authority

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 Search and Rescue provides city support to local governments in search and rescue operations prior to and following an emergency or major disaster.

ESF #9 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #9 provides city resources to assist in search and rescue operations including locating, extricating, and giving immediate medical assistance to victims trapped in collapsed structures and other technical search and rescue environments. ESF #9 also assists in locating missing persons, lost boats, and downed aircraft as well as providing extrication and immediate medical assistance for victims.

Policies

South Jordan City Fire Department will coordinate and direct the activities of ESF #9 Search and Rescue.

In the event of a local or state disaster, the resources of South Jordan City Search and Rescue can be requested for use as a state asset or local response. To access the team, refer to the Utah Task

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

During an emergency or disaster, personnel from the South Jordan City Fire Department will serve as staff for ESF #9.

The South Jordan City Fire Department will staff the ESF #9 work station, identify which support agencies for ESF #9 are needed, activate support agencies, or place them on standby.

As the primary agency for all activities under ESF #9, the South Jordan City Fire Department will attempt to ensure that all agencies assigned to ESF #9 respond to requests for local search and rescue assistance.

ORGANIZATION

Search and Rescue Structure

ESF #9 will organize under the leadership of the South Jordan City Fire Department. Personnel assigned to the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) from the South Jordan City Fire Department will provide daily direction for all assigned missions. The South Jordan City Fire Department, in coordination with South Jordan City Emergency Management, shall develop an organizational structure for directing, planning, implementing, and monitoring missions assigned by South Jordan City Emergency Management according to the ESF concept.

The support agencies are assigned to ESF #9 assist South Jordan City Fire Department with providing search and rescue support after a major disaster or emergency. Although the composition of the support agencies for ESF #9 will likely change as a result of the planning process and through experience, it is anticipated that these agencies will constitute the basis for providing search and rescue support assistance to local governments following a major disaster or emergency.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – SEARCH AND RESCUE

Notification for South Jordan City Search and Rescue team to participate will be done through South Jordan City Policies or the UT-TF1 mobilization manual.

The primary agency, South Jordan City Fire Department, will request South Jordan City Emergency Management to notify support agencies as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – SEARCH AND RESCUE

ESF #9 response is to supplement state and local response efforts. ESF #9 will coordinate with the local or state agency to identify specific response requirements and will provide assistance based on priorities set by the authority having jurisdiction.

Verify inventories of available search and rescue resources and provide a summary listing to ESF #5 Information and Planning.

Implement predetermined cost accounting measures for tracking overall ESF #9 costs, including personnel, equipment, materials, and any other costs incurred during emergency support actions.

Use ESF #5 information as needed.

Coordinate with ESF #1: Transportation to transport personnel and equipment to the affected area(s).

Coordinate with ESF #7: Logistics to obtain equipment and supplies needed for both urban and non-urban search and rescue missions.

ESF #9 will provide resources, using the equipment and capabilities available to it, to support its mission. In the case where a conflict of priorities develops as a result of more than one agency or site needing the same resource, the South Jordan City Fire Chief or designated person shall have final say in resource allocation.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – SEARCH AND RESCUE

Coordinate with state, local, volunteer, and federal search and rescue personnel as needed.

Donations of goods for South Jordan City Search and Rescue will be handled through the South Jordan City Fire Department.

Track committed resources for possible redeployment and other purposes and provide same to ESF #5 Information and Planning.

Draft recommendations for after action reports and other reports.

Recovery operations involving Search and Rescue resources will be based on the availability of resources that do not conflict with response operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES: SEARCH AND RESCUE

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Fire Department

- Direct and coordinate the overall search and rescue response effort in the affected area.

- Develop and maintain a roster of personnel to staff ESF #9 with sufficient staffing for 24-hour operations.
- Coordinate with local police, and other local government officials to assist missing or trapped victims.
- Establish a protocol for prioritizing response activities.
- Coordinate activities with other ESFs.
- Be prepared to make status reports at all times.
- Assist responding support agencies and organizations with developing procedures for disaster response. These procedures will be reviewed by all ESF #9 agencies.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

General Responsibilities

- Send a liaison to the South Jordan City EOC as directed by the South Jordan City Emergency Management.
- Commit resources as needed.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: SEARCH AND RESCUE

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
External Support Agencies	
Metro Fire Agency	Eight member cities (Bluffdale, Midvale, Murray, Sandy, South Jordan, South Salt Lake, West Jordan, and West Valley) have an interlocal agreement that provides for sharing of resources and equipment for firefighting, emergency medical services, and special operations services to the citizens and visitors of the communities. The agencies shall coordinate through ESF #9 for assisting with search and rescue efforts.

Task Force 1	
--------------	--

Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Fire Department

Support Agencies: Salt Lake County Health Department
South Jordan City Public Works
South Jordan City Police
Metro Fire
Unified Fire Authority

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response provides city support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials when activated.

ESF #10 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #10 provides for a coordinated city response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents is generally carried out in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. In this ESF annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the NCP. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.

The scope of ESF #10 includes the appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Appropriate general actions can include actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release; efforts to detect and assess the extent of contamination (including sampling, analysis, and environmental monitoring); actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition; implementation of environmental cleanup; and storage, treatment, and disposal of oil

and hazardous materials. Examples of specific actions may include sampling a drinking water supply to determine if there has been intentional contamination; stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments; capping contaminated soils or sludge; using chemicals and other materials to contain the release or mitigate its effects; decontaminating buildings and structures; using drainage controls, fences, warning signs, or other security or site control precautions; removing highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removing drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and performing other measures as deemed necessary.

ESF #10 may be used under appropriate authorities to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials not typically responded to under the NCP if they pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment. Appropriate ESF #10 response activities to such incidents include collecting household hazardous waste, monitoring debris disposal, monitoring and protecting water quality, sampling and monitoring air quality, and protecting natural resources.

ESF #10 is applicable to all city agencies with responsibilities and assets used to support a county response to an actual or potential oil or hazardous materials incident.

Policies

The NCP is an operational supplement to the National Response Framework (NRF). It provides more detailed information regarding the roles and responsibilities, organizational structures, and procedures described in ESF #10. The NCP is authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended by section 311 of the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

As described in the NRF core document, some city responses do not require coordination by South Jordan City Fire Department and are undertaken by other agencies consistent with their authorities. The SLCoHD may also request the South Jordan City Fire Department to activate other NRF elements for related incidents while still retaining overall leadership for the city response.

ESF #10 may be activated by the South Jordan City Fire Department for incidents requiring a more robust coordinated city response, such as:

- A major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act.
- An actual or potential oil discharge or hazardous materials release after which South Jordan City Fire Department determines it should lead the city response and then responds under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and/or Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) authorities and funding.

When ESF #10 is activated, the NCP typically serves as the basis for actions taken in support of the NRF. NCP structures and response mechanisms, which are discussed further below, remain

in place when ESF #10 is activated. However, these structures and mechanisms coordinate with NRF mechanisms as described in the concept of operations section. NCP provisions are summarized in this annex for purposes of brevity. The references in this annex to NCP provisions are not intended to change NCP requirements or interpretations. Nothing in the NRF alters or impedes the ability or authorities of designated city officials to carry out their duties under the NCP or to coordinate directly with their agency in execution of these duties.

The NCP describes the National Response System, which is an organized network of agencies, programs, and resources with authorities and responsibilities in oil and hazardous materials response. Key components of the National Response System include the National Response Center (NRC), national response team (NRT), regional response teams (RRT), federal on-scene coordinators (OSC), regional and area contingency plans, and state and local plans. States and tribes participate in the National Response System at the regional and local levels.

The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the NRC (see 40 CFR 300.125.) The NRC provides notifications of such reports to the national operations center to promote situational awareness.

The NRT is the national-level organization for coordinating federal interagency activities under the NCP. The NRT comprises national representatives of the primary and supporting agencies for ESF #10. The NRT carries out national preparedness and response planning for oil and hazardous materials incidents and works in coordination with the ESF Leaders Group regarding ESF #10 preparedness. On a day-to-day basis, EPA serves as chair and DHS/USCG as vice chair of the NRT.

Thirteen RRTs coordinate NCP interagency activities at the federal level. The RRTs comprise regional representatives of the primary and supporting agencies for ESF #10 as well as representatives from each state within the region. The RRTs are co-chaired by EPA and DHS/USCG on a day-to-day basis. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response. For an incident-specific RRT activation, the RRT chair would be the agency providing the federal OSCs. The RRTs are coordinating bodies. Utah has also established RRTs that perform a similar function as their federal counterparts with the exception of their localized focus. Salt Lake County is a member of the State's Region II Hazmat Response Team (along with Tooele, Utah, Summit, and Wasatch Counties).

As needed during a response, state RRTs convene to address interagency response issues and provide assistance and advice to the state OSCs, including resource acquisition support as requested. At the tactical, on-scene incident command post (ICP) level, the state or county OSC carries out his or her responsibilities under the NCP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall oil and hazardous materials response efforts in accordance with existing delegations of authority. For oil discharges, the agency providing the county OSC is from the South Jordan City Fire Department or SLCoHD depending on the location. For hazardous substance emergencies, the agency providing the OSC will likely represent the South Jordan City Fire Department, depending on the location and source of the release.

Federal OSCs have independent authority under the NCP to respond to an oil or hazardous

materials incident. Some oil and hazardous materials incident responses (including assessments) may be initiated under the NCP, CERCLA, and OPA 90 funding then transition to ESF #10 and Stafford Act funding or funding from another federal agency under the NRF federal-to-federal support provisions when ESF #10 is activated under those authorities.

The NCP provides that EPA or DHS/USCG may classify an oil discharge as a “spill of national significance” (see 40 CFR 300.323).

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

In conjunction with the affected county and surrounding municipalities, ESF #10 coordinates the provision of support to and the overall management of the various response sites to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of oil and hazardous materials and to minimize the impact of the incidents. ESF #10 promotes close coordination with federal, state, county, and local officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.

ESF #10 requires documentation of all response activities to support after action requirements and justify actions taken by primary and supporting agencies. This includes documentation to support financial transfers between primary and supporting agencies that are necessary to conduct ESF #10 activities.

ORGANIZATION

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Structure

South Jordan City Fire Department serves as the primary agency for ESF #10 in South Jordan City, depending upon whether the incident is an imminent or ongoing public safety threat or if the incident has moved into the cleanup and remediation phase. For incidents affecting both, the South Jordan City Fire Department is the primary agency and Salt Lake County Health Department (SLCoHD) serves as the lead support agency.

The South Jordan City Fire Chief serves as the ESF #10 coordinator and works with SLCoHD to conduct ESF #10 planning and preparedness activities.

When more than one municipality is involved in implementing a response due to multiple response actions, ESF #10 is the mechanism through which close coordination is maintained among all agencies. The primary agency, South Jordan City Fire Department ensures ESF #10 response actions are properly coordinated and carried out.

EOC-Level Response Support Structure

- South Jordan City Fire Department is the primary agency for ESF #10, the fire chief or

their designee serves as the ESF #10 lead. For incidents where the SLCoHD is the lead support agency, the Environmental Health Division director or their designee serves as the ESF #10 lead support.

- The primary agency, South Jordan City Fire Department represents ESF #10 and provides ESF #10 representatives, as needed, for the various EOC work groups. The primary agency also provides administrative support to ESF #10 as appropriate.
- Following an initial situation assessment, the primary agency determines which supporting agencies are required to continue to provide representatives to ESF #10 on a 24-hour basis (either by telephone or in person) during the emergency response period. ESF #10 supporting agencies will have representatives available immediately by telephone on a 24-hour basis. The primary agency may establish management objectives for ESF #10 consistent with the broader management objectives from the NRF and state emergency operations plans. ESF #10 may operate from the headquarters of the primary agency if the incident is sufficiently localized.
- South Jordan City Fire Department provides guidance and direction to its regional response elements as necessary on issues such as interregional resource use, allocation, and mobilization. The primary agency consults the RRT for advice and assistance in carrying out activities under ESF #10. In addition, the primary agency works with South Jordan City Emergency Management during the incident to establish appropriate mechanisms for coordination between the RRT and allied agencies, depending on the needs of the incident.

Regional-Level Response Support Structure

- The regional-level ESF #10 is composed of regional or other preventatives of those county and municipal agencies listed in the responsibilities section of this annex.
- For chemical, biological, radiological, CSEPP, or WMD incidents, ESF #10 may also provide a technical specialist to provide scientific and technical expertise and to coordinate scientific and technical issues with other responding agencies and with other ESF #10 headquarters, regional and on-scene response elements. For incidents in which ESF #10 plays a major role, South Jordan City Fire Department may also provide a senior official to participate in the joint field office unified coordination group.
- The regional lead for ESF #10 consults the RRT for support, advice, or assistance, and establishes appropriate mechanisms for the RRT to coordinate with the South Jordan City EOC and/or ICP during an incident as needed. If the agency establishes an area command (or unified area command), the ESF #10 regional lead ensures coordination between the joint field office and area command on matters related to ESF #10 activities.
- During a multi-jurisdictional incident, the RRT leader may establish multiple Incident

Command Posts (ICPS). The regional lead for ESF #10 ensures ESF #10 response activities are fully coordinated with the overall unified command structure and domestic preparedness officials as necessary. The regional lead also ensures ESF #10 activities are integrated and coordinated with other allied response activities to make the best use of response resources and to avoid gaps or overlaps in response actions.

- The agency providing the On-Scene Commander (OSC) provides additional representatives to the ICP as appropriate. However, the OSC maintains the local authority to direct oil and hazardous materials response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release in accordance with existing delegations of authority. Public communications generally are coordinated through ESF #15 External Affairs in consultation with the joint field office and the joint information center. It is recognized, however, that in some cases, it may be necessary for responding OSCs to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

In the event of an emergency or disaster, Valley Emergency Communications Center will notify South Jordan City Fire Department.

South Jordan City Fire Department will request South Jordan City Emergency Management to notify support agencies as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The South Jordan City Fire Department convenes appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible (that is, within 2 hours of notification, if possible) to develop a plan for providing the support required. This can be conducted via an emergency conference call or by physically locating at the South Jordan City EOC as appropriate. At the headquarters level, ESF #10 focuses initially on the following actions:

- Confirm that members of city, county, and regional ESF #10 staff are notified.
- Ensure that South Jordan City EOC is ready to support city response activities and to coordinate with the ICP.
- Establish communications with the affected city, county, and regional ESF #10 elements.
- Coordinate with other national-level ESFs, as appropriate.
- At the regional-level, ESF #10 becomes operational upon notification from the RRT. Initial actions coordinated under the regional ESF #10 may include:

- Alert members of the county and regional ESF #10.
- Ensure that the EOC is ready to support citywide response activities and to coordinate with the allied primary agency headquarters and/or ESF #10 elements at the county and state as needed.
- Deploy representatives to response teams.
- Establish communications with the RRT and/or county and state EOC (according to regional plans) to obtain initial damage estimates.
- Identify initial resource requirements for all deployed agencies, when appropriate.
- As appropriate, coordinate with ESF #10 elements in unaffected agencies to obtain personnel, equipment, and other backup support.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

- Assess the situation, including the nature, amount, and locations of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials; the pathways to human and environmental exposure; the probable direction and time of travel of the materials (for example, trajectory and analysis); the potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; the types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, decontamination, and cleanup services; and the priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment through appropriate response actions.
- Upon identification of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials, the city lead for ESF #10 closely coordinates with the RRT (if convened) to develop and implement a response strategy.
- Upon becoming fully operational and throughout the response period, the ESF #10 support agency representatives coordinate with their agencies to meet ESF #10 needs and carry out ESF actions. ESF #10 actions may include communicating management objectives to county and regional ESF #10 elements. ESF #10 regional actions may include:
 - Receiving damage information from reconnaissance teams, other ESFs, federal, state, tribal, and local agencies.
 - Identifying ESF support needs and establishing response priorities in coordination with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies.
 - Validating priorities and identifying the resources required to meet the needs of the response.

- Working with state and local governments, federal agencies, and the private sector to maximize use of available county and regional assets and identifying resources required from outside the city, county and region.
- Initiating actions to locate and move resources into the incident area.
- Maintaining close coordination with the joint field office to share information and ensure effective response to requests for assistance.
- Continuing to coordinate on-scene response operations at the ICP as described under the policies section above. Because of the potential need for ESF #10 to respond to numerous simultaneous events, including terrorism incidents, OSCs must coordinate all significant actions with the ESF #10 regional lead as time permits. Significant actions are considered those that relate to competition for and commitment of key interagency resources not under the OSC's control. ESF #10 will make recommendations to state officials as to protective actions or actions that could affect other regional or national response activities or priorities.
- ESF #10 will continue to provide oil and hazardous material guidance and support as needed during the recovery phase.

RESPONSIBILITIES: OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Fire Department

- Direct, coordinate, and integrate the overall city oil and hazardous materials response in the affected areas(s).
- Develop and maintain a roster of personnel to staff ESF #10. Sufficient staffing will be available for 24-hour-a-day operations.
- Coordinate with the local fire chief's liaisons to effectively respond to existing or potential hazardous materials incidents.
- Tabulate and maintain a list of all city and county hazardous materials response resources and their locations.
- Provide a system for recording requests for assistance, who was assigned to respond to the request, and the action taken.
- Establish a protocol for prioritizing response activities.
- Coordinate activities with other ESFs.
- Be prepared at all times to make status reports.
- Assist responding support agencies to develop procedures for disasters and disaster exercises. These procedures will be reviewed by all ESF #10 agencies for input prior to

being finalized.

- Provide damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5 Information and Planning.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

General Responsibilities

- Report to the South Jordan City EOC as directed by South Jordan City Fire Department.
- Provide ESF #10 with an inventory of oil and hazardous materials related resources and services citywide.
- Commit agency resources as needed.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
South Jordan City Public Works Department	Provides manpower and equipment to support the Incident Commander. Provides damage assessment regarding roads, bridges, and selected buildings. Provides staff support to the EOC and ICP. Provides assistance with traffic control, providing barricades, etc.
External Support Agencies	
Salt Lake County Health Department	Provides assistance on all matters related to the assessment of health hazards at a response and protection of response workers and the public health. This agency also determines whether illnesses, diseases, or complaints may be attributed to hazardous materials exposure. Establishes disease/exposure registries and conducts appropriate clinical testing. Develops, maintains, and provides information on the health effects of toxic substances.
Utah Department of Environmental Quality	Provides advice on identifying the source and extent of radioactive releases relevant to the NCP and in the removal and disposal of radioactive contamination.

	<p>Provides assistance for radiological incidents pursuant to or in coordination with ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services activities.</p> <p>Coordinates the state response activities for a radiological incident involving a facility licensed by the NRC, a shipment of NRC-licensed materials, or radioactive materials licensed under the Atomic Energy Act.</p> <p>Supports South Jordan City Fire Department as the coordinating agency for incidents requiring a coordinated federal response in accordance with the nuclear/radiological incident annex. The NRC and EPA coordinate their responses to an emergency involving both a radiological and chemical release in accordance with joint NRC/EPA implementing procedures.</p>
--	---

Emergency Support Function #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Recreation and Animal Control

Support Agencies: South Jordan City Admin Services
South Jordan City Public Works
Salt Lake County Health Department
American Red Cross
Jordan School District
Salt Lake County Animal Services

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex, identifies food, water, and ice needs in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency, obtains items to meet those needs, and transports them to the disaster area. Food supplies obtained and distributed by ESF #11 will be dispensed to the disaster victims by ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services or by a local government. ESF #11 provides for the coordination of local, county, private, and voluntary resources in response to both privately owned and wild animal care needs before, during, and following a significant natural emergency, disaster, human-caused incident, or animal health emergency. ESF #11 also includes the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.

