

**TOOELE COUNTY
RESOLUTION 2021-44**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE TOOELE COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN DATED
AUGUST 2021**

WHEREAS, each county within the State of Utah is required to adopt an emergency operations plan; and

WHEREAS, to satisfy that statutory requirement, the Tooele County Emergency Management Department has created the Tooele County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (“Plan”); and

WHEREAS, the Plan was developed in compliance with county, state, and federal requirements; and

WHEREAS, the Plan establishes the framework for the county to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards that pose a threat to the county; and

WHEREAS, the Plan describes the integration and coordination of emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation at all levels of government, volunteer organizations, non-profit agencies, and the private sector;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOOELE COUNTY COUNCIL that the attached Tooele County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is hereby adopted.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This resolution shall take effect immediately upon passage.

DATED this 5th day of October, 2021.

Tooele County
Res. 2021-44

ATTEST:



TRACY D. SHAW, County Clerk




TOOELE COUNTY COUNCIL:



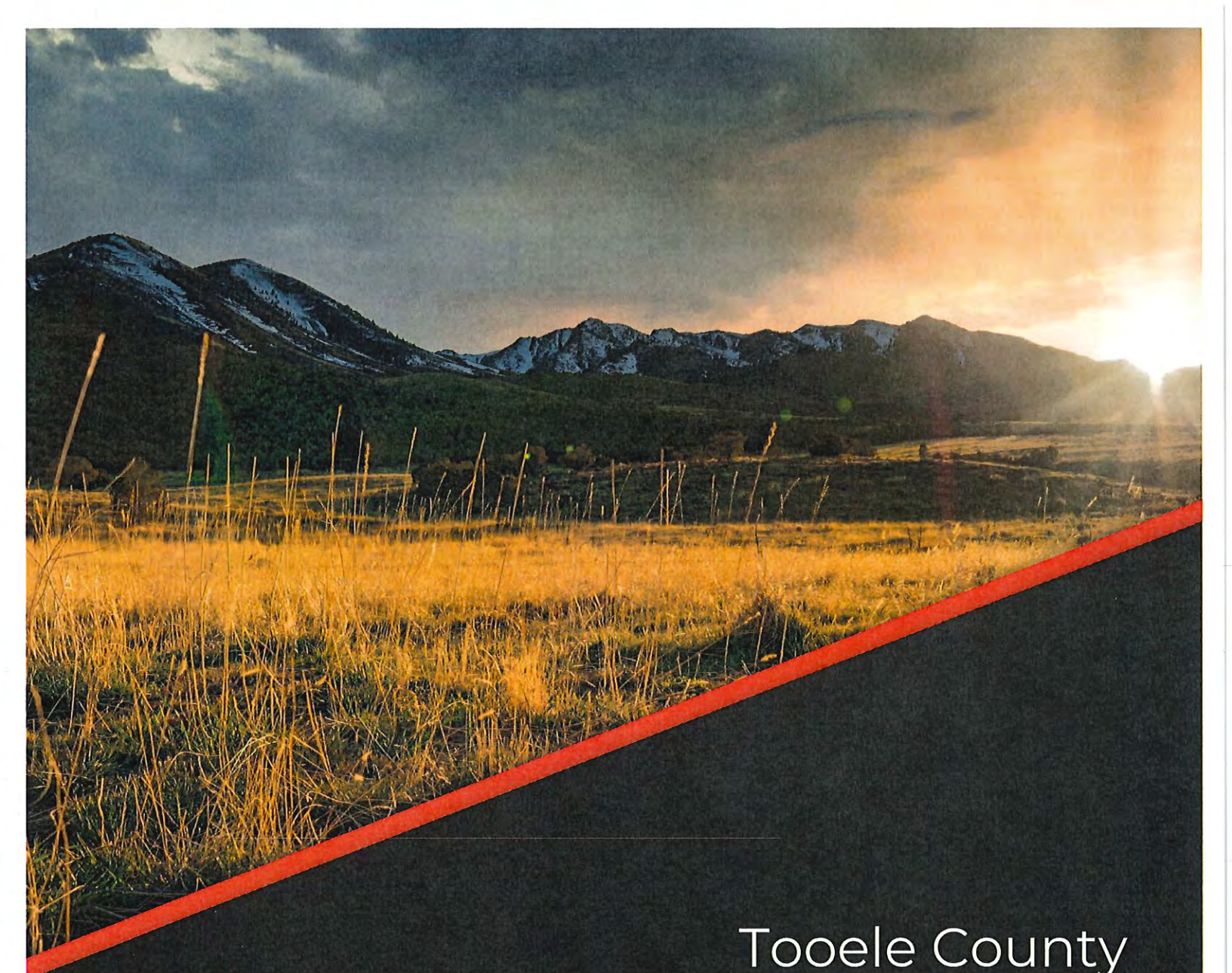
TOM TRIPP, Council Chair

Council Member Hamner voted aye
Council Member Hoffmann voted aye
Council Member Thomas voted aye
Council Member Tripp voted aye
Council Member Wardle voted absent

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



COLIN R. WINCHESTER
Deputy Tooele County Attorney



Tooele County
**Comprehensive Emergency
Management Plan**

August 2021



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tooele County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes the framework for the county to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards that pose a threat to the county. **This plan is intended to be used as a guiding document when executing response and recovery operations during a disaster or emergency incident.**

The intended audience for the CEMP includes:

- County and municipal leadership;
- County first responders;
- Emergency management staff;
- County staff expected to support emergency response and recovery operations; and,
- Staff from county, state, and federal organizations and agencies that support response and recovery operations.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Organization

The plan is organized in the following manner:

- **Introduction:** Overview of CEMP, purpose, scope, and maintenance.
- **County Situation:** Demographic, economic, and hazard information providing context to the county environment.
- **Assumptions:** Considerations incorporated into development and execution of the CEMP.
- **Concept of Operations:** Procedures, resources, and coordination structures the county utilizes to respond to, recover from, and prepare for an emergency or disaster. The Concept of Operations is organized into four sections:
 - **Activation:** *Notification and deployment of resources to respond to emergency or disaster.*
 - **Response:** *Actions taken to lessen emergency or disaster impacts to county community.*
 - **Recovery:** *Procedures to return county community to pre-emergency or disaster conditions.*
 - **Preparedness:** *Actions taken prior to or following an emergency or disaster to mitigate impacts of future incidents through planning, training, exercises, and outreach.*
- **Financial Management:** Procedures executed by the county to procure and track expenditures and resources during response and recovery operations.
- **Roles and Responsibilities:** Expected actions and roles of municipal, county, state, federal, and private-sector entities to support emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.
- **Appendices:** Additional tools and contextual information to support operations described in the CEMP.



RECORD OF CHANGES

| Section Title | Revision Summary | Date | Revised By (Name) |
|---------------|------------------|------|-------------------|
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PLAN INTRODUCTION

The Tooele County CEMP establishes the framework for Tooele County to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards that pose a threat to the county. The plan describes the integration and coordination of emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation at all levels of government, volunteer organizations, non-profit agencies, and the private sector.

Purpose

The purpose of the CEMP is to establish a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to incident management across preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities. The plan should be used as an operational reference document and facilitate coordination between responding agencies at all levels of the government by promoting a better understanding of:

- Expected actions during emergency management phases;
- Local, state, federal, non-profit, and private-sector roles and responsibilities; and,
- Coordination structures to support multi-agency coordination.

The CEMP was developed in compliance with county, state, and federal requirements. The response and recovery coordination structures in the CEMP are designed to reflect the federal National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Table 1 lists additional objectives of the CEMP.

Table 1: Additional CEMP Goals

| |
|---|
| Community Preparedness |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support emergency preparedness throughout the county community including businesses, residents, and faith-based organizations. • Establish disaster readiness in the county through training and exercise programs and community outreach. |
| Response and Recovery Capabilities |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support county response and recovery operations based on available resources. • Establish a coordination structure between municipal, county, state, and federal organizations to facilitate emergency response and recovery operations, including communications and resource sharing. • Assist county communities in recovering from emergencies and disasters by providing rapid and orderly restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by emergencies. • Serve as a conduit of public information and resources to county residents during and following a disaster or emergency. |

Mitigation

- Reduce the county's vulnerability to recurrent hazards by promoting hazard mitigation strategies, particularly in the areas of critical infrastructure, land use, and building codes.
- Establish coordination structures between municipal, county, and state organizations to support effective mitigation actions prior to or following emergencies and disasters.
- Assess and understand vulnerabilities within the county to prepare for and mitigate future disasters or emergencies.

Scope

The CEMP addresses the emergencies or disasters likely to occur in the county and the response, recovery, preparedness, and mitigation actions that Tooele County will take in coordination with municipalities, neighboring counties, the Utah Division of Emergency Management (DEM), and federal agencies.

This plan and accompanying components apply to the seven incorporated communities and seven unincorporated communities within the boundaries of Tooele County. In addition, the plan applies to all county and municipal agencies, local community organizations, business, and residents.

Plan Maintenance

The CEMP and its components are maintained by Tooele County Emergency Management (TCEM), in coordination with the Comprehensive Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC). Reviews and updates will occur annually or as needed following training, exercises, and real-world incidents. **Table 2** describes plan maintenance actions and their frequency.

Table 2: CEMP Maintenance

| Plan Review Action | Frequency |
|--|--|
| General review and update | Annually or as needed following trainings, exercise, or real-world incidents |
| Hazard mitigation planning | Every five years |
| Provide briefing to new county leadership | As applicable or after holding three months in an elected office |

As needed, time sensitive updates to the plan will be conducted and distributed to stakeholders, as necessary. Major updates to the CEMP will be included in the **Record of Changes**.

Coordination structures and procedures described in the plan will be subject to and supplemented by regular training and exercises. In addition, TCEM will socialize the content and concepts within the plan with municipal and state partners as well as

the wider county community through public outreach. Additional information on training, exercises, and public outreach can be found in the **Preparedness** section of this plan.

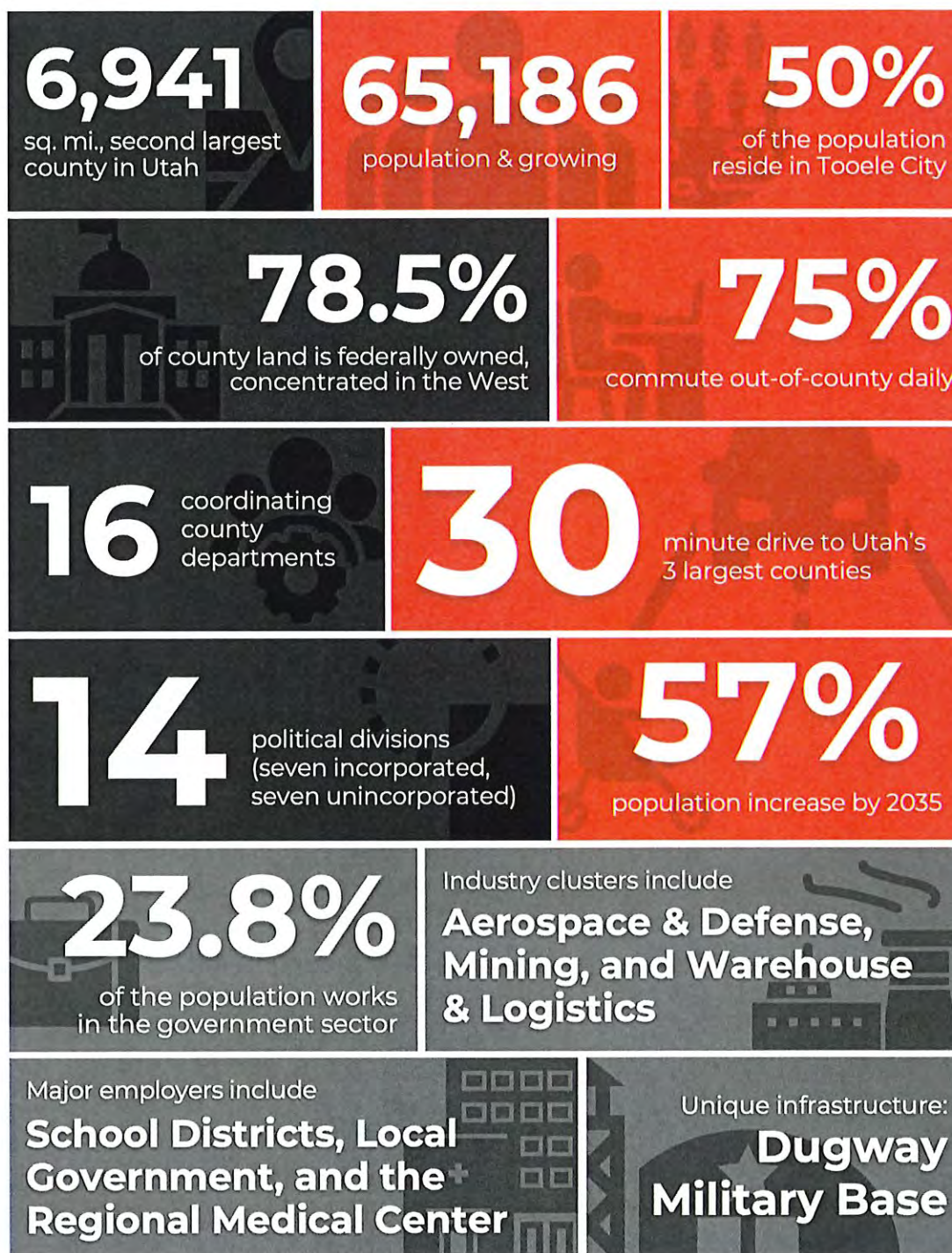
Authorities and References

The CEMP and accompanying components are governed by multiple local state and federal authorities. A list of authorities and references can be found in the **Authorities and References** appendix.

COUNTY SITUATION

Figure 1 provides an overview of county geographic, economic, and demographic information that inform considerations for preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery actions. More detailed figures and metrics can be found in the **Figures Appendix**.