ESF #11 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #11 coordinates the four primary functions described below:

- Emergency provision of nutritional assistance
 - ESF #11 should secure and deliver food supplies that are suitable for household distribution or for congregate meal service as appropriate for the incident.

- City, county, and voluntary agencies will transport and distribute food supplies within the affected area.
- ESF #11 officials coordinate with supporting agencies responsible for mass feeding under ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services.
- ESF #11 officials encourage the use of congregate feeding arrangements as the primary outlet for disaster food supplies.
- ESF #11 officials will give priority moving critical food supplies into areas of acute need before moving to areas of moderate need.
- Assurance of food safety and security:
 - Coordinate the inspection and verification of food safety.
 - Coordinate with Salt Lake County Health Department and/or Utah Department of Health with the laboratory analysis of food samples, the control of adulterated products, plant closures, food-borne disease surveillance, and field investigations.
- Protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties
 - Coordinate with the appropriate local or state agency for the protection and preservation.
 - Actions initiated under ESF #11 to protect, preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore natural and cultural resources and historic properties are guided by the existing internal policies and procedures of the agencies providing support for the incident.
- Animal, and pest response
 - ESF #11 provides for the overall management, coordination, and prioritization of citywide resources to support privately owned or wild animal needs in the event of an emergency or disaster.
 - ESF #11 will conduct animal responses as well as pest responses in collaboration and cooperation with state and federal authorities and private industries to ensure continued human nutrition; to provide animal, and environmental security; and to support the economy and trade.
 - When addressing animal diseases, all animal depopulation activities are conducted as humanely as possible while preventing the spread of pathogens and limiting the number of animals that must be euthanized. Disposal methods for

infected or potentially infected carcasses host material are chosen for their effectiveness in preventing the spread of pathogens and for their minimal impact on the environment.

- ESF #11 coordinates with other ESF agencies and annexes to ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect the health and safety of all workers, including volunteers.

Policies

The South Jordan City Recreation and Animal Control will coordinate and direct the emergency response operations of ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex.

ESF #11 coordinates the emergency response of a multitude of agencies and organizations. As a result, it is impossible to list all of the policies that regulate the specific operations. Each primary and support agency or organization in this ESF is responsible for developing policies specific to their respective emergency operations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- Upon request from the South Jordan City Emergency Management, the South Jordan City Recreation and Animal Control will make agency liaisons available to work in the South Jordan City emergency operations center (EOC) for the coordination and implementation of food, water, and animal protection related requests for assistance.
- The agency liaisons will staff an ESF #11 workstation, identify necessary supporting agencies for ESF #11, and activate supporting agencies or place them on standby.
- As the primary agency for all activities under ESF #11, the South Jordan City Recreation and Animal Control will attempt to ensure that all agencies assigned to ESF #11 respond to requests for assistance.
- If possible, ESF #11 will use damage projection models to calculate the number of people that may be affected to determine the amount of food, water, and ice needed to meet anticipated demands. Warehouse inventories will be tabulated and if additional food supplies are needed, ESF #11 will obtain the necessary supplies and arrange for their transportation to the staging areas through ESF #1 Transportation, as necessary. ESF #11 can obtain additional information on the number of people in need of food, water, and ice from ESF #5 Information and Planning and ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services.
- Staff from ESF #11 may be sent into the disaster area to assess the effectiveness of the food distribution network and to address problems. Staff will coordinate with local governments and field staff from ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary

Housing and Human Services to provide ample and timely deliveries of food, water, and ice.

ORGANIZATION

Agriculture and Natural Resources Structure

ESF #11 will organize under the leadership of the South Jordan City Recreation and Animal Control. South Jordan City Recreation and Animal Control personnel in the EOC will provide daily direction for all assigned missions. The South Jordan City Recreation and Animal Control, in coordination with South Jordan City Emergency Management, will develop an organizational structure for directing, planning, implementing, and monitoring the mission according to the ESF concept.

The supporting agencies are assigned to ESF #11 to assist South Jordan City Recreation and Animal Control after a major disaster or emergency. Although the composition of the support agencies for ESF #11 will likely change as a result of the planning process and through experience, it is anticipated that these agencies will constitute the basis for providing assistance to local governments following a major disaster or emergency.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

In the event of an emergency or disaster, South Jordan City Emergency Management will notify the South Jordan City Recreation and Animal Control.

The South Jordan City Recreation and Animal Control will request South Jordan City Emergency Management to notify supporting agencies as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- Develop strategies for initial response.
- Verify inventories of available food, water, and ice, and provide a summary to ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Implement predetermined cost-accounting measures for tracking ESF #11 personnel, equipment, materials, and other costs incurred during emergency response actions.
- Obtain information from ESF #5 Information and Planning for response planning purposes.
- Identify the number of people in shelters and others in need of food, water, and ice.
- Monitor power outages to estimate ice needs.
- Monitor and coordinate water contamination, with Public Works, in the disaster area and

estimate water needs.

- Identify the locations of all mass feeding and food distribution sites.
- Develop menus that can be used for calculation of food supplies and serving portions.
- Assess warehouse space and needs for staging areas.
- Coordinate food donations and incorporate into food supply.
- Monitor and coordinate the flow of food supplies into the disaster area.
- Coordinate with the Utah State Division of Emergency Management as needed.
- Companion Animals
 - All animals need to be appropriately identified.
 - If an owner arrives at a shelter with pets, the shelter will contact ESF #11 to direct the owner to the closest participating animal care facility/shelter. If the owner is unable to provide transportation, the shelter manager will coordinate with ESF #1 Transportation in arranging transportation to the nearest animal care facility.
 - Exotic or dangerous pets shall be dealt with on a case by case basis to ensure they are handled, transported and cared for by trained personnel at appropriate facilities.
- Livestock
 - In an emergency, livestock will need to be placed in a safe location. The type of emergency and other factors will determine the type of location that is appropriate. Owners should provide adequate water for animals and apply at least one form of identification on each animal.
 - If evacuation of livestock becomes necessary, owner arranges for transportation to an animal care facility. If owner is unable to provide transportation, ESF #11 should coordinate with ESF #1 Transportation to assist.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES ANNEX

- Continue to monitor food and water needs.
- Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical animal service needs and the development of strategies to meet them.

- Assess the special food concerns of affected residents.
- Monitor nutritional concerns.
- Establish logistical links with local organizations involved in long-term congregate meal services.
- Draft recommendations for after-action reports and other reports as needed.
- Continue to coordinate assistance in the following areas:
 - Capturing injured and displaced animals.
 - Providing assistance for shelter, medical care, relocation, and reunification with owners.
 - Acquiring additional food and supplies from vendors to support the relief efforts.
 - Coordinating with other primary and supporting agencies for timely and proper carcass disposal.
- ESF #11 will continue to coordinate the delivery of food and potable water to disaster areas as needed during the recovery phase.

RESPONSIBILITIES: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES ANNEX

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Animal Control

- Deploy and utilize city resources in coordination with ESF #11 supporting agencies.
- Coordinate with support agencies to prioritize needs and direct animal resources and services.
- Provide appropriate information to ESF #5 Information and Planning on a regular basis.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

General Responsibilities

- Report to the South Jordan City EOC as directed by the South Jordan City Emergency Management.

- Commit agency resources as needed.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
South Jordan City Public Works	<p>Provides Manpower and equipment to support the Incident Commander.</p> <p>Provides damage assessment regarding roads, bridges, and selected buildings.</p> <p>Provides staff support to the EOC and ICP.</p> <p>Provides assistance with traffic control, providing barricades, etc.</p> <p>Provide personnel, vehicles, and equipment to assist in acquiring and distributing food and water.</p> <p>Coordinate with the ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services and local officials to determine food, water, and ice needs for the population in the impacted areas.</p> <p>Make emergency food supplies available to households for take-home consumption.</p> <p>Provide appropriate information to ESF #5 Information and Planning on a regular basis.</p> <p>Develop a plan of operation that will ensure timely distribution of food supplies to mass care locations.</p> <p>Deploy water tankers identified by ESF #6 and local officials.</p> <p>Provide daily information to ESF #15 External Affairs on the amount of food used and types of food needed.</p> <p>Maintain records of the cost of supplies, resources, and employee hours needed to respond to the disaster.</p> <p>Monitor the number of mass feeding sites, soup kitchens, and pantries providing food to disaster victims.</p>
External Support Agencies	
Salt Lake County Health	Provide technical assistance for shelter operations related to food, vectors, water supply, and wastewater disposal.

Department	
Jordan School District	<p>Provide information on the availability of school buses and school facilities to satisfy requirements for transportation and feeding facilities.</p> <p>Provide available food and water inventories to support mass feeding efforts as resources allow.</p>
American Red Cross	<p>Assist in identifying and assessing the requirements for food on a two-phase basis; critical emergency needs immediately after the disaster and long-term sustained needs after the emergency phase is over.</p> <p>Assist with the distribution of coordinated disaster relief supplies.</p> <p>Per established area agreements with private vendors, supplement USDA food stocks.</p>

Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Public Works

Support Agencies: Rocky Mountain Power
Dominion Energy

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Public Works

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 Energy coordinates the emergency response measures used by local jurisdictions, other county agencies, organizations, and private utilities in responding to and recovering from fuel shortages, power outages, and capacity shortages caused by an emergency or major disaster in the county.

ESF #12 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #12 will coordinate the emergency supply, transportation and distribution of fuel and the provision of emergency power to support immediate response operations as well as restore the normal supply of power and natural gas. This ESF will work closely with local, county, state, and federal agencies, energy offices, suppliers, and distributors. ESF #12 activities include the following:

- Assessing energy system damage, energy supply, demand, and resources needed to restore such systems.
- Assisting city and other local agencies in obtaining fuel for transportation and emergency operations.
- Coordinating with Salt Lake County Emergency Management; Utah Division of Emergency Management; and the Emergency Support Function counterpart as needed to support and assist agency suppliers with obtaining information, equipment, specialized labor, fuel, and transportation to repair or restore energy systems.
- Recommending local actions to save fuel.

- Coordinating with local, county, state, and federal agencies to provide emergency energy information, education, and conservation guidance to the public.
- Coordinating information with local, county, state, and federal officials and energy suppliers about available energy supply recovery assistance.
- Coordinating technical assistance involving energy systems.
- Processing all fuel and power assistance requests from local jurisdictions and ESFs.

Policies

In the wake of an emergency or major disaster, many of the local energy resources will be unavailable due to damage, inaccessibility, or insufficient supply. All other assets available to ESF #12 will be used to assist local emergency operations and the efforts of other ESFs to provide fuel, power, and other resources as necessary. Priorities for the allocation of resources are as follows:

- Coordinate the supplying of fuel to emergency response organizations.
- Coordinate supply of technical personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies to support efforts to repair or restore essential operating facilities.
- Coordinate emergency shelters generating power with the American Red Cross, Greater Salt Lake Area Chapter and surrounding cities.
- Assist in providing resources for emergency power generation.
- Provide emergency planning, data analysis, and forecasting of the energy situation and implementation of energy conservation measures.

ESF #12 agencies will coordinate with other local, county, and federal agencies, private utilities, industry, and the media in carrying out their mission

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

Upon request from the South Jordan City Emergency Management, South Jordan City Public Works will make an agency liaison available to work in the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate and implement the response to energy-related requests for assistance.

The agency liaison will staff the ESF #12 workstation, identify the needed support agencies for ESF #12, and activate support agencies or place them on standby, as needed.

As the primary agency for all activities under ESF #12, South Jordan City Public Works will attempt to ensure that the agencies assigned to ESF #12 respond to all requests for energy-related assistance.

Emergency organization personnel are mobilized to direct and coordinate relief efforts, communicate with the public and appropriate governmental agencies, and restore normal service.

ORGANIZATION

Energy Structure

As the primary agency for ESF #12, South Jordan City Public Works will provide direction in all energy-related matters, including fuel shortages (including natural gas), power outages, and capacity shortage.

The support agencies are assigned to ESF #12 to support the restoration of energy services and resources following a major disaster or emergency. Though the composition of the support agencies for ESF #12 will likely change as a result of the planning process and through experience, it is anticipated that these agencies and the other supporting organizations will constitute the basis for providing energy type assistance to local government following a major disaster or emergency.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – ENERGY

In the event of an emergency or disaster, the primary agency, South Jordan City Public Works will be notified by South Jordan City Emergency Management.

The primary agency, South Jordan City Public Works will request South Jordan City Emergency Management to notify support agencies as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – ENERGY

- Develop and coordinate strategies for initial response, including the mobilization of resources and personnel.
- Verify inventories of available energy resources and services, and provide summary listing to ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Implement predetermined cost accounting measures for tracking overall ESF #12 personnel, equipment, materials, and other costs incurred during emergency response actions.
- Coordinate pre-position response personnel and equipment when city energy resources will likely be needed.
- Conduct an initial assessment of energy needs; assemble, and analyze energy data for forecasting future energy availability.
- Monitor the procedures followed by utilities during shortages of energy generating capacity to ensure countywide action and communication.
- Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions, trade associations, industry, and the media.
- Monitor procedures and activities of the petroleum industry regarding emergency fuel supplies.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – ENERGY

- Monitor local, county, state, utility, and fuel/oil response actions.
- Assess requests for aid from local, county, state, and federal agencies and energy offices, suppliers, and distributors.
- Coordinate obtaining needed resources to repair damaged energy systems. Such resources could include transportation to speed system repair.
- Coordinate with ESF #15 External Affairs to update news organizations with assessments of energy supply, demand, and resources needed to repair or restore energy generation and distribution systems.
- Keep accurate logs and records of emergency responses.
- Draft recommendations for after action reports and other reports as needed.
- ESF #12 will continue to provide support in dealing with energy-related requests for assistance during the recovery phase as needed.

RESPONSIBILITIES: ENERGY

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Public Works

- Direct, coordinate, and integrate the overall city effort to provide resources needed for energy restoration.
- Contact electric and gas providers, fuel oil companies, and relevant utilities, and other essential components of the affected area to obtain information concerning damage and required assistance in their areas of operation.
- Monitor the actions taken by the individual utilities during generating capacity shortages and the actions taken by other utilities to ensure coordinated citywide action and communication.
- Compile the following information:
 - Electric generating capacity;
 - Expected electric peak load;
 - Geographic areas and number of customers expected to be most severely affected (if available);
 - Status of any major generating unit outages;
 - Expected duration of event;
 - Explanations of utilities planned actions; and
 - Recommendations of agency actions in support of the utilities.
- Communicate and coordinate with local, county, state, and federal agencies and organizations in responding to any energy emergencies and working on energy restoration.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

General Responsibilities

- Report to the South Jordan City EOC as directed by the primary agency, South Jordan City Public Works.
- Provide ESF #12 with an inventory of energy related resources and services citywide.
- Commit agency resources as needed.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: ENERGY (PUBLIC UTILITIES)

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
--------	-----------

External Support Agencies	
Rocky Mountain Power	Liaisons from Rocky Mountain Power and other relevant organizations, will-co-locate as needed with representatives from the South Jordan City Public Works at the South Jordan City EOC to coordinate, assess, and repair damage.
Dominion Energy	Liaisons from Dominion Energy and other relevant organizations, will-co-locate as needed with representatives from the South Jordan City Public Works at the South Jordan City EOC to coordinate, assess, and repair damage.

Emergency Support Function #13– Public Safety and Security

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Police Department

Support Agencies: South Jordan City Fire Department
South Jordan City Legal Department
Unified Police Department

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Sheriff's office/ Unified Police Department

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13: Public Safety and Security coordinates and directs the use of city public safety and security personnel and equipment to support local law enforcement, other city and local emergency response agencies, and other ESFs prior to, during, and following an emergency or major disaster.

ESF #13 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #13 will coordinate and direct public safety and security activities, through the following functions:

- Provide a system for the receipt and dissemination of information, data, and directives pertaining to activities among public safety agencies.
- Prescribe a procedure to inventory public safety and security personnel, facilities, and equipment in the city.
- Pre-plan distribution and allocation of city resources in support of the overall ESF #13 mission.

Policies

- The South Jordan City Police Department will coordinate and direct emergency public safety and security response activities of ESF #13.
- Assets available to ESF #13 will be used to assist surrounding jurisdictions, the city, and other ESFs with public safety and security needs as necessary.
- In accordance with assignment of responsibilities in ESF #13 and further tasking by the primary agency, South Jordan City Police Department, each support organization participating in ESF #13 will contribute to the overall response, but will retain full control over its own resources and personnel.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- Upon request from South Jordan City Emergency Management, the South Jordan City Police Department liaison officer(s) will report to the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate and implement response to public safety and security-related requests for assistance.
- The agency liaison officer(s) will staff an ESF #13 work station; identify which support agencies for ESF #13 are needed, and activate or place those agencies on standby as needed.
- As the primary agency for all activities under ESF #13, the South Jordan City Police Department will attempt to ensure that agencies assigned to ESF #13 respond to all requests for law enforcement, traffic control, security of shelters and emergency response locations, search and rescue, and related services. ESF #13 shall coordinate, along with the surrounding municipalities.
- ESF #13 will plan, coordinate, and mobilize city resources and other organizational efforts to assist local public safety and security efforts.
- Support agencies and organizations will be notified and tasked to provide 24-hour representation as necessary.
- Individuals representing organizations at the South Jordan City EOC will have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies and organizations, and have the appropriate authority for committing such resources.
- The South Jordan City Police Department has the sole authority and responsibility for the assignment, supervision, and direction of all police personnel and equipment. If necessary, the South Jordan City Police Department will designate the appropriate officials within the South Jordan City Police Department to take command of all law enforcement if he/she is unable to perform this function.

- If the police chief determines that there has been an act of violence in defiance of or resistance to a lawful exercise of public authority and there is reason to believe there is a clear and present danger of a riot or other general public disorder, widespread disobedience of the law, and substantial injury to persons or property—all of which constitute an imminent threat to public peace or order and to the general welfare of the jurisdiction affected or part of parts thereof—the South Jordan City Police Department will have the authority to use all necessary law enforcement personnel or equipment to control the emergency. The South Jordan City Police Department may also request additional assistance from the Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS) and governor of Utah, if necessary.
- Fire, flood, chemical accidents, aircraft accidents, railroad accidents, and numerous other incidents may occur that may create conditions which would necessitate the execution of emergency regulations concerning traffic control and the establishment of open routes for traffic and keeping thoroughfares free for necessary civilian, police, fire, and military movement. These incidents may also create conditions which would necessitate using law enforcement personnel to control panic situations, prevent looting, enforce emergency management regulations, and maintain law and order during crisis or long-term emergency situations.
- Direct communications to command centers of each support agency will be available in ESF #13. DPS representatives will be present within ESF #13 to coordinate state law enforcement resources and to implement DPS's Utah Mutual Aid Plan, as established by Utah statutes. Regional law enforcement operations shall be coordinated from the Department of Public Safety (DPS), Division of Emergency Management located at the state capitol in downtown Salt Lake City.
- ESF #13 shall serve as the coordinator for the collection and distribution of information received from the South Jordan City Police Department, the state EOC's ESF #13, DPS field operations, and other agencies. Information from field personnel shall be collected by South Jordan City Police Department staff and compiled for forwarding to ESF #13. Likewise, information from the state EOC, the local EOC, and other outside agencies shall be conveyed to South Jordan City Police Department by ESF #13.