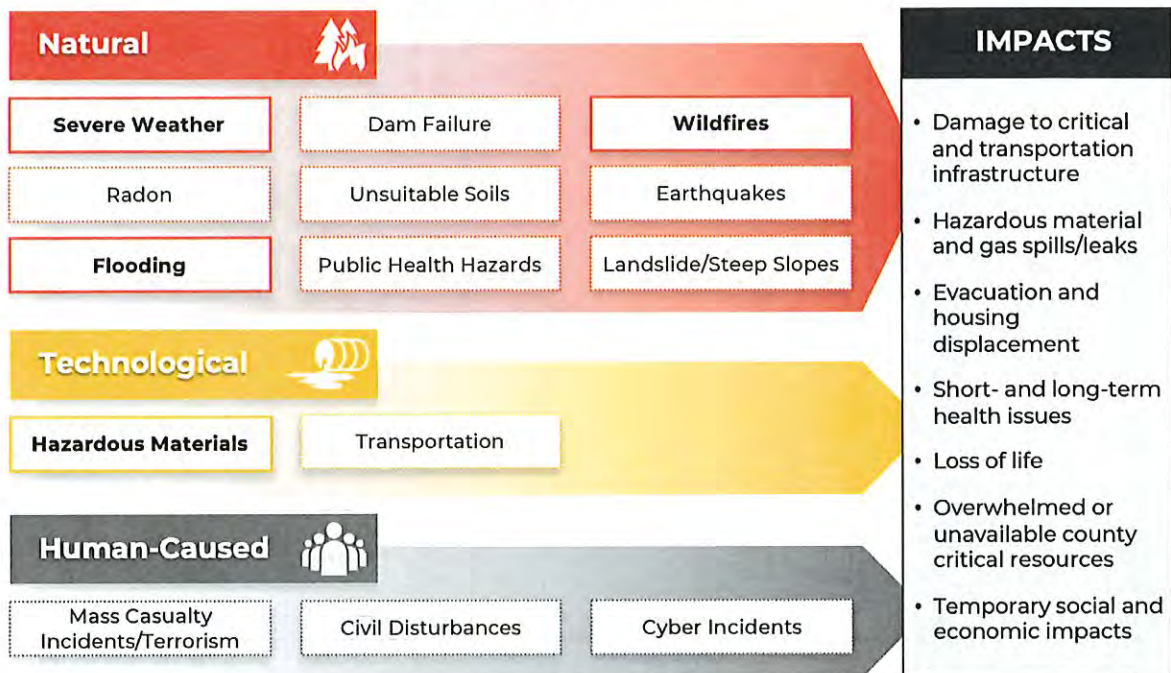
Figure 1: County Profile



Hazard Overview

Figure 2 provides an overview of the natural, technological, and human-caused hazards that pose a risk to the county as identified in the Tooele County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. Additional detail on each of these hazards can be found in **Hazard Analysis** appendix.

Figure 2: County Hazard Overview

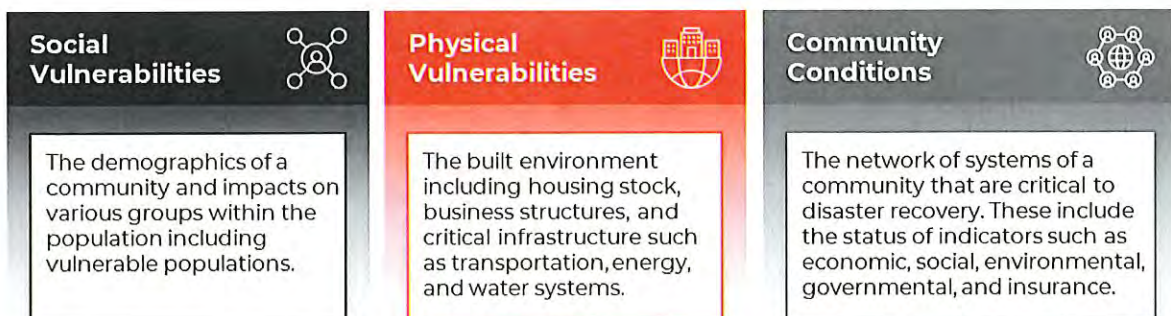


Bolded text indicates hazards of highest concern.

Identifying Hazard Vulnerabilities

The Tooele County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan development and planning process includes the identification of county vulnerabilities to hazards. **Figure 3** provides an overview of the factors used to assess vulnerabilities and inform priorities during emergency or disaster response and recovery.

Figure 3: Types of Vulnerability



Tooele County Risk Assessments

Additional detail on the county and municipal risk assessments including more detail on hazards, potential impacts, risk assessments, and community vulnerabilities can be found in the Tooele County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan.

ASSUMPTIONS

Table 3 provides an overview of the assumptions made in the development and execution of the CEMP.

Table 3: Assumptions

| Response and Recovery Coordination Structures |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First responders, the county, municipalities, and the state will utilize NIMS and the Incident Command System (ICS) as the coordination structure to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. • The county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be staffed with representatives from county agencies and other private organizations grouped together under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Each ESF has a primary agency that coordinates the activities of the supporting agencies assigned to the ESF. • The county will organize and coordinate recovery operations through the recovery planning group and the Recovery Support Functions (RSF) concept. |
| Emergency and Disaster Response |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most emergency incidents are handled daily by a single municipality or jurisdiction at the local level. This response includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementing emergency procedures or protective actions; ○ Utilizing available capabilities and resources; and, ○ Notifying TCEM of response operations and requesting additional resources and support if an emergency incident exceeds capabilities of internal resources. • The county will make every reasonable effort to support response and recovery operations if an emergency or disaster exceeds the resources or capabilities of local municipalities. • Communities are expected to be prepared and understand their own responsibilities during a disaster or emergency based on regular and sustained community outreach and preparedness programs provided by the county. |

National Incident Management System Overview

NIMS is a set of nationally recognized systems and processes that helps organize all government and nongovernment organizations and the private sector in preparing for, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters.

There are three core components of NIMS, as defined in the *National Incident Management System, 2017*:

- **Command and Coordination:** Leadership roles, processes, and recommended organizational structures for incident management at the operational and incident support levels, and an explanation of how these structures interact to manage incidents effectively and efficiently.
- **Communications and Information Management:** Systems and methods that help ensure incident personnel and other decision makers have the means and information they need to make and communicate decisions.
- **Resource Management:** Standard mechanisms to systematically manage resources (e.g., personnel, equipment, supplies, teams, and facilities) both before and during incidents, to help organizations more effectively share resources when needed.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The concept of operations describes coordination structures, operations, and mechanisms the county will utilize to respond to, recover from, and prepare for emergencies and disasters. This section identifies coordination between local, state, and federal agencies and organizations. **Figure 4** illustrates the sequential process of emergencies and disasters.

Figure 4: Concept of Operations

ACTIVATION PHASE



RESPONSE PHASE (steps to be repeated as many times as necessary)



RECOVERY PHASE



PREPAREDNESS PHASE



The concept of operations provides an overview of coordination structures that form the framework for emergency and disaster activation, response, recovery, and preparedness.

Activation

Effective and timely life- and property-saving operations often depend on prompt identification and activation of resources during a disaster or emergency. This section provides an overview of operations that occur after the identification of an occurring or imminent emergency or disaster incident.

Figure 5: Activation Phase Overview

ACTIVATION PHASE



Key Activities

- Municipal and county organizations and agencies notify TCEM Emergency Services Director of emergency or disaster;
- TCEM Emergency Services Director uses available intelligence to identify and assess potential or actual emergencies to make a determination about whether the CEMP should be activated;
- EOC staff or ESF #5 (Emergency Management) uses available intelligence to determine which facilities should be used to support response;
- EOC Operations Manager uses available intelligence to determine which staff need to be mobilized to support activated facilities; and,
- EOC staff notify personnel that they have been activated to support response.

Notify Personnel of Emergency or Disaster

Upon identification of an occurring or imminent emergency or disaster, municipal and county agencies and organizations communicate warning to relevant staff and partner agencies through a variety of channels that include:

- Phone calls;
- Emails;
- Text alerts; and,
- AlertSense notification platform.

Once the scope and size of a potential incident has been determined, municipal and county organizations and agencies activate their resources and respond accordingly. This initial response includes:

- Implementing emergency procedures or protective actions to respond to emergency or disaster;
- Responding to emergency or disaster with available capabilities and resources;
- Notifying staff and relevant stakeholders of emergency response operations;
- Notifying TCEM of emergency response operations; and,
- Requesting additional resources and support if emergency or disaster response is beyond capabilities of internal resources.

Upon receipt of notification, the TCEM Emergency Services Director in coordination with the County Manager, and Sheriff determine whether to activate the CEMP and county coordination structures to support response.

Warn the Public about Imminent Threats

If an emergency or disaster poses an immediate risk to the public, first responding agencies, in coordination with TCEM and the Policy Group, will provide emergency alerts and warnings to the public and implement protective actions as rapidly as possible.

Determine Whether Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Activation is Required

Identify Who Has the Authority to Activate the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

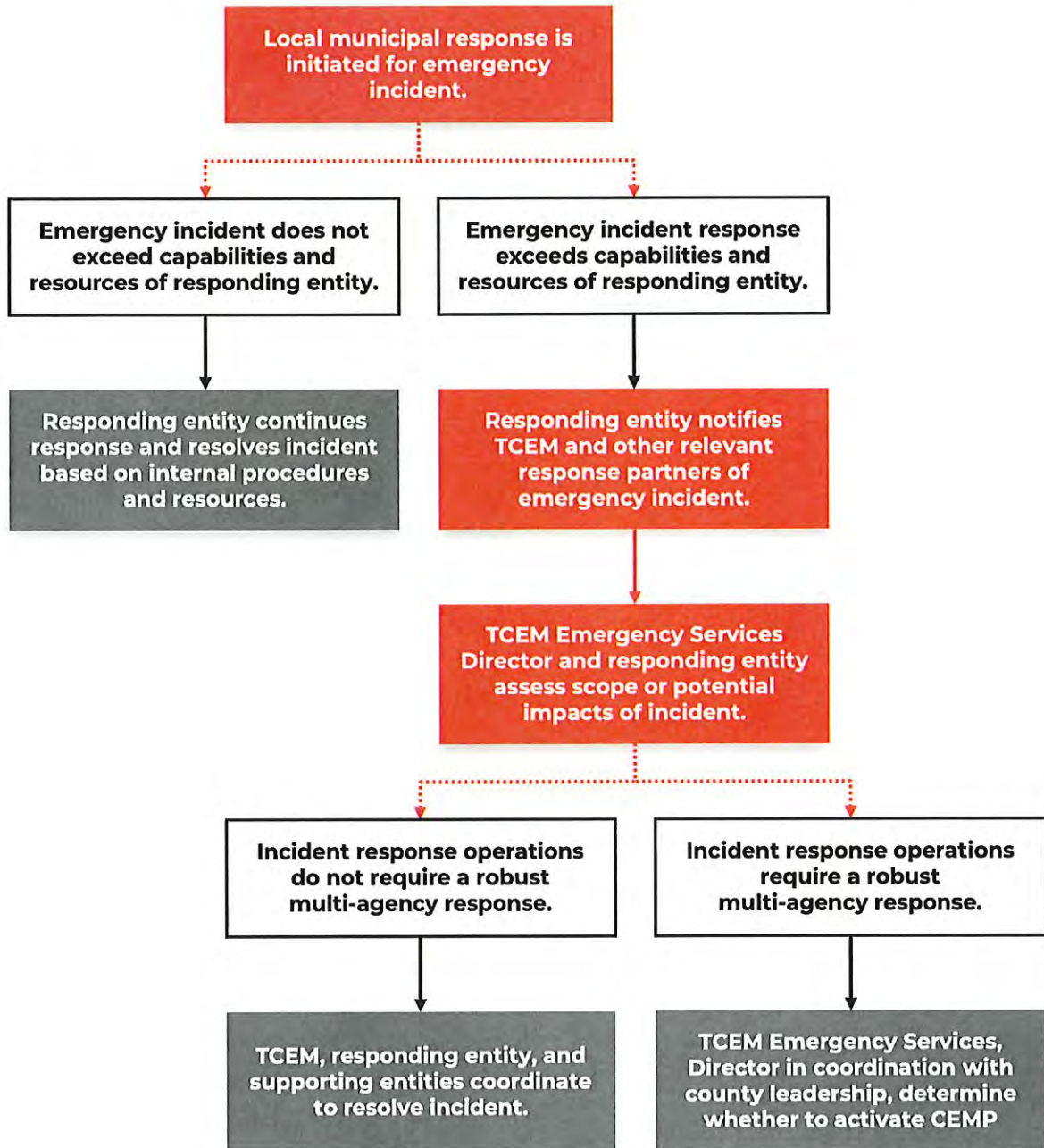
The procedures and operations in the CEMP are activated in response to or in preparation for an emergency or disaster incident. Upon identification or warning of an emergency or disaster incident, the following county positions have authority to activate the CEMP:

- TCEM Emergency Services Director;
- County Manager; and,
- Tooele County Sheriff.

Decide When to Activate the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Figure 6 provides an overview of the CEMP activation process.

Figure 6: Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Activation Process



Considerations when assessing the scope or potential impacts of an incident include:

- Potential for loss of life or injury;
- Potential damage to property and critical infrastructure (i.e. roads, electricity, water);
- Amount of time before incident impact; and,
- Potential economic disruption.

Activating the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Examples of Incidents that may lead to activation of the actions in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan:

- A wildfire is impacting a local community resulting in evacuation and the need to shelter individuals.
- A continuity event, such as a loss of power, is preventing the aging services department from executing their essential functions, such as meal delivery. This incident may also necessitate the activation of the county and department continuity of operations plans.
- A prolonged pandemic is causing severe economic and health impacts to the community.

Determine Which Facilities to Use

Decide Which Facilities are Necessary to Support Response

The county operates facilities that may be utilized to facilitate coordination and field and tactical response operations. Upon identification or warning of an emergency or disaster incident, TCEM and/or ESF #5 provide recommendations on which emergency facilities should be utilized to support response operations. **Table 4** provides an overview of these facilities.

Table 4: County Emergency Facilities

| Type of Facility | Description |
|---|---|
| Coordination | |
| Tooele County Emergency Operations Center 15 East 100 South Tooele, Utah | Central location from which government at any or all levels can provide intra-agency and multiagency coordination and executive decision making for managing disaster response and recovery. EOC operations may be conducted virtually during a public health incident or when other circumstances require remote operations. |
| Department and Local Emergency Operation Centers | Depending on the scope and size of an emergency or disaster, departments and divisions, municipalities, agencies, and organizations may activate their own EOCs to coordinate and support incident operations. The DEM also has an EOC, which may activate depending on the scope and size of an incident. |

| Type of Facility | Description |
|---|---|
| Field and Operational Response | |
| Incident Command Post (ICP) | On-scene location from which first responders execute tactical incident response operations. The ICP is often located as close to the scene of an incident as safely possible. On-scene operations will be coordinated by the incident commander (IC). The EOC will regularly coordinate and communicate with the IC through the Operations Section to maintain situational awareness of on-scene operations and identify resource needs. |
| Staging Sites | Staging sites are used to prepare resources, such as heavy equipment or volunteers, prior to their dispatch. |
| Logistical Centers | Logistical centers are locations where perishable and non-perishable goods are distributed to the public and supporting agencies. |
| Other Facilities | |
| County Administration Building <i>47 S Main Street, Tooele</i> | Many county departments operate out of the County Administration Building. Staff within these departments may support emergency and disaster response and recovery operations from their offices through coordination with the EOC. |
| Deseret Peak Complex <i>2930 W Highway 112, Tooele</i> | County-owned general events and recreational facility with multiple acres of open space. This facility can support field and operational response, and continuity of operations. |
| Tooele County Health Department <i>151 N Main St, Tooele City</i> | Contains administrative, nursing, and environmental operations of the Health Department. During an incident, the Health Department may activate and operate their EOC out of this facility. Space from the facility may also be used to support the Joint Information Center (JIC) or recovery operations. |

Activating the Emergency Operations Center

The EOC is often the primary facility utilized to support emergency or disaster coordination operations. The EOC is activated at one of four levels depending on the scope and size of the emergency or disaster. The following positions have the authority to activate the EOC or change the level of activation:

- County Council;
- County Manager; and,
- TCEM Emergency Services Director.

Typically, TCEM receives notification of an occurring or imminent emergency or disaster incident. Upon identification of a potential incident or receipt of a notification, TCEM will:

- Notify the County Manager and County Council to discuss the potential to activate the county EOC;
- Make the determination to activate the EOC, either independently or at the direction of county leadership;
- Activate the EOC at the proper level based on the scope and size of the disaster or emergency;
- Notify all relevant stakeholders and response partners of EOC activation through identified communications channels; and,
- Monitor emergency or disaster situation to escalate or de-escalate EOC activation level.

Table 5 provides an overview of EOC activation levels and corresponding personnel.

Table 5: Emergency Operations Center Activation Levels

| Activation Level | Staff Allocation | Personnel Required | Example Type of Incident |
|------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Full | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Policy Group • Full Operations Group • Relevant ESFs • Full Emergency Management Group • Full Communications Group | Full-scale emergency |
| 2 | Partial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Policy Group • Limited Operations Group members • Key members from relevant ESFs • Limited Emergency Management Group members • Limited Communications Group members | Potential for large-scale emergency or disaster |
| 3 | Limited | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Management staff • Limited incident-specific emergency personnel | Small-scale emergency requiring limited EOC support and coordination |
| 4 | Staff Only | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tooele County Emergency Management staff only | Unusual occurrence or minor emergency |

Staff the Emergency Operations Center

The coordination structure at the EOC involves multiple entities, including EOC groups, EOC sections, and ESFs. The EOC structure is scalable, as groups, sections, ESFs, and support staff may be activated or scaled back to meet the scope and size of the disaster or emergency.

Emergency Operations Center Groups

The EOC comprises EOC groups that help delineate their functions and responsibilities. **Table 6** provides an overview of groups and staff that may be present in the EOC, their overall responsibilities, and the EOC functions they may support.

Table 6: Emergency Operations Center Groups and Staff

| Responsibilities | Emergency Operations Center Functions | Assigned Staff |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Policy Group | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates policy making • Makes decisions regarding protective actions • Guides coordination and overall direction of emergency response operations | Policy Management Command | County Council County Manager Sheriff TCEM Emergency Services Director County Attorney County Health Officer Other appropriate county officials and municipal leadership |

| Responsibilities | Emergency Operations Center Functions | Assigned Staff |
|---|---|--|
| Operations Group | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports operations in the functional areas of operations, planning, logistics and finance • Determines and dispatches appropriate field response personnel • Manages supplies, equipment, and other field resources • Provides coordination among response agencies and jurisdictions participating in field operations • Determines and dispatches appropriate field response personnel • Manages supplies, and equipment • Gathers and provides field information and status reports for hazard assessment, resource prioritization, and other policy or decision-making actions | Operations Planning Logistics | Assigned Section Chiefs ESF coordinators and their supporting staff |
| Emergency Operations Center Support group | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides logistical support such as food services and EOC setup • Administrative services such as documenting incident events, disseminating information, and answering phones | Logistics Finance and Administration | TCEM staff Volunteers |
| Communications Group | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operates emergency dispatch • Operates amateur radio communications • Activates county sirens • Monitors automated call down system • Supports phone and radio communications | Operations Logistics | County and volunteer communications technicians. |
| Liaison Officers | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides point of communication and coordination for supporting entities | Integrated into sections as appropriate. | Representatives from supporting external and private-sector organizations. |

Upon activation, the EOC Operations Group Manager will use available information and intelligence to determine which additional EOC groups, sections, and ESFs should be activated to support response.

Emergency Operations Center Sections

EOC operations are organized into four functional sections. Each section will be coordinated by a Section Chief who directs their section staff. **Table 7** provides an overview of these sections.

Table 7: Emergency Operations Center Sections

| Emergency Operations Center Section | Overview |
|--|---|
| Operations | Coordinates and communicates with on-scene emergency responders and tactical operations. |
| Planning | Receives, evaluates, and analyzes all disaster emergency or disaster information and provides updated status reports to the EOC to help facilitate situational awareness. In addition, the planning section maintains documentation with emergency or disaster information. |
| Logistics | Procures supplies, personnel, and material support needed to conduct emergency response and recovery operations. |
| Finance | Responsible for cost accountability, purchase authorizations, documentation, and risk assessment. |
| Policy, Management, and Command | While not a standard EOC section, a variety of groups and positions provide management and command support. This includes providing overall policy direction, priorities for disaster and emergency response and recovery, and safety and legal considerations. |

Activate Emergency Support Functions

The county groups agencies and organizations by functional area into ESFs to support emergency and disaster response and recovery operations. Each of the EOC sections will comprise one or more ESFs that will execute response and recovery operations within their scope. **Table 8** provides an overview of each of the ESFs, their scope, and the primary and supporting agencies that staff them.

Table 8: Emergency Support Functions Overview

| Emergency Support Functions | Scope | Primary Agency(ies) |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| ESF #1 – Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation support • Transportation safety • Restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure • Traffic control support • Conducting damage and impact assessments | <p>Roads Department</p> <p>Transportation Department</p> |

| Emergency Support Functions | Scope | Primary Agency(ies) |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| ESF #2 – Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with telecommunications industry • Restore and repair telecommunications infrastructure • Protect, restore, and sustain cyber and information technology resources • Support information technology operations in the EOC | <p>TCEM</p> <p>Tooele County Sheriff's Office</p> <p>Information Technology Department</p> |
| ESF #3 – Public Works | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure protection and emergency repair • Infrastructure restoration • Provide engineering services and construction management • Coordinate with public and private critical infrastructure liaisons | <p>Community Development Department</p> <p>Engineering Department - Roads and Shops Division</p> |
| ESF #4 – Firefighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighting activities • Resource support to rural and urban firefighting operations | <p>Tooele County Fire Department</p> |
| ESF #5 – Emergency Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate incident management activities • Issue mission assignments • Coordinate resources and human capital • Incident action planning • Support financial management operations | <p>TCEM</p> |
| ESF #6 – Mass Care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass care • Disaster housing • Human services response | <p>Human Services Department</p> <p>Aging Services Department</p> <p>TCEM</p> |
| ESF #7 – Resource Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource support, such as facility space, office equipment and supplies, and contracting services • Volunteer organization support including Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), Tooele Responds, Citizen Corps, and the American Red Cross | <p>County Auditor's Office</p> <p>County Clerk's Office</p> |

| Emergency Support Functions | Scope | Primary Agency(ies) |
|---|--|---|
| ESF #8 – Health and Medical Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for public health • Medical services • Mental health services • Mortuary services | Health Department - Environmental Health Division |
| ESF #9 – Search and Rescue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifesaving assistance • Urban search and rescue | Tooele County Sheriff's Office |
| ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response • Environmental safety and short- and long- term cleanup | Tooele County Fire Department Health Department |
| ESF #11 – Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition assistance • Animal, plant disease, and pest response • Food safety and security • Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection and restoration | TCEM United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Local Veterinarians |
| ESF #12 – Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration • Energy industry utilities coordination • Energy consumption forecasting | TCEM Rocky Mountain Power Dominion Energy |
| ESF #13 – Law Enforcement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement services • Facility and resource security • Security planning and technical resource assistance • Public safety and security support • Support for access, traffic management, and crowd control | Tooele County Sheriff's Office |
| ESF #14 – Long-Term Recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and economic community impact assessments • Long-term community recovery assistance to states, local governments, and the private sector • Mitigation analysis and program implementation | TCEM Tooele County Auditor's Office Tooele County Manager's Office |

| Emergency Support Functions | Scope | Primary Agency(ies) |
|---|--|---|
| ESF #15 – Public Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency public information and protective action guidance • Coordinate media and community relations • Congressional and international affairs • Coordinates Tribal and insular affairs | County Public Information Officer (PIO) or Designee |
| ESF #16 – Military Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military support to local governments under a local emergency declaration | TCEM |
| ESF #17 – Volunteer and Donations Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and task volunteer support and labor • Recruit, register, and verify volunteer support • Receive donated goods | TCEM Tooele Responds |

ESFs will be activated or deactivated based on the scope, size, and needs of an emergency or disaster. In general, if there is a need for support tied to the ESF, the EOC Operations Group Manager, in coordination with the TCEM Emergency Services Director, will contact the ESF lead position to inform them of activation.

Once ESFs are activated, ESF leads determine which ESF staff need to be activated to support emergency or disaster operations.

More About Emergency Support Functions
 Additional detail regarding each of the ESFs, including agencies, responsibilities, and procedures, can be found in the ESF Annexes to the Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan.

Notify EOC Staff of Activation

Once EOC staff are identified and approved by the TCEM Emergency Services Director, TCEM and other relevant agencies will notify staff of their activation through the following methods:

- Phone calls;
- Text alerts; and,
- Emails;
- AlertSense notification platform.

Activation notifications include instructions such as the location of the EOC, when to arrive, and when to expect further communications.

Response

Municipal, county, state, and federal agencies execute response operations to protect life safety and address the impacts of an emergency or disaster incident. Effective response depends on properly sizing up an incident, coordinating among responding and supporting agencies, and allocating resources to support response operations.

Figure 7: Response Phase Overview

RESPONSE PHASE (steps to be repeated as many times as necessary)



Key Activities

- First responders, the EOC, and supporting agencies establish a common operating picture to maintain situational awareness;
- The EOC organizes ESF operations around the assessment and stabilization of Community Lifelines;
- The county provides warning and status updates to the public through a variety of methods, including notification platforms and public information;
- The Policy Group directs first responders and the EOC to coordinate protective actions through the EOC;
- The county conducts "windshield" assessments and initial damage estimates to determine immediate response needs and begin to estimate monetary damages.
- ESF #7 (Resource Support), in coordination with the EOC Finance and Administration Section and Policy Group, identifies and procures requested resources;
- Municipal, county, and state agencies coordinate the disaster declaration process if the disaster or emergency incident cannot be addressed through county capabilities; and,
- The EOC Finance and Administration Section and the Planning Section collect incident-related documentation.

Assess the Emergency

Establish a Common Operating Picture

Establishing a common operating picture (i.e. a shared understanding of the impacts of the emergency) between responding and supporting agencies ensures

that those involved in response maintain situational awareness and have the information needed to assess the emergency and make informed decisions.

TCEM and response partners within and outside the EOC establish a shared understanding of the emergency through the following means:

- Scheduled update meetings;
- Situation reports; and
- Incident information sharing platforms such as:
 - WebEOC;
 - Online dashboards; and,
 - Spillman dispatching software.

Examples of information that responding agencies can share to establish a common operating picture include:

- Current status of deployed resources;
- Metrics such as:
 - Injuries and deaths;
 - Evacuees; and,
 - Estimated value of damages.
- Response and recovery priorities; and,
- Next scheduled meetings.

Adjust Staffing Arrangements

EOC groups, staff, and ESFs may need to be adjusted as a common operating picture is established and responding agencies have a better understanding of the scope and impacts of an emergency or disaster. The following process will be utilized to augment EOC staffing:

1. The Operations Group Manager determines which additional ESFs are needed to support response operations.
2. The Operations Group Manager notifies ESF lead of activation and ESF lead identifies which ESF staff are needed to support operations.
3. TCEM Emergency Services Director approves ESF activation with identified staff.
4. ESF lead notifies identified staff of activation and instructs them to report to the EOC.

Develop a Response Plan

Develop an Incident Action Plan

The EOC Planning Section, in coordination with the other EOC sections, develops an Incident Action Plan (IAP) that organizes information to support response operations. The IAP is updated periodically (i.e., every six hours, every 24 hours, or every week). Elements of the IAP include:

- Overall incident response goals and priorities;
- EOC section goals and priorities;
- Staffing lists;
- Resource allocation;
- Safety protocols;
- Situation status updates; and,
- Communications lists.

Each EOC section is responsible for developing specific elements of the IAP and coordinating with the Planning Section to provide missing information.

Prioritize Response Activities

The county employs the community lifelines concept to organize, assess, and prioritize stabilization of critical functions following a disaster. ESFs will inform the status of lifelines through the damage assessment process. During response, ESFs will utilize their functional area expertise to minimize disruptions to their corresponding lifelines.

Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community Lifeline Concept

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) organizes critical infrastructure into seven overarching sectors. Each of those sectors is further broken down into subsectors.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Law Enforcement/Security ○ Fire Service ○ Search and Rescue ○ Government Service ○ Community Safety • Food, Water, and Shelter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food ○ Water ○ Shelter ○ Agriculture • Health and Medical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medical Care ○ Public Health ○ Patient Movement ○ Medical Supply Chain ○ Fatality Management • Energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Power Grid ○ Fuel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infrastructure ○ Responder Communications ○ Alerts, Warnings, and Messages ○ Finance ○ 911 and Dispatch • Transportation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle ○ Mass Transit ○ Railway ○ Aviation ○ Maritime • Hazardous Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facilities ○ HAZMAT ○ Pollutants ○ Contaminants |
|---|---|

The ESFs that support the stabilization of specific lifelines are described in **Emergency Support Function to Recovery Support Function Transition.**

Respond to the Emergency

The following core procedures will be conducted by the county during emergency and disaster incidents.