ORGANIZATION

Public Safety and Security Structure

ESF #13 will organize under the leadership of the South Jordan City Police Department. The South Jordan City Police Department personnel assigned to the South Jordan City EOC will provide daily direction for all assigned missions. The South Jordan City Police Department, in coordination with South Jordan City Emergency Management, shall develop an organizational structure for directing, planning, implementing, and monitoring missions assigned by South Jordan City Emergency Management, according to the ESF concept.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Pre-incident and ongoing activities in the city will be monitored by the South Jordan City Police Department and reported to the South Jordan City EOC as needed.
- In the event of an emergency or disaster, the primary agency, South Jordan City Police Department, will be notified by South Jordan City Emergency Management.
- South Jordan City Police Department will request South Jordan City Emergency Management to notify support agencies as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Develop strategies for initial response.
- Verify inventories of available citywide public safety and security services and provide a summary listing to ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Implement predetermined cost accounting measures for tracking overall ESF #13 personnel, equipment, materials, and other costs incurred during emergency response actions.
- Pre-position response resources when it appears that city public safety and security resources will be required.
- Use ESF #5 Information and Planning information for response planning purposes.
- Alert state law enforcement personnel as appropriate.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Affected local law enforcement agencies will address enforcement and security needs within their capabilities.
- Other local law enforcement agencies that respond to mutual aid requests will supplement the resources of those agencies.
- When needed, city and local law enforcement personnel will further supplement the needs of local law enforcement and fulfill the enforcement and security requirements of other city entities involved in disaster recovery.
- City law enforcement resources will be reassigned as necessary within the disaster site.

- Draft recommendations for after action reports and other reports as needed.
- Develop strategies, in coordination with ESF #5 Information and Planning, for supporting recovery operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES: PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Police Department

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating city efforts to provide public safety and security assistance to South Jordan City.
- Request and obtain assistance from the support agencies and other local support organizations.
- Continuously acquire and assess information about the disaster situation. Staff will identify the nature and extent of public safety and security problems, and establish appropriate monitoring and surveillance of the situation to obtain valid, ongoing information.
- Maintain adequate communications facilities and establish alternative communications.
- Recruit and train volunteer and auxiliary personnel to augment regular police forces during and following a disaster.
- Conduct all search and rescue operations through cooperative efforts of the South Jordan City Police Department and the South Jordan City Fire Department in accordance with established written directives and standard operating procedures.
- Provide security to public emergency shelters, feeding sites, other mass care facilities, and staging or storage areas through ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services.
- Control re-entry into evacuated or heavily damaged areas.
- Provide for the pre-staging of law enforcement resources, especially those identified for use as part of pre-staged response teams.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

General Responsibilities

- Send a liaison to the South Jordan City EOC as directed by the South Jordan City Police Department or South Jordan City Emergency Management.
- Commit resources as needed.

- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
Fire Department	
Legal Department	
External Support Agencies	
State of Utah Department of Public Safety	Coordinate locally active state law enforcement resources, monitor, and facilitate implementation of state law enforcement mutual aid agreements.
Unified Police Department	

Emergency Support Function #14– Cross-Sector Business Infrastructure

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Leadership Administration, and Economic Development

Support Agencies: All City Departments
Salt Lake County Emergency Management

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City Emergency Support Function ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business Infrastructure provides a framework to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of an emergency. This framework consists of programs and resources available through ESFs and agencies to facilitate community recovery, especially long-term community recovery, and to reduce or eliminate risk.

ESF #14 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

ESF #14 support may vary depending on the magnitude and type of incident and the potential for long-term and severe consequences. ESF #14 will most likely be activated after large-scale incidents that impact multiple jurisdictions within the city and county and require South Jordan City Emergency Management assistance to address significant long-term impacts on the affected area (e.g., impacts on housing, businesses, employment, community infrastructure, and social services).

Policies

- South Jordan City Leadership Administration will coordinate and direct the recovery operations of ESF #14.
- ESF #14 recognizes the local governments and the private sector affected by an incident are

vital to defining and addressing risk reduction activities and long-term community recovery.

- Long-term community recovery and mitigation efforts are focused on permanently restoring infrastructure, housing, and the local economy. These efforts may also focus on mitigating similar future impacts, when feasible.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- The South Jordan City Emergency Management will request a member or members of the South Jordan City Leadership Administration to report to the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- South Jordan City Leadership Administration liaisons will staff an ESF #14 workstation, identify needed supporting agencies, and take the necessary steps to ensure that supporting agencies are activated or placed on standby as needed.
- Following the disaster, the South Jordan City Leadership Administration with support from city departments and Utah Division of Emergency Management will conduct an initial damage assessment to determine what recovery efforts will be needed.
- As a result of the damage assessment activities and consultation with other agencies, South Jordan City Emergency Management will determine whether the incident is severe or widespread enough to warrant and request a state emergency declaration in coordination with Salt Lake County Emergency Management, Utah Division of Emergency Management, by the State Governor or a declaration of a major disaster from the president of the United States.
- If a Major Disaster Declaration Request is granted, federal funding and services will be provided to assist with restoration of infrastructure through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance Program, to assist individuals and families, the FEMA Individual Assistance and Small Business Administration loan program, and to assist businesses through the Small Business Administration Program. Disaster recovery centers will be opened throughout the affected area to ensure disaster victims can speak directly with FEMA, the Small Business Administration, and other agencies/organizations providing assistance. Other federal funding sources are also made available to assist with recovery efforts through various federal agencies. A Joint Field Office (JFO) is also opened to coordinate response and recovery efforts.

ORGANIZATION

Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Organization

- ESF #14 will organize under the leadership of South Jordan City Leadership Administration and Economic Development. South Jordan City personnel assigned to the South Jordan City EOC will provide daily direction for all assigned missions.

- The supporting agencies assigned to ESF #14 will assist the South Jordan City Emergency Management with recovery activities after a major disaster or emergency. Although the composition of the supporting agencies for ESF #14 will likely change as a result of the planning process and through experience, it is anticipated that these agencies will constitute the basis for providing long term recovery assistance to local governments following a major disaster or emergency.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – CROSS-SECTOR BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- In the event of an emergency or disaster, the South Jordan City Emergency Manager will be notified by the on-call staff and requested to report to the South Jordan City EOC to direct and control emergency operations.
- The South Jordan City Emergency Manager will notify ESF staff and support staff as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – CROSS-SECTOR BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Develop coordination mechanisms and requirements for post incident assessments, plans, and activities that can be scaled to incidents of varying types of magnitudes.
- Establish procedures for integration of pre incident planning and risk assessment with post incident recovery and mitigation efforts.
- Develop action plans delineating ESF #14 other ESFs, and participating organizations with available resources. The action plans should take into account the differing technical needs for risk assessments by hazards. Plans should also be scalable to account for the appropriate levels of staffing and coordination based on the nature and size of the incident.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – CROSS-SECTOR BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Track committed resources and provide a summary to ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Provide early identification of projects to be quickly implemented, especially those relating to critical facilities based on existing city and county plans.
- In collaboration with the local agencies and the Utah Division of Emergency Management, begin developing preliminary damage assessment teams.
- Draft recommendations for After Action Reports (AAR) and other reports as needed.
- Gather information from the ESFs, other participating organizations, and impacted local agencies to assess the scope and magnitude of the social and economic impacts in the city.

- Coordinate the implementation of the long-term community recovery recommendations with appropriate ESFs and organizations.
- Coordinate with ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services to identify long term housing strategies.
- Coordinate with ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services on identifying long term hospital accommodations.
- Coordinate with ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response and ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex on identifying long-term environmental restoration issues and mitigation projects.

RESPONSIBILITIES: CROSS-SECTOR BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Leadership Administration, Economic Development and Emergency Management

- Coordinate and manage the overall recovery efforts to ensure that local needs are addressed as promptly, adequately, and completely as possible.
- Coordinate local damage assessments.
- Coordinate local hazard mitigation efforts.
- Prepare and submit a request for state disaster assistance when conditions warrant.
- Coordinate with Utah Division of Emergency Management officials to select the site for the Joint Field Office (JFO).
- Provide adequate city staffing for the JFO.
- Provide personnel for community outreach and coordinate efforts with local, county, and state officials.
- Coordinate the development and distribution of public information materials with ESF #15 External Affairs.
- Conduct applicant briefings for the Public Assistance Program.
- Monitor recovery efforts in coordination with local and Utah Division of Emergency Management officials, making adjustments and improvements as necessary.
- Provide status of the recovery efforts to the public, local elected officials, and city agencies.
- Support the actions of other ESFs in accordance with established priorities.

- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

General Responsibilities

- Report to the South Jordan City EOC as directed by South Jordan City Emergency Management.
- Commit agency resources as needed.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: CROSS-SECTOR BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
All City Departments	<p>Participate in and support city, county, state, and federal damage assessments.</p> <p>Provide relevant data regarding the magnitude and severity of the disaster and the assessment of individual needs.</p> <p>Coordinate with city, county, state, and federal officials regarding the location of the JFO, placement for the rapid impact assessment team(s), and staging areas and sites for other coordinated assistance locations.</p> <p>Participate in and support public information and education programs regarding the recovery effort and available assistance being offered.</p> <p>Assist in the identification and notification of potential applicants and in the scheduling and locating of the applicant's briefing for the Public Assistance Program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.</p> <p>Provide personnel or local inspectors to collect information for the project worksheets.</p> <p>Participate in hazard mitigation opportunities and make recommendations for the reports and plans that are prepared to support the implementation and funding of proposed hazard mitigation measures.</p> <p>Support local, county, and state recovery efforts associated with the National Flood Insurance Program if applicable.</p>

All ESFs	All ESF primary and supporting agencies will provide personnel and resources to support disaster recovery operations as requested by South Jordan City Emergency Management.
----------	--

Emergency Support Function #15– External Affairs

Primary Agencies: South Jordan City Communication (Communications Manager/PIO, and the City Manager and Mayor

Support Agencies: South Jordan City Emergency Management
South Jordan City Fire
South Jordan City Police

County Liaison: Salt Lake County Emergency Management

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

South Jordan City Emergency Support Function (ESF) #15 External Affairs provides a comprehensive plan for the efficient and consistent use of the external affairs function, including public information, liaison capabilities, and community relations. During an actual or potential emergency, internal and external audiences must be informed of measures being taken to respond to an emergency, including governmental decisions, recommendations, and directives. Accurate information is vital to alleviate misinformation and speculation.

ESF #15 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- South Jordan City Emergency Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Scope

- Emergency public information will be focused on specific, event-related information of an instructional nature, including warning, evacuation notification, shelter locations, availability of recovery programs, emergency numbers, and other related information.
- Rumor control will be emphasized to minimize the spread of erroneous and misleading information.
- All public information efforts will rely heavily upon the cooperation of commercial media organizations.
- Information will be communicated to access and functional need communities through access and functional need media and in conjunction with access and functional need agencies and organizations.

- Emergency public information will be disseminated through phases of emergency management.
 - **Preparedness:** Information will be disseminated to internal and external audiences during normal operations. This information may include written and graphic disaster preparedness materials such as brochures and publications, public presentations, news releases, and media events. The information is designed to encourage preparedness and awareness to minimize the loss of life and property during a disaster.
 - **Mitigation:** Information will be disseminated to internal and external audiences to assist in the mitigation of emergencies. This information may include graphic mitigation materials, presentations, news releases, trainings, liaison development, and media events. The mitigation information is designed to assist in the response to emergency and disaster events.
 - **Response:** Emergency information dissemination begins when an actual or pending emergency threatens the local area. If the situation becomes more threatening, specific information and instructions will be directed toward the survival, health, and safety of the citizens in the affected area. The Joint Information System (JIS) and Joint Information Center (JIC), in coordination with the incident command team, will be responsible for prioritizing informational releases, with the following of principal importance:
 - Lifesaving: This includes information essential to survival, health, and safety.
 - Informational: This includes public impacts, governmental impacts, mitigation opportunities, and programmatic information.
 - Recovery: This includes instructions concerning disaster recovery, relief, programs, and services.
 - Other: This includes non-emergency notices released by participating government and volunteer agencies.
 - Direct information release guidelines will be maintained in the South Jordan City JIS/JIC Standard Operation Procedures.
 - **Recovery:** This phase begins after disaster impact and continues until the needs for recovery and rehabilitation are satisfied. Informational releases will include disaster assistance information, descriptions of recovery efforts, and actions being taken to alleviate problems and inform the public of assistance programs available.

Policies

- South Jordan City Communication Manager/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor will coordinate

and direct the activities of ESF #15.

- Unified public information is the overriding concept of operations for South Jordan City. Each individual public information officer/public affairs officer (PIO/PAO) will continue to represent their department and agency, and at the same time participate fully in a coordinated public information approach.
- ESF #15 will disseminate to the news media and the general public, information concerning specific disasters, associated threats, anticipated and ongoing emergency response efforts, damage assessment and estimates, and other important information.
- Public information communication network will be staffed throughout the disaster response process as needed.
- PIO/PAOs from affected departments and agencies have a primary responsibility to effectively and rapidly communicate the situation, impact, response, and actions the public should take to protect themselves. Public welfare calls for a rapid, coherent, overall response in an emergency and simultaneously requires clarity in what may be differing safety messages from responding jurisdictions.
- The South Jordan City JIS/JIC is a modular and scalable response tool. When requested by the incident command PIO, incident command, or South Jordan City EOC command, the JIS/JIC should be prepared to operate on a 24-hour, 7 day-a-week rotation.
- The South Jordan City JIS/JIC is organized systematically through the information management cycle.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- Upon notification, the South Jordan City Communication Manager/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor or designee will report to the South Jordan City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate and disseminate accurate and timely disaster-related information. The South Jordan City Communication Manager/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor will be represented at any JIS/JIC established to support ESF #15.
- The South Jordan City Communication Manager/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor or designee will staff an ESF #15 work station; identify which support agencies are needed for ESF #15, and activate support agencies or place them on standby as needed. Depending on the severity of the situation, the South Jordan City Communication Manager/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor will coordinate with the Salt Lake County Emergency Management PIO on media advisories and releases, and will be available to reporters and news organizations.

- The South Jordan City JIS/JIC activation levels coordinate directly with the South Jordan City EOC activation levels. In terms of activation, the JIS/JIC can be activated separately from the South Jordan City EOC or in coordination with South Jordan City EOC activation.
- Primary and support agency staff will relocate to the South Jordan City EOC. The South Jordan City EOC will be staffed on a 24-hour schedule to facilitate the flow of public information.
- Upon activation of ESF #15, South Jordan City Communication Manager/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor will notify the appropriate agencies and alert them of impending public information operations.
- Depending on the severity of the disaster, South Jordan City Communication Manager/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor and support staff may operate a 24-hour public information communication line to respond to citizens' inquiries. ESF #15 support agencies will provide supplemental staffing as needed. In the event of a major disaster, ESF #15 and the ESF #5 Information and Planning will work together to release information concerning which volunteer goods and services are needed in the disaster area, and where volunteers and donors may go to deliver such goods or volunteer to provide services.
- All ESFs will routinely brief ESF #15 staff concerning ongoing response actions.

ORGANIZATION

External Affairs Structure

- ESF #15, located at the South Jordan City EOC, will act as the central coordinating entity for receiving and disseminating public information during city disaster operations. Information flow to the South Jordan City EOC will occur directly from news media reports and citizens public information lines.
- Information will flow from the South Jordan City EOC in the form of media briefings, press releases, and situation reports. Information will also flow from ESF #15 to surrounding local EOCs/County EOC, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and state JICs.
- Information will be communicated to the access and functional needs communities through media and in conjunction with access and functional needs agencies and organizations.

ACTIONS: INITIAL AND CONTINUING ACTIONS – EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

- Pre-incident and ongoing activities will be monitored by South Jordan City Emergency Management staff.
- The Emergency Manager will notify the designated incident command PIO and designated JIC coordinator of the situation.
- The South Jordan City Communication Manager/PIO and JIC coordinator will notify the ESF support agencies as needed.

ACTIONS: INITIAL ACTIONS – EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

- The incident command PIO will respond and assess the information needs for the media and the public. If necessary, the incident command PIO will alert the JIC coordinator of anticipated support needs, including gathering, analyzing, producing, coordinating, documenting, monitoring, and/or disseminating information. Additionally, the incident command PIO will jointly assess the need for liaisons and community relations support with the JIC coordinator and the JIS.
- Verify inventories of available public information resources and services and provide a summary listing to ESF #5 Information and Planning.
- Implement predetermined cost accounting measures for tracking overall ESF #15 personnel, equipment, materials, and other costs incurred during emergency response actions.
- Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that city public information assistance will be required.
- Pre-position anticipated recovery resources to the nearest staging areas.
- Have an initial press briefing.
- Establish a public information communications line to handle exchanges from individuals attempting to contact South Jordan City Emergency Management for information.
- Within the South Jordan City JIS/JIC, information is a tangible commodity. In a real sense the JIS/JIC is fueled by information; without information the JIS/JIC cannot complete its responsibilities. Successful information management depends on these steps:
 - **Gather** – The JIS/JIC must promptly gather information from as many sources as possible, including incident management, media, public, and responders. When information comes into the JIS/JIC, it must be collected and organized. This requires trained and experienced staff that can compile information in a useful format.
 - **Analyze** – Information is gathered from multiple sources and must be

verified and analyzed. Information analysts must rapidly evaluate incoming information and decide which pieces of information are critical to internal and external audiences. Analysts must share their information with the JIC staff responsible for producing informational products.

- **Organize, write, and produce** – The public needs information presented in a useable format, organized by category, priority, and value.
 - **Review/Coordinate** – A quick and thorough review of all information to be released is an essential part of the information management process. Reviewers should look for consistency, accuracy, clarity, and completeness. Most importantly, reviewers must coordinate with all agencies that have information to be released.
 - **Document** – Proper documentation is necessary for all Incident Command System (ICS)/National Incident Management System (NIMS) functions. To resolve miscommunications or in the case of litigation, all decisions and activities must be documented. Each group/unit leader must maintain a personal log. At the end of each shift, the group/unit leader must file the documentation with the JIC coordinator.
 - **Disseminate** – JIS/JIC staff must use all means available to provide prompt information to concerned internal and external audiences.
 - **Monitor** – Constant monitoring of the media is a crucial function of the JIC. Staff must know what to watch and listen for, and determine inaccuracies that could cause problems for people in affected areas and for emergency response officials.
-
- Each JIS/JIC participant and role is directly linked to the information management cycle and therefore linked directly to the mission of the JIS/JIC. Due to the nature of the organization, a PIO may be called upon to fulfill a role not directly linked to their organization or their daily responsibilities. Teamwork, collaboration, and coordination are a vital element of JIS/JIC development and success. Oftentimes, a participant must leave their title at the door to coordinate and disseminate public information.

ACTIONS: CONTINUING ACTIONS – EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

- Continue to provide updates to the news media concerning disaster conditions and city actions taken in response.
- Regularly disseminate information from summary reports to the news media.
- Continue to staff public information lines.

- Brief and instruct media spokespersons for damage assessment teams.
- Draft recommendations for after action reports and other reports as needed.
- The South Jordan City Communication Manger/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor or designee will continue to provide information to the public and the media throughout the recovery phase as needed.

RESPONSIBILITIES: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Primary Agency: South Jordan City Communication Manger/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor

- South Jordan City Communication Manger/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor is responsible for disseminating emergency information to the general public during major disasters. South Jordan City Communication Manger/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor will provide updated information to the news media in the form of press briefings, situation reports, news releases, or emergency broadcast announcements.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Responsibilities of Support Agencies

General Responsibilities

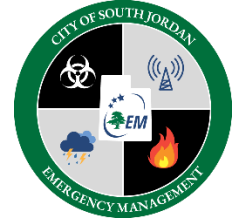
- Report to the South Jordan City EOC as directed by South Jordan City Communication Manger/PIO, City Manager, and Mayor
- Commit agency resources as needed.
- Develop written procedures to implement the responsibilities outlined in the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AGENCY	FUNCTIONS
Internal City Support Agencies	
Emergency Management	Coordinate closely with ESF #15 to provide resources to support public information needs.



**CYBERSECURITY
& INFRASTRUCTURE
SECURITY AGENCY**



SA 1 Water Utility Response Plan, Pages 211- 238 of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan are redacted for safety and security.

PROTECTED CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION (PCII)

Congress created the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) Program under the Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002 (CII Act).

This part contains Protected Critical Infrastructure Information. In accordance with the provisions of the Critical Infrastructure Information Act, 6 U.S.C. §§ 131 et seq., it is exempt from release under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552) and similar state and local disclosure laws. PCII must be safeguarded and shared in accordance with the Critical Infrastructure Information Act, 6 U.S.C. §§ 131 et seq., the implementing regulation, 6 CFR part 29 and PCII Program requirements.



DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN – CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN

1. MISSION STATEMENT

Provide policies and guidance for the removal and disposition of debris caused by an emergency event or major disaster. To facilitate and coordinate the management of debris following a disaster to mitigate against any potential threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the impacted citizens, expedite recovery efforts, and address any threat of significant damage to improved public or private property.

This Debris Management Plan provides a framework for the City and other entities to clear, remove, reduce, recycle, and dispose of debris generated during a public emergency within city limits. The Plan unifies the efforts of City, County, State, and Federal organizations for a comprehensive and practical approach to:

- Provide organizational structure, guidance, and standardized guidelines for the clearance, removal, staging, reduction, recycling, processing, and disposal of debris caused by any significant debris-generating event.
- Establish the most efficient and cost-effective methods to resolve disaster debris removal staging, reduction, recycling, processing, and disposal issues.
- Mitigate potential health hazards from hazardous debris materials.
- Implement and coordinate private sector debris removal, recycling, and disposal contracts to maximize cleanup efficiencies.
- Expedite debris removal, recycling, and disposal efforts to provide visible signs of recovery and continue government services.
- Coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with local, State, and Federal agencies with debris management responsibilities.
- Develop the tracking and documentation procedures required to allow the reimbursement of debris removal, recycling, and disposal efforts resulting from a disaster.
- Develop a preventative, monitoring, and enforcement program to minimize fraudulent activities.

2. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Debris Management Team is responsible for all debris management activities. This Plan establishes a primary organization for a Debris Management Team and assigns specific responsibilities to the departments/ divisions who will staff that team.

The organizational structure of the Debris Team is as follows:

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT TEAM

Public Works Director

Associate Director Public Works

Storm Water/ Sanitation Division Manager
Streets Division Manager
Water Division Manager
Parks Division Manager
Emergency Manager
Engineering Department Liaison
South Jordan Fire Dept. Representative
South Jordan Police Dept. Representative
Finance Dept. Purchasing Representative
South Jordan Building Official
City Attorney Representative

A. Debris Management Center

The Debris Management Center (DMC) is structured to provide a central location for coordinating and controlling all debris management requirements. The Debris Manager(DM) and a joint debris team made up of personnel from the six divisions of the Public Works Department will staff the DMC as required. All requests for debris removal or disposal from the emergency response staff will go through the DMC.

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated during the disaster response phase to assist the DMC during a disaster. The EOC will request the DMC for debris clearance and removal. During the long-term recovery phase, the EOC may not be active, but the DMC will continue coordinating all recovery efforts.

B. Debris Manager

The Debris Manager (DM) for the City of South Jordan is in charge of coordinating the disaster debris removal and disposal operations. The DM will conduct meetings as needed with Public Works Department, other City staff, contractors, and other local, county, and federal agencies to ensure a timely and coordinated response. The DM is responsible for ensuring the clearing of evacuation routes and access routes to critical facilities and other streets as requested by the City Manager, Fire, and Police Departments.

The DM will simultaneously implement permanent removal and disposal of any debris in or immediately adjacent to the public right-of-way. At the time of the disaster, the Public Works Director, or designee, will identify the appropriate individual to take on the role of DM. The designation of a DM will depend on the disaster at hand and the employee best qualified to oversee the debris management process.

DM responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Debris Management Center administration.
- Manage administrative staff, equipment support, and all related functions.
- Coordinate with the Public Information Officer (PIO) to conduct all media reports on debris operations.

- Coordinate the clearing of identified high priority evacuation routes and access to critical facilities.
- Appoint a Debris Coordinator (DC). Receive regular updates from the DC regarding cleanup progress and any problems encountered or expected.
- Manage all necessary contracts and temporary employees associated with debris removal, reduction, recycling, and disposal activities.
- Communicate timely information to the EOC regarding the status of the debris clearing, removal, reduction, recycling, and disposal operations.
- Coordinate with appropriate County, State, and Federal agencies, including FEMA, USACE, and others. Represent, or assign representation for the City at all debris cleanup meetings.
- Convene emergency debris coordination meetings.

C. Debris Coordinator

The Debris Coordinator (DC) is responsible for the daily operational control of the DMC staff. The EOC notifies the DC of the severity of the disaster. All requests for debris removal or disposal from the EOC staff will have to go through the DC to be reviewed by the DM. The DC will keep the Debris Manager, and DMC staff informed on all ongoing debris management operations through meetings or reports. The DC will maintain a daily journal and file on all debris-related documents and issues. At the time of the disaster, the Debris Manager will identify the appropriate individual to take on the role of DC. The DC Designation will depend on the disaster at hand and the employee best qualified to coordinate the debris management process. The Debris Coordinator's responsibilities will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Coordinate all Public Works' debris assignments approved by the DM.
- Debris removal from evacuation routes, access to critical facilities, and any other roadways identified (Phase I).
- Maintain a listing of all available Public Works' equipment and staff identified for possible debris removal, reduction, recycling, and disposal missions.
- Ensure that required logistical support is available, including cell phone, transportation, and other necessary functions.
- Provide personnel and equipment to assist in removing debris (Phase II) as directed by the DM.
- Inform the DM of cleanup progress and any problems encountered or expected.
- Record all costs associated with debris removal.
- Implement procedures to monitor and minimize fraudulent activities.

D. Damage Assessment Teams

The Emergency Operations Center will activate damage assessment teams. These teams will conduct a zone-by-zone survey of damage and debris after an incident has occurred. Assessments from these teams will be forwarded to the DMC and used for resource needs assessment and debris removal needs.

3. Public Works, Other City Departments, and Outside Agencies Roles & Responsibilities

Identified departments will assign representatives to the Debris Management Center and the EOC to coordinate their Department's roles. Fire and Police are the first emergency responders after a disaster, and they will request through the EOC to the DMC for debris clearance or removal. The debris clearance, removal, and disposal will be a field activity that involves all five maintenance divisions within the Public Works Department (Streets, Water, Storm Water, Sanitation, and Parks). All other City departments will support the DMC in debris clearance, removal, recycling, and debris disposal. Following a disaster, there could be issues that will arise not mentioned in this Plan. However, responsibilities are sufficiently defined so that unexpected issues can be assigned and resolved efficiently. Each Department's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. South Jordan Fire Department

The South Jordan Fire Department (SJFD) is fully committed to life safety response in a major disaster. SJFD may attempt to sufficiently clear the roadway to allow access for emergency vehicles to any impeded response routes by disaster debris. When debris is beyond SJFD's immediate capabilities, SJFD will communicate to the EOC through the chain of command to ensure the Public Works Department's notification for the need for debris clearance. SJFD will respond to requests to investigate and manage hazardous materials incidents.

B. South Jordan Police Department

The South Jordan Police Department (SJPD) and SJFD are the first responders in any disaster. SJPD officers will conduct a drive-by assessment of certain pre-determined critical facilities. SJPD may coordinate traffic control at all loading sites, entrances to, and exits from debris management sites. SJPD may assist in monitoring temporary debris storage and reduction (TDSR) sites to ensure compliance with local traffic regulations.

C. Engineering Department

The Engineering Department is responsible for:

- Complete detailed damage assessments, identify reconstruction projects and prepares cost estimates and scopes of work required to rebuild damaged infrastructure.
- Management, coordinating and monitoring all debris removal and disposal operations performed by private contractors.
- City inspectors stationed at all the debris management sites and landfill disposal sites to verify the locations of debris loading and certify the quantity of material hauled by the Disaster Debris Removal and Disposal Contractor through the use of load tickets.
- Monitor the debris management site operations and close-out activities, ensuring that the Contractor complies with the Debris Removal and Disposal Contract.
- Providing input to the PIO on debris cleanup activities, pick up schedules, and provides recommendations to the DM on the distribution of City and contractor work assignments and priorities.
- Progress payment administration made to independent contractors working within the City's program.

D. Public Works – Streets Division

The Streets Division is a first responder and is responsible for:

- Emergency debris clearance on essential transportation routes, including clearing debris from evacuation routes and access routes to expedite emergency service vehicles such as Fire, Police, and medical responders.
- Coordination with the Debris Manager for permanent removal and disposal of all debris deposited along or immediately adjacent to public rights-of-way. If additional assistance is required, the Streets Division can initiate hauling contracts to facilitate debris clearance from transportation routes.
- Assist the Sanitation Division in the curbside pick-up of debris.
- Establish transportation routes for mass debris hauling to dump sites.
- Identify truck staging areas for debris hauling operations.
- Implementing street closures and provide traffic control at major intersections where truck traffic may severely impact the intersection(s).

E. Public Works – Sanitation Division

The Sanitation Division is also a first responder and provides:

- Refuse collection and disposal operations necessary to support the continued operation of essential facilities used for the reception and care of evacuees, volunteer workers, emergency responders, and maintenance and support personnel.
- Coordinate the pick-up of refuse with the City Contractor, following current procedures, routes, and removal schedules.
- Coordinate the establishment of temporary and permanent sites to accept debris.
- Create operation and close-out procedures for temporary debris storage and reduction (TDSR) sites.

F. Department of Administrative Services, Emergency & Risk Management

The Division of Emergency and Risk Management is responsible for:

- Coordinate the EOC's activation readiness and facilitation before and during emergencies.
- Assist with local emergency declarations helping the City Manager's Office during an emergency crisis.
- The Emergency Manager shall work with all appropriate City departments on coordinating the development of recommendations for City policies, a disaster-specific recovery plan, and any proposed legislation for approval by the Mayor and City Council
- Coordinate with the Department of Public Works to ensure that any policies, plans, and legislation related to debris removal move efficiently, effectively, and timely.

G. Public Works Administration

Public Works Administrative Personnel will:

- Develop a proactive public information management plan and coordinate with other public information agencies to keep the public informed on all debris removal activities and schedules.
- Immediately after a disaster and continually throughout the removal and disposal operation, the Public Works Department Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate

with the City Public Information Officer (PIO) and shall arrange public notification of all ongoing and planned debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities.

An Emphasis will be on actions that the public can perform to expedite the cleanup process, such as segregating recyclable materials, placing debris at the curbside, and segregating household hazardous waste.

H. Building Department

The South Jordan Building Department is responsible for:

- Providing a safety assessment for structures on designated city-owned properties and private properties after a disaster event.
- Coordinate the demolition of buildings that are determined to be a present, imminent, extreme, and immediate hazard or a danger to life or limb, or health or safety.

I. Salt Lake County Health Department

The Salt Lake Valley Health Department (SLCHD) serves as the Local Enforcement Agency and enforces the State's solid waste environmental and public health laws and requirements at the local level.

SLCHD shall work with the appropriate local, State, and Federal environmental regulatory agencies to ensure debris sites comply with established guidelines. SLCHD provides necessary environmental clearances and continuing environmental oversight (inspection/monitoring and enforcement) for landfills and temporary staging, storage, reduction, recycling, and processing sites for large amounts of debris. SLCHD shall also coordinate with Sanitation Division and Engineering Department on compliance monitoring for all debris management sites.

J. South Jordan Finance Department

The South Jordan Finance Department shall:

- Serve as the reimbursement coordinator and coordinate with the DC on all labor costs, equipment hours, materials/supplies, and expenditures related to disaster response and recovery.
- The reimbursement coordinator will also manage the receipt and submission of all records of debris contractor progress payments and coordinate with Federal and State agencies to facilitate reimbursement for debris removal activities.

K. Office of the City Attorney

The Office of the City Attorney will:

- Provide legal counsel to ensure policies and standards are established and in place before a disaster event.
- Address local issues, such as existing policies, ordinances, resolutions, contracts, or franchise agreements that may affect disaster debris diversion efforts.

L. Transjordan Landfill

The Transjordan Landfill will:

- Establish policies and procedures pre-disaster, which provide direction to the City in regards to Landfill waste acceptance.

4. CITATIONS OF LEGAL AUTHORITY

Title 2 of the South Jordan Municipal Code (2.16) provides policy and sets forth direction on how emergencies will be managed. Section 2.16 identifies the South Jordan Emergency Response manual as the guiding document for established authority during disaster response.

The City of South Jordan Employee Handbook Policy 3-01 (1) authorizes department directors to set work hours of employees that are in the best interest of the City. During a disaster and resulting debris clearing activities, employee work hours may be changed to accomplish the mission of disaster response.

5. ASSESSMENT RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

- Natural disasters such as earthquakes, fires, tornados, wind storms, and flooding precipitate various debris that includes, but is not limited to, trees and other vegetative organic matter, construction materials, appliances, personal property, mud, and sediment. Human-caused disasters such as terrorist attacks may result in many casualties and heavy damage to buildings and basic infrastructure. Crime scene constraints may hinder normal debris operations, and contaminated debris may require special handling. These factors will necessitate close coordination with local, State, and Federal law enforcement, health, and environmental officials.
- The quantity and type of debris generated from a disaster is determined by the type of event, location, magnitude/intensity, and duration.
- • The debris quantity, type, location, and dispersal area will directly impact the type of removal and methods utilized to address the problem, costs incurred, and speed to remedy the situation.

B. Assumptions

This Plan addresses the clearing, removal, and disposal of debris based on the following assumptions:

- A major natural or human-caused disaster that requires the removal of debris from public or private lands could occur at any time;
- The amount of debris resulting from a major disaster will exceed the City's in-house removal, processing, recycling, and disposal capabilities;
- The City will contract for additional resources to assist in the debris removal, reduction, recycling, and disposal processes;
- The City will maximize reduction and recycling of divertible materials to minimize disposal at landfills;

- The governor will declare a state of emergency that will authorize state resources to remove and dispose of remove debris. If the disaster exceeds both local and State resources, the governor will request a Presidential Disaster Declaration;
- With a Presidential disaster declaration, the State can request federal resources to remove, reduce, recycle, and dispose of debris.

C. POTENTIAL DISASTER SCENARIOS

The City of South Jordan may be susceptible to various disasters, including earthquakes, fires, floods, tornados, and wind storms. These disasters can generate a significant amount of debris that could severely impact the existing solid waste collection, processing, refuse, and disposal system. The following is a brief discussion of the various types of potential disasters affecting the City of South Jordan and a description of the debris associated with each disaster.

1. Earthquakes

Disaster Potential. Seismic events present the most widespread threat of devastation to life and property. They are the highest-risk natural disaster to which the City of South Jordan is susceptible. There is no containment of potential damage with an earthquake, as is possible with fires or floods. Earthquakes generate shock waves and displace the ground along fault lines. These seismic forces can cause buildings and bridges to be displaced or collapse in a localized area and damage buildings and other structures citywide. Secondary damage from fires, explosions, and localized flooding from broken water pipes can increase the amount of debris.

Types of Debris Generated. Earthquake debris includes building materials, personal property, and sediment from mudslides. Post-earthquake debris composition evolves with time. If the material is from damaged structures, it is likely to contain personal belongings, valuables, and mementos. For damaged structures that are still habitable, residents and businesses will usually begin soon after the mainshock to clean up broken glass and ceramics, spilled foods and liquids, and broken furniture and appliances. Later, demolition material (including concrete, asphalt, bricks, gypsum wallboard, metal, and soil) comprises most of the disaster-related waste stream. Household and other hazardous wastes may mix with any earthquake-related debris.

2. Fires

Disaster Potential. Brush fires are a significant threat to life and property to the City of South Jordan due to unique fuel, terrain, and climatic conditions. Recently a brush fire occurred in the area immediately to the south of the City, referred to as the Herriman foothills.

Types of Debris Generated. While fires leave less debris than other types of disasters, they still generate much waste. For example, demolished houses, cars, metal objects, ash, and charred wood waste contribute noncombustible debris. In addition, a large-scale loss of plants serving as ground cover can lead to mudslides, adding debris to the waste stream.

3. Floods

Disaster Potential. The City of South Jordan is susceptible to flooding. The combination of large tracts of dry farms located adjacent and higher in elevation to housing development has created flooding issues in the past. It continues to be a potential source of future flooding issues. Flood plains which are subject to 100-year floods comprise approximately 81.76 acres of the City. FEMA estimated that over 79 structures are located in flood hazard areas.

Types of Debris Generated. Debris from floods caused by structural inundation, mudslide, and high-velocity water flow. Flooding causes damage to structures and personal belongings and can generate large volumes of downed vegetation, mud and soil, household debris (e.g., appliances; furniture; rugs, carpet, and padding; and HHW), sandbags, plastic sheeting, and demolition debris.

4. Tornadoes/Severe Wind Storms

Disaster Potential. High-velocity wind storms and tornadoes are likely events that can and do occur in the Salt Lake Valley. Wind storms can have a significant impact on disrupting utility services and generate large quantities of vegetation debris. Tornadoes can debark trees, throw vehicles several hundred feet away and severely damage structures from wood-framed to reinforced concrete.

Types of Debris Generated. Significant quantities of building rubble and uprooted vegetation can result from a tornado. Severe wind storms can generate large quantities of vegetation debris.

5. Snow & Ice Storms

Disaster Potential. Significant snow and ice accumulation can cause damage to vegetation, impede everyday travel on roads, and disrupt power and other above-ground utilities.

Types of Debris Generated. An ice storm can generate significant quantities of vegetation debris.

6. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD's)

Disaster Potential. Terrorism threats have reached dynamic proportions, with terrorists becoming willing to produce or use deadly weapons, causing mass destruction, to be used on civilian targets. Such weapons include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) devices termed weapons of mass destruction (WMD). An act of terrorism could generate little to no debris at all or could result in large quantities of multiple types of debris, potentially requiring highly specialized personnel, procedures, and equipment for its removal and disposal. In addition, it could cause lasting disruption, spread panic and fear among the masses, and generate a significant psychological impact on a population and its infrastructure.