Communicate with the Public

The county will inform the public of protective actions and emergency and disaster status through regular warning and status updates and public information.

Issue Warning and Status Updates

TCEM will provide the community with warning and notifications of an emergency or disaster event as early as is practical and with as much notice as possible. **Table 9** provides an overview of the alert and notification systems used by the county, their coordinating agencies, and the type of messaging they may provide.

Table 9: Alert and Notification Systems

| Alert and Notification System | Coordinating Agency | Type of Messaging | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Alert and Warning | Protective Action Directives | Emergency Status Reports | Public Health and Safety Advisories |
| Public Communication Systems | | | | | |
| Emergency Alert System (EAS) | TCEM | X | X | X | X |
| Joint Information Center (JIC) or Joint Information System | TCEM | | X | X | X |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio and Tone Alert Radios | Utah Division of the National Weather Service through ESF #5 | X | X | X | X |
| Siren System and Electronic Message Boards (where available) | TCEM ESF #5 | X | X | | |

| Alert and Notification System | Coordinating Agency | Type of Messaging | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Alert and Warning | Protective Action Directives | Emergency Status Reports | Public Health and Safety Advisories |
| Route Alerting | TCEM Local Law Enforcement | X | X | | |
| Internal County Staff Communication Systems | | | | | |
| AlertSense | TCEM Tooele County Sheriff's Office | X | X | X | X |
| County Radio Dispatch | Tooele County Sheriff's Office 911 and Dispatch Center | X | X | X | |

Public Information Officer: Establish Procedures to Communicate with the Public

ESF #15 (Public Information) and the PIO are responsible for establishing a Joint Information System to facilitate the collection and dissemination of accurate and timely information to the public. The county's public information responsibilities include:

- Coordinating with appropriate local, county, state, and federal jurisdictions and all media representatives to ensure timely and accurate information is provided to the public;
- Pushing public messaging to the community through channels such as press conferences, social media, and emergency alerts;
- If needed, activating a JIC and support team to better facilitate:
 - Information collection;
 - Information dissemination;
 - Interaction and coordination with the media; and,
 - Rumor control;
- Provide additional communications methods to increase accessibility and reach special populations. Examples of accessible communications include:
 - Open and closed captioning on local television stations;
 - Providing an American Sign Language interpreter during public media briefings; and,
 - Translating media and publications to Spanish and Chinese.

Take Protective Actions

Some emergencies and disaster incidents may require the county to implement protective actions such as evacuations and sheltering in place. The Policy Group, with advice from the Incident Commander and first responders, makes the decision to implement protective actions.

Executing protective actions requires coordination from multiple ESFs and supporting agencies. **Table 10** provides an overview of protective actions, supporting ESFs, and expected operations.

Table 10: Protective Actions Overview

| Protective Action | Responsible Emergency Support Functions | Operations |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <p>Evacuation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF# 1 • ESF #5 • ESF #6 • ESF #8 • ESF #17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure residents are aware of evacuations. • Move affected residents that are unable to evacuate themselves. • Identify, activate, and procure (if necessary) transportation resources to support evacuations. • Activate and operate reception centers as temporary collection and accountability facilities. • Evacuate special and vulnerable populations, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medical patients; ○ Long-term care facility residents; and, ○ Residents from housing facilities such as special needs group homes, nursing homes, hospitals, jails and prisons. |
| <p>Sheltering</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF #6 • ESF #11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and activate shelters to temporarily house affected and evacuated residents. • Staff and support shelter operations. • Provide mass care support such as feeding and health and medical services. • Identify and coordinate long-term sheltering, depending on the scope and impacts of an incident. • Track shelter status and populations. • Coordinate animal sheltering. |

| Protective Action | Responsible Emergency Support Functions | Operations |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESF #1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide resources to support evacuations such as public transportation. If needed, coordinate with supporting agencies such as the Utah Department of Transportation for additional transportation resources. |

Additional Guidance on Protective Actions

Additional detail regarding protective actions and procedures can be found in the following ESF Annexes to the Emergency Operations Plan:

- ESF #1 (Transportation)
- ESF #6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services)
- ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services)

Perform Damage Assessments

During emergency or disaster response, the county conducts rapid damage assessments and initial damage assessments to:

- Assess economic impacts;
- Identify scope of damages;
- Determine status of infrastructure;
- Prioritize response operations;
- Document damages; and,
- Justify need for state and federal assistance.

Table 11 provides an overview of the damage assessments that are conducted during response operations, including who may conduct them and the types of information collected.

Table 11: Response Damage Assessments Overview

| Assessment | Rapid Damage Assessment or "Windshield Assessment" | Initial Damage Estimates |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Time Conducted | As soon as possible Hours after initial incident impact | Days to weeks after initial incident impact. |
| Purpose | Determine immediate incident impacts and hazards to direct response operations and priorities. | Determine status of infrastructure and estimate monetary damages to public and private property. This assessment is necessary to validate state and federal support. |

| Assessment | Rapid Damage Assessment or "Windshield Assessment" | Initial Damage Estimates |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Overview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size up incident • Determine lifesaving needs • Determine critical infrastructure status • Identify immediate hazards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early estimation of monetary damages • Critical infrastructure status • Justifying disaster declaration |
| Conducted By: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First responding agencies • Field units • Volunteers (amateur radio) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers • Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) • Hotline (text and phone) • Local agencies |
| Information Collected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure safety and damages • Environmental hazards • Response follow-up actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged structures • Very rough estimated cost |
| Priority Facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitals • Schools • Churches • Government facilities • Critical infrastructure • Businesses | |

The county may continue to conduct assessments throughout response to better understand incident impacts, hazard statuses, and estimated damages.

Request Resources Necessary to Support Response

Request Necessary County Resources

All county organizations maintain and make available their services and equipment necessary to perform emergency operations. TCEM maintains current resource information on supplies, equipment, facilities, and skilled personnel available for emergency response and recovery operations.

ESF #7 assists TCEM with acquiring needed resources before, during, and after incidents requiring a coordinated multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional response. Resources may be acquired through responding organizations and/or mutual aid depending on availability. Depending on the scope of emergency or disaster, resource operations may be supported by the Tooele County Clerk Central Store's contracting authority and capability.

The following process will be used to request and deploy resources:

1. Responding agencies, EOC sections, and ESFs notify TCEM Emergency Services Director, ESF #7 Lead, or Logistics Section Chief of a resource request.

2. ESF #7 identifies sourcing and cost of requested resource and forwards to the Policy Group for approval.
3. Policy Group approves or rejects the resource request.
4. If approved, ESF #7 coordinates with the Policy Group and EOC Finance and Administration Section Chief to procure the resource. Additional details on the procurement process can be found in **Financial Management**.
5. Resource is deployed to requesting agency, EOC section, or ESF.
6. All documentation regarding procurement is sent to EOC Finance and Administration Section.
7. If applicable, requesting entity follows resource-specific demobilization process when resource is no longer required.

Request Mutual Aid

Response and recovery from incidents may require the use of resources beyond the capability of those within the county. To expedite the resource sharing process, county and municipalities have entered into mutual aid agreements with each other and assisting agencies, such as other counties and the state, to access additional resources, if available.

Mutual aid agreements often include:

- Identification of the resources accessed;
- Reasonable assurance that resources will be available when needed; and,
- Terms for compensation.

During a declared emergency, DEM can request additional assistance to other political subdivisions within Utah through the State Mutual Aid Act or from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Wasatch Front (Region 2) Mutual Aid Agreement

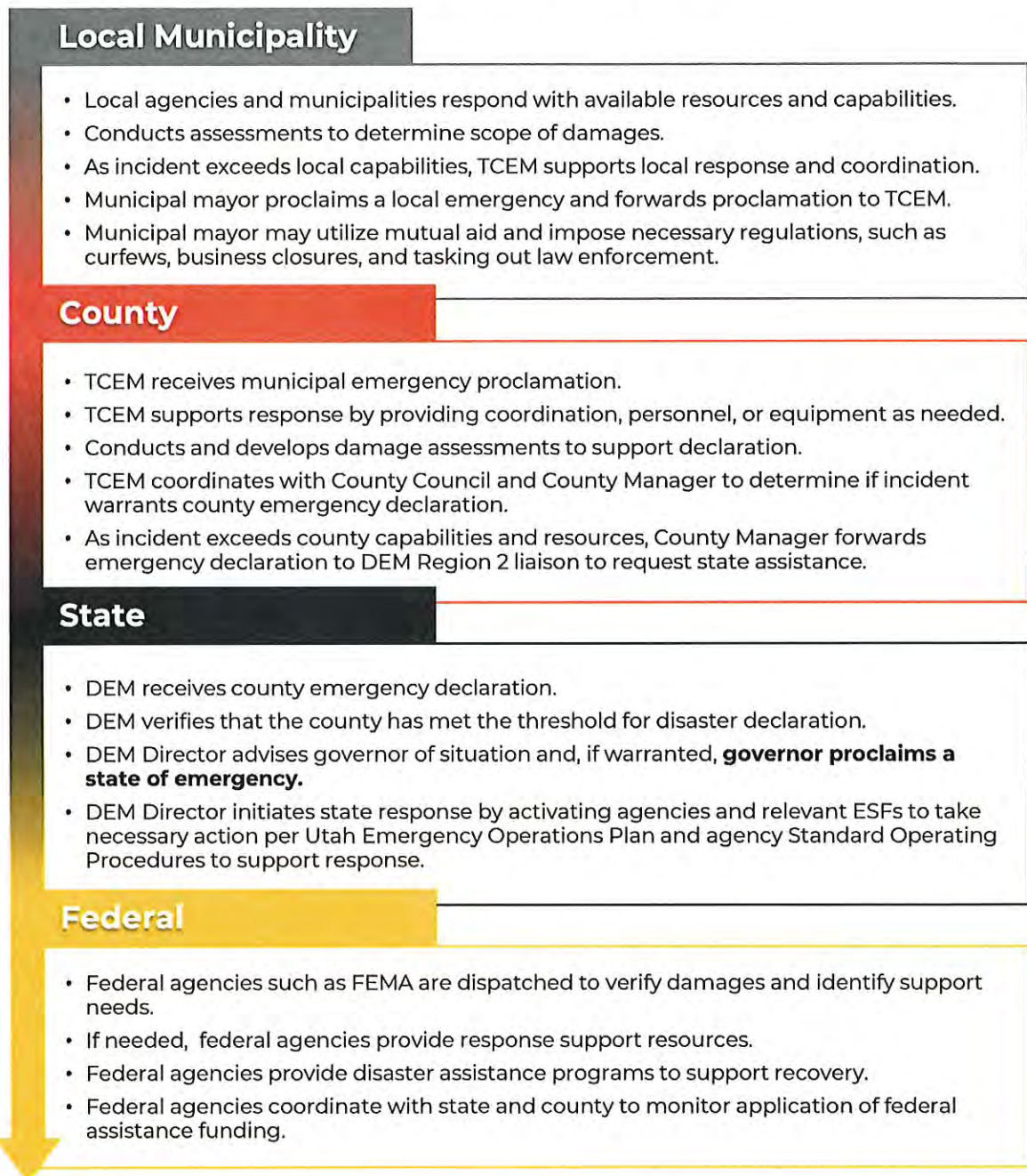
Each of the counties within Region 2 of Utah have a mutual aid agreement with each other to share resources and support during a disaster or emergency. Historically, jurisdictions in Region 2 respond to other county needs when resources are available.

Additional information on the memoranda and agreements in the county can be found in **Authorities and References**.

Request a Disaster Declaration

The disaster declaration process is a critical step in accessing state and federal support and assistance. **Figure 8** provides an overview of how emergency declarations at the local level are escalated to the state and federal government.

Figure 8: Disaster Declaration Process



The EOC Finance and Administration Section, in coordination with the EOC Planning Section and County Assessor's Office, is responsible for collecting and submitting

documentation verifying that the impacts to the county meet the economic threshold for a disaster declaration.

Additional information on the procedures and information utilized in the disaster declaration process can be found in **Recovery**.

Coordinate with Non-County Partners

To effectively implement preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation actions, the county coordinates with local, state, federal, and private-sector partners. As an incident evolves, expands, or affects certain sectors, various agencies and entities may join response and recovery operations. **Figure 9** provides a general overview of municipal, county, state, and federal involvement as an incident becomes more complex.

Figure 9: Incident Complexity

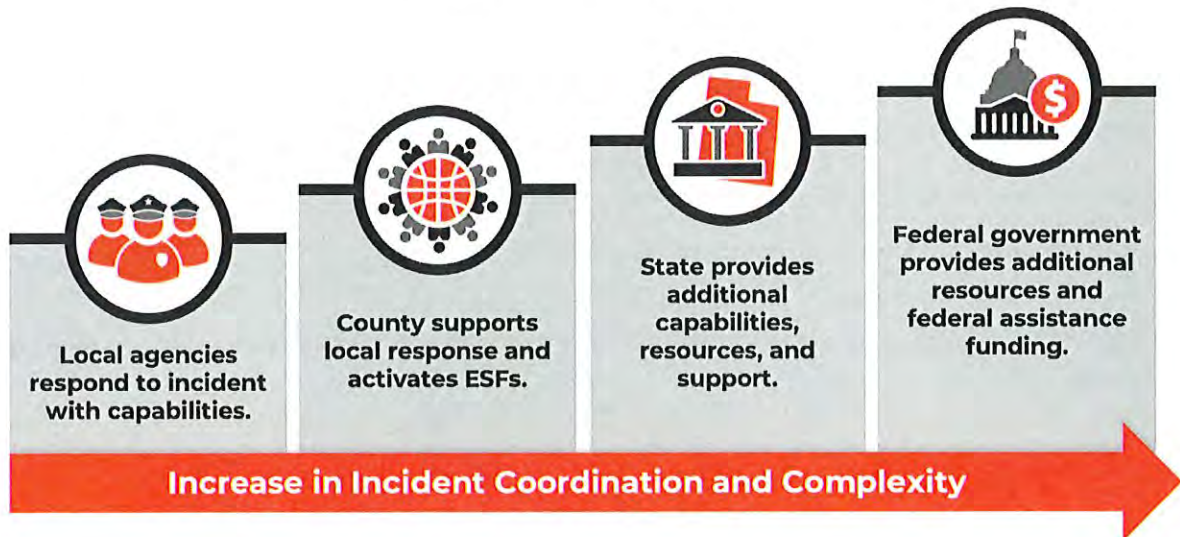






Table 12 describes the major coordination responsibilities during emergency and disaster response and recovery operations.