Types of Debris Generated. Debris generated as a result of terrorism is highly variable in both quantity and type, depending upon the specific means utilized by the terrorists. Depending on the choice of weapons used to terrorize the population, the debris may consist of dead bodies, property damage, and demolition debris. Nuclear and explosive devices will result in infrastructure damage and death. In addition, the debris may be contaminated and require special debris handling and disposal with the support of Local, State, and Federal law enforcement authorities, the FBI, the coroner's office, and health officials.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

The Public Works Department is responsible for coordinating initial damage assessments for debris clearance immediately following a debris-generating event to prioritize the impacted areas and resource needs. The Damage Assessment Teams will conduct zone-by-zone windshield surveys to identify the type and estimate the amount of debris.

A. Phase I – Initial Response

The Streets Division will implement phase I Initial Response operations immediately after a debris-generating event. The primary emphasis during this phase is to push debris from the traveled way to the right-of-way or curb to open emergency evacuation routes and roadways to critical facilities and affected

neighborhoods. Debris clearance is the objective, with minimal effort to remove debris from the right-of-way. Response efforts are activities that protect lives, public health, and safety, such as evacuations and sheltering, firefighting, utility restoration, and clearing roads of hazards (i.e., debris and electrical hazards).

Submit all requests for debris clearance to the Debris Manager.

The Debris Manager determines and updates the priority for clearance based upon the following criteria; critical facilities, critical routes, shelters, and any other determined by the EOC. The DMP map shall be a resource in making these determinations.

1. Immediate evacuation and extrication needs of residents.
2. Clearance of emergency access routes for ingress/egress by emergency vehicles (Police Stations, Fire Stations, Hospitals, and EOC).
3. Public Schools and other public or private facilities to be used for shelters.
4. Other government and public facilities.
5. Access for utility restoration (power substations, booster pump stations, wastewater treatment plants).
6. Secondary roads.
7. Private property adversely affecting public welfare.

During Phase I, the Debris Manager coordinates the response effort with Rocky Mountain Power as appropriate to ensure that power lines do not pose a hazard to emergency work crews. In addition to the positioning of Public Works personnel and rental equipment, the City may direct contractors to proceed with debris clearance. The Debris Manager will assign each Contractor a route for clearing and respond with all due haste, personnel, and equipment. Each Contractor will report to the appropriate debris contract administration team administering the contract. Following FEMA guidance, Time & Material contracts may only be used for emergency debris removal during the first 70 hours following a disaster.

B. Phase II – Recovery

Phase II Recovery operations consist of removing, reducing, recycling, processing, and disposal of debris that is determined necessary to ensure the orderly recovery of the community and eliminate less immediate threats to public health and safety. If conclude during Phase I thatDuring, debris management is beyond the capabilities of local force account, mutual aid agreements, and limited contract resources, then immediately implement Phase II Recovery operations using standby contractors.

The Debris Manager will be responsible for implementing all Phase II activities that include multiple scheduled passes of each critical area, location, or rights-of-way for debris, thus allowing residents to segregate and place debris at the edge of the rights-of-way. Phase II may be very lengthy as disaster recovery continues until the restoration of pre-disaster conditions. Implement a media campaign encouraging residents to separate the debris and household hazardous waste for recycling or disposal. The media campaign will identify the City's method for debris collection pick-up, drop-off, or specific relevant details and timelines. Techniques used to dispose of debris efficiently will be used to the maximum extent practicable.

Phase II activities include:

- Activation of pre-drafted and current contracts.
- Notification to South Jordan residents, businesses, and other property owners of debris removal procedures.
- Activation of temporary debris storage and reduction site.
- Removal of debris from rights-of-way and critical public facilities.

- Movement of debris from temporary debris storage and reduction site to permanent landfills.

Debris Management Sites

Criteria for site selection(s):

- Ownership
- Size
- Location
- Environmental and historical concerns

The DMP map shall be a resource in determining locations of temporary debris storage and reduction site.

Ownership

The Public Works debris management planning staff shall consider public lands first to avoid costly land leases. Existing disposal or recycling facilities that are close to the disaster area are ideal locations for DMS. Evaluate any nearby landfill and recycling center capacities for site feasibility. The planning staff will also consider sites that will not require extensive repair costs, such as parks and vacant lots.

Land Lease Agreements

When private property is necessary for a temporary debris storage and reduction site, a Land Use Agreement is required for use.

The duration of the land lease agreement should be inclusive of all the time the applicant will be present at the site, beginning with the baseline environmental study and end once the property owner takes back legal ownership.

The agreement should include a requirement to conduct a baseline environmental evaluation of the site before using an environmental evaluation before returning the property to the owner. Both documents may become an annex to the land lease agreement.

The land lease agreement should be for a specific time frame with an extension option for the lease if debris removal and processing activities.

Size

The size of the site is dependent on the quantity of debris that is stored and processed. The site should be large enough to safely accommodate the processing of various debris materials, storing heavy equipment, and maneuvering trucks and large processing equipment. Historic disasters have shown that it takes 100 acres of land to process one million cubic yards of debris. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has found that approximately 60 percent of the area will be used for roads, buffers, burn pits, HHW disposal areas.

Location

Establish The DMS in an area that does not impede traffic flow along major transportation corridors, disrupt local business operations, or cause dangerous conditions in residential neighborhoods or schools. Whenever possible, avoid locating a DMS near residential areas, schools, churches, hospitals, and other such sensitive areas.

The DMS requires good ingress/egress to accommodate heavy truck traffic. The planning staff should consider adjusting traffic signals to accommodate projected truck traffic on critical haul routes. The DMS selection criteria should consider access to major routes to allow trucks to transport material to final disposition locations.

The planning staff needs to consider public acceptability when selecting a potential DMS. It is mainly dependent upon the activities planned for the site. Smoke from burning, around-the-clock light, and noise from equipment operation, dust, and traffic is generally tolerated early in a disaster recovery operation but could fade as to the length of the recovery. The planning staff is strongly encouraged to notify citizens early about planned site activities and possible ramifications.

Environmental and Historic Preservation Concerns

When selecting public or private sites, consider pre-existing conditions because site restoration is necessary for close-out. Proper management of the site allows the site to be closed with manageable efforts. For site closure reasons, planning staff should avoid aggravating an existing environmental issue during the debris management operations.

Therefore, do not establish a DMS in an environmentally or historically sensitive area such as wetlands, critical animal and plant habitats, sole-source aquifers, freshwater well fields, historic districts, or archeological sites. Specifically to any Superfund site or area within a 100-year floodplain. DMS selection criteria should also consider any disproportionately high or adverse impacts on minority or low-income populations, following Executive Order 12898. Avoid or minimize adverse impacts where possible.

If environmental or historic preservation items surface during the baseline data collection process (described below), the potential site should be ranked lower than others. Avoid these areas due to the requirements to follow any state, local, tribal or federal environmental requirements or historical preservation.

By conducting a baseline data collection study, the planning staff can further establish potential sites' feasibility, document the existing site, and vet potential environmental issues. Data collection needs to be complete before establishing the site and continued throughout the operations. The final evaluation should include the same documentation to avoid disagreements on the condition of the site before the operations began.

Baseline Data Collection

Baseline data collection is essential to documenting the land condition before use as a DMS. Private land used as a DMS must be restored to its original condition following all debris removal operations. As soon as a potential site is selected, the designated Debris Project Manager and staff should work closely with local,

tribal, and State officials to develop baseline data criteria. The following actions are suggested to document the baseline data on all sites:

1. **Videotape or Photograph the Site.** Thoroughly videotape or photograph (ground or aerial) each site before beginning any activities. Periodically update video and photographic documentation to track site evolution.
2. **Document Physical Features.** Note existing structures, fences, culverts, irrigation systems, and landscaping that can help evaluate possible damage claims made later.
3. **Investigation of Historical Significance.** Research the past use and ownership of the property to document any issues regarding the existence of historic structures or archeological sites. The State Historic Preservation Office may have information about the property.
4. **Sample Soil and Water.** Collect soil and groundwater samples before the use of the site. Planning with the community and State environmental agencies can establish requirements, a chain of custody, acceptable sampling methods, certified laboratories, and testing parameters. If in-house assets are not available, the planning staff may consider establishing a contract with an environmental consulting firm that can respond rapidly. Planned HHW, ash, and fuel storage areas require sampling before site setup.

Environmental Monitoring Program

As operations proceed, continue to collect data throughout the operations for close-out and quality assurance reasons. The data can be compared to the previously established information to determine any remediation that may be necessary.

1. **Sketch Site Operation Layout.** DMS operations may grow, shrink, or shift on the site.

It is essential to track reduction, hazardous waste collection, fuel, and equipment storage to sample soil and water for contaminants. Periodically map or sketch activity locations for future additional sampling and testing.

2. **Document Quality Assurance Issues.** Document operations that will have a bearing on

site close-out, such as petroleum spills at fueling sites, hydraulic fluid spills at equipment breakdowns, installation of water wells for stockpile cooling or dust control, the discovery of HHW, and commercial, agricultural, or industrial hazardous and toxic waste storage and disposal.

3. **Restoration of Site.** Final restoration of the landscape must be acceptable to the landowner but within reasonable expectations. Therefore, plan the landscape restoration as early as possible, preferably incorporating provisions within the lease.

Permits

Environmental permits and land-use variances may be required to establish a temporary DMS. Several agencies may be involved in issuing permits and granting land-use approvals. A listing of the permits required may include:

- Waste processing and recycling operations permit.
- Temporary land-use permits.
- Land-use variances.
- Traffic circulation strategies.
- Air quality permits.
- Water quality permits.
- HHW permits.
- Fire department permits.

Establishment and Operations Planning

Site Design

The information gathered during the baseline data collection becomes essential to the design of the site. Additional concerns, such as site operations and closure criteria, need to be considered when designed. Many of these issues will be addressed in planning and implemented after the debris-generating event occurs.

Site Preparation

Use Topography and soil/substrate conditions to determine the best site layout. When planning site preparation, the designer should consider ways to make site closure and restoration easier. For example, if the local soils are thin, the topsoil can be scraped to bedrock and stockpiled in perimeter berms. Upon site close-out, the uncontaminated soil can be re-spread to preserve the integrity of the tillable soils. Landscape modifications such as substrate compaction while loading, over-excavating soils adversely affect landscape restoration.

Site Layout

Site design can determine the efficiency and success of the DMS operations. Debris should constantly be flowing to incinerators and grinders or recycled with the residue and mixed construction and demolition materials going to a landfill. Due to environmental and safety concerns, significant accumulation of debris should not be allowed to occur at temporary storage sites, such as the risk of fire. Moreover, permits for such sites usually impose maximum capacity restrictions. Additional debris management site(s) are needed if the actual debris quantities flowing into the site are greater than the site storage and processing capacity.

Operational Boundaries

Operational boundaries are the boundaries or areas that clearly define the difference in use areas at the DMS. In establishing the operational boundaries, the DMS design staff may consider using earthen berms, temporary barriers, or any other physical restriction. This aids traffic circulation and helps keep debris amassing at the DMS to a minimum.

Common operational uses are:

- Reduction.
- Recycling.
- Tipping areas (unloading).
- Loading areas for processed debris to go to its final disposition.
- Drop-off centers for the general public (this may include vegetative, recycling, or construction and demolition debris).
- HHW storage.
- Monitoring tower locations at both the ingress and egress points.
- Equipment, fuel, and water storage.

The separation between all of the areas listed above needs to be delineated and defined. As operations proceed, move lines to accommodate either growing demand for space or a reduction in preparation for closure.

The reduction, recycling, tipping, and loading areas need ample room for large equipment operations. The design should consider the possibility of multiple pieces of equipment being in the same activity area at one time. Depending on the scale of operations, each debris stream may have a tipping area. Design each area accordingly.

General public drop-off for recycling and debris- any public use areas should be carefully designed for passenger vehicle traffic and public safety.

HHW storage should be close to the public drop-off center yet restricted so that qualified personnel may process the waste appropriately. The design staff may consider constructing an impermeable lining and earthen berms to contain spills and prevent surface water runoff from leaving the area.

DMS monitoring towers are located at ingress and egress points. The towers are designed using durable materials to withstand dynamic and static loads. (A stepladder is not acceptable)

Equipment and fuel should have a designated storage area and signs posted appropriately. Design the fuel storage areas to contain spills. Water should be readily available at all times. Water storage areas should be strategically positioned throughout the site and identified appropriately.

Traffic Patterns

The traffic circulation needs to be well defined throughout the entire site. Although traffic signs and barricades aid in directing traffic, the planning staff may consider flag personnel to help direct traffic. Drivers unfamiliar with the new environments, routes, and rules will need assistance to navigate the DMS safely.

Optimally, the designed traffic pattern should allow trucks to enter and exit through different access points, as long as each is monitored. The volume of a load typically determines payment to Haulers.

The load is evaluated when entering the site as a percentage of the total capacity of the truck. Stationing monitors at ingress and egress points ensure every truck releases the entire load before leaving the site. Evaluation prevents debris in a truck from a previous load from being counted again in a subsequent load.

The empty trucks that enter the site to remove the processed (reduced) debris should enter and exit through an access point other than that of all other traffic. This procedure reduces the site management and debris monitor confusion regarding debris being deposited or leaving the site.

Site Management

To meet strategic goals and operates efficiently, DMS oversight should be under the direction of City personnel.

The City could use in-house personnel or contracted services to manage the site. A site manager, debris monitor, and safety personnel are needed to ensure safe and efficient operations in either situation.

Site Manager

The site manager is responsible for supervising daily operations, maintaining daily logs, preparing site progress reports, and enforcing safety and permitting requirements during site operations. The site manager is also responsible for scheduling the environmental monitoring and updating the site layout. The site manager has oversight for monitoring the activities of the debris removal contractors and the on-site debris processing contractors to ensure they comply with the terms of their contracts.

Debris Monitors

City monitors (whether force account or contractors) should be placed at ingress and egress points to quantify debris loads, issue load tickets, inspect and validate truck capacities, check loads for hazardous waste, and perform quality control checks. The specific duties of the monitors are dependent on how debris is collected.

Safety Personnel

Safety personnel are responsible for traffic control and ensuring that site operations comply with State and Federal occupational safety regulations.

Site Closure

When the site operations are complete, the property must be restored to its original condition before returning the site to the property owner. Restoration of a site involves removing all traces of the operations and possible remediation of any contamination that may have taken place during the operations. The site must be restored to its original condition following all debris removal operations before being returned to the owner.

Debris, processing equipment, storage tanks, protection berms, and other structures built on the site should be removed from the site upon completing all debris removal and processing operations.

The final environmental site evaluation is an extension of the environmental monitoring program. Similar testing as completed in the baseline study will confirm that the site has been returned to its pre-activity State. Test samples should be taken at the exact locations as those of the initial assessment and monitoring

program. However, if warranted, additional test samples may need to be taken at other locations or adjacent to the site.

Based on the testing results, additional remediation may be required before the owner takes final acceptance of the site. The lease agreement should have provisions to release the applicant from future damages when the site is returned in its original condition, or final acceptance is received from the owner.

Debris Reduction/Recycling Methods and Disposal

Based on the debris forecasting, the planning staff will have a concept of the amount and types of debris collection and disposal. During this period, Public Works staff may consider reduction and recycling methods to lower the overall cost of a debris removal operation.

Reducing or recycling disaster-related debris has financial and environmental advantages. These operations can decrease the overall cost of a debris removal operation by reducing the amount of material taken to a landfill, thus reducing tipping fees. Recycling end-use products can offset the cost of operations even more. Recycling operations are public policy, and are a priority for the community. The staff should evaluate the types of reduction methods appropriate for the anticipated debris based on the different disaster scenario events.

Methods of Reduction

The planning staff has three main types of reduction methods to consider and use during the operations: incineration, chipping/grinding, and recycling.

One method or a combination of methods may be utilized as appropriate depending on the type and anticipated volume of debris. The applicant must ensure all Federal, State, County, and local laws are followed before any reduction activities begin.

Incineration

Burning vegetative debris is a popular reduction method since it has up to a 95 percent reduction rate. Local agricultural extension personnel should be consulted to determine if the resulting ash can be recycled as a soil additive. This option should be terminated if mixed debris enters the waste stream.

The incineration process requires a minimum of three steps, include:

1. Unloading the debris.
2. Moving the debris into an incinerator.
3. Removing the ash from the incinerator to final disposition. The final disposition may be an appropriately constructed area at the DMS or a landfill.

Incineration should only be used within The City of South Jordan in extreme disaster events and cases of massive debris amounts.

Environmental and Safety Concerns

With all of the incineration methods, environmental compliance and safety concerns need to be addressed within the Plan. The planning staff must check with appropriate State agencies for State-specific requirements. Setback, permitting, and public information suggestions should be included in the Plan.

Setbacks and buffer zones need to be established within and around the reduction sites for public safety and the safety of the debris operations. A setback of at least 100 feet should be maintained between the debris piles and the incineration area. It is often suggested that 1,000 feet be allowed between the incineration area and the nearest building to create a generous buffer zone for emergency vehicles if needed. The fire should be extinguished two hours before the anticipated removal of the ash mound. The ash mound should be removed before it reaches two feet below the lip of the incineration pit. For safety reasons, hazardous or contaminated flammable material should not be placed in the pit. Finally, fencing and signage are simple and effective means to keep the public away from the incineration area.

The general public often interprets smoke generated by any of the above incineration methods as having an environmental impact. Therefore, it is also essential to address smoke as part of the air monitoring guidelines. The Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality, will have guidelines that need to be met to acquire and retain a burn permit.

Planners should take the initiative in keeping the public informed. For incineration methods, systems, standards, health, and overall risk, thoroughly brief the following; applicant staff, environmental groups, and residents. A proactive public information strategy should be included in any operation that uses incineration as a primary means of volume reduction.

Chipping and Grinding

Another common type of reduction method is to chip or grind disaster-related debris. Vegetative debris is the most common material reduced by using this method. The planning staff may also employ chipping and grinding methods in reducing rubber and some metals before being shipped to the recycling facility. The planning staff will have to investigate the opportunities, economics, and equipment to determine if this reduction method is appropriate for its jurisdiction.

There are significant differences in volume reduction between chipping and grinding, and incineration. Incineration reduces the volume by approximately 95 percent, leaving only ash residue for disposal. Chipping and grinding reduce the volume by 75 percent. Since 25 percent of the volume remains from chipping and grinding, the benefit of this reduction method can be increased by identifying alternate uses of the residual material. The ability to use recycled wood chips as mulch for agricultural purposes, fuel for industrial heating, or a cogeneration plant helps offset the chipping and grinding operation cost.

If the grinding operation is strictly for volume reduction, the size of the mulch is not essential; however, mulch to be used for agricultural purposes must be of a specific size and virtually free of paper, plastic, and dirt. Because of shallow topsoil conditions in some locations, mulch is a desirable product. In other locations, however, the mulch may become nothing more than a landfill product. The designated debris manager and planning staff should work closely with local environmental and agricultural groups to determine a mulch market.

Plastics should be eliminated. Root rake loaders should be used to feed materials to the chipper or grinder to eliminate contamination. Hand laborers should remove contaminants before feeding the chippers and grinders.

Bucket-loaders tend to scoop up the earth, causing excessive wear to the grinder or chipper. Shaker screens should be used when processing stumps with root-balls or when large amounts of soil are present in the woody debris. The separated soil may be recycled back to the agricultural community.