Table 12: Coordination Roles and Responsibilities

| Entity | Roles and Coordination Responsibilities |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Local Municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are often the first responding entity. • Notify TCEM and other supporting agencies of operations and initial assessment and request further support, if required. • Activate local and relevant division EOCs to provide timely, accurate, and regular assessments and coordination support. • Local leadership will declare a local emergency if incident is severe. |

| Entity | Roles and Coordination Responsibilities |
|--|---|
| <p>Tooele County</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify and activate county departments and divisions to support incident response and recovery operations. • Activate county EOC to support response and recovery coordination. • Notify DEM of incident and request support, if needed. • Create county disaster declaration, depending on the scope and size of the incident and to facilitate state and federal assistance; • Coordinate with DEM to request federal assistance depending on scope and size of incident. • Coordinate requests for resources to support response and recovery. • Regularly assess and document incident impacts and status. • Develop timely and accurate messaging to public regarding incident status and protective actions. |
| <p>State of Utah</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide regional liaison to support communication and coordinate between the EOC and DEM. • Coordinate support from statewide agencies and state mutual aid. • Support county and state disaster declaration to help facilitate federal support and assistance. • Administer federal assistance. |
| <p>Federal Government</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide response support and resources if state capabilities are insufficient to respond and recover from incident. • Provide federal assistance to help county recover from emergency or disaster impacts. |
| <p>Private Sector</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate response and recovery resources and support to local and county governments through requests, agreements, and memorandums of understanding (MOU). • Provide situational assessment and awareness of disaster or emergency, if applicable. |

Document Response Actions

Maintaining documentation is essential during a disaster or emergency. Thorough documentation is a requirement for situational awareness, federal reimbursement, and audits. The EOC Finance and Administration Section, in coordination with the EOC Planning Section, is responsible for maintaining and archiving incident documentation. Responding agencies should produce and maintain the following documentation and records throughout incident response and recovery:

- Time tracking and timesheets;
- Activity logs;



- Purchasing cost tracking, receipts, and procurement approvals;
- Damage assessments;
- Situation reports; and,
- Incident action plans.

Additional information on how documentation is maintained for financial management can be found in **Financial Documentation**.

Recovery

After initial lifesaving and infrastructure protection response operations have concluded, the county will begin to shift to recovery operations. This section provides an overview of actions that will be executed by the county to recover from a disaster or emergency.

Figure 10: Recovery Phase Overview

RECOVERY PHASE



Key Activities:

- TCEM Emergency Services Director and ESF #14 (Long-Term Recovery) facilitate transition from response to recovery operations;
- TCEM Emergency Services Director activates Long-Term Recovery Group and relevant RSFs to support recovery operations;
- County conducts damage assessments to support identification of needs and federal assistance if applicable; and,
- Community Development Department Director manages development of Long-Term Recovery Plan to guide long-term recovery operations.

Transition from Response to Recovery

The speed of and process for the transition from response to recovery depends on the size and scope of recovery needs and the capacity of the county.

The following events or triggers can help facilitate the gradual transition into recovery operations:

- The hazard has subsided or been contained;
- Initial response efforts have plateaued or stabilized;
- Protective actions have been implemented, if required;
- Injured persons or fatalities have been entered into the medical systems;
- Initial damage assessment and mitigation activities have been conducted;
- Emergency or disaster impacts on the community have been determined; and,
- Community lifelines are stabilized.



ESF #14, in coordination with the TCEM Emergency Services Director, provides guidance based on incident assessments on when to initiate the transition from response to recovery operations.

Recovery Transition Considerations

The transition from response to recovery operations may occur simultaneously with response. As operations begin to shift, considerations include the following:

- Transition may occur at different rates throughout the county. Some communities may be functioning normally while others still lack essential services;
- Response and recovery functions may occur simultaneously, with staff sometimes supporting both, depending on their function; and,
- Delineate responsibilities within the EOC and ESFs to ensure recovery is not forgotten during early response operations.

Demobilize Response Resources

As the county shifts to recovery operations, various response operations may be demobilized from the EOC. ESF leads coordinate with the TCEM Emergency Services Director to determine if they can demobilize operations. Upon approval from the TCEM Emergency Services Director, ESFs and EOC staff follow the demobilization process below.

1. Return all provided equipment to owners and determine if any additional documentation is needed.
2. Clean workspace in EOC.
3. Provide any documentation, such as activity logs, to ESF lead or EOC Section Chief.
4. Participate in any after-action meetings or follow-up discussions to identify strengths, gaps, and areas for improvement during response and recovery operations.

Some ESF and EOC staff may be reassigned to support RSFs or recovery operations.

Convene Long-Term Recovery Group

The Long-Term Recovery Group is a team of county employees and regional partners identified to support, manage, facilitate, or lead recovery operations in addition to their regular work. One or two key staff may be “reassigned” to support recovery full time. The Long-Term Recovery Group is often staffed by the following positions:

- County Manager;
- Chair of the County Council;
- County Auditor;
- Community Development Manager; and,



- TCEM Emergency Services Director.

Responsibilities of the Long-Term Recovery Group include:

- Developing the long-term recovery plan to guide recovery operations;
- Coordinating activated RSFs;
- Coordinating county and federal assistance to affected communities; and,
- Coordinating with JIC and PIOs to provide recovery public messaging to the county.

The TCEM Emergency Services Director will determine whether to activate the Long-Term Recovery Group and specific positions based on impacted county sectors and the type of disaster or emergency. The makeup of the group may change as recovery progresses and different areas of focus are needed. Long-Term Recovery Group members will be notified of activation through emails or phone calls.

The Long-Term Recovery Group coordinates with the EOC and may convene virtually, at the EOC, or at a designated location depending on initial direction from the TCEM Emergency Services Director.

Determine Whether a Separate Recovery Operation is Needed

Recovery operations can be scaled based on the impacts of the emergency or disaster and the needs of the county community to return to normal. Additional members, subject matter experts, or RSFs may be added to support the Long-term Recovery Group.

The Long-Term Recovery Group typically coordinates operations virtually or out of the EOC. The TCEM Emergency Services Director, in coordination with the County Manager, may determine that a more robust recovery operation is needed based on scope of county recovery needs. If a larger recovery operation is needed, the Long-Term Recovery Group, activated recovery staff, and RSFs may relocate to the County Health Department building to facilitate recovery operations.

Activate Relevant Recovery Support Functions

RSFs encompass six core recovery capabilities, including those not active in emergency response, to focus on community recovery needs. The utilization of each RSF depends on the disaster or emergency and the effects on the community. The TCEM Emergency Services Director, in coordination with the Long-Term Recovery Group, makes the decision to activate RSFs to support recovery. Upon activation, TCEM will notify RSF coordinating agency points of contact through phone or email.

Table 13 describes each RSF, associated mission, and coordinating and secondary agency(ies) responsible for carrying out recovery planning and supporting recovery operations.

Table 13: Recovery Support Function Overview

| Recovery Support Function | Mission | Coordinating Agency and Secondary Agency(ies) |
|---|---|--|
| RSF #1 – Community and Capacity Building | Ensure equitable representation of county community during post-incident recovery planning, financing recovery operations, and capacity building to improve resilience. | Coordinating Agency County Manager's Office County Auditor's Office County Council Secondary TCEM |
| RSF #2 – Economic Redevelopment | Assist in the development of programs and policies to recover and improve the business and economic sector through engagement with public, private, and non-profit organizations. | Coordinating Agency Community Development Department County Auditor's Office Secondary Tooele County Chamber of Commerce |
| RSF #3 – Health and Social Services | Address short- and long-term health and social service impacts to the community post-disaster in coordination with public, private, and non-profit partners. | Coordinating Agency Health Department Secondary Human Services Department |
| RSF #4 – Housing | Assist in the short- and long-term support, sheltering, and housing of residents who are displaced following the impacts of an emergency or disaster. | Coordinating Agency Human Services Department Secondary Planning and Zoning Department |
| RSF #5 – Infrastructure Systems | Coordinate efforts of public and private stakeholders to restore and increase resilience of infrastructure from future hazard impacts. | Coordinating Agency Community Development Department County Manager's Office Secondary Roads Department |
| RSF #6 – Natural and Cultural Resources | Coordinate public, private, and non-profit partners in the restoration and resilience building of natural and cultural resources to support future preservation. | Coordinating Agency Parks and Recreation Department Secondary Tooele County School District |

Assess Recovery Needs

Conduct Preliminary Damage Assessments

A preliminary damage assessment (PDA) is one of the core steps of the emergency declaration process as it identifies and affixes a dollar amount to damages. Damage assessments are to be conducted in municipalities affected by the disaster and relayed to the EOC through established communication channels.

The EOC Planning Section is responsible for collecting and organizing PDA data. This includes:

- Aggregating PDA data to get a full scope of damage;
- Displaying PDA data spatially using Geographic Information Systems (GIS); and,
- Supporting decision making and prioritization of operations.

Table 14 provides an overview of the PDA, who may conduct it, and the type of information collected.

Table 14: Preliminary Damage Assessment

| Preliminary Damage Assessment | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Time Conducted | Days to weeks after initial incident impacts Conducted after Initial Damage Estimate |
| Assessment Overview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantify damage • Assist with disaster declarations • Determine impacts to critical facilities |
| Conducted By: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEMA • TCEM • Local official • Approved assessors |
| Information Collected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated costs of damage • Type of facility damaged • Location of damaged facility • Pictures of damage • Insurance status |
| Priority Facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government facilities • Water infrastructure • Parks and recreation facilities |

The results of the PDA can be used by the County Council to support a request for a declaration of a state of emergency or declaration at the county level. The governor can utilize the PDA to support a federal declaration of a state of emergency request that will outline the cost of response efforts, such as emergency personnel overtime, other emergency services shortfalls, community damage, and citizenry affected. A

state of emergency request often illustrates that needed response efforts exceed state and local recovery capabilities.

Federal Assistance

Following a disaster declaration and initial damage estimates(s), the intent is to maximize the benefit from federal funds that an impacted community may be qualified to receive. These funds can help prevent delays in recovery and eliminate possible duplication of assistance at the municipal, county, state, and federal levels. The objective of federal assistance is to focus federal resources on the most pertinent recovery needs and to foster trust and communications between stakeholders and the community at all levels.

Perform an Unmet Needs Assessment

FEMA defines unmet need as the gap between verified disaster-caused damages and obtainable disaster aid. This aid includes insurance assistance, federal and state assistance, and personal resources. Unmet needs can also be considered a need that persists after recovery resources have been exhausted. Identifying unmet needs in the community is critical to recovery planning and ensures equity across the response and inclusive recovery planning.

Each activated RSF is responsible for monitoring and identifying any RSF-specific unmet needs so they can be addressed immediately following a disaster or emergency. Key stakeholders can assist in identifying unmet needs within the community.

Initiate Long-Term Recovery Efforts

The Community Development Department Director is responsible for managing long-term recovery efforts to restore communities to pre-disaster or emergency conditions and build resilience against future incidents. The primary tool for guiding long-term recovery is a Long-Term Recovery Plan.

Develop Long-Term Recovery Plan

The development of a Long-Term Recovery Plan allows county leaders and community stakeholders to make complex, community-wide decisions. The planning process results in the formation of a community vision, recovery initiatives, projects, and goals for measuring success. Plan development and implementation is managed by the Community Development Department Director in coordination with the Long-Term Recovery Group, activated RSFs, county leadership and the TCEM Emergency Services Director.

The Long-Term Recovery Plan will be developed and implemented using the following steps:

- 1.** Convene core and inclusive community planning team, led by Community Development Department Director and previously identified RSFs.

2. Develop unified approach and shared community vision.
3. Build on existing community planning and best practices.
4. Complete initial damage and needs assessments.
5. Identify realistic and achievable recovery actions and goals.
6. Coordinate planning efforts with municipalities and the State of Utah.
7. Implement the Long-Term Recovery Plan, monitor initial outcomes, and continually update as needed.

Long-Term Recovery Planning Considerations

Engage diverse opinions and organizations in planning to include different perspectives across the entire community.

Engage stakeholders early in the planning process to ensure buy-in and a comprehensive approach throughout plan development.

Incorporate existing planning into recovery planning efforts to provide a wide range of goals for the community and represent shared priorities. This also helps to create a consistent planning approach, focusing on the recovery aspects of areas that have already been considered in another context.

Preparedness

This section provides an overview of preparedness actions that will be executed by the county and partnering agencies to prepare for the impacts of emergencies and disasters. Preparedness actions occur prior to disasters and emergencies and include planning, training, and exercises. **Figure 11** provides an overview of the preparedness phase.

This section outlines preparedness actions that will be executed by the county and partnering agencies to prepare for the impacts of emergencies and disasters. Preparedness actions occur prior to disasters and emergencies and include planning, training, and exercises.

Figure 11: Preparedness Phase Overview



Key Activities

- TCEM compiles all relevant preparedness planning materials and documentation;
- TCEM plans for up-to-date training and exercise events for different county entities; and,
- TCEM implements outreach strategies to inform, educate, and engage the public on emergency management.

Develop Plans for Future Emergencies

Maintain Plans that Support Response and Recovery

The county should develop and maintain a variety of operational plans and documents described in **Table 15** to better facilitate disaster and emergency response,

Table 15: Planning Documentation Overview

| Planning Documentation | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| CEMP | Establishes framework for Tooele County to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards that pose a threat to the county. |

| Planning Documentation | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan | Provides detailed guidance on mobilizing Recovery Support Functions and delineating key processes in recovery to provide a framework to key leaders in the community. Pre-disaster recovery planning promotes a process that engages the whole community and considers the needs and resources of all its members. |
| Cost Recovery Plan | Clarifies roles, responsibilities, and procedures that will empower the county to coordinate effectively with state and federal partners to claim the maximum reimbursement it is entitled to pending a presidential disaster declaration. |
| Continuity of Operations Plans | Outlines procedures county and departments will utilize to ensure essential functions and services are sustained during a disruption. Plans address disruptions to people, facilities, and resources. |
| Hazard Mitigation Plan | Identifies the region's hazards and vulnerabilities and crafts solutions that can significantly reduce threats to life and property. |

Update Plans Regularly

The CEMP and its components are maintained by TCEM, in coordination with the CEPC. Reviews and updates occur annually or as needed following training, exercises, and real-world incidents. **Table 2** describes plan maintenance actions and their frequency.

Coordination structures and procedures described in the plan are subject to and supplemented by regular training and exercises. In addition, TCEM socializes the content and concepts within the plan with municipal and state partners as well as the wider county community through public outreach.

Training and Exercising Plans

TCEM maintains a training and exercise program that supports familiarity with emergency management concepts and procedures for municipal response partners and county departments and divisions.

Create Regular Opportunities for Training and Exercise

Each agency, department, and division is responsible for ensuring that critical staff are identified and trained at levels that enable effective implementation of their existing response plans, procedures, and policies.

Examples of TCEM Facilitated Training and Exercises

The following are examples of training and exercises conducted by TCEM.

- Elected officials emergency management training;
- Alerts training;
- Department training;
- WebEOC training;
- Community preparedness and volunteer training; and,
- EOC exercises.

TCEM is responsible for conducting exercises with the emergency response partners in the county, including departments and divisions, ESFs, and municipal partners. In compliance with the Department of Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), TCEM develops exercises using HSEEP methodology. This involves a series of exercise planning meetings, which define objectives, capabilities to validate, scenarios, and exercise logistics.

After-Action Reporting

Following exercise execution or a real-life emergency event, TCEM leads an after-action process with participating personnel to identify gaps and strategies for improvement. Identified strengths, gaps, and areas for improvement are captured in an after-action report (AAR). Any relevant findings from the AAR will be incorporated into updates to the CEMP and other planning documentation.

Involve the Public in Emergency Management

Effective community preparedness requires ongoing public awareness and education programs so that citizens will be prepared and understand their responsibilities should a major disaster or emergency event occur.

Improve Public Safety Through Education and Outreach

The county PIO, in concert with county and municipal communications officers, is responsible for developing and disseminating preparedness public messaging campaigns. These responsibilities include:

- Developing print and digital media to promote preparedness initiatives such as signing up for public alert applications and developing a personal preparedness plan.

Leverage Community Programs to Support Engagement

Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. **Table 16** provides an overview of programs that help promote a culture of preparedness and resiliency throughout the county.



Table 16: Public Emergency Management and Coordination Programs

| Program | Description |
|--|---|
| Tooele County Citizen Corps Council | Citizen Corps uses education, training, and volunteer service to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to threats and disasters of all kinds. |
| Tooele County CERT | The CERT program provides standardized training, which equips citizens with the skills necessary to prepare and respond during a disaster until help arrives. Examples of response skills include first aid, triage, and light search and rescue. |
| West Desert Amateur Radio Club | The West Desert Amateur Radio Club utilizes volunteers to provide emergency communication support to TCEM and county agencies as needed. |
| Greater Salt Lake Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) | The ARC can provide mass care support to the county through their network of volunteers. Core functions of the ARC include staffing and operating shelters. |
| National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps (NAHERC) | The NAHERC can integrate with first responders to support response operations involving animal health. Supporting operations include providing recommendations and participating in incident command structures as needed. |

Additional programs include:

- Civil Air Patrol;
- Medical Reserve Corps;
- Neighborhood Watch; and,
- Police and fire volunteer programs.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This section provides an overview of financial operations utilized by the county during emergency and disaster response and recovery.

Be Audit Ready
 Adhering to proper financial protocol helps the county maintain proper documentation and records that are necessary for reimbursement or audit.

Figure 12 provides a general overview of financial management actions during activation, response, recovery, and preparedness.

Figure 12: Disaster Financial Management Operations



Coordinating Departments

The County Auditor and County Treasurer serve as the coordinating departments for financial management operations. Responsibilities of the County Auditor include:

- Serving as the EOC Finance Section Chief during emergencies and disasters; and,
- Authorizing payments for emergency purchases.

Responsibilities of the County Treasurer include:

- Coordinating available funding to make emergency purchases.

Table 17 shows the coordinating structures that will be used to conduct financial management operations during emergency and disaster response and recovery operations.

Table 17: Financial Management Coordinating Structures

| Coordinating Structure | Primary Coordinating Agency(ies) | Responsibilities and Actions |
|---|---|--|
| Response | | |
| EOC Finance and Administration Section | The County Auditor serves as the Section Chief | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and request resources. Budget and track expenditures. Maintain financial documentation such as agreements and receipts. Manage grant and recovery funding. |
| Policy Group | County Auditor and County Treasurer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve requested resources. Amend financial policy as needed. |
| ESF #7 – Resource Support | County Auditor County Manager County Clerk's Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop fiscal agreements with agencies to govern costs and processes regarding support personnel, equipment, and services. Locate, procure, and issue resources for use in emergency operations. Provide vendor payments and financial budget verification for products and services. |
| Recovery | | |
| RSF #1 – Community and Capacity Building | County Manager's Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor effective use of recovery funding. |

Activation

Activation and Deployment of Financial Personnel

The TCEM Emergency Services Director notifies the County Auditor and County Treasurer of an occurring or imminent emergency or disaster incident. Upon notification, the County Auditor and County Treasurer will:

- If required, direct and deploy relevant department staff to EOC to support the Finance and Administration Section;
- Provide policy direction and guidance on resource procurement processes through the Policy Group; and,
- Prepare strategies to collect and monitor procurement documentation.

Response

Emergency Procurement and Payment

The following process is used by the county to request, approve, and pay for resources.

1. Resource requests are facilitated through department managers, ESF #7 (Resource Support), and the EOC Logistics Section.
2. Requests are forwarded to a stakeholder group of relevant department managers, emergency management, the County Council, and the County Manager.
3. Within 72 hours, the County Council determines to approve or reject resource request.
4. Upon approval, the Treasurer ensures there is available funding for procurement and coordinates with ESF#7 (Resource Support) and the EOC Logistics Section.
5. Once funding has been identified, the Auditor authorizes the purchase and the county proceeds with procurement.
6. The EOC Finance and Administration Section maintains documentation regarding procurement, including agreements, communications, and receipts.

Setting and Amending Financial Policy

During an emergency declaration, the Finance Section Chief, in coordination with the County Council, County Manager, and County Attorney, may amend financial policy and procedures to streamline operations. Examples of financial policy that can be implemented to facilitate procurement in a disaster or emergency include:

- Reducing county entities that need to review and approve of purchases;
- Pre-approving expenses under a certain amount;
- Assigning purchasing cards to select staff for procurement; and,
- Waiving the need for multiple quotes before purchases.

Financial Documentation

During emergency response and recovery operations, maintaining all documentation, especially financial documentation, is critical for:

- Validating expenditures;
- Verifying damages;
- Tracking hours worked;
- Tracking spending; and,
- Preserving records for audits.

Agencies and departments executing emergency procurement should forward all relevant purchasing documentation to the EOC Finance and Administration Section so they may be retained for records.

Table 18 provides an overview of the documentation that should be preserved and archived during emergency response operations.

Table 18: Financial Documentation

| Financial Operations | Types of Documentation |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Force Account Labor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign-in sheets • Activity logs • NOVAtime timekeeping software: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employee overtime |
| Resource Procurement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EOC staff ○ ESF #7 and vendors • Procurement approval correspondence • Equipment type and hours used • Receipts |
| Volunteer Hours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign-in sheets and activity logs • Assigned volunteer agency • Hours worked and activities performed • Coordination or correspondence with ESF #17 staff |

Monitoring Expenses

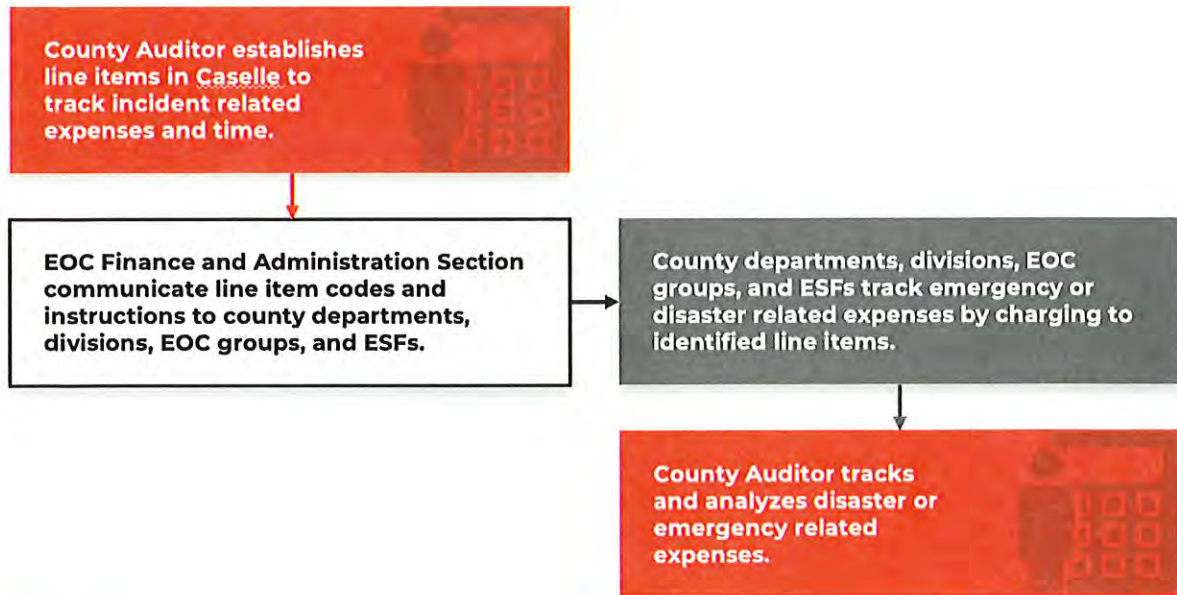
The EOC Finance and Administration Section and County Auditor’s Office are responsible for tracking and documenting incident-related costs. These include costs from labor, procurement, and damages.

To monitor response-related expenses, the EOC Finance and Administration Section is responsible for:

- Maintaining situational awareness of costs incurred through labor, resource procurement, and disaster or emergency damages;
- Regularly updating total costs incurred and providing updates to the Policy Group;
- Projecting future spending trends;
- Budgeting based on projected spending and existing department budgets; and,
- Communicating messaging to limit spending as necessary.

The County Auditor may facilitate expense tracking by setting up emergency line items in department budgets to organize and track emergency-related expenses and expenditures.

Figure 13: Expense Monitoring



Recovery

Collecting Supporting Documentation for Disaster Declaration

In most cases, to access funding support for recovery, FEMA requires documentation to verify a county disaster declaration. The EOC Finance and Administration Section, in coordination with the EOC Planning Section, County Assessor, County Auditor, and County Treasurer, is responsible for collecting and submitting documentation verifying that the impacts to the county meet the economic threshold for a disaster declaration.

Documentation needed to verify a disaster declaration includes:

- PDAs documenting estimated cost of damages to infrastructure and facilities. This documentation should include:
 - Description of damages;
 - Pictures of damages;
 - Insurance information; and,
 - Location of damages, preferably latitude and longitude.
- Caselle financial tracking.

Allocation and Monitoring Funding

Following a presidential disaster declaration, DEM will receive federal assistance to distribute to affected counties. Upon receipt of funding from DEM, the County Auditor encumbers funds, and the County Treasurer issues checks for reimbursements and funding from the FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Program.



Preparedness

TCEM, in coordination with the County Auditor and County Treasurer, is responsible for directing their departments to prepare for emergency and disaster financial management operations. These county departments prepare to support financial operations through the following actions:

- Developing and maintaining documentation regarding financial management procedures and policy;
- Maintaining internal financial management processes through training and exercises with department staff and supporting agencies;
- Conducting cross-functional training and exercises to evaluate coordination of financial management operations during a disaster or emergency; and,
- In coordination with ESF #7 (Resource Support), the County Auditor and County Attorney approve and maintain fiscal agreements between major agencies that may support response and recovery operations. These agreements provide an overview of reimbursement for:
 - Personnel services rendered;
 - Equipment costs; and,
 - Expenditures of materials.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Government, Agencies, and Partners

The following tables outline roles and responsibilities for local, state, and federal response partners.

Local Agencies and Departments

Table 19 outlines the general roles and responsibilities that apply to all county government, departments, and divisions across all four phases of emergency management.

Table 19: Local Agency and Department Roles and Responsibilities Across Emergency Management Phases

| Emergency Management Phase | Roles and Responsibilities |
|----------------------------|--|
| Response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to an emergency or disaster situation when there is a need for the communication coordination function in the EOC. • Provide 24/7 personnel with an on-call supervisor and duty officer. • Determine whether to elevate or decrease EOC activation level based on magnitude of incident. • Coordinate with relevant agencies and response partners based on specific scenario, activating appropriate ESFs. • Provide situation awareness of incident response operations to stakeholders. • Direct and support information technology services as needed. • Provide neighboring municipalities with resources if requested and available. |
| Recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to staff EOC within appropriate operational timeframes, as necessary. • Provide updates on incident status to the community through public information and outreach. • Draft recommendations for after-action reports and other reports as appropriate. • Direct and support funding needs for recovery operations • Coordinate with Recovery Planning Group to incorporate recovery actions. • Coordinate with local communities during recovery and capacity building. • Develop goals for short- and long-term recovery |

| Emergency Management Phase | Roles and Responsibilities |
|----------------------------|--|
| <p>Preparedness</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop emergency planning documentation to facilitate emergency mitigation, response, and recovery. • Identify, train, and exercise critical staff to enable effective implementation of existing response plans, procedures, and policies. • Develop continuity of operations procedures for county government and supporting departments and divisions. • Provide strategic guidance and support during emergency planning efforts. • Pre-identify goals for emergency and disaster short- and long-term recovery. |
| <p>Mitigation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop planning documentation focused on reduction of hazard impacts, increasing resiliency, and expediting restoration of normal operations within the county. • Identify deficiencies and enhance protective measures to lessen the impact of vulnerable populations and/or minimize damage to critical facilities. • Help shape or modify laws, policies, and budgets to aid preparedness and mitigation efforts and to improve emergency management and response capabilities. • Provide personnel with the appropriate training to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters. |

Table 20 identifies the roles and responsibilities of county departments, divisions, and organizations.