Equipment

Grinders are ideal for use at debris storage and reduction sites because of their high-volume reduction capacity. However, a large area is needed to hold the resulting mulch. Chips or mulch should be stored in piles no higher than 15 feet and located not to hinder hauling operations. Properly locating the grinders is critical for noise and public safety considerations.

There are numerous makes and models of grinders and chippers on the market. Tub-grinders have production rates ranging from 160 to 340 cubic yards per hour for brush and yard waste. Manufacturer-published grinder production logs can be misleading because they reflect only the engine hours and ideal rate of production. These production logs do not take into account personnel monitoring or consider varying debris conditions. Monitoring operations should verify production rates.

The reduced debris production output should average 100 to 150 cubic yards per hour when the debris is moderately contaminated with plastic and dirt, and feeding operations are slow. When the debris is relatively clean, the production rates can increase to 250 cubic yards per hour.

Brush chippers can be hauled or towed to the site of the downed vegetation and are ideal for use in residential areas. Damaged and uprooted trees present significant problems if they are pushed to the rights-of-way to wait for eventual pick-up and transport to storage and reduction sites. The brush chippers allow the downed trees and limbs to be reduced in place. The use of on-site chippers also allows the material to be used as mulch in the area where it is chipped, thereby saving the cost of transporting it.

Recycling

Based on the debris management goals and objectives, the decision to recycle disaster debris should be made during the planning process. The planning staff may find that marketing and selling the reduced debris is more financially attractive than hauling the unreduced debris to a local landfill.

Processing disaster debris through grinding, shredding, or any other means without understanding the end uses and market specifications may result in the products becoming unusable for their intended purposes, necessitating disposal of the debris. For that reason, it is incumbent upon applicants to thoroughly research the market opportunities and establish criteria to assist emergency personnel in making decisions to recycle certain types of debris.

Earthquakes may present opportunities to contract large-scale recycling operations and achieve an economic return from some contractors who exercise their initiative to segregate and recycle debris as it arrives at the DMS or landfill.

Specialized contractors should be available to bid on debris disposal by recycling if it is well sorted. Contracts and monitoring procedures should be developed to ensure that the recycling contractors comply with local, tribal, State, and Federal environmental regulations.

Common Recyclable Materials

Metals - Most of the nonferrous and ferrous metal debris is suitable for recycling. Metal maulers and shredders can be used to shred trailer frames, trailer parts, appliances, and other metal items.

Soil - Debris removal operations may include transporting large amounts of soil to the DMS. At the DMS, it may be combined with other organic materials that will decompose over time. This procedure can produce significant amounts of soil that can be sold, recycled back into the agricultural community, or stored on-site to be used as cover.

In agricultural areas where chemical fertilizers are used heavily, recovered soil may be too contaminated for residential or existing agricultural land. It may be necessary to monitor and test the soil to ensure that it is not contaminated with chemicals. If the soil is not suitable for any agricultural or residential use, it may ultimately have to be disposed of at a permitted landfill.

Concrete, Asphalt, and Masonry Debris - Concrete, asphalt, and masonry products can be crushed and used as a base material for certain road construction products or as a trench backfill. Debris targeted for base materials needs to meet specific size specifications as determined by the end-user.

Final Disposition Operations

The planning staff will need to identify the final disposition site of the whole, reduced, or recycled debris. The most cost-efficient measure is usually to make use of the applicant's own or commonly utilized landfills. The available space often determines the most appropriate type of reduction method to employ. If local landfills are not adequate, the staff should search landfills close to the disaster area for disposal.

Some fees and taxes may be waived for a neighboring governing body. The planning staff should investigate and compare the fees that are genuinely applicable for its debris disposal strategy.

Environmental and Historic Preservation Special Considerations

State and local regulations, laws, and ordinances need to be addressed and followed for environmental and historic preservation issues.

FEMA uses the term "special considerations" to describe issues other than basic program eligibility that affect the scope of work and funding for a project. The City has a critical role in identifying and resolving special considerations issues. The City should assist FEMA by identifying the issues as early as possible and providing the information necessary for review.

A brief description of environmental and historic preservation special considerations related to debris operations is set forth below.

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires a specific planning process for agency decision-makers and applicants to inform the general public and comment on the environmental consequences of a Federally funded action. This review and consultation process is used to evaluate the impact a project and its alternatives may have on the environment. The review process required by NEPA is usually the vehicle through which FEMA addresses other environmental laws and regulations; however, FEMA is provided with statutory exclusions under Section 316 of the Stafford Act. These exclusions exempt specific actions from the NEPA review process and generally include debris removal, clearance of roads, and demolition of

unsafe structures. If an action is not statutorily excluded, the appropriate level of NEPA review must be determined. FEMA makes the statutory exclusion determinations.

Compliance with other individual laws such as the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act is still required, even when a project is statutorily excluded from NEPA review. Environmental laws and regulations that may impact debris operations are briefly described in the following sections.

For Environmental Compliance Contact the Utah Department of Environmental Quality:

24 Hour Phone Number

For Environmental Incidents

801-536-4123

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. It makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a specific source into navigable waters unless a permit was obtained under its provisions. Through Section 404 of CWA, permits are required to discharge dredged and fill materials into waters of the United States, including wetlands.

Section 402 of CWA implements the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, which establishes a permit program controlling water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into the waters of the United States.

Debris removal projects such as dredging, demolition, and construction and operation of sites used for debris management must comply with the requirements of CWA as administered by the Federal, State, or local regulatory agency.

For Water Quality Compliance Contact the Utah Department of Environmental Quality:

Walt Baker, Director

Phone: 801-536-4300

FAX: 801-536-4301

Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act was established to protect the nation's air by reducing smog and atmospheric pollution. Several State and local governments have enacted similar legislation, either implementing Federal programs or implementing more stringent air quality requirements within their jurisdictions.

Projects funded under the Public Assistance Program, such as debris clearance, removal, disposal, recycling, reduction, and demolition, must comply with the air quality standards required by the Federal, State, or local regulatory agencies.

For Air Quality Compliance Contact the Utah Department of Environmental Quality:

Bryce Bird, Director

Phone: 801-536-4300

FAX: 801-536-4301

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) prohibits Federal actions that cause unnecessary harm to species listed as threatened or endangered or the destruction or adverse modification of the habitat for these species. Endangered species include mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and plants and insects. Suppose a project involves the known habitat of a threatened or endangered species. In that case, FEMA must consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service before approving funding for that project.

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Federal agencies must consult with parties interested in the effects of the undertaking to identify the affected historic properties, assess the effect of the undertaking on historic properties, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or treat any adverse effects on historic properties. FEMA complies with NHPA and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, either by executing Statewide programmatic agreements or following standard regulatory procedures, commonly referred to as the Section 106 Process.

Historic properties include districts, buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, archaeological sites, and traditional cultural properties included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. These properties are not just old buildings or well-known historical sites but also significant places in local, State, or national history. Facilities as diverse as bridges and water treatment plants may be considered historic. The National Register of Historic Places is a list of recognized historic properties. However, this list is not complete, and States may have additional properties with historical significance. FEMA has delegated the identification and evaluation tasks to State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) in many States through programmatic agreements.

For Historical Preservation Considerations Contact Utah Division of State History:

Barbara Murphy	Program manager	801-245-7251
Debbie Dahl	Grants	801-245-7233
Chris Hansen	Sections 106 and 404 compliance	801-245-7239
Don Hartley	Technical advice for CLGs and government agencies	801-245-7240

Cory Jensen	National Register and architectural survey	801-245-7242
Nelson Knight	Tax credits	801-245-7244

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act authorizes the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to administer programs for the planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of State wildlife resource conservation and rehabilitation. If a proposed project would destroy wildlife habitat or modify a natural stream or body of water, it requires an evaluation of that action's impact on fish and wildlife.

For Fish and Wildlife Concerns and Compliance Contact the Utah Division of Natural Resources:

Salt Lake City office

1594 W North Temple, Suite 2110, Box 146301, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301

Phone: 801-538-4700

Fax: 801-538-4745

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

Congress established the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) to preserve selected rivers in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality and fulfill other national conservation purposes. These rivers are considered protected, much like a national wildlife refuge. Federal agencies may not fund projects that would directly and negatively affect the values for which a river was designated. If a proposed project is located on a river designated as wild and scenic, FEMA must review it for compliance with WSRA.

Executive Orders

In addition to the laws described above, several Executive Orders (EOs) issued by the President also affect Public Assistance Program projects. The EOs that most frequently affects the Public Assistance Program are the following:

EO 11988 requires Federal agencies to undertake specific responsibilities for floodplain management. FEMA's procedures for complying with this EO are outlined in 44 CFR Part 9

EO 11990 outlines the protection of wetlands and requires a planning process that considers alternatives and evaluates impacts to wetlands. Complying with this EO is similar to that for complying with EO 11988 and is outlined in 44 CFR Part 9.

EO 12898 requires Federal agencies to evaluate actions for disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority or low-income populations and to find ways to avoid or minimize these impacts where possible. Field personnel should identify any neighborhoods or communities with minority or low-income populations

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE REMOVAL

A. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

Standard household products that contain hazardous materials become HHW when disposed. Typical HHW includes paints, thinners, used oil, batteries, cleaning products, solvents, fluorescent light bulbs, and pesticides. These HHW should not be disposed of with regular solid waste. HHW will be isolated from the debris and stockpiled for subsequent disposal per regulations.

Many household items are also considered electronic wastes (e-wastes). Examples of e-waste are computer CRT monitors, CRT televisions, VHS cassette players, and other electronic appliances, and they are also considered hazardous wastes.

B. HHW Specific Public Information Program

The public information program should include disseminating the following information to residents:

1. A description of the drop-off point collection program being implemented.
2. The responsible agency for the program with a contact person and telephone #.
3. The locations of the drop-off points – (The DMP map shall be a resource in determining locations.)
4. The hours of operation.
5. A description of the types of HHW being collected at each location.
6. Any other relevant information.

C. Disaster Debris HHW Operations

It is essential to implement the HHW collection program as soon as possible after a debris-generating event. However, scheduling an event too soon after a disaster may result in a low participation rate. The specific timing of HHW collection events will differ, but sufficient public notification, assessment, and monitoring of the recovery efforts are relative factors in the schedule.

Under a Drop-off Point Collection Program, residents will be encouraged to separate and transport HHW to pre-identified drop-off points managed by the HHW contractor or City personnel.

Storage and staging site: A secure city- or county-owned building should be surrounded by an impervious containment area in case of spills, should be large enough to accept and store quantities of waste, should be easily accessible, should be easy to enter and exit should be near transportation arteries and should be ready to use as a staging area without extensive site modifications.

Site set up: The following things will be needed to set up the site: tables and other working surfaces to accept and sort materials; heavy-mil plastic sheeting to place under and overwork areas; duct tape for taping plastic to tables; boxes lined with plastic for the segregation and collection of waste; plastic bags, plastic containers and boxes to contain any damaged containers; non-biodegradable absorbents, such as cat litter or a commercial product for cleaning up minor spills; paper, pens, and markers for signs, labels, and record-keeping; containers for nonhazardous solid waste and recyclable materials (empty cans and cardboard boxes); and personal protective equipment for each worker (goggles, disposable aprons, impervious gloves, lab coats or overalls). Staff should be trained on safety issues and the proper handling of collected materials. Signs, traffic cones, and safety vests should be used for directing traffic. Other items include fire control equipment (fire extinguishers, water connection, and soil) and first aid kits.

Operation of the site: Residents should deliver material directly to the collection site. The site should be staffed to receive and segregate the waste during open hours. The site should be locked after hours to prevent the dumping of unwanted materials. The site should be organized to facilitate traffic flow and parking by citizens while also separating equipment operation from pedestrian traffic as much as possible. Containers of collected material should be labeled, and operating costs should be tracked following FEMA requirements for cost reimbursement if pursued with FEMA. (See www.fema.gov/governmentn/grant/pa/policy.shtm for FEMA Public Assistance information.)

Segregation of waste: Each of the following types of waste should be collected, segregated, and packaged according to each group. Look for labels on the products to assist you in the proper segregation and packaging of the waste.

1. **Paint solvents and other related materials:** Empty paint cans can be recycled to be placed in containers set aside for recyclables. Paint cans containing dried paint can be sent to a permitted municipal solid waste landfill for disposal. Latex should be segregated from oil-based paints. Stains, varnishes, and paint solvents can be placed in the same container as the oil-based paints.
2. **Aerosol cans and flammable gas:** Aerosol cans containing paint, lacquer, lubricant, aerosol poison, and oven cleaners should be packaged loosely into their container. These cans will have a flammable, non-flammable, corrosive, or poison label on them.
3. **Lead-acid batteries:** Make arrangements with an established battery retailer/wholesaler for residents to bring lead-acid and perhaps other types of batteries for recycling. Non-leaking lead-acid batteries can be placed on a pallet or placed in a box. Protect the batteries against short-circuiting by arranging the batteries not to touch other terminals. Leaking lead-acid batteries should be packed into a plastic tote to collect any leaked acid.
4. **Used oil, fuels, transmission, and brake fluids:** Make arrangements with a service station or other established used oil and fuel collection point for residents to take used oil, transmission fluid, and brake fluid for disposal. Otherwise, you can bulk used oil into 30- or 50-gallon metal or poly containers.

5. **Antifreeze:** Place bulk waste antifreeze into 30- or 50-gallon metal or poly containers.
6. **Acids:** Acid-based products (will have a corrosive label) can be packaged together. Examples of acid materials are Navel Jelly, varnish remover, Mister Plumber, Zud, Iron-Out, Saniflush, and Muriatic Acid. Do not mix acids with bases (see below)!
7. **Bases:** Acid-based products (will also have a corrosive label) need to be separated from the acids noted above. Examples of bases are 409, Draco, Mr. Clean, Spic n' Span, lye, wax strippers, floor strippers, and sodium hydroxide. Do not mix acids with bases!
8. **Poisons and pesticides:** These products will have a poison label on them and should be packaged together. Examples of poison materials are ant traps, fertilizers, rodent bait, herbicides, insect spray, weed killers, and pesticides.
9. **Electronics and Mercury Devices:** These materials contain lead or mercury and should be handled carefully to avoid breakage. Electronics include televisions, computers, and computer monitors. Mercury devices include thermometers, thermostats, and fluorescent lighting and should be kept intact and separate.
10. **Unknowns:** *If the homeowner does not know what the product is, don't take it.*

Small amounts of HHW may inevitably be deposited at TDSR sites. The Debris Removal, Reduction, Recycling, and Disposal Contractor will be responsible for separating HHW from other disaster debris received at the site and stored separately in an enclosed and lined area for temporary storage.

Call the Salt Lake County Health Department for any questions or assistance needed with setting up a collection site.

Environmental Health Services

(385) 468-3860

788 East Woodoak Lane (5380 South)

Murray, Utah 84107-6379

[Air Pollution Control](#), [Food Protection](#), [Sanitation and Safety](#), [Water Quality and Hazardous Waste](#)

Contract Resource Strategy

Reasonable Cost

FEMA will only reimburse the reasonable cost for disaster debris removal. The FEMA definition of "reasonable" is a cost that is both fair and equitable for the type of work being performed. The

reasonable cost requirement applies to all labor, materials, equipment, and contract costs awarded for the performance of eligible work.

Types of Contracts and "Pre-approved Contracts"

There are three types of contracts that local governments can enter into for reimbursement:

1. Time and Materials (T&M) Contracts are based on the price of labor and equipment when operating. T&M contracts may be used for short periods immediately after the disaster to mobilize contractors for emergency clearance efforts. They must have a dollar ceiling or a not-to-exceed limit for hours (or both) and should be terminated immediately when this limit is reached. This contract qualifies for reimbursement for the first 70 hours of debris clearance and only when all city and State equipment has been committed elsewhere.

2. Unit Price Contracts are based on weights (tons) or volume (cubic yards) of debris hauled and should be used when the scope-of-work is not well defined. A Unit Price Contract:

- A. Have a wide range of competition because of the simplicity of the contract.
- B. Require contract monitoring at both loading sites and the disposal sites.
- C. The contract is low risk to the Contractor.
- D. Has a possibility of contract fraud if loading and disposal operations are not closely monitored.
- E. It is complicated if additional segregation for recycling and disposal is required at the staging sites.
- F. Requires all trucks to be accurately measured and numbered.
- G. Significant documentation and accurate accounting are required.

3. Lump Sum Contracts establish the total contract price using a one-item bid from the Contractor.

Lump-sum contracts can be defined in one of two ways:

- A. Area method= The scope of work is based on a one-time clearance of a specified area.
- B. Pass method= Work is determined by clearance per pass in a specified area, such as a given distance along a right-of-way.

A Lump Sum Contract:

- A. It should only be used when there is a clearly defined scope of work, with areas of work and quantities of the material identified.
- B. This type requires minimal contract monitoring.

- C. Will shift most risk to the Contractor.
- D. May result in difficulty quantifying the amount of debris that will be brought to the right-of-way for removal.
- E. It does not require quantities of truckloads to be documented.

South Jordan Public Works has pre-qualified contractors that have met the standard requirement for FEMA reimbursement.

Ineligible Contracts

FEMA will not provide funding for the following types of contracts:

1. Cost-plus-percentage of cost contracts.
2. Contracts contingent upon receipt of local Government or Federal disaster assistance funding.
3. Contracts awarded to debarred contractors.

Monitoring Contractors

The formal monitoring of contractor activities is necessary to ensure satisfactory performance. Monitoring includes the following:

- Verification that all debris picked up is a direct result of the disaster.
- Truck-by-truck inspection to ensure that trucks are fully loaded.
- Monitor sites, including temporary sites, on-site pick-up areas, and disposal areas.
- Verification that the Contractor is working in its assigned contract areas.
- Monitor the access and control of security for all debris reduction and disposal sites.
- Daily labor and equipment inventories.
- Monitoring and reporting of overtime hours worked.
- Daily records and reporting of all contract activities.
- All work safety areas and traffic control.
- Placement of proper signage to notify all stakeholders.

- When appropriate, ensure vehicle and pedestrian access.

Private Property Removal and Demolition

DEBRIS REMOVAL PROCESS

Debris removal will generally be limited to debris in, upon, or brought to public streets and roads, right-of-ways, city properties, and facilities, specifically designated critical private facilities (such as hospitals) and other public facility sites. Processing and the disposal of debris will be accepted at approved processing and disposal sites. Residents will be advised to separate waste and debris to the maximum extent practicable to maximize recycling and minimal disposal at landfills.

A. Public Property/Right-of-Way Debris Removal

The City of South Jordan is responsible for removing debris deposited on public lands, including the rights-of-way. In some cases, where a health and safety threat exists, private property owners may move event-related debris to the public right-of-way for removal by the City.

B. Private Property Debris Removal

Debris removal from private property is the responsibility of the individual property owner. FEMA assistance is not available to reimburse private property owners for the cost of removing debris from their property. However, if property owners move the disaster-related debris to a public right-of-way, the City can qualify to be reimbursed for the pick-up and disposal of the debris. Suppose the debris on private businesses and residential property is so widespread that public health, safety, and community economic recovery are threatened. In that case, FEMA may fund debris removal from private property. Still, it must be approved in advance by FEMA with an agreement in place by the local government to save and hold the Federal government free from damages due to the performance of the work.

Types of Debris

The following are examples of debris that private property caused by a disaster might generate:

Debris subject to Putrefaction

- Animal corpses: Cattle, pets, and wild animals.

- Food remnants: Meal leftovers or food spoiled as a result of power failure.

Vegetation

- Leaves and branches.
- Shrubs and trees.

Inert Environmental Debris

- Dirt
- Rocks
- Mud
- Sand

Construction Debris

- Acrylic
- Insulation materials (fiberglass, Styrofoam)
- Asphalt
- Masonry
- Blinds
- Metals (steel, iron, aluminum, copper)
- Brick
- Tiles
- Carpet
- Pipes
- Concrete
- Plastic
- Drywall

- Rubble
- Electrical wires, lamps, bulbs
- Vinyl
- Glass and mirror
- Wood

Appliances, Household Equipment and Furniture

- Beds and mattresses
- Desks, chairs, chests
- Upholstered furniture
- Lamps
- Sofas
- Washing and drying machines, refrigerators, dishwashers, stoves, hot water tanks, furnaces

Personal Items and Objects

- Artwork
- Clothing
- Books and papers
- Cooking utensils, china, glassware

Hazardous Wastes

- Asbestos
- Oils
- Biomedical wastes
- Paints

- Cleaning agents
- Pesticides
- Combustibles
- Radioactive substances
- Explosives
- Solvents
- Fertilizers
- Lead
- Computer equipment, telephones
- Other toxic substances or materials

C. Unsafe Buildings

Care must be exercised to ensure that structures to be demolished are the structures identified by the City of South Jordan Building Official as a present, imminent, extreme, and immediate hazard or a danger to life or limb, or health or safety. The Debris Manager will coordinate with the City Building Official regarding:

- Demolition of structures.
- Local law enforcement agencies.
- Historic and archaeological sites.

Demolition Process

The steps in the demolition process are:

- A. Identify hazardous materials in damaged buildings
- B. Obtain proper permits
- C. Remove hazardous materials and dispose of them properly
- D. Recycle demolition debris

- E. Demolish building
- F. Remove and transport debris to processing/recycling facility
- G. Remove, transport, and dispose of non-processible and non-recyclable debris

Reimbursement

Dangerous structures on private property will be the responsibility of the landowner. Such structures will be demolished to protect the health and safety of adjacent residents.

Local Government Assistance - As with debris removal from private property, demolition of private structures must be approved by FEMA before the start of work and an agreement in place by the local government to save and hold the Federal government free from damages due to the performance of the work.

Demolition work also requires condemnation by an authorized local official per State and local law.

D. Curbside Pick-up

Through mass communication, the public will be notified of debris removal schedules and instructions for debris separation. The Public Works Department or City PIO will provide the public with information regarding pick-up times and drop site locations for the private property owner so that debris removal activities proceed efficiently. Debris containing hazardous materials or asbestos-containing materials can NOT be placed on the curbside for pick-up.

Public Information Strategy

Immediately after a disaster and continually throughout the removal and disposal operation, the Public Works or Public Information Officer (PIO) will plan and coordinate with other public information agencies to keep the public informed on all debris removal activities and schedules. The PIO will arrange public notification of all ongoing and planned debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities.

Notification may include information for bulletins, hotline responses, public service announcements with radio and television, handbills, door hangers, and newspaper notices. Emphasis will be placed on actions that the public can perform to expedite the cleanup process, such as segregating recyclable materials, placing debris in the right-of-way, and segregating household hazardous waste. Provision can be made to compensate for the disruption of standard means of mass communication caused by power outages following a major natural disaster.

Health and Safety Strategy

The Public Works Management Team is responsible for coordinating safe working procedures for responders involved in disaster debris removal. The Managers will conduct risk assessments and establish control measures to minimize the hazards employees face when responding to an emergency. City staff members are charged with practicing safety measures that are outlined in the Department Safety Policy, which states: "The Department of Public Works is committed to providing a safe workplace for all employees. The policy of this Department that the first consideration in the performance of all work shall be the safety of Department/City employees and the public. Additionally, it is the policy that no task is so important that an employee must violate a safety rule or take the risk of injury or illness to get the job done."

Compliance strategies may also require coordination with the Risk Management Department and Worker Compensation Fund. A variance may be required for situations that constitute extraordinary circumstances and awareness of requirements for Worker Compensation coverage, insurance, and liability protection workers and volunteers.

TRAINING & EXERCISE PLAN – MAINTENANCE

The Public Works Department will conduct annual workshops and training on disaster debris management. The workshop will facilitate a coordinated approach to response and recovery after a disaster. The key objective of the workshop is to present the Plan and train the employees on the objectives of the Debris Management Plan. Training sessions will be conducted on an ongoing basis to familiarize staff with their role in the disaster debris management process. The Public Works Department is responsible for the annual updates and maintenance of the Debris Management Plan.

Support Annex # 3

Evacuation

Support Annex Coordinator:	South Jordan City Mayor
Primary Department(s):	Police, Fire, Public Works, Engineering
Supporting Departments:	Administrative Services – GIS Administrative Services – PIO
Supporting Agencies:	Salt Lake County Public Works Utah State Department of Transportation City of Riverton City of West Jordan City of Herriman City of Draper Salt Lake County Emergency Management

Effective Date: 04/20/2022

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The Evacuation Incident Annex to the South Jordan City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan provides an overview of evacuation functions, agency roles and responsibilities, and overall guidelines for the integration of federal, state, county, and local support in the evacuation of large numbers of people in incidents requiring regional collaboration and a coordinated response.

Scope

This annex:

- Establishes the criteria under which countywide evacuation support is provided
- Provides a concept of operations for countywide evacuation support
- Identifies the agencies and organizations involved in a countywide evacuation support
- Identifies the roles and responsibilities of countywide entities in planning for, preparing for, and conducting evacuations in support of county and local authorities
- Identifies guidelines to improve coordination among federal, state, county, and local authorities when countywide evacuation support is required
- Evacuation measures comprise evacuation and reception-related activities

Authorities

- Refer to the list of authorities contained in the Salt Lake County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and appropriate emergency support function (ESF) annexes.

Policies

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act, transportation providers must permit passengers with disabilities to be accompanied by their service animals.

The Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA) will primarily augment state, county, and local government plans and operations and secondarily be capable of implementing a federally supported evacuation and/or a federalized evacuation when requested or required.

Planning Assumptions

Countywide evacuation measures may be taken when:

- State, county, or local governments indicate that their resources may become or have become overwhelmed and the state, county, or local official(s) request assistance
- In catastrophic incidents where county and local governments are incapacitated and the chief elected official directs that evacuation support is required

- Support from other jurisdictions (that is, state, other counties, other agencies and jurisdictions) is requested

Countywide collaboration may include:

- County agencies working with state and local governments will ensure mayor(s) of the jurisdictions receiving evacuees from an impacted area agree to accept these individuals prior to evacuation
- County resource requirements for a precautionary evacuation are based on the expected magnitude of the event and request of the mayor(s) of the potentially impacted jurisdiction(s)
- Policies and guidelines governing animal evacuations are utilized when incorporating animal issues into evacuations; state, county, and local planners are aware that individuals may choose to not evacuate if directed to leave their animal(s) behind
- Residents of the evacuated area will need to return to the area post-event if possible; plans and methods are necessary to facilitate return of evacuated residents
- Members of the access and functional needs population may require additional support or assistance

Evacuation Actions

- The incident may cause significant disruption to the area's critical transportation infrastructure, thereby hampering evacuation operations. Countywide assistance is supplied in response to a state or locally mandated evacuation and is coordinated with the supported state, county, or local government.
- State, county, and local governments recognize there may be a need to coordinate with federal support agencies on population movement. Federal agencies will coordinate their actions with state, county, and local governments.
- Authorities in affected jurisdictions will decide on the destinations for evacuees and will regulate the evacuation routes to ensure effective flow of transportation assets accordingly.

Key Considerations

Lead Time Required To Conduct Evacuations: It may be necessary to activate plans prior to the time an evacuation is likely to be ordered. Resources may need to be mobilized prior to the start of evacuations to have sufficient capacity in place once the evacuation order is given.

Limits in Weather Forecasting: The variables in forecasting track, intensity, and forward speed of weather systems make it extremely difficult for decision-makers to commit costly resources days before the onset of an event.

Interdependencies Between Shelters and Transportation: The transportation solution to an evacuation is based on the number of people needing relocation, availability of public and privately owned transportation, number of evacuees with access and functional needs, the time available to conduct operations, and the distance to (and availability of) shelters. If shelters are located too far from evacuation points, transportation assets (buses and shuttles) cannot be

recycled and can only make one trip during the operation. As a result, the distance traveled may reduce capacity to evacuate exponentially. It is critical to identify and pre-designate general and access and functional needs population shelters as close to the evacuation points as safely as possible. The designation and distance to animal shelters or shelters that will accommodate animals are equally important to the success of an evacuation.

Special Needs of Children: It is critically important to recognize the special needs of children during evacuations. In a no-notice evacuation, children could be gathered in large numbers away from their parents, whether at schools, childcare facilities, summer camps, hospitals, or other locations. Reunification of children separated from their parents will be an issue during evacuation and consideration must be given to accomplishing this.

Access and Functional Needs Population: Accommodations must be made for the access and functional needs of the citizens of the affected area. These needs may include practical and/or functional assistance in communication, mobility, maintaining independence, and medical care.

Service Animals: The ADA defines service animals as any dog (dog or miniature horse) that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Under the ADA regulations, service animals must have access to the same facilities as the humans they serve. Companion animals (aka emotional support or comfort animal) are not protected under the same class as service animals.

Animals: There are requirements for transporting and arranging for shelter and care of animals when they need to be relocated. There are special evacuation requirements for each category of animals. Planning for and accommodating animals as a component of evacuations is critical. Evacuation measures for animals will be in accordance with the processes and procedures in Emergency Support Function #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services and #11 – Agriculture, and Natural Resources annexes.

Environmental Contamination: Evacuation efforts may be impacted when they are taken in response to a large-scale hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incident. Decision-makers should consult with available HAZMAT officials as appropriate regarding the location of evacuation sites and evacuation routes. HAZMAT assessment, support, and response is provided by ESF #4 – Firefighting and ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response. For radiological incidents, the federal coordinating agency for the incident under the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex, the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center, and the Salt Lake County Health Department provide additional support to decision-makers.

Victim and Animal Decontamination: State, county, and local officials retain primary responsibility for victim and animal screening and decontamination operations when necessary in response to a HAZMAT incident. Appropriate personnel and equipment must be available. Without appropriate decontamination and proof of decontamination, neighboring jurisdictions may resist accepting evacuees/patients and animals that are contaminated. County resources are limited, and are coordinated through ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, ESF #10, and ESF #11.

Events With and Without Warning: The Concept of Operations applies to events for which there are warnings (for example, weather, flooding) as well as events for which there are no warnings (for example, earthquake, industrial accident, terrorist attack).

Critical Infrastructure: An evacuation could present a range of implications for many of the critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) sectors both within the impacted areas and across the valley and the northern region of the state. The evacuation could directly affect CIKR operations, supply lines, and/or distribution systems.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Situation

The conduct of evacuation operations is generally a state, county, and local responsibility. However, there are circumstances that exceed the capabilities of these jurisdictions to support evacuations. When practical and possible, precautionary evacuation support is provided before an event to move citizens away from a potential incident when warning is available and after an event when conditions are such that it is unsafe for citizens to remain in the area. In instances where countywide support is required, Salt Lake County Emergency Management will coordinate the support with the state and local government.

General

Countywide support to evacuation operations will be provided at the county and local level and scaled to the incident. Evacuation from a single jurisdiction or area may be supported from the state and/or county emergency coordination/operations center, local emergency operations centers, or Area Command (AC). Large-scale evacuations resulting from a catastrophic incident will require state- and national-level coordination. Regardless of the scale of the incident, coordination among numerous command entities will be required to carry out the major functions of evacuation operations.

Functions

Evacuation support will require the cooperation of many different ESFs. Refer to the ESF annexes contained in the base CEMP for specific roles and responsibilities.

Coordination and Communication

An evacuation, by its scope, may result in evacuees crossing jurisdictional lines. When county evacuation support is required, the existing county coordinating structures will be used to provide coordination of the operation (for example, Salt Lake County ECC, AC, affected jurisdictions, and host jurisdiction/s emergency operations center (EOC)).

All facilities and related support necessary for operations are sourced through the following ESFs when they are activated and requested to do so. However, certain county and local agencies have independent authority to respond to an incident site directly after notification of the incident. Once the ESFs are activated, those resources are provided in accordance with this annex.

South Jordan City EOC Logistics is responsible for ensuring that evacuation efforts are adequately coordinated with Salt Lake County ECC Logistics and ESF #6 so that adequate shelter and food resources are available.

Salt Lake County is responsible for ensuring that State and local evacuation plans contain integrated information on transportation operations, debris and vehicle clearance, shelters, and other components and ensuring that these plans are shared with relevant ESFs at the state, county, and local levels.

ESF #1 - Transportation, in support of and in coordination with state, county, and local governments, is responsible for ensuring coordination with ESF #15 – External Affairs so that adequate information on evacuation operations is relayed to the public in an appropriate and timely manner.

ESF #1, in support of and in coordination with state, county, and local governments, is responsible for ensuring coordination with ESF #9 – Search and Rescue to ensure residents are provided evacuation opportunities.

ESF #1 will coordinate with ESF #15 to ensure information flow between all EOC/ECCs, dispatch centers, joint information system/joint information centers, and the field is accurate and timely.

Transportation

The Transportation Function is responsible for ensuring the evacuation of all affected populations by providing resources to transport those individuals and households that do not have the means to self-evacuate and ensuring sufficient transportation assets, including accessible transportation assets, are available.

- Salt Lake County, through DHS/FEMA maintains contracts capable of providing bus and shuttle evacuation support. If necessary, DHS/FEMA has the capability to contract additional resources. If commercial transportation is not available, additional transportation assistance may be requested from Salt Lake County and other state and local departments and agencies. ESF #8 supports state, county, and local governments for patient movement in an evacuation when requested.
- The county is responsible for ensuring that adequate resources are available for evacuation efforts, including but not limited to ensuring fuel and basic vehicle service are available along evacuation routes and vehicle location devices are available for county evacuation vehicles.
- Salt Lake County, in conjunction with ESF #1, is responsible for coordinating evacuation routes with state and local agencies and, in particular, determining the status of transportation infrastructure to be used for evacuation.
- ESF #1 will facilitate coordination between state, county, and local governments and federal responders regarding the impact of outflow of persons and traffic on the entry of response teams and supplies into the affected area.
- Salt Lake County supports evacuations through several activities, including processing and coordinating requests for the movement of goods, equipment, and responders through ESF #7 Logistics.
- The Utah Department of Transportation is responsible for signage and barricades for changing of traffic flow patterns as the need arises.

Fuels

The fuels function is responsible for ensuring that adequate fuel supplies (primarily gasoline and diesel fuels) are available in an evacuation. Considerations include availability of fuel for individuals who are self-evacuating, availability of fuels for government-supplied transportation vehicles, and provision of fuel to emergency response vehicles along evacuation routes.

Salt Lake County will coordinate with:

- State and local governments and ESF #12 – Energy to ensure that adequate supplies of fuels (gasoline and diesel) are pre-positioned along evacuation routes.
- ESF #12 and state and local governments to ensure that special arrangements are made for fuel staging or deliveries along evacuation routes.
- ESF #12 and ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security to set up and regulate the use of separate refueling sites for the use of emergency responders during an evacuation.

Salt Lake County, ESF #12, or other authorized government entities may initiate various waiver requests or actions by other federal and state agencies to facilitate evacuation, including:

- Driver-hour waivers from the Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Truck weight-limit waivers from state DOTs
- Fuel-quality waivers from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services

The ESF #6 mission is to provide sheltering/housing, feeding, bulk distribution of essential items, and family reunification support and resources to individuals and households that do not have the personal resources or access to personal resources to meet these needs. In an evacuation, this function must be carefully coordinated with agencies providing evacuation services.

- Salt Lake County coordinates with state and local entities as well as the support agencies under ESF #6 to ensure adequate shelter and care facilities, including individuals with access and functional needs, are available to receive evacuees.
- ESF #6 will provide support to state and local evacuation efforts by facilitating requests for food and shelter supplies, and security in support of evacuations.
- ESF #6 will work with state and local lead agencies for mass care prior to, during, and after an incident to identify potential host locations.
- Voluntary Agency Liaisons (VALs) will coordinate with voluntary agencies affiliated with National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD), other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and private-sector entities for supported evacuation efforts in affected and receiving jurisdictions.

Public Health and Medical Support

The medical care for access and functional needs requirements of evacuees must be identified and appropriate support provided. This support includes oversight of specialized transportation

for evacuees with access and functional needs; care for evacuees whose needs cannot be accommodated in general population shelters; and monitoring support for individuals at pickup points.

- ESF #8 supports state, county, and local health care authorities by providing medical support at designated staging areas and pickup points to perform triage of citizens prior to evacuation.
- ESF #8 will coordinate medical support with access and functional need shelters as requested by state, county, and local agencies.
- ESF #8 supports state, county, and local governments in the evacuation of patients, including those in hospitals, hospice, and nursing homes as well as individuals who are identified at evacuation centers as having medical problems. ESF #8 is responsible for the evacuation of patients who are treated within the system en route to, from, or at field facilities.
- ESF #6 will coordinate emergency first aid and ESF #8 will coordinate emergency medical care with state, county, and local agencies at the staging areas and pickup points used in evacuations.
- ESF #8 will support ESF #11 to coordinate with state, county, and local governments to provide veterinary emergency first aid and care at evacuation staging areas and pickup points. Additionally, animals will be screened at staging areas and pickup points to confirm health status and to identify potential carriers of zoonotic diseases (infections spread between animals and people).

Public Safety and Security

State, county, and local law enforcement agencies have primary responsibility for providing for public safety and security during an incident that requires an evacuation. During an evacuation, state, county, and local law enforcement agencies will be conducting operations in accordance with their respective plans and protocols. However, state, county, and local public safety and security agencies and private-sector entities could rapidly become overwhelmed and require logistics or operational support from within their specific jurisdiction, or from other jurisdictions pursuant to mutual aid and assistance compacts, or from the federal government through ESF #13.

ESF #13 may involve assisting state, county, and local governments with the following evacuation-related functions:

- Security assessments of pre-identified transportation facilities
- Site security at designated evacuation locations
- Traffic control and/or transportation security duties
- Screening of evacuees for prohibited weapons
- Force protection
- General planning and technical assistance

In addition:

- ESF #13 coordinates with state, county, and local authorities to ensure security and traffic/crowd control are provided at staging areas, pickup points, and onboard evacuation vehicles if requested by the state, county, or local government. It may also provide requested support in such areas as public safety, security assessment, access control, and specialized security resources.

REQUIRED ACTIONS

Pre-Response/Initial Actions

South Jordan City works with Salt Lake County on the impact of the Area of Responsibility (AOR) to determine the support of federal, state, tribal, and local governments requiring an evacuation of citizens. Federal, state, tribal, and local governments provide an evacuation plan and information and any actions already taken to facilitate evacuation. Coordination should include consideration for access and functional need populations and service animals identified by state, tribal, county, and local governments.

Salt Lake County will coordinate with the potential receiving or sending jurisdiction to ensure mass care services are available to support the evacuees.

When planning evacuation routes, Salt Lake County will work with appropriate agencies to coordinate contraflow planning and execution, when feasible including information from the National Weather Service.

Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear contamination may impact potential evacuation routes. HAZMAT service providers are responsible for gathering required data needed to provide recommendations to the Salt Lake County Health Department (SLCHD) regarding evacuations required due to a hazardous materials release. Upon receipt of information from HAZMAT, the SLCHD makes a determination regarding the appropriate actions for radiological incidents to the incident command and other decision-makers, including advice on evacuation and sheltering-in-place. Additionally, ESF #10 provides all-hazards support for assessing the extent of environmental contamination, including on the ground sampling and monitoring in coordination with ESF #8.

Assigned Operations and Planning personnel perform the following functions:

Incident Command:

- Determine and prioritize incident needs and request resources from EOC/ECC
- Assign resources as needed

Emergency Operations/Coordination Center:

- Coordinate and prioritize mission requests.
- Coordinate with the Logistics Section, if required, to obtain required supplies, equipment, and personnel for evacuation.
- Logistics Section personnel provide and track resources and equipment for communication among key evacuation locations and with all evacuation vehicles.
- ESF #2 – Communications ensures communication plans are in place to help identify resources to be used in an evacuation.
- Coordinate with state, county, and local authorities and ESF #15 to ensure that the public, including the access and functional need population, is aware of the timeline, stages, and major routes and means of evacuation.
- Coordinate with state, county, and local authorities and ESF #13 to determine whether public safety and security resources will be required.

Ongoing Actions

Operations personnel transition into operations management activities. They execute evacuation functions as follows:

- Area Command Logistics ensures that vehicles and vehicle operators are available and are dispatched to pickup points.
- Area Command Logistics ensures that transportation assets, including accessible transportation, are available at reception sites to transport evacuees to general population or access and functional need shelters.
- Salt Lake County response also coordinates with ESF #2 to tie in the local communications infrastructure.
- ESF #6 ensures County resources are available to support feeding and sheltering along the evacuation route.
- ESF #6 works with NGOs and the County-designated lead agencies for mass care to provide mass care services, ensuring that resources are available to support county evacuation efforts in receiving jurisdictions.
- ESF #8 coordinates to provide medical staging and medical evacuation to patients and to those with medical needs.
- ESF #11 ensures that animals and service animal evacuation activities are coordinated among impacted and receiving localities and are appropriately communicated to the public.

- ESF #12 coordinates with Salt Lake County, federal agencies, states, local jurisdictions and the energy industry to ensure fuel is available to responders and citizens along the evacuation route. Private-sector fuel distributors will identify specific retail outlets to remain open and dispense fuels to emergency responders and/or evacuees. Through close contacts with ESF #12, this information will be relayed to ESF #5 in order to provide situational awareness and enhance evacuation coordination efforts.
- Salt Lake County coordinates with state and local law enforcement as well as ESF #13 to ensure the security of county transportation assets used for evacuation.
- ESF #15 will support state, county, and local efforts to ensure that citizens are aware of evacuation routes and resources available to them for the evacuation. The County's external affairs response will support the state, tribal, and local reach of evacuation orders, through ESF #2. ESF #15 will also reach out to the private sector in support of state, tribal, and local governments to assist with direction on evacuations and guidance to families on schools, nursing homes, and hospitals.

Reentry

The Logistics Section:

- Works in coordination with state, county, and local governments in planning for return of evacuees to the affected area
- Coordinates with ESFs #3 – Public Works, #10, #12, #13, and #14 Cross-Section Business and Infrastructure to ensure that the affected area is safe for individuals to return and that the infrastructure can sustain a return of the population.
- In conjunction with state, county, and local governments, coordinates the transportation of evacuees back to the affected area, including accessible vehicles for access and functional needs
- Determines housing options (including those with access functional needs), to include return to affected areas, for evacuees temporarily displaced to locations away from their home.

RESPONSIBILITIES

State, County, and Local Responsibilities

State, county, and local governments have primary responsibility and authority for evacuation planning and for the transportation, sheltering, safety and security of person, and non-federal property within their respective jurisdictions. The unique challenges that might confront state, county, and local governments during an evacuation could require them to request additional assistance, of either a logistical or operational nature, from within their state, from other states pursuant to mutual aid and assistance compacts, or from the federal government.

State and local transportation agencies play a significant role in evacuation planning and operations. The state department of transportation, in coordination with the highway patrol or state police, may institute measures to limit or control the flow of traffic on federal, state, and local highways and roads to expedite the evacuation from the affected area. Operators of buses from transit agencies and school districts may be used to transport evacuees who are without access to personal vehicles. Depending on conditions and backup power sources, Intelligent Transportation Systems technologies, portable cameras, and traffic count detectors can provide critical feedback on evacuation operations. Through the alert and notification systems, the Joint Information System will be implemented quickly to guide evacuees.

In general, state laws provide the governor and the chief elected official the authority to declare an emergency and assume extra powers and responsibilities to protect the health and safety of the citizens. Specific powers relating to an evacuation include:

- Create, amend, or rescind rules or directives to provide the necessities of life or supplies and equipment
- Direct state and local law enforcement officers, to include State/Title 32 National Guard units
- Prescribe evacuation routes, transportation modes, and destinations
- Control ingress and egress to the disaster area and the occupancy of premises in the disaster area
- Order, direct, compel, or recommend an evacuation

Counties and municipalities are given responsibilities to protect the health and safety of their citizens, including the authority to order an evacuation of their individual jurisdiction and to provide first responders in the affected localities as needed and requested.

Coordinating Agency: Salt Lake County

Salt Lake County Emergency Management provides guidance and technical assistance to state and local governments for the development of evacuation plans, including possible multi-jurisdictional coordination. State, county, and local plans should:

- Be based on an all-hazards approach
- Be built upon internal structure and the comprehensive emergency management plan
- Identify local, state, and federal support requirements
- Identify access and functional needs, including patient and other medical needs

- Identify animal evacuation considerations
- Address operational process for an evacuation and/or return, including all necessary resources and staffing, and define roles and responsibilities; multi-jurisdictional plans must address the coordination of these resources.

ESF #7:

- Identifies logistical support for mass care activities
- Processes and coordinates requests for local, state, and federal as well as private transportation support for the movement of goods, equipment, and responders as directed
- Establishes protocols for communicating and coordinating with host jurisdictions regarding placement of evacuees

Additionally, ESF #7 establishes a Transportation Management Unit and activities are integrated with the Medical Management Unit (ESF #8) and Mass Care Management Unit (ESF #6).

EVACUATION PROCESS

The ordering, sourcing, transportation, issuing, and movement of available resources generally follows the procedural steps outlined below:

- South Jordan City Evacuation resources are identified. Available resources can involve supplying equipment or services.
- South Jordan City attempts to fill the need from existing resources.
- Once incident command has been established, the request is submitted to the Operations Section, which determines if the resource is available to fill the request.
- The Incident Command Logistics Section Chief may:
 - Fill the request from the resources located at the logistics site
 - Fill the request by direct mission assignment from another agency
 - Prepare a requisition and recommend commercial sources for goods and services
- If Incident Command cannot provide the resources, the Logistics Section chief passes the request to the EOC.
- The EOC receives the request and determines how to fill the need.
- If the resource is not immediately available, the request is passed to the South Jordan City Emergency Manager, who sends a request to SLCCEM, via WebEOC.
- When the county receives the request, it attempts to fill the need. This may be done from existing resources, through commercial sources, through the Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) or mutual aid and/or assistance agreements. If the county cannot fill the need, it requests state assistance.

COOPERATING AGENCIES

For complete details of their responsibilities, please refer to the appropriate ESF annex. Additionally, for a complete list of the ESFs, refer to the CEMP.

Each jurisdictional CEMP and the county CEMP provides specific actions that are initiated upon activation of their EOC/ECC and implementation of this annex. Once an incident occurs, the following actions should be taken:

- Activate and deploy (or prepare to deploy) agency equipment caches, and other resources as needed to support the overall evacuation mission.
- Commence ESF responsibilities as appropriate.
- Commence assessments of the incident and projected resource requirements to accomplish the evacuation mission.
- Commence development of short- and long-term response and recovery strategies related to the evacuation and reentry of affected populations.

Support Annex # 4 Neighborhood Network

ESF Coordinator:	Emergency Manager
Primary Department(s):	Emergency Management
Supporting Departments:	Fire Department
Supporting Agencies:	Volunteer Organization Active in Disasters (VOAD) Faith Based Organizations Community Volunteers Amateur Radio Operator Volunteers (HAMs)

Effective Date: 07/25/2022

VOAD Purpose:

“Members of Utah VOAD form a coalition of nonprofit organizations that respond to disasters as part of their overall mission. Together we foster more effective services through the four C’s: Cooperation, Communication, Coordination, Collaboration”

UTAH VOAD Members:

Adventist Community Services
American Red Cross
ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Services)
Latter-Day Saints Charities
Church of Scientology Disaster Response
Habitat for Humanity
Lutheran Social Services – Disaster Response
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance
Utah/Idaho Southern Baptist Disaster Relief
Utah Food Bank
Utah Medical Reserve Corps
The Salvation Army
Team Rubicon- Region VII
UMCOR (United Methodist Committee On Relief)
United Way 2-1-1

Associate Members:

UServeUtah Commission of Volunteers
Utah Division of Emergency Management
Utah Department of Health
Utah Emergency Animal Response Coalition
Utah Department of Human Services
FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency)

Section 1 - Introduction

1.1 Purpose

To support disaster and emergency management activities within the community during a significant incident or planned event that exceeds the capacity of normal emergency response operations by professional responders. During such circumstances, Support Annex 4 will provide the core management and administrative functions in support of field operations and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

South Jordan City is committed to principles of effective emergency management to provide quality emergency response services to its residents. However, despite the City's efforts, there is still the likelihood that a major disaster would overwhelm the City's and the neighboring community's professional emergency responders for up to several days. Therefore, as part of the emergency planning process, South Jordan City recognizes the need for residents to be prepared, organized, and trained to effectively work together to quickly assess damages and respond to their own emergency needs.

This Support Annex serves to support all phases of emergency management from prevention to recovery. The structure supports the command and general staff functions described in the NIMS to include Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance.

1.2 Scope

This Support Annex applies to City Departments, community volunteers and outside agencies that are expected to coordinate with, or receive assistance from, the City of South Jordan or the Emergency Operations Center during an emergency or disaster.

Support Annex 4 serves as the coordinating function for overall Neighborhood Network activities prior to and immediately following a major event within the City of South Jordan. This function encompasses field support and planning functions during post-event response. When activated, SA 4 activities may include the following:

- Coordinate support activities required to prepare for or respond to a major event, to include information collection, analysis, operations support, planning, requests for assistance, resource management, deployment and staffing, mutual aid, facilities management, and financial management.
- Provide communication and coordination between the persons in the field and the City's Emergency Operations Center.

Section 2 - Concept of Operations

2.1 General

South Jordan City intends to coordinate a Neighborhood Network to promote order in the community and establish clear lines of communication during an emergency or disaster situation. Every resident is encouraged to participate in neighborhood planning and organization efforts using a model that has been used throughout and in conjunction with the Salt Lake County SAFE Neighborhoods Program.

“S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods” Schools Aid Families in Emergencies. Based on the premise of NEIGHBORS helping NEIGHBORS. Public elementary schools will be used as a ‘Neighborhood Evacuation Hub’ designated as the gathering point for neighborhood residents during a catastrophic disaster.

S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods activates when transportation, communications, and other basic services are disrupted; residents can report to the elementary school with the ability to gather and share information. Residents are *not* encouraged to gather at schools during a less severe disaster or abandon a home that is safe and structurally stable.

Residences are encouraged to prepare by having an individual and neighborhood emergency preparedness plan. In addition to the household plan, community/neighborhood plan, or faith based plan, an additional step should be include. Communicate and coordinate situational awareness and professional first response assistance at the public elementary school. S.A.F.E. neighborhoods is designed to complement current emergency action plans.

A Neighborhood Evacuation Hub IS:

- A common gathering place.

- A place where immediate needs can be addressed by neighbors helping neighbors.
- A place where neighbors can be organized to assess and report critical and immediate individual health/medical and other needs as well as neighborhood property damage.
- A place where information will be disseminated.
- The first place emergency services will attempt to access and with which they will communicate.
- A hub for family reunification.
- A location where HAM radio operators and others involved in communications will establish a base from which to create and maintain contact with the emergency operations center.
- Opened using basic guidelines and documentation provided by the American Red Cross. Ideally, neighborhood residents trained will be available to assist.

The location where all citizens are encouraged to report in order to be accounted for, even if they are sheltering in another building (i.e. a church, a stake center, a neighborhood community center/clubhouse etc.)

A Neighborhood Evacuation Hub **IS NOT**:

- Not - A fully functional shelter with cots, blankets, etc.
- Not - Completely managed initially by the American Red Cross.
- Not - A guaranteed site for immediate medical attention.
- Not - A location where food and water will be provided.

A neighborhood evacuation hub is a powerful model of “neighbors helping neighbors.” In such a hub, emergency services for displaced persons can be organized efficiently. However, a neighborhood evacuation hub will have very limited supplies and trained staff based on the catastrophic nature of the disaster. Each neighborhood evacuation hub should not expect direct services for at least 96 hours. Each of the Nine (9) current elementary schools (Welby, Elk Meadows, Jordan Ridge, East Lake, Daybreak, Monte Vista, South Jordan, Golden Fields, Aspen) have received a “J.I.T Kit” or “**Just In Time** Kit”.

A “JIT Kit”, is one of the most critical components of the S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods program. A JIT Kit is a tangible kit designed to provide individuals with items that can help provide direction during a catastrophic disaster. Items include documents such as maps, plans, forms, etc., as well as supplies such as tape, vests, signs, etc.

The JIT Kit is stored in a designated area such as a room, closet, or cabinet inside the elementary school. A window cling is placed on the front window of the school identifying the location. Residents and HAM radio operators will be trained on the material, although, an in-depth instructional “STOP Sheet” printed on 24”x48” paper is outlined for the layperson.

- The City will coordinate, and communicate with an elementary school community volunteer and/or HAM radio volunteer operator. Each elementary school will be used as a neighborhood network hub.

- South Jordan City may select a HAM radio volunteer to serve as a ‘coordinator’ or may follow the Salt Lake County model, “the first community member reporting to the location is the designated coordinator.”
- Coordinating volunteer(s) may be asked to organize residents and divide into teams to perform triage, emergency first aid, and rapid damage assessment as soon as possible after an event occurs.
- During an emergency, Coordinators are primarily concerned with the welfare of residents and act in a prudent and wise manner to see to their safety and well-being. As a secondary concern, they consider the protection and preservation of private property in the neighborhood. Through the organization of functioning the SAFE Neighborhoods Program, South Jordan City will be better able to communicate with and assist the residents during a major emergency event.
- Emergency operations shall include all activities intended to reduce the immediate hazard, establish situational control, and restore normal operations within the City.
- Support Annex 4 may be activated when an event occurs that requires a response beyond normal operations and involves community residents and/or community volunteers to assist in the response.
- Support Annex 4 shall be made operational under the Emergency Manager and he/she shall assume the functions as designated at the time by the City manager or as directed by the EOC.

Section 3 - Direction, Control, and Coordination

3.1 Polices

- Support Annex 4 will activate whenever any event requires coordination with community residents as a result of natural or man-made emergencies.
- The Emergency Manager will coordinate and direct the activities of Support Annex 4.
- In the event of a declared local emergency, South Jordan City will implement its Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and will activate the City’s Emergency Operations Center to coordinate emergency operations for response and recovery efforts during and after the disaster event. The City will designate a single point of contact within the Emergency Operations Center for direct communications with all of the SAFE Neighborhood Coordinators.
- Residences and Community groups are encouraged to develop their own Emergency Preparedness Plan to help them provide assistance during an emergency situation.
- Support Annex 4 will submit reports as required by the City Manager.

3.2 Decision Making Authority

The Emergency Manager shall have the authority for making decisions related to the effective administration of Support Annex 4. The Emergency Manager is responsible to implement ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations, directives, and service levels of the governing body and City Manager within budget parameters established by the governing body to achieve the goals of elected officials.

The Emergency Manager shall maintain spending within the budget parameters established by the governing body and the City Manager and shall purchase equipment, supplies and services in accordance with the procurement rules and regulations of the City.

The Emergency Manager shall also be responsible for planning, organizing, supervising and directing the operations of the division and for the full and effective use of personnel, equipment and financial resources assigned to the department and/or division.

3.3 Coordination

- Support Annex 4 will collect and process information and disseminate it for use by other Support Annexes, ESFs, local governments, and volunteer and other organizations. The information will support needs to conduct planning operations and create reports, briefings, and displays.
- Support Annex 4 will consolidate key information into reports and other documents, describe and document overall response activities, and keep appropriate authorities informed of the status of the overall response operation.
- Support Annex 4 will establish a pattern of information flow in support of the planning process.
- Assets available to Support Annex 4 may be used to enhance the City's overall emergency response efforts.
- A "Neighborhood" will be a geographical vicinity consisting of a group of homes within a defined area. A volunteer SAFE Neighborhood Coordinator should be involved regardless of their ethnicity, religion or gender. The SAFE Neighborhood Coordinator should be a trusted individual with the potential, the capacities, the interests, the skills, and the ability to help in times of special need. The responsibility of the SAFE Neighborhood Coordinator is to be a resource in the neighborhood.

3.4 Communications

During a major emergency, telephones, if available, will be used for the primary communication between the Emergency Operations Center and the SAFE Neighborhood Program Coordinators to provide assessment information, request help and/or to offer assistance. In the event that telephone systems fail or become unavailable it may be necessary to use hand-held radios or HAM radios for communications. SAFE Neighborhood Program Coordinators should work to have persons that can assist them with this method of communication. Message runners may also be used if needed. South Jordan City may hold periodic radio training and practice sessions with HAMs to further develop this part of the plan and to improve communication capabilities.

3.5 Financial Management

During a response, each department/division is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event.

Expenditures by support entities will be documented by those entities and submitted directly to the Finance/Administration Section or a designated Finance Service Officer as soon as possible.

Section 4 – Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

4.1 Primary Department(s)

As the primary department, Emergency Management:

- Conducts operational planning, coordinating with other local jurisdictions and agencies, and with county, state and Federal levels of government.
- Activates local emergency assets and capabilities to prevent and respond to incidents that may require a coordinated response, and coordinates with other organizations.
- Coordinates local preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation planning activities including incident action, current, and future operations planning.
- Coordinates training for SAFE Neighborhood Program Coordinators as required and/or requested.

4.2 Supporting Department(s)

As a support department, Fire:

- Provides training as requested.

4.3 Supporting Agencies

As a support agency, Faith Based Organizations:

- May provide liaison support or representation to the City.
- May assist the City to assign or select volunteers to assist in the Neighborhood Network.

4.4 Duties and Responsibilities

Emergency Manager

- Coordinate emergency response actions with City Departments.
- Provide operations support and coordination activities in the Emergency Operations Center, if activated and requested.
- Establish communication links with SAFE Neighborhood Coordinators to receive and disseminate information related to the incident.
- Provide information and training to SAFE Neighborhood Coordinators.

SAFE Neighborhood Coordinators

- Receive instruction and training.
- Promote emergency and disaster preparedness within the neighborhood.
- Relay communications in case of an emergency or disaster.
- Coordinate any type of emergency situation within the neighborhood until appropriate agencies can provide assistance.
- Attend training and encourage others in the neighborhood to attend.