Table 20: Roles and Responsibilities - County Departments, Divisions, and Organizations

| Agency, Department, or Division | Roles and Responsibilities |
|--|---|
| <p>Tooele County Emergency Management</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ESF #5 coordination and leadership by organizing all county departments and agencies across the spectrum of domestic incident management throughout all emergency management phases. • Provide ESF #2 coordination and leadership. • Coordinate government action to assist industry in restoring public communications infrastructure. • Provide communication support to IC and any joint field offices; • Provide ESF #4, #8, and #10 support. • Identify resources for alert and notification, activation, and subsequent deployment for quick and effective response and for the development of immediate actions, short-term response plans, and recovery strategies. • Provide ESF #6 coordination and leadership. • Coordinate with the American Red Cross, municipalities, the state, FEMA, or other agencies and volunteers in the performance of mass care missions. • Provide ESF #7 support to County Auditor by coordinating requests and procurement of necessary supplies from state, federal, or private partners as incident requires. • Provide ESF #9 support through preparation of incident action plans and mission assignments. • Provide ESF #11 coordination and leadership by establishing operational link between county EOC and appropriate agencies. • Provide ESF #12 coordination by ensuring implementation of Utah Energy Plan with appropriate state and local agencies. • Provide ESF #14 coordination and leadership. • Provide ESF #16 leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating overall county efforts to provide military support to affected areas and populations. • Support ESF #17 in monitoring and coordinating volunteer operations for response and recovery. |

| Agency, Department, or Division | Roles and Responsibilities |
|--|--|
| Tooele County Health Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ESF #6 support. • Provide ESF #7 support by coordinating all medical equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and materials not available within impacted area(s). • Provide ESF #8 coordination and leadership. • Provide a coordinated response and supplemental assistance for all core public health functional areas. • Direct the activities of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) if requested and upon receipt of a Presidential Disaster Declaration. • Provide ESF #10 support. • Provide ESF #11 support through education in food preparation and storage. • Determine foods that are fit for human consumption and identify potential problems associated with contaminated foods. |
| Tooele County Community Development and Roads Departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ESF #1 coordination and support. • Provide support and resources to assist in the evacuation of persons from threats or immediate danger. • Monitor, control, and coordinate vehicular traffic flow. • Provide infrastructure status reports for all modes of transportation. • Identify obstruction and damage to all modes of transportation infrastructure. • Prioritize and initiate emergency work tasking to clear debris and obstruction from, and make emergency repairs to, all modes of transportation infrastructure. • Provide ESF #3 coordination and support. • Conduct pre- and post-incident assessment of public works and infrastructure. • Execute emergency contract support for lifesaving and life-sustaining services. • Provide ESF #12 support by monitoring energy system damage and repair work, coordinating emergency fuel management, and maintaining county buildings and backup generators. • Provide resources, including equipment and personnel, to support ESF #12 operations. |

First Responders

Table 21 outlines the general roles and responsibilities applicable to county first responder agencies across all four phases of emergency management.

Table 21: First Responder Roles and Responsibilities Across Emergency Management Phases

| Emergency Management Phase | Roles and Responsibilities |
|----------------------------|---|
| Response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a department liaison representative at EOC as requested. • Provide resources, including personnel and equipment, and coordination of those resources to direct operational response as incident requires. • Coordinate operations with activated ESFs as incident requires. |
| Recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to coordinate with resource support to assist in resource procurement to support recovery operations. |
| Preparedness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, train, and exercise critical staff to enable effective implementation of existing response plans, procedures, policies. • Develop continuity of operations procedures for agency operations. |
| Mitigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify mitigation strategies to lessen impacts of hazards to agency operations. • Maintain framework with agencies and partners to jointly manage supply chain that provides a collaborative response for incidents requiring an integrated county-wide response capability. |

Table 22 identifies the roles and responsibilities of county first responder agencies.

Table 22: Roles and Responsibilities - First Responder Agencies

| Agency | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Tooele County Fire Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ESF #4 coordination and leadership. • Provide resources, personnel, and technical expertise to control and suppress fires. • Coordinate with neighboring municipalities' fire departments to request or provide mutual aid as an incident dictates. • Coordinate ESF #9 operations by providing extrication, rescue, evacuation, and medical assistance. • Coordinate ESF #10 support by containing any oil/hazardous material spills and identifying chemicals. |
| Tooele County Sheriff's Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ESF #9 coordination and leadership by coordinating Search and Rescue activities. • Provide or request mutual aid to neighboring municipalities depending on availability. • Provide security, traffic, and access control support where needed. • Provide training to develop, renew, and upgrade skills for personnel as needed. • Provide ESF #10 coordination and leadership. • Provide ESF #12 support by maintaining security of critical infrastructure during heightened threat levels. • Provide all ESF #13 coordination and leadership. • Provide security at shelters. |

Nongovernmental Organizations

Table 23 outlines the general roles and responsibilities applicable to Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) across all four phases of emergency management.

Table 23: Nongovernmental Organizations Roles and Responsibilities Across Emergency Management Phases

| Emergency Management Phase | Roles and Responsibilities |
|----------------------------|--|
| Response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact or notify any other entities necessary to EOC operations. • Assist in resource procurement through coordination with Resource Support to jointly manage the supply chain. • Provide ESF #6 support through subject-matter experts on regulations, policy and all relevant issues including general mass care planning, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. • Support point of distribution operations. |
| Recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assume responsibility for all direct, documented disaster relief-related costs associated with the operation of shelters. • Continue to assist with feeding and mass care operations during incident recovery. |
| Preparedness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and exercise critical staff to better facilitate disaster response and recovery operations. |
| Mitigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and mitigate risks to operations and facilities. • Participate in the hazard mitigation planning process if applicable. |

Table 24 identifies the roles and responsibilities of Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO) in the county.

Table 24: Roles and Responsibilities - Nongovernmental Organizations

| Organization | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|--|
| Greater Salt Lake Chapter of the ARC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain confidential list of available shelters within Tooele County. • Provide sheltering, feeding, bulk distribution of necessary items, basic first aid, welfare information, and casework, among other services. • Identify shelter locations and other critical facilities for hazard mitigation risk assessment. • Provide ESF #8 support. • Provide ESF #11 support by identifying and assessing food requirements on a critical short-term and sustained long-term basis. |
| Tooele Responds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate ESF #17 operations. • Identify and provide volunteer support for any county incidents. |
| West Desert Amateur Radio Club | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide radio support to assist with inter-agency communications. |
| Businesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support response and recovery operations with available resources and capabilities as necessary. • Assess incident impacts to facilities and infrastructure. • Communicate major damages, impacts, and operating status to EOC as necessary. |

State and Federal Agencies

State Agencies

Table 25 outlines the general roles and responsibilities applicable to state agencies across all four phases of emergency management.

Table 25: State Agency Roles and Responsibilities Across Emergency Management Phases

| Emergency Management Phase | Roles and Responsibilities |
|----------------------------|--|
| Response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate requests, through EMAC, for assistance from other states and the federal government/FEMA. • Review and send PDA to FEMA for federal disaster assistance. • Push emergency declaration to facilitate federal disaster assistance. • Coordinate with EOC through DEM liaison for incident response operations. • Facilitate county requests for mutual aid. • Provide ESF #16 coordination and communications support when local military resources are activated. |
| Recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer federal recovery funding if applicable. |
| Preparedness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, train, and exercise critical staff to enable effective implementation of existing response plans, procedures, and policies. • Develop emergency preparedness documentation. • Provide input on Tooele County planning documentation where applicable. • Review and become familiar with Tooele County emergency documentation to better facilitate coordination. • Conduct joint training and exercises with Tooele response partners. |
| Mitigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approve Tooele County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. |

Table 26 identifies roles and responsibilities by relevant state agencies.

Table 26: Roles and Responsibilities - State Agencies

| Organization | Roles and Responsibilities |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| DEM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the cooperative effort of all governmental agencies, including the federal government, the state, and its political subdivisions. • Provide necessary direction and control of state personnel and equipment. • Serve as principal point of contact with Federal Coordinating Officer regarding state/local activities. • Ensure state compliance with federal-state agreement and disaster assistance program following a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster. • Review and approve Tooele County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. |
| Other Relevant State Agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during emergencies or disasters. • Appoint agency representatives to the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) to provide ESF activities in the State EOC or as directed by the DEM Director. • Develop and maintain Implementing Instructions or Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines (SOPs and SOGs) for accomplishing Primary or Support Agency responsibilities as assigned. |

Federal Agencies

Table 27 outlines the general roles and responsibilities applicable to federal agencies across all four phases of emergency management.

Table 27: Federal Agency Roles and Responsibilities Across Emergency Management Phases

| Emergency Management Phase | Roles and Responsibilities |
|----------------------------|--|
| Response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the federal government's response and assistance. • Assist ESF #10 in the management of contaminated debris (e.g., chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear contamination). • Provide ESF #16 coordination and communications support when local military resources are activated. |
| Recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in facilitating recovery information dissemination to public. • Utilize FEMA Housing Assistance grants to facilitate housing arrangements for shelter residents. • Assist in implementing and managing the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and FEMA Public Assistance Program and other recovery programs between and among federal, state, county, and local officials, including efforts to permanently repair, replace, or relocate damaged or destroyed public facilities and infrastructure. |
| Preparedness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, train, and exercise critical staff to enable effective implementation of existing response plans, procedures, and policies. • Promote transportation support of state and local planning efforts and utilize private sector support initiatives. |
| Mitigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approve Tooele County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. |

Table 28 identifies roles and responsibilities of relevant federal agencies.

Table 28: Roles and Responsibilities - Federal Agencies

| Organization | Roles and Responsibilities |
|--|--|
| FEMA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate activation and implementation of the Federal Response Plan (FRP), allowing states to access federal programs and support. • Conduct joint PDAs with state and local governments to assess damage and potential mitigation activities that can occur. • Dispatch damage assessment teams to validate PDAs and approve federal assistance. • Assess requests for federal assistance. • Assign Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to head Emergency Response Team (ERT). • Establish Disaster Field Office (DFO) to coordinate response and recovery efforts. • Coordinate with State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to address response and recovery efforts. • Identify and activate necessary ESFs; coordinate with state and local ESF counterparts on response activities. |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide investigation assistance in the event of specific incidents (e.g., Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack [CCTA]). |



APPENDICES

FIGURES

County Situation Overview

County Land Ownership

■ Federal ■ State ■ Native American ■ Private & Local Government ■ Water



Climate

| Climate and Weather Features | Average | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | Tooele County | United States |
| Weather | | |
| Rainfall | 13.3 in | 38.1 in |
| Snowfall | 43.9 in | 27.8 in |
| Precipitation | 74.6 days | 106.2 days |
| Sunny | 227 days | 205 days |
| Temperature and Climate | | |
| Average July High | 91.4° | 85.8° |
| Average January Low | 17.4° | 21.7° |
| Ultraviolet Index This measurement describes the risk of overexposure to ultraviolet radiation on a score from 0(low) to 15(high). | 4.5 | 4.3 |

Source: www.bestplaces.net

Population and Demographics

| Demographic | Value |
|---|--------|
| County Population | 65,186 |
| Age Over 65 | 8.90% |
| With a Disability | 10.80% |
| Lacking Health Insurance | 7.70% |
| Households without a Vehicle | 4.72% |
| Households with Limited English Proficiency | 1.70% |

Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool

Region2 DEM Population

Understanding populations of counties within Region 2 can help decision making during a large regional emergency or disaster incident.

- Salt Lake: 1,120,805
- Utah County: 590,440
- Wasatch: 31,708
- Summit: 41,103

Neighboring Nevada Counties:

- White Pine: 9,737
- Elko: 52,252

Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool

County Departments

- Aging Services
- Assessor's Office
- Attorney's Office
- Auditor's Office
- Building Inspection
- Children's Justice Center
- Clerk's Office
- County Commissioner's Office
- Community Development
- Economic Development
- Emergency Management
- Facilities Management
- Human Resources
- Information Technology
- Justice Court
- Parks and Recreation
- Planning and Zoning
- Public Health
- Public Works
- Roads
- Solid Waste
- Sheriff's Office
- Surveyor's Office
- Recorder's Office
- Tooele Utah State University Extension
- Weed Control
- Wendover Airport

Critical Infrastructure

| Infrastructure or Facility | Description |
|---|---|
| Chemical Sector | Chemical manufacturing, storage, and disposal industries are prevalent throughout the county. Currently there are over 60 businesses and facilities with the Tier II classification from the Environmental Protection Agency. |
| Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are approximately five trunked radio systems in the county serviced by five county-owned towers. • The county maintains 38 public broadcast sirens and 18 variable message boards throughout the valley. |
| Cultural and Natural Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The county is home to two Native American Indian Reservations located in Ibapah and Skull Valley. • The county is rich in pioneer history and mineral resources that are used to supply the state infrastructure. |
| Energy | Rocky Mountain Power is the sole provider of electrical power systems in the county. They maintain delivery and service lines for residential and commercial power demands. |
| Gas | Dominion Energy supplies the natural gas resources throughout the county. |
| Pipelines | <p>There are two pipelines in the county:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominion Energy natural gas pipeline; and, • UNEV petroleum pipeline. <p>Both pipelines stretch from the area of the Great Salt Lake and run south to the Juab County line.</p> |
| State and Federal Owned Facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The county is home to three major federal facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tooele Army Depot; ○ Dugway Proving Grounds; and, ○ Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR). • There are over 100 different state -owned facilities in the county. |
| Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The county contains a major interstate highway, I-80. • Critical state routes include, SR-36, 73, 112, 138, 196, and 199. • Bus and commuter transportation services extend throughout the county. These services are run by the Utah Transit Authority and the county. • The county contains many bike paths and all-terrain vehicle recreational trails that facilitate an active lifestyle for the county community and visitors. |

Economy

| Employment Sector | Employment Share |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Government | 23.8% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 14.9% |
| Professional and Business Services | 14% |
| Manufacturing | 8.6% |
| Education and Health Services | 8% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 7.4% |
| Construction | 6.3% |

Some of the major employers in the county include:

- Tooele County School District
- U.S. Magnesium
- UTR
- Dugway Proving Grounds
- Wal-Mart
- Detroit Diesel
- EG&G Defense Materials
- Tooele County
- Tooele Valley Regional Medical Center

Income

According to the 2018 US Census Bureau American Community Survey, the median household income for the county is roughly \$71,000.

| Annual Income | County Percentage | National Average |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Less than \$5,000 | 1.6% | 3.2% |
| \$5,000 to \$9,999 | 1.4% | 3.1% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 3.1% | 4.6% |
| \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 2.1% | 4.6% |
| \$20,000 to \$24,999 | 2.9% | 4.7% |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 8.8% | 9.3% |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 12.1% | 12.6% |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 21.6% | 17.5% |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 18.5% | 12.5% |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 19.9% | 14.6% |
| \$150,000 or more | 7.9% | 13.3% |



Source: 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The following local, state, and federal authorities and plans govern the procedures and actions in the CEMP and accompanying components.

Memoranda

- The Utah State Mutual Aid Act of 2007, Utah House Bill 103
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

State of Utah

- The State of Utah Emergency Management Act of 1981
- The State of Utah Disaster Response and Recovery Act of 1981

Tooele County

- Tooele County Title 16, Emergency Management

Federal Government

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-2 88, as amended by P. L. 100-707, November 30, 1988, as amended by 42 U.S.C. 512 1 et seq, September 1998
- The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended
- Title 44, Federal Emergency Management Agency Regulations, as amended, 1980
- Presidential Decision Directives, PDD-39 and PDD-62, Policy on Counterterrorism
- Homeland Security Act of 2002
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD-5. Management of Domestic Incidents, February 28, 2003

References

- Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101
- State of Utah Emergency Operations Plan
- Utah County Emergency Operations Plan
- Salt Lake County Emergency Operations Plan
- FEMA 286, Public Assistance Guide
- HSPD-5, National Response Plan
- HSPD-5, National Incident Management System
- National Response Framework
- Tooele County Emergency Operations Plan
- Tooele County Continuity of Operations Plan
- Tooele County Pre-disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan

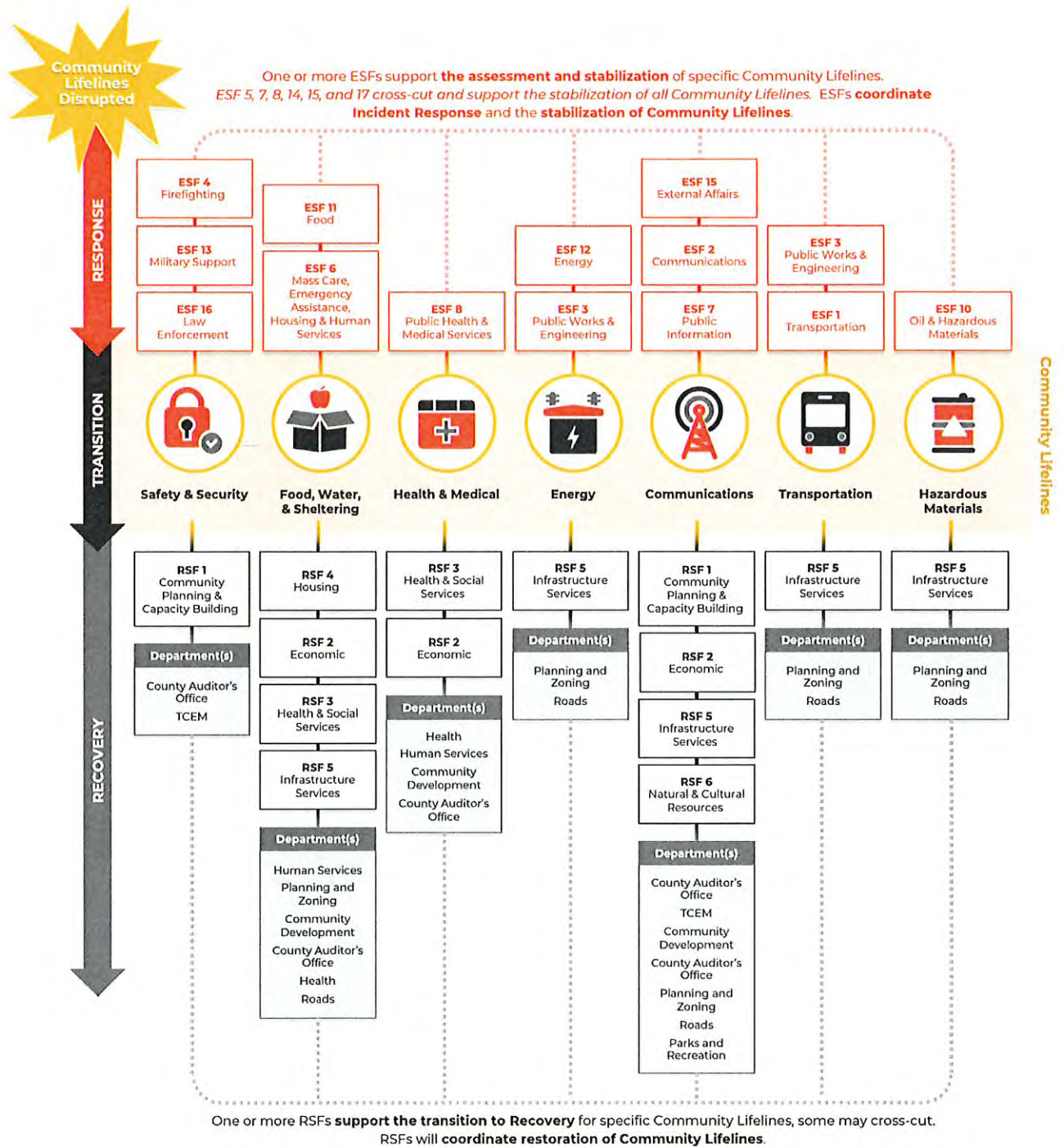
HAZARD ANALYSIS

| Hazard | Potential Impacts |
|---|--|
| Natural Hazards | |
| <p>Flooding occurs when normally dry land is submerged with a large amount of water. Tooele County experiences multiple types of flooding events, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snowmelt Floods: Caused by rapid spring snowmelt of mountain snowpack. In addition, intense spring rainfall increases the flood magnitude, causing additional rapid river rises. • Flash-Flooding: Results from intense thunderstorms and resultant intense rainfall. Rain may accumulate in low-lying areas with no outlet or where storm drains are overwhelmed. • Post-Fire Debris Flow Flooding: Enhanced runoff condition from a fire-damaged watershed can result in debris flow-flooding. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage and destruction to property from water and debris flow • Contaminated water • Damaged or inaccessible transportation infrastructure • Displaced residents • Raw sewage/health risk • Electrical fires • Gas spills • Loss of life • Facility damage from flood waters • Residual water damage to facilities and infrastructure. • Areas in Tooele County have a low to moderate risk for flooding. The probability is high; for delineated flood plains, there is a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. |
| <p>Wildfires pose the most risk in hot summer months when there are long periods with little to no rainfall.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to structures • Damage or destruction of critical facilities and infrastructure • Evacuation • Housing displacement • Loss of life |
| <p>Landslides are described as a mass of earth or rock that moves downslope by flowing, spreading, sliding, toppling, or falling.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to facilities in landslide area • Loss of life • Traffic accidents • Flooding from the creation of natural dams • Damage and closure to transportation infrastructures |
| <p>Earthquakes are defined as the abrupt, rapid shaking of earth caused by sudden breakage of rocks that can no longer withstand the stresses that build up deep beneath the earth's surface.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to facilities and critical infrastructure • Loss of life • Hazardous material spill • Disruption of major transportation routes • Soil liquefaction • Landslides and avalanches |

| Hazard | Potential Impacts |
|---|--|
| <p>Dam Failure impacts can be similar to flooding events; however, they can be more violent and sudden than stream flooding. Dam flooding can result in the major displacement of water, which can exacerbate flooding conditions with a destructive flow of water.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • Loss of life • Facility damage from flood waters • Residual water damage to facilities and infrastructure • Damage to critical infrastructure such as roads, slowing down response operations • Raw sewage/health risk • Electrical fires • Gas spills |
| <p>Public Health Hazards are chemical, physical, or biological factors in the environment that can have negative impacts on a population's short- or long-term health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An epidemic is a localized disease or virus outbreak that spreads rapidly and affects many people or animals in a community. • A pandemic is an epidemic that occurs worldwide or over a very large area and affects many people or animals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overwhelm public health resources. • Loss of life • Temporary social and economic impacts |
| <p>Problematic Soils can result in higher vulnerability to structures that are built upon them. Utilizing the International Building Code during construction can often mitigate most effects.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of soil liquefaction • Damage to facilities in problem area • Damage to road infrastructure |
| Technological and Human Caused Hazards | |
| <p>Hazardous Materials occur when chemical, biological, or radioactive materials are released, posing risk to individuals, the natural environment, and property in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation incidents can occur anywhere there is a road, rail line, or pipeline where hazardous materials are transported. • Fixed Site incidents can occur at facilities where hazardous materials are stored. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation • Environmental damage • Loss of life or injury • Decontamination operations |

| Hazard | Potential Impacts |
|--|---|
| <p>Transportation hazards involve vehicle, transportation corridor, and mass transit incidents. Roughly three-quarters of the county population travels outside the county for work daily and utilizes transportation infrastructure.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to critical infrastructure such as roads, slowing down response operations • Hazardous material spill and environmental damage • Loss of life or injury |
| <p>Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI)/Terrorism/Active Threat Incidents: are events where resources and personnel become overwhelmed by the number of casualties and may not be able to respond efficiently.</p> <p>Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians and property, in the pursuit of political aims and in violation of criminal laws of the United States. The purpose is to intimidate, coerce, or get ransom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Terrorism originates from within the country and directs its attention to the government or population without foreign direction. • International Terrorism activities are foreign-based or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building or infrastructure collapse, mass transportation accidents and disruptions, or natural disasters. • MCI • Disruption or destruction of critical infrastructure • Federal investigation • Resources and personnel become overwhelmed |
| <p>Civil Disturbances come in the form of looting and occasionally, rioting. Many are politically motivated, and can be a response to fear, extreme change, and hazards.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to facilities and structures • Law enforcement response |
| <p>Cyber Incidents and Cyber Terrorism are breaches and attacks on systems that can affect their availability or integrity. Attacks on networks or breaching of data can happen to individuals, organizations, businesses, infrastructure, or government agencies.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breach or leak of confidential information • Unavailability of critical systems |

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION TO RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION TRANSITION



FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

This section provides an overview of several commonly used federal assistance programs and their administering agencies. This list does not include all federal assistance programs.

| Program | Description | Administering Agency(ies) |
|--|---|--|
| Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery | Flexible grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. | United States Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| Flood Mitigation Assistance | Provides funding to states, territories, federal-recognized tribes, and local communities for projects and planning that reduces or eliminates the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP. | FEMA |
| Economic Adjustment Assistance | Funds for necessary expenses related to flood mitigation, disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in areas impacted by Hurricanes Florence, Michael, Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, wildfires and other calendar year 2019 disasters under the Stafford Act and tornadoes and floods in calendar year 2021. | Economic Development Administration |
| Community Disaster Loan | Provides operational funding for local governments to continue to operate after a substantial revenue loss caused by a disaster. | FEMA |
| Pre-Disaster Mitigation | Awards planning and project grants and provides opportunities to raise public awareness about reducing future losses before disaster strikes. | FEMA |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Awards hazard mitigation grants following a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration in the areas of the state, tribe, or territory requested by the Governor | FEMA |
| Emergency Conservation Program | Farmers and ranchers can repair damaged farmland while implementing water conservation projects during recovery and redevelopment | Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Farm Service Agency (FSA) |
| Emergency Forest Restoration Program | Owners of non-industrial private forests can repair and restore damage for all disasters besides drought and insects | USDA FSA |

| Program | Description | Administering Agency(ies) |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Disaster Set-Aside Program | When FSA borrowers located in designated disaster areas or contiguous (adjoining) counties are unable to make their scheduled payment on any FSA debt, FSA is authorized to consider setting aside a one payment to allow the operation to continue. This program is authorized under Section 331A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. | USDA FSA |
| Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program | Financial assistance for producers of non-insurable crops with low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting because of natural disasters | USDA FSA |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | Farmers, ranchers, and non-industrial private forestland owners can apply for resource assistance through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program. Eligible land includes cropland, rangeland, and non-industrial private forestland. Recovery assistance includes, but is not limited to, immediate soil erosion protection, minimizing noxious and invasive plant proliferation, protecting water quality, restoring livestock infrastructure necessary for grazing management, emergency animal mortality management. | USDA NRCS |
| Tree Assistance Program for Orchardists and Nursery Tree Growers | Financial assistance for those that need to replant trees, vines, and eligible bushes | USDA FSA |
| Emergency Watershed Protection Program | Provides disaster assistance for people who want to mitigate against floods and other hazards. Projects need a project sponsor | USDA NRCS |
| Disaster Unemployment Assistance | Unemployment and reemployment benefits for disaster victims that lost their job due to a disaster | DHS FEMA |
| Business Physical Disaster Loans | Loans for damages not fully covered by insurance | Small Business Association (SBA) |
| Regulatory Relief | Regulatory relief for financial institutions to foster recovery in areas affected by storms and flooding | Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |

| Program | Description | Administering Agency(ies) |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief for Individuals and Businesses | Internal Revenue Service (IRS) may grant additional time to file taxes for areas affected by a disaster. In addition, those affected by a disaster can get a faster refund | Department of the Treasury IRS |
| Emergency Food Assistance Program | A federal program that supports diets of low income and elderly citizens and no extra cost | USDA Food and Nutrition Services |
| Home and Personal Property Loans | Loans to repair residences. Must be built back to the previous standard unless mandated by business codes | SBA |

ACRONYMS

| Acronym | Meaning |
|---------|---|
| AAR | After-Action Report |
| ARC | American Red Cross |
| CEMP | Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan |
| CEPC | Comprehensive Emergency Planning Committee |
| CERT | Community Emergency Response Team |
| DEM | Utah Department of Emergency Management |
| DHS | Department of Homeland Security |
| EMAC | Emergency Management Assistance Compact |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| ESF | Emergency Support Function |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FSA | Farm Service Agency |
| HSEEP | Homeland Security Exercise & Evaluation Program |
| HSPD | Homeland Security Presidential Directive |
| IAP | Incident Action Plan |
| IC | Incident Commander |
| ICP | Incident Command Post |
| IRS | Internal Revenue Service |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| MCI | Mass Casualty Incident |
| NAHERC | National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps |
| NGO | Nongovernmental Organization |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| PDA | Preliminary Damage Assessment |
| PDD | Presidential Decision Directive |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| SBA | Small Business Association |
| TCEM | Tooele County Emergency Management |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |