

**THE CITY OF TAYLORSVILLE  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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## THE CITY OF TAYLORSVILLE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Taylorsville Emergency Management Plan (EMP) establishes the emergency management organization of the city. This plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of government before, during, and after a disaster.

This plan addresses the hazards that the community faces through the four phases of emergency management.

- Mitigation - reducing or eliminating the effects of these hazards on the community.
- Preparedness - actions taken to prepare the community for these hazards.
- Response - the community's response to the effects of these hazards
- Recovery - returning the community to healthy, viable, and economically sustainable environment after a disaster.

This plan is consistent with the Salt Lake County Emergency Management Plan, the Utah Office of Emergency Services Plan and the Federal Response Plan. This plan describes how city resources, mutual aid, state, and federal agencies will be coordinated in response to an emergency.

The EMP is divided into four sections:

- The **Basic Plan** section of the EMP outlines in general terms how The City of Taylorsville will respond to an emergency. The Basic Plan contains sections that addresses such areas as:
  - Responsibilities of local agencies
  - Emergency Operations
  - Financial management and cost recovery policies in an emergency situation
  - Continuation of government operations
- The **ESF Annex** outlines the Emergency Support Function (ESF) organization structured based on the Utah's Office of Emergency Services Plan and the federal system outlined in the Federal Response Plan. Each ESF defines the responsibilities of the primary and support agencies that will respond to local events.
- The **Recovery Annex** of the Emergency Management Plan addresses recovery issues to ensure a rapid and orderly implementation of the City's strategies for returning the community to a healthy, viable, and economically sustainable environment after a disaster.
- The **Mitigation Annex** reviews the role of the City Hazard Mitigation Team in identifying mitigation opportunities in the post disaster environment. (TBD)

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**2 ACRONYMS**

<p><b>ALF</b> - Assisted Living Facilities  <b>ARC</b> - American Red Cross  <b>ARES</b> - Amateur Radio Emergency Services  <b>CAP</b> - Civil Air Patrol  <b>CAT</b> - Category  <b>CCO</b> - County Coordinating Officer  <b>CEST</b> - Community Emergency Support Team  <b>CEM</b> – Comprehensive Emergency Management  <b>CISM</b> - Critical Incident Stress Management  <b>CHEMTREC</b> - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center  <b>CDP</b> - County Dispatch Center  <b>DFO</b> - Disaster Field Office  <b>DMAT</b> - Disaster Medical Assistance Team  <b>DMORT</b> - Disaster Mortuary Response Team  <b>EAS</b> - Emergency Alert System (Replaces EBS)  <b>ECO</b> - Emergency Coordinating Officer  <b>EEO</b> – Equal Employment Opportunity  <b>EHS</b> - Extremely Hazardous Substance  <b>E-Mail</b> - Electronic Mail  <b>EMS</b> - Emergency Medical Services  <b>EMNS</b> - Emergency Management Notification Systems  <b>EOC</b> - Emergency Operations Center  <b>EMP</b> - Emergency Management Plan  <b>EPA</b> - Environmental Protection Agency  <b>EPI</b> - Emergency Public Information  <b>EPZ</b> - Emergency Planning Zone  <b>ESF</b> - Emergency Support Functions  <b>FAA</b> - Federal Aviation Administration  <b>FCO</b> - Federal Coordinating Officer  <b>FEMA</b> - Federal Emergency Management Agency  <b>GAR</b> - Governor’s Authorized Representative  <b>GIS</b> – Geographical Information System  <b>GPS</b> - Global Positioning Satellite  <b>HAZMAT</b> - Hazardous Materials  <b>HF</b> – High Frequency radio band (3 to 30 MHz) Short Wave  <b>IA</b> - Individual Assistance  <b>ICS</b> - Incident Command System  <b>ICP</b> - Incident Command Post  <b>IMS</b> - Incident Management System</p>	<p><b>JIC</b> - Joint Information Center  <b>LEPC</b> - Local Emergency Planning Committee  <b>LOC</b> - Level of Concern  <b>MSL</b> – Miles above Sea Level  <b>NERT</b> - National Emergency Response Team  <b>NDMS</b> - National Disaster Medic System  <b>NFIP</b> - National Flood Insurance Program  <b>NOAA</b> - National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration  <b>NWS</b> - National Weather Service  <b>PA</b> - Public Assistance  <b>PAO</b> - Public Assistance Officer  <b>PDA</b> - Preliminary Damage Assessment  <b>PIO</b> - Public Information Officer  <b>POC</b> - Point of Contact  <b>POC</b> - Public Officials Conference  <b>PSN</b> - People With Special Needs  <b>RACES</b> - Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services  <b>RC</b> - Recovery Centers  <b>RIAT</b> - Rapid Impact Assessment Teams  <b>RRT</b> - Rapid Response Team  <b>SAR</b> - Search And Rescue  <b>SBA</b> - Small Business Administration  <b>SCO</b> - State Coordinating Officer  <b>SERC</b> - State Emergency Response Commission  <b>SEOC</b> - State Emergency Operations Center  <b>SERT</b> - State Emergency Response Team  <b>SOP</b> – Standard Operating Procedures  <b>SWP</b> - State Warning Point  <b>USAR</b> - Urban Search And Rescue  <b>UDOT</b> - Utah Department of Transportation  <b>UHF</b> – Ultra High Frequency radio band (300 MHz to 3.0GHz)  <b>UNG</b> – Utah National Guard  <b>VHF</b> – Very High Frequency radio band (30 to 300 MHz)  <b>VOAD</b> – Voluntary Agencies (Organizations) Active in Disaster  <b>WFZ</b> - Wasatch Fault Zone  <b>WVVFZ</b> – West Valley Fault Zone</p>
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## THE CITY OF TAYLORSVILLE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 3 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### 3.1 Introduction

The City of Taylorsville Emergency Management Plan (EMP) establishes the framework for the community's response to disasters. It is a comprehensive plan that is risk based and all-hazards in its approach. The EMP addresses disasters through the four phases of emergency management - Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery. The EMP is based upon guidance criteria prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Utah Office of Emergency Services (DES).

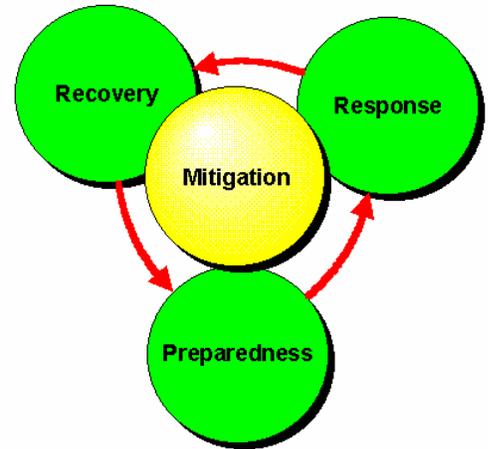
The Unified Fire Authority Emergency Services Bureau, in cooperation with city officials, developed this plan. The Bureau serves, in cooperation with city officials, as the agency charged with assisting in the development and implementation of the city's emergency management program. The emergency management program, under the direction of the Bureau Chief and the City Emergency Management Director works to:

- Develop effective mitigation practices for the community
- Assist families, businesses, and industry in developing their emergency plans
- Provide training and conduct exercises for the emergency response forces of the community
- Develop and implement emergency plans, operating procedures and checklists, systems, and facilities for response to community emergencies
- Work with city leaders to develop plans and procedures to recover from a disaster.
- Coordinate the community's response to disasters.

##### 3.1.1 Purpose

This Emergency Management Plan is a document that:

- Assigns agency and organizational responsibilities in an emergency that exceeds the capability or routine responsibilities of any one agency, e.g., the fire department.
- Identifies the Chain of Command from the Federal Level to State, County and Local Responders and states how State and Federal assistance is requested and coordinated.
- Describes how people and property will be protected in community emergencies and disasters.
- Identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available -- within the community, or by agreement with other jurisdictions -- for use during response and recovery operations.
- Identifies steps to address mitigation concerns during response and recovery activities.



**Figure 3-1 Four Phases of Emergency Management**

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### 3.1.2 Scope

- This EMP is applicable to all city and contracted municipal service agencies, local community organizations, businesses, and residents of The City of Taylorsville
- The EMP establishes policies, strategies and assumptions.
- The EMP establishes a concept of operations spanning the direction and control of an emergency from initial monitoring through post-disaster response, recovery and mitigation.
- The EMP defines coordination mechanisms to facilitate delivery of immediate assistance; including direction and control of response and recovery assistance.
- The EMP assigns specific functional responsibilities to appropriate local agencies and organizations, as well as outlines methods to coordinate with the private sector and voluntary organizations.
- The EMP addresses the various types of emergencies that are likely to occur, from local emergencies, to minor, major or catastrophic disasters.
- The EMP identifies actions that the local County Emergency Support Team (CEST) will take, in coordination with state and federal counterparts as appropriate.

### 3.1.3 Methodology

The Unified Fire Authority Emergency Services Bureau in conjunction with the Mayor, and the City's Emergency Management Director developed this plan.

The EMP is a community-based plan that incorporates lessons learned through exercises and actual events. Local governments, volunteer organizations, businesses and the general public have participated in community exercises and have provided valuable feedback on response issues.

Participation is encouraged via public and private outreach activities. The activities include public safety announcements, speaking engagements and public presentations, distribution of flyers, pamphlets and newspaper articles and advertisements and expositions. Exercise and event critiques are publicly advertised.

The Emergency Management Director for the city is responsible for ensuring revisions to the plan are prepared, coordinated, published and distributed. Revisions and updates will be forwarded to organizations listed on the distribution list and other interested parties. Changes may occur in two ways, write-in changes or page replacements. Each organization is responsible for updating the EMP upon receipt of Bureau generated changes. Emergency Services will change the plan when significant changes are warranted. It is anticipated the EMP will be rewritten every three years.

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### 3.2 SITUATION

This section provides an overview of the city, the hazards the community faces and the planning assumptions that this plan is based on, and the critical facilities required to carry out this plan. Much of the information contained in this section relates to the Salt Lake Valley as a whole. As The City of Taylorsville addresses the disasters that it may have to respond to, it realizes that a disaster affecting one city indirectly affects **all cities** in Salt Lake County.

#### 3.2.1 City Information

The City of Taylorsville is located in the very center of Salt Lake County and was incorporated July 1, 1996. The area was settled in 1847 as a pioneer farming community. By 1850, the community began building the Mill Race and North Jordan Canal to tap water from the Jordan River for farming endeavors. These canals provided irrigation and powered mills (sawmills, woolen mills and gristmills), greatly influencing the development patterns in the Taylorsville/Bennion community. The area's population was 178 individuals in 1860, and remained predominately agricultural through the 1940s. From 1960 when the population was about 4,000 with 600 housing units, the population increased to 49,600 with about 16,000 housing units in 1987, to a current population of 57,400 people. According to the 2000 census, Taylorsville has a younger population and fewer senior citizens than most other areas of Salt Lake County. Thirty one percent of the population is under 18 years of age compared to 23.6 percent in Salt Lake City, and 30.5 percent in the County. The median family income is slightly higher than Salt Lake County as a whole, and the homes are valued at a level slightly less than the average home in County. Finally, Taylorsville family size is slightly smaller than the average in most areas of Salt Lake County with 3.52 family members in Taylorsville and 3.53 members in Salt Lake County.

##### 3.2.1.1 Municipal Service Delivery

The City provides a number of services, both directly and through contracts including police and fire protection, construction and maintenance of streets and infrastructure, building inspection, planning and zoning, administrative services, recreational activities and cultural events.

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Figure 3.2-1 The City of Taylorsville Map

## THE CITY OF TAYLORSVILLE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 3.2.1.3 Geology

The Salt Lake Valley is about 25 miles (40 km) long and 16 miles (26 km) wide (figure 1). The borders of the valley are defined by mountain divides on the east, west, and south, and by the Great Salt Lake on the north. The eastern edge of the valley is delimited by the precipitous Wasatch Range that marks the boundary between the Middle Rocky Mountains and the Basin and Range physiographic provinces (Stokes, 1977). Maximum relief in the valley is 7134 feet (2175 m) from the historic low of the Great Salt Lake at 4191 feet (1277 m) to the highest point in the adjacent Wasatch Range at 11,325 feet (3452 m). The Oquirrh Mountains form the western side of the Salt Lake Valley. The southern border of the Salt Lake Valley is marked by the Traverse Mountains (figure 1), which are 10 miles (16 km) long and reach an elevation of 6829 feet (2082 m).

Natural vegetation in the Salt Lake Valley includes oak, maple, juniper, sagebrush, bunch grass, and shad scale on the valley floor and in the mountain foothills. Spruce, fir, and aspen are found at higher elevations in the Wasatch Range (Foster, 1968).

### 3.2.1.4 Hydrology

Most of the surface water entering the Salt Lake Valley comes from high drainage basins to the east in the Wasatch Range. Price and Jensen (1982) identify seven perennial Wasatch Range streams (Little Cottonwood Creek, Big Cottonwood Creek, Mill Creek, Parleys Creek, Emigration Creek, Mill Creek, Parleys Creek, Emigration Creek, Red Butte Creek, and City Creek; 1) that enter the Salt Lake Valley with peak flows that exceed 50 feet<sup>3</sup>/sec (1.4 m<sup>3</sup>/sec). Oquirrh Mountain streams are ephemeral and contribute little to the surface-water resources of the valley. All surface drainage flows to the Jordan River and then to the Great Salt Lake. The Great Salt Lake occupies the lowest point of a closed basin and, in addition to the Jordan River, receives inflow from the Weber and Bear Rivers which drain parts of western Wyoming, southeastern Idaho, and northeastern Utah.

### 3.2.1.5 Meteorology

The climate of the Salt Lake Valley is a function of latitude, elevation, topography, and distance from moisture sources. According to the modified Koeppen Climate Classification (Critchfield, 1974), Salt Lake City is on the border between a semi-arid, mid-latitude steppe climate that occurs along the perimeter of the Great Basin Desert and a humid, continental climate found at slightly higher elevations in the Rocky Mountain foothills. Weather records for Salt Lake City reflect the characteristics of a western continental interior climate near the 40<sup>th</sup> parallel (four seasons, low annual precipitation, convective and frontal storms, dry summers, low humidity, and large annual and diurnal temperature extremes). Annual sunshine averages 70 percent of possible. Precipitation is directly related to elevation, with the 30-year normal (1951-1980) annual precipitation at the Salt Lake City International Airport (4222 feet; 1287 m) at 15.3 inches (38.9 cm) (National Climatic Data Center, 1986). Average annual precipitation immediately adjacent to the city in the Wasatch Range is 40 inches (101.6 cm) (Glines, 1970). Not all precipitation falls as rain; the airport averages 58.9 inches (149.6 cm) of snow

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annually. The maximum snowfall recorded to date occurred during the 1983-84 season when 835.4 inches (2121.9 cm) of snow fell at the town of Alta (figure 1) in the Wasatch Range (Eubank, 1986).

### 3.2.1.6 Government

The City of Taylorsville has a Mayor Council form of government that possesses executive and legislative governing powers.

### 3.2.1.7 County Emergency Managers

Community	Emergency Manager	Telephone	Address
Alta	John H. Guldner Town Administrator	W 801- 363-5015 801-742-3522	P. O. Box 8016 Alta, UT 84092
Bluffdale	Wayne Mortimer Mayor	W 801-254-2200 F 801-253-3270	14175 So. Redwood Rd. Bluffdale, UT 84065
Cottonwood Heights	Matthew Hurtes Emergency Services Planner	W 801-743-7100 F 801-743-7133	3880 South 900 West Salt Lake City, Utah 84119
Draper	Matt Morrison Emergency Services Planner	W 801-743-7100 F 801-743-7133	3380 South 900 West Salt Lake City, UT 84119
Herriman	Matt Morrison Emergency Services Planner	W 801-743-7100 F 801-743-7133	3380 South 900 West Salt Lake City, UT 84119
Holliday	Matthew Hurtes Emergency Services Planner	W 801-743-7100 F 801-743-7133	3880 South 900 West Salt Lake City, Utah 84119
Midvale	Steve Higgs Fire Chief	W 801-255-4441 F 801-568-2768	607 East 7200 South Midvale, UT 84047
Murray	Randy Wilden Battalion Chief	W 801-264-2781 F 801-264-2787	40 East 4800 South Murray, UT 84107
Riverton	Bob Halloran Bureau Manager	W 801-743-7100 F 801-743-7133	3380 South 900 West Salt Lake City, UT 84119
Salt Lake City	Mike Stever Emergency Manager	W 801-535-6030 F 801-535-6190	451 South State Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Sandy	Ken Kraudy Emergency Manager	W 801-568-7279 C 801-680-9844	10000 Centennial Parkway Sandy, UT 84070
South Jordan	Jess Burbidge Battalion Chief	W 801-254-0948 F 801-254-8356	10758 South 1700 West South Jordan, UT 84095
South Salt Lake	Eldon Farnsworth Battalion Chief	W 801-464-6724 F 801-464-6733	220 East Morris Ave. South Salt Lake, UT 84119
Taylorsville	John Inch Morgan City Administrator/EMD  Del Craig Police Chief  Matthew Hurtes, UFA Liaison Emergency Services Planner	W 801-963-5499 F 801-963-7891 C 801-803-0770 P 801-743-8398  W 801-955-2000 C 801-330-8000 P 801-7439910  W 801-743-7100 F 801-743-7133	2600 West Taylorsville Blvd. Taylorsville, UT 84118         3880 South 900 West Salt Lake City, Utah 84119
West Jordan	Reed Scharman  Battalion Chief	W 801-260-7300  F 801-260-7321	7602 South Jordan Landing Blvd. Station 53
West Valley	John Evans Deputy Chief	W 801-963-3337 F 801-966-8455	3600 South Constitution Blvd. West Valley City, UT 84119
Unincorporated Salt Lake County	Robert Halloran Bureau Chief	W 801-743-7100 F 801- 743-7133	3380 South 900 West Salt Lake City, UT 84119

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**3.2.1.8 Population**

**The City of Taylorsville**

**Demographic Profile**

Census Year	Population	Square Miles	Housing Units
2000	57,439	10.7	19,159
1996 <sup>1</sup>	56,515	10.7	17,030
1990 <sup>2</sup>	52,351		15,856

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> The City of Taylorsville was incorporated on July 1, 1996, defining the city borders and its population

<sup>2</sup> The 1990 census is used as a base of comparison. In this year the demographics represent an unincorporated area of Salt Lake County known as "Taylorsville-Bennion". The City of Taylorsville's municipal boundaries are almost identical to the Taylorsville-Bennion community council boundaries.

**3.2.1.9 Transportation**

The Salt Lake Metropolitan Area is part of the fast growing Wasatch Front Region of Utah and includes all of Salt Lake and south Davis Counties. The Great Salt Lake and the Oquirrh Mountains form the western boundary of the study area, while the Wasatch Mountains make up the eastern boundary. The south Farmington City line extending from the Great Salt Lake to the Wasatch Mountains forms the northern boundary and the southern boundary of Salt Lake County acts as the southern boundary of the study area. As the Salt Lake Area continues to grow, transportation demand will increase as well. The high growth in population and employment in the region has led to an even greater increase in the number of trips made. This trend is projected to continue. In 1990, approximately 2,529,000 vehicle trips were made in the Salt Lake Area each day. By 2015, this number is expected to increase by 66 percent to 4,202,500 trips per day. The continued concentration of employment in Salt Lake County area combined with the significant population growth projected for the suburban areas in south Salt Lake County and south Davis County will result in a requirement for additional north-south traffic capacity. However, the expected growth in employment in the suburban areas will also create additional demands on the transportation system. In order to serve this demand, improvements in all segments of the transportation system including highways, transit, and other modes, will need to be made. In addition, all these modes should be linked together with all other parts of the transportation system, including railroad and airport facilities, to provide for a balanced, efficient transportation system.

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### Highway System Needs

Highway travel in the Salt Lake Area has been growing at a faster rate than population and employment as a whole. Between 1980 and 1990 vehicle miles of travel (VMT) grew by 44 percent from an estimated 12,300,000 miles per weekday to almost 17,750,000 miles. During this period, population and employment grew by only 18 percent and 28 percent, respectively. Much of the growth in VMT can be attributed to the high growth rates in the outlying suburban areas of the region and the low density development patterns that are occurring. During this same time period, automobile ownership also increased dramatically. These development patterns make transit and other modes less effective than the automobile in serving transportation demands and also result in longer trips. Automobiles now serve about 98 percent of all trips and will continue to be the major mode of travel in the region in the future.

### 3.2.2 Hazards Identification & Evaluation

#### 3.2.2.1 Air Crash

The largest airport in Salt Lake County is the Salt Lake City International airport. Domestic and international service is provided by several major airlines. The airport features 726 daily scheduled flights and served 18.8 million passengers in 2001. In addition, the Utah Air National Guard flies KC-135E refueling aircraft out of airport.

Salt Lake City Airport #2, located at 7400 South 4600 West, caters primarily to single and twin engine private aircraft. Airport #2 also houses AH-64 "Apache" and UH-60 "Blackhawk" helicopters belonging to the Utah Army National Guard.

#### 3.2.2.2 Civil Disorder

The United States has a long history of civil disorders and civil unrest. Unlike other large scale emergencies that bring communities together, civil disorders tend to be divisive. Since the 1960's, this division has primarily been along racial lines. These types of disorders have been classified as "communal" riots because they are direct battles between two or more ethnic groups. We have also seen "commodity riots" which stress the economic and political distribution of power among groups. Congressional Commissions in the 1960's attempted to categorize civil disorders based on size of crowds, the length of the violence, its intensity, and the level of force needed to restore order. With this information they established a ranking of major, serious and minor.

#### 3.2.2.3 Geologic Hazards

Numerous geologic hazards exist in the Salt Lake Valley that can constrain land use. Active fault zones pose the threat of earthquakes, while steep mountains adjacent to the city create a potential for landslides, debris flows, rock falls, and snow avalanches. Streams and the fluctuating level of the Great Salt Lake create serious flood and ground-water problems. Considered as a whole, geologic hazards in the Salt Lake City metropolitan area confront planners with a variety of safety and economic issues that must be addressed before wise development can take place.

The hazard presented by earthquakes to the Salt Lake Valley has long been recognized. This warning by G.K. Gilbert (1883), of the U.S. Geological Survey, appeared more than 100 years ago in the Salt Lake Daily Tribune:

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*“It is useless to ask when this disaster (an earthquake) will occur. Our occupation of the country has been too brief for us to learn how fast the Wasatch grows; and indeed, it is only by such disasters that we can learn. By the time experience has taught us this, Salt Lake City will have been shaken down.*

Gilbert recognized the extent of surface-fault deformation in the Salt Lake City area and its possible consequences. Earthquake hazards likely to affect Salt Lake County include ground shaking, ground rupture, tectonic deformation, liquefaction, seismically induced slope failures, seiche waves on the Great Salt Lake, and phenomena related to ground-water effects (Hays, 1987). Algermissen and others (1988) estimated that ground-shaking damage from an  $M_s$  7.5 earthquake on the Salt Lake City segment would exceed \$5.5 billion.

### GROUND SHAKING

The Salt Lake Valley is susceptible to ground shaking from both nearby and distant earthquakes. The west-dipping geometry of the Wasatch Fault Zone (WFZ) will place the hypocenter of earthquakes on the Salt Lake segment of the WFZ directly beneath the heavily urbanized on the WFZ. National probabilistic seismic-risk maps prepared by Algermissen and others (1982) show that, for a 50-year exposure time, peak horizontal ground acceleration at rock sites in the Salt Lake metropolitan area have a 10 percent probability of exceeding 0.28 g. This is higher than the 0.21 g previously calculated due to an increased appreciation of Holocene surface faulting on the WFZ (Algermissen and Steinbrugge, 1984).

Youngs and others (1987) prepared maps for soil sites in the Salt Lake area showing peak ground accelerations with a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 10, 50, and 250 years (figure 18). The 50-year map shows the peak ground acceleration for soil sites in the Salt Lake metropolitan area to be 0.35 g, well above earlier predicted values.

### GROUND RUPTURE

The areas of greatest ground-rupture hazard in the Salt Lake Valley are along the WFZ and the West Valley Fault Zone (WVZF). Neither fault zone has ruptured historically, but both show evidence of repeated movement during late Quaternary time. Their surface expression is seldom confined to a single trace, and most often consists of branching scarps that form broad zones of deformation up to 1000 feet (305 m) wide. Surface deformation can take the form of a single displacement, multiple step displacements, antithetic faults with associated graben, monoclonal flexures, back tilting, or complex combinations of these features. Net vertical tectonic displacements of more than 15 feet (4.5 m) per event have been measured on the WFZ (Lund and Schwartz, 1986), and single-event scarp heights (buried free faces) of 16 to 20 feet (5 to 6 m) which include the effects of back-tilting and graben formation, have been observed in trenches excavated across the WFZ (Lund, 1988). Olig and other (1986) determined an average deformation (slip/flexure) of 4.9 feet (1.5 m) per event for the WVZF.

Numerous public and private facilities and many critical lifelines are built within or across the WFZ and WVZF and would be damaged by a surface-faulting earthquake. The Salt Lake aqueduct, which supplies much of the culinary water used in Salt Lake Area, crosses the WFZ more than 20 times (Kaliser, 1967). Large irrigation canals; buried utilities; railroads; Interstate Highway 80; and several large-diameter, high-pressure, petroleum pipelines cross the WFZ.

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### Tectonic Deformation

It has been suggested from models of the 1959 Hebgen Lake and 1983 Borah Peak earthquakes, that large-scale tectonic subsidence may accompany surface-faulting earthquakes in the Salt Lake region (Smith and Richins, 1984; Keaton, 1987). The magnitude and extent of the deformation can be estimated in three ways: 1) comparison with historical earthquakes in similar geologic settings, 2) theoretical computations, and 3) geologic studies to determine past deformation. Smith and Richins (1984) noted that during the  $M_s$  7.5 Hebgen Lake, Montana earthquake of 1959, up to 20 feet (6 m) of vertical displacement occurred over an area 11 miles (18 km) wide and 19 miles (31 km) long. They pointed out that if this amount of deformation resulted from movement along either the Salt Lake or Ogden segments of the WFZ when the Great Salt Lake was at a high level, large areas in northern Salt Lake Valley would be inundated. The deformation associated with the Hebgen Lake earthquake is the largest associated with any historic earthquake in the ISB and can be considered a reasonable “worst case” scenario. Keaton (1987) recognized that the 19 feet (5.8 m) of vertical tectonic displacement in the 1959 Hebgen Lake earthquake was considerably larger than the 6.6 feet (2 m) of vertical displacement anticipated accompanying a WFZ earthquake.

### Liquefaction

Fine-grained, saturated, lake-bottom sediments are common in the Salt Lake Valley and are susceptible to liquefaction-induced ground failure, including lateral-spread landslides and flow slides (Anderson and others, 1986). The largest lateral-spread landslide documented in the United States occurred in prehistoric time near Farmington 15 miles (24 km) north of Salt Lake City (Van Horn, 1973). Evidence for prehistoric liquefaction has also been observed in lake sediments exposed in excavations in the Salt Lake Valley (Gill, 1987; figure 21A). Liquefaction occurred historically in the mudflats near the Great Salt Lake during the 1934  $M_L$  6.6 Hansel Valley earthquake (Walter, 1934; Robison, 1986; figure 21B).

Anderson and others (1986) have designated four classes of liquefaction potential in the Salt Lake metropolitan area based on the probability that the critical acceleration required to induce liquefaction at a given site will be exceeded in 100 years. Ratings of very low, low, moderate, and high correspond to probabilities of less than 5 percent respectively. Much of the Salt Lake Valley lies on soils having moderate to high liquefaction potential (figure 22).

### Other Earthquake-Related Hazards

Descriptions of twelve historic earthquakes in the Utah region between 1850 and 1986 include reports of seismically induced landslides or other kinds of ground failure (Keaton and others, 1987b). Failure types included rock falls, rock slides, soil slumps, lateral spreads and flows, and snow avalanches. Roads have been blocked, canals cut, and a water flume damaged. Future moderate-to-large earthquakes in the Salt Lake Area will undoubtedly be accompanied by slope failures and associated damage. Keaton and other (1987b) modeled seismic-slope stability in Salt Lake County and found moderate-to-high, earthquake-induced landslide potential over much of the mountainous portion of the county.

A major earthquake anywhere in northwestern Utah or a moderate earthquake in the immediate vicinity of the Great Salt Lake has the potential to generate destructive waves on the lake. Williams and Tapper (1953) reported that during the 1909 Hansel Valley earthquake ( $M$  6.3) north of the Great Salt Lake: “At Saltair waves rolled over the bathhouse pier and at Lucin cut-off, waves passed over the structure.” Rogers and others (1976) describe these as “seiche” waves. At the time of the earthquake, the lake

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elevation was about 4206 feet (1282 m). More research is needed to assess the hazard from earthquake-generated waves on the Great Salt Lake.

The 1983 Borah Peak, Idaho earthquake ( $M_s$  7.3) produced numerous ground-water-related phenomena over a wide area. Ground water erupted from fissures and formed sand boils and craters in the epicenter area; ground-water levels rose over a wide area and some wells flowed briefly; flow increased in some springs and decreased or stopped in others; and numerous geysers, including Old Faithful, were affected in Yellowstone Park (Hutchinson, 1985; Waag, 1985; Whitehead, 1985; Wood, 1985). A large earthquake on the WFZ is expected to produce similar kinds of potentially damaging effects in the Salt Lake metropolitan area.

Widespread damage has been largely restricted to aqueducts and highways in canyon areas. Damage from this hazard will be extensive in the event of a moderate to large earthquake.

### SLOPE STABILITY

Slope instability has not been a major problem in the Salt Lake area, but as development moves higher into the foothills and nearby canyons slope stability is becoming a major issue affecting future development. Types of slope instability in the Salt Lake area include rock fall, debris flow and debris flood, rotational and translational slumps, and earth flows. During unusually wet springs in 1983 and 1984 numerous slope failures in the Wasatch Range resulted in debris flows and floods that caused extensive damage to urban areas north of Salt Lake City (Anderson and others, 1984). Similar failures occurred in canyons adjacent to Salt Lake City, but none reached developed areas. **The City of Taylorsville is at little risk of slope failure caused by ground shaking.**

#### 3.2.2.4 Utility outages/shortages

Temporary or long-term utility outages/shortages can cause massive disruptions in the operations of essential services. Many critical facilities have emergency standby power supplies; however, they are designed for short-term events and are subject to failure as well.

The electrical power grid can fail due to storm damage, sabotage, or system overloading. After severe weather, restoration efforts cannot start until roads are cleared and service personnel report to work. Electrical power outages pose a particular hazard to individuals with special home health needs and vulnerable populations under extreme weather conditions. Access to heating sources is also a concern in extreme prolonged cold.

#### 3.2.2.5 Epidemic and Public Health Emergencies

Emerging and reemerging infections such as dengue viruses, hemorrhagic fevers and the resurgence of tuberculosis and cholera in new, more severe forms, and the economic and environmental dangers of similar occurrences in animals and plants, attest to our continuing vulnerability to infectious diseases throughout the world. There is reason to believe that the number and incidence of emerging diseases and the risk of reemerging diseases are all increasing. Among the factors responsible for the increase are social changes, e.g. mass population movements, rural-to-urban migration and accelerated urbanization, population growth, rapid transport, global trade, new food technologies, and new life styles. Environmental changes such as altered land-use patterns and irrigation increase the risk of human exposure to zootoxic or vector-borne infections.

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These are global problems. A new infection may first come to light in a circumscribed area, but in suitable circumstances the infection can span entire continents within days or weeks, as influenza periodically demonstrates.

Many experts, both within and outside governments, have warned of the need to improve capabilities for dealing with emerging infectious diseases. Invariably, a primary recommendation has been the development of an effective, worldwide infectious disease surveillance system (see, for example, the seminal US Institute of Medicine report, *Emerging Infections: Microbial Threats to Health in the United States*, issued in 1992). A global program aimed at recognizing unusual outbreaks at an early stage, in order to prevent their spread, would pay enormous dividends for the entire world as well as for the immediately affected areas.

The spectrum of infectious disease is changing rapidly in conjunction with dramatic changes in society and environment. Despite historical predictions to the contrary, people today remain vulnerable to a wide array of new and resurgent diseases. These diseases pose a threat that requires improvement of the public health infrastructure at the local, state, and federal levels and recognition that the health of the American people is linked to the health of people in other nations. Infectious disease can and do spread rapidly around the globe and global surveillance for emerging infections is vital to public health.

In partnership with local and state public health officials, other federal agencies, medical and public health professional associations, infectious disease experts from academia and clinical practice, and international and public service organizations, CDC has developed *Addressing Emerging Infectious Disease Threats: A Prevention Strategy for the United States*. This plan addresses the urgent need to improve the nation's ability to identify infectious disease threats and respond to them effectively. It will serve as a guide for CDC's work in collaboration with its partners in safeguarding the nation from the threat of emerging infectious diseases.

The plan has four primary goals:

- 1) surveillance to detect, rapidly investigate, and monitor emerging pathogens, the diseases they cause, and the factors influencing their reemergence;
- 2) applied research to integrate laboratory science and epidemiology to optimize public health practice;
- 3) prevention and control to enhance communication of public health information about emerging diseases and ensure prompt implementation of prevention strategies; and
- 4) strengthen infrastructure among local, state, and federal public health providers to support surveillance and implement prevention and control programs

### 3.2.2.6 Flooding

Although located in a semi-arid region, The City of Taylorsville is subject to cloudburst and snowmelt floods. During May and June 1983, a sudden warming trend rapidly melted a record mountain snow pack. The resulting runoff quickly exceeded the capacities of the storm sewers, and flood waters were then diverted onto city streets. The flooding in 1983, and to a lesser extent in 1984, caused flood-control agencies to build sediment basins, install stream-bank protection, and dredge stream channels to reduce flood hazards. Flood plains along the Jordan River and its tributaries have been rated for expected flood heights by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and areas susceptible to 100-year flood-frequency inundation have been delimited on *FEMA Flood Boundary Maps*. These

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maps are updated as development occurs and channel obstructions, culvert modifications, and other changes alter potential flood heights and velocities. Both Taylorsville City and Salt Lake County ordinances require the lowest flood grades (including basements) in new construction to be a minimum of 1 foot (0.3 m) above the appropriate FEMA flood elevation.

Portions of Salt Lake County are also subject to flooding by the Great Salt Lake. Because it is a terminal lake with a nearly flat bottom, shoreline positions fluctuate considerably with changes in lake-level elevation. Increased precipitation during the first half of the 1980s caused a rise in the lake to its historic high of 4211.85 feet (1283.79 m) and resulted in \$240 million in flood damage to public and private resources and facilities (Austin, 1988). It was necessary to raise Interstate Highway 80 and the Union Pacific Railroad at the south end of the lake. Evaporation ponds used by lakeshore mineral extraction industries were flooded as dikes were submerged and breached. The causeway to Antelope Island State Park was inundated, and public beach facilities and the headquarters building at Saltair Beach State Park were flooded. Saltair Pavilion, a private recreational park opened in 1983, was flooded and severely damaged by wave action. Diking and pumping have been necessary to protect developed sections of northern Salt Lake City and stretches of the Jordan River. In June 1987, the State of Utah completed the \$60-million West Desert Pumping Project designed to pump water from the Great Salt Lake to the West Desert and stabilize the lake level.

Shallow ground water (0-10 ft; 0-3 m) poses a constraint to development in the central and northern sections of the Salt Lake Valley. The Salt Lake Valley is part of a closed topographic basin, with the nearby Great Salt Lake receiving water from both streams and ground-water sources. Following three consecutive wet years from 1983 to 1985, many ground-water problems began to appear. An industrial complex near the Warm Springs fault was inundated due to increased spring flow, a central-valley motel swimming pool was damaged as increased ground-water buoyancy "lifted" the empty pool, and many homeowners suffered flooded basements. Local, shallow ground water and associated flooded basements have also resulted from leakage from unlined irrigation canals, flood-irrigation practices, and septic tank drain fields (Lund, 1981; Christenson 1984). Other possible ground-water-related constraints include the need to protect aquifer recharge zones in foothill areas as they become urbanized.

### **3.2.2.7 Hazardous Materials**

Hazardous materials incidents can occur anywhere there is a road, rail line, pipeline, or fixed facility storing hazardous materials. Virtually the entire county is at risk to an unpredictable incident of some type.

**Fixed Sites:** The Emergency Services Bureau conducts annual review of facilities that store or use chemicals that are considered Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) by the US EPA. The Emergency Services Bureau maintains and updates the hazard analysis and facility emergency response information every two years.

**Transportation Incidents:** There is an average of 6,646 hazardous materials transportation incidents reported each year in the United States. This has varied from a high of 10,025 in 1981 to a low of 5,758 in 1986. The number of incidents has risen each year since the 1986 low to 7,503 in 1989, the last year of record. Highway related incidents' account for 83% of the total. Factors such as weather conditions do influence the patterns of occurrence. The national average is 13 deaths annually attributed to hazardous materials' transportation incidents. Annual economic damage is estimated at \$19 million (1981-1989).

Most hazardous materials are transported on roads or railroad. Major highways include Interstates 15, 215, US 89, and 201. Railroads are located in the central and western portions of the county.

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In an evacuation situation resulting from a hazardous material accident, the general rule is to remove all individuals within a half-mile radius of the accident site. There are, however, certain materials that call for a larger isolation and evacuation zone. The 2004 edition of the Emergency Response Guidebook is the primary document for responders to identify and determine emergency measures during a hazardous material release.

### **Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)**

In December, 1985, Congress directed the U.S. Department of Defense (D.O.D.) to destroy the United States stockpile of lethal unitary chemical weapons in such a manner as to provide:

1. Maximum protection of the environment, the general public, and the personnel involved in the destruction.
2. Adequate and safe facilities designed solely for the destruction of the stockpile.
3. Cleanup, dismantlement, and disposal of the facilities on completion of the disposal program (Public Law 99-145, D.O.D. Authorization Act of 1986).

The Act required that disposal of the entire lethal unitary stockpile be completed by September 30, 1994. The Act was amended in 1988 to permit operations testing of commercial-scale incinerator design at a plant constructed on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific Ocean and to allow for disposal to be completed by September 30, 1997. Congress also directed D.O.D. to consider regional and national disposal centers as well as on-site disposal. It was this law and the U.S. Army's implementation of it as executive agent for the D.O.D. that led to the health and environmental assessment that is the basis of this analysis. The Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program (C.S.D.P.) was established in 1986 by the U.U. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency to accomplish the mission.

The first conus-based disposal facility for chemical munitions was constructed at Tooele Army Depot (T.E.A.D.), in Tooele County. T.E.A.D. stores 42.3% of the nation's chemical stockpile. Construction of the disposal facility began in October 1989. The chemical agents being destroyed are of nerve types designated as GA, GB, and VX, and of the blister types designated as H, HD, HT, and L. These chemicals are currently stored in three basic types of configurations:

1. Projectiles, cartridges, mines, and rockets containing propellant and/or explosive components.
2. Projectiles and aircraft-delivered munitions that do not contain explosive components.
3. Large quantities of bulk agent stored in steel containers.

The disposal facility includes a munition demilitarization building that will house the entire disposal process, a container handling building for storage of munitions prior to processing, and associated support facilities needed for operations and maintenance. The facility location is enclosed by double security fence and has an entry control facility to ensure controlled access.

The demilitarization process involves three major steps:

1. Handling and transporting of munitions from the existing chemical munitions storage area to the munitions demilitarization building.

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2. Disassembly and incineration of munitions and agents.
3. Management of waste materials remaining after incineration.

Accidents involving explosions, fires, and/or spills could have environmental consequences of major proportions, including human fatalities, destruction of wildlife and wildlife habitat, destruction of economic resources, contamination of water resources and water supplies, and degradation of the quality of life in affected areas. Nevertheless, such high-consequence accidents have extremely low probabilities of occurrence.

As part of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Disposal of Chemical Agent and Munitions stored at Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, Utah, dated March, 1989, a comprehensive study was performed to identify the credible accidents, their frequencies, dispersion of agents and pollutants into the environment, and potential effects on human health and the ecosystem. A subsequent analysis incorporating more recent site-specific information for T.E.A.D. and its environs was performed for the Final Environmental Impact Statement, dated July, 1989.

The most significant impact from potential accidents at the facility would result from a catastrophic event such as an earthquake-induced fire inside the disposal plant. There would be less than one chance in ten thousand (1/10,000) that such an event would result in release of a chemical agent at T.E.A.D. Impacts under worst-case weather conditions including dispersion of potentially lethal doses of a chemical agent to distances near 50 km (31 miles) and the potential for up to 2,040 human fatalities among the residential population around the T.E.A.D. south area. Cedar Fort and Fairfield, with populations of 269 and 60 respectively, could also be affected by a release of chemical agent.

Two additional potential ways in which a release of toxic chemicals could occur would be:

1. Containerized leakage or rupture of toxic chemicals.
2. Explosive release of toxic chemicals to the environment through containerized detonation.

### **3.2.2.8 Lightning**

Each year, hundreds of Americans are hit by lightning, resulting in dozens of deaths and injuries. Lightning causes more deaths per year in the United States than those from tornados or hurricanes. Since 1954, there have been 43 deaths and 100 injuries caused by lightning in Utah.

### **3.2.2.9 Nuclear Power Plant**

The University of Utah Reactor - located in the Engineering Building on the main campus of the University of Utah is the only nuclear reactor in the State of Utah. The reactor is a low power training reactor with a minimal possibility of any off site releases. The Emergency Services Bureau will be notified of any events requiring off site support.

### **3.2.2.10 Telecommunications Disruptions**

Increasing usage, reliance on and volume of data moved by telecommunications systems greatly increases the impact of a disruption. Telecommunications hardware is not only subject to physical threats such as flood and fire, but many electronic threats. Lightning can damage telecommunications equipment either through conduction of its direct current or an induced current from coupling or electromagnetic radiation, typically delivered through power lines. There are other sources of

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electromagnetic radiation such as radar, radio and television broadcast antennas, motors, generators, arc welders, nuclear bursts and even other computers.

Mobile telephones greatly increase communication abilities. They rely on towers to enter the land line system. These towers can handle high volumes of traffic; however, networks often become saturated during disasters. A serious shortcoming is the lack of overlapping coverage area(s) should power or technical failure, storm damage, equipment sabotage, etc. disrupt tower operation.

### **3.2.2.11 Terrorism**

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their causes.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) categorizes terrorism in the United States as one of two types--domestic terrorism or international terrorism.

Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction.

International terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

### **3.2.2.12 Tornados**

The City of Taylorsville is subject to severe damage resulting from tornados and extremely high winds. On August 11, 1999 a category F2 tornado touched down in the downtown Salt Lake City area killing one person injuring at least 100 people and caused widespread power outages as well as large-scale debris mainly from downed tree limbs. Estimated costs were over 150 million dollars.

### **3.2.2.13 Transportation Accidents**

These are incidents involving interruption or failure of transportation systems including air, rail, and ground vehicles. With daily flights; an extensive highway and rail system; the potential for serious injuries or a mass casualty incident is an ever-looming threat. If a major transportation accident occurred, the City or County EOC would be activated to support respond to these events.

### **3.2.2.14 Urban Fires**

The risk of an urban conflagration has been reduced with the establishment and implementation of fire prevention codes and inspection programs. Arson and institutional fires may require major commitments of fire suppression resources leaving the community vulnerable to other emergency responses.

### **3.2.2.15 Wildfires**

Utah's typical fire season is the dry period from May through October. The largest numbers of wildfires are caused by lightning. The recent wildfires in the western States are examples of the growing fire threat which results from the Wildland/Urban Interface. The Wildland/Urban interface is defined as the

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area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

Since 1985, approximately 9,000 homes have been lost to urban/wildland interface fires across the United States. In 1990 Salt Lake County created a wildland program shortly after a wildland fire threatened Emigration Canyon, a major urban interface area at the county's eastern boundaries. The fire began in a day use picnic area known as Afleck Park, possibly the result of an unattended campfire. The fire quickly spread to the west and up the side of the mountain, with only one ridge between it and Emigration Canyon. The incident lasted for five days, in which time 5500 acres were burned, but fortunately, no one was injured and no structures were lost.

### 3.2.2.16 Winter Storms

Snowstorms over northern Utah have a dramatic effect on regional commerce, transportation, and daily activity and are a major forecast challenge for local meteorologists. The region is characterized by intense vertical relief with the Great Salt Lake and surrounding lowlands located near 4300 ft MSL while the adjoining Wasatch Mountains to the east reach as high as 11,000 ft MSL. This relief has major impact on winter storms and results in large contrasts in average annual snowfall. For example, Salt Lake City International Airport (4280 ft MSL) receives an average annual snowfall of 65" while Alta ski area (8750 ft MSL) observes 520". Populated terrain benches surrounding the Salt Lake, which are located 150-200 m higher than the airport, have annual accumulations near 100". Snowfall is also influenced by the Great Salt Lake which appears to produce localized snow bands several times each winter. Such snow bands are known locally as "lake effect bands," produce some of the region's worst winter storms, and continue to perplex operational and research meteorologists.

**Table 3.2.2-1 HAZARD ANALYSIS TABLE**

<b>HAZARD</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>WARNING LEAD TIME</b>	<b>CONSEQUENCE (WORST-CASE)</b>	<b>AREA AT RISK</b>
Air Crash	Medium	Minimal-none	Medium	Site
Civil Disorder	Low	Days-hours	High	Locale
Earthquake	Medium	None	Catastrophic	Countywide
Energy Shortage	Low	Months-weeks	High	Countywide
Epidemic-Disease	Low	Weeks-none	Catastrophic	Countywide
Flooding	Medium	Days-occurrence	High	Site
Freezes	High	36-24 hours	Low	Countywide
Hazmat	Medium	Minimal-none	High	Site
Lightning	High	None	Low	Site
Nuclear Accident	HNO	None	Medium	Site
Telecommunications	High	None	High	Countywide
Terrorist Attack	HNO	Minimal-none	Catastrophic	Countywide
Tornado	Medium	Minimal-none	High	Countywide
Transportation Accident	High	None	Low	Site
Urban Fire	High	None	Medium	Urban Areas
Utility Outages	High	None	Medium	Countywide
Wildland Fire	High	Minimal-none	Medium	Rural Areas

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Winter Storms	High	36-24 hours	Medium	Countywide
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Legend of Hazard Analysis Table	
Frequency	Consequences
<b>HNO</b> - Has Not Occurred	<b>Low</b> - some community wide impact possible. Usually handled with available community resources. <b>Medium</b> - localized damage may be severe, community wide impact minimal to moderate. Handled with community resources and some mutual aid. <b>High</b> - moderate to high community wide impact. May require state or federal assistance. <b>Catastrophic</b> - major community impact requiring state and federal assistance
<b>Low</b> – Occurrence less frequent than every 25years	
<b>Medium</b> – Occurrence frequency between 1 and 25 years	
<b>High</b> - Annual Event	

**3.2.3 Planning Assumptions**

Based on the unpredictable nature of emergencies, this plan is flexible in response and scope. Not all emergencies will require the full response of the emergency forces described in this plan. Therefore, this plan is based on an escalating scale of emergencies and responses. The basic assumptions of this plan are directed to meeting the needs of disaster victims and the community in an emergency.

These assumptions are summarized as follows:

**3.2.3.1 Before the Emergency**

- Individuals and Families need to prepare to survive for the first 72 to 96 hours after any disaster with minimal assistance.
- Business and Industry should prepare effective survival plans for emergencies and disasters.
- Local government agencies and community organizations will develop emergency plans to provide effective coordinated response during emergencies and provide for the resumption of their services after the event.
- The City of Taylorsville will work with the community to mitigate the effects of emergencies.
- The Emergency Services Bureau will work towards developing partnerships between local government, the business community, local non-profit agencies, and volunteer groups in building the local Community Emergency Support Team (CEST).
- The Emergency Services Bureau will conduct exercises and training for the emergency management forces of the community. Identified deficiencies will be addressed as required via plan updates and/or training.
- The City will encourage community groups to develop and maintain a People with Special Needs (PSN) program. The City will maintain a registry of local residents requiring assistance in evacuating or sheltering from lists submitted by community groups.
- The Emergency Services Bureau will conduct an annual review of shelter capacities with the Emergency Coordinating Officer of ESF 6 and the facility providers (Granite School District, Salt Lake Community College, etc.) Strategies to increase host and impact shelter capacities will be addressed through retrofitting current facilities and identifying new shelter spaces.

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- The Emergency Services Bureau will maintain a County Critical Facilities Inventory (CFI) that includes facility function, emergency power needs and priority of utility restoration. The CFI database will be updated regularly. The information will be forwarded to the Utah Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Defense as it is updated.

### 3.2.3.2 Emergency Lead Times

**Emergencies can occur with little notice or warning. Therefore -**

- The City's emergency management organization must be able to respond at all times. Emergency Management and the Emergency Coordinating Officers of the County EOC are on call 24 hours a day and can be contacted by the Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC).
- The ability to warn the population must be addressed in the planning process. VECC is operational 24-hours a day, 7-days a week. The County's Emergency Management Notification Systems (EMNS) components - NOAA Weather alert radios and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) provide a community wide warning system.
- Emergency response organizations must work together and coordinate response activities. During a local state of emergency, the emergency management forces of the community will coordinate their activities through the City or County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Response activities should be directed towards the effects of the emergency. The EOC will need a rapid assessment of the effects of the event to determine the appropriate response.
- The establishment of the EOC activation level appropriate for the event will facilitate the activation of the emergency management forces of the community.
- A needs/damage assessment of the event should be conducted as soon as possible after the event. The emergency management forces of the community will report their initial damage and needs assessments to the County EOC.

### 3.2.3.3 Effects of Emergencies

**The effects of emergencies vary, but many events share common elements:**

- Evacuation
- Isolation
- Poor communications
- Limited access
- Disruption of utilities and essential services
- Emergency Sheltering
- Debris
- Resource shortages
- Rumors
- Resources or capabilities not present in the community.

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### 3.2.3.4 Declaring a Local State of Emergency

When required, The City of Taylorsville will declare a local state of emergency and direct emergency response, sheltering, and recovery operations from the City Offices or the County EOC.

- When conditions warrant, the Mayor will request a declaration that a local state of emergency exists within the City of Taylorsville.
- The Mayor will execute applicable portions of the City of Taylorsville Emergency Management Plan upon declaration of a local state of emergency.
- Emergency response and recovery will be coordinated from the County's Emergency Operation Center (EOC.)
- The priorities of response will focus on life safety; then basic survival issues [water, food, basic medical care, shelter]; restoration of the community's vital infrastructures [water / waste water systems, electric, phones, roads]; clean up and emergency repairs; and then recovery.
- If City residents require shelter facilities, the American Red Cross will be notified by ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) to coordinate the use of schools for sheltering operations. A verbal announcement to school officials should be followed by a written notification
- The City Public Information Official will notify the general public, business community and other parties of developments and activities via the local media or other means.
- Local resources will be utilized fully before requesting mutual aid or state/federal assistance.
- Should City resources be inadequate to cope with an emergency, the City will request mutual aid or State assistance.
- All requests for mutual aid and state/federal assistance will be coordinated by the County EOC and forwarded to the State EOC. The methodology for requesting state assistance is outlined in the EOC Activation Manual.

### 3.2.4 Emergency Management Support Facilities

#### 3.2.4.1 Critical Facilities

The Emergency Services Bureau has identified facilities that provide essential services to the community. These facilities include area hospitals, utilities, radio and TV stations, fire and EMS stations and so forth. The Bureau of Emergency Services maintains a critical facility inventory database that lists the following information on identified facilities:

- Facility Name
- Address
- Contact
- Classification
- Primary Emergency Function
- Secondary Emergency Function
- Primary or Normal Use

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- Facility Data
- Priority for Power Restoration
- Emergency Power Requirements

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### **3.3 OPERATIONS**

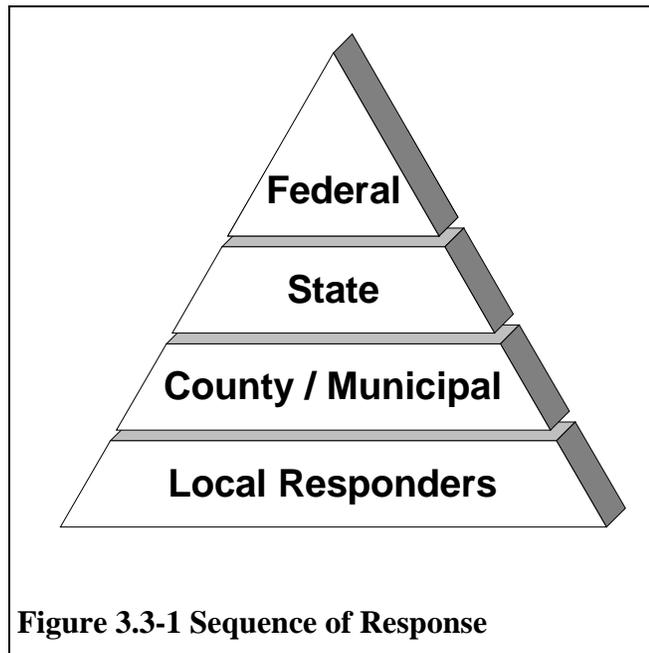
#### **3.3.1 General**

The City of Taylorsville utilizes a bottom-up approach in all phases of emergency management, with emergency activities being resolved at the lowest possible level of response. Thus, the resources of local response agencies, state, and federal agencies are utilized in this sequential order to ensure a rapid and efficient response.

##### **3.3.1.1 Normal Operations**

In the absence of a declared disaster or state of emergency, the emergency response forces of the community (EMS, Fire, Law Enforcement, and Public Works) will respond to emergencies within their jurisdictions with the authorities vested to them by law and local policy. Mutual Aid and shared response jurisdictions are addressed through local agreements and do not require a local declaration of a state of emergency to enable them.

The Emergency Services Bureau monitors local emergencies and provides assistance as required. Notifications of reportable events are made to the appropriate agencies and warning points. Severe Weather Watches and Warnings are relayed to agencies when issued by the National Weather Service. The County Emergency Operations Center may be activated without a local declaration of a state of emergency to support The City of Taylorsville in normal response or community emergencies.



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### 3.3.1.2 Emergency Operations

The City of Taylorsville's response to and recovery from an emergency and/or pending disaster is carried out through the organizational structures described in Figures 3.3-2. The City has authorized the City Administrator to act as the City's Emergency Management Director in concert with the County Emergency Support Team, under the direction of the Mayor. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for overall citywide programs, policies, procedures, plans, emergency response and recovery operations, and may appoint deputies as necessary to carry out this task. The organization created to manage this response in the EOC is the City/County Emergency Support Team (CEST). This emergency organizational structure is compatible with the current organizational structure employed by the State of Utah and in the Federal Response Plan.

### 3.3.1.3 City/County Emergency Support Team (CEST)

The City/County Emergency Support Team (CEST) is organized into 17 Emergency Support Functions (ESF). ESFs are comprised of local agencies and voluntary organizations that are grouped together to provide needed assistance.

The City of Taylorsville designated Emergency Support Functions are:

**Figure 3.3-1 Emergency Support Functions**

<b>ESF</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>
1 – Transportation	City Engineer/Salt Lake County Public Works
2 – Communications	County Telecommunications
3 – Public Works	City Engineer/Salt Lake County Public Works
4 – Firefighting	Unified Fire Authority
5 – Information and Planning	City Administrator/Police Department/ PIO
6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services	County Department of Community Services/American Red Cross
7 – Resource Support	City Administrator
8 – Health and Medical Services	Salt Lake Valley Health Department
9 – Urban Search and Rescue	Unified Fire Authority/Police Department
10 – Hazardous Materials	Unified Fire Authority
11 – Food and Water	City Administrator
12 – Energy	City Engineer/Public Works/Local Utilities
13 – Law Enforcement	Taylorsville Police Department
14 – Legal	City Attorney
15 – Finance	Director of Finance/Mayor/City Administrator
16 – Facilities	City Engineer/Community Development
17 – Volunteers and Donations Management	Salt Lake County
18 -- Animal Protection	County Animal Protection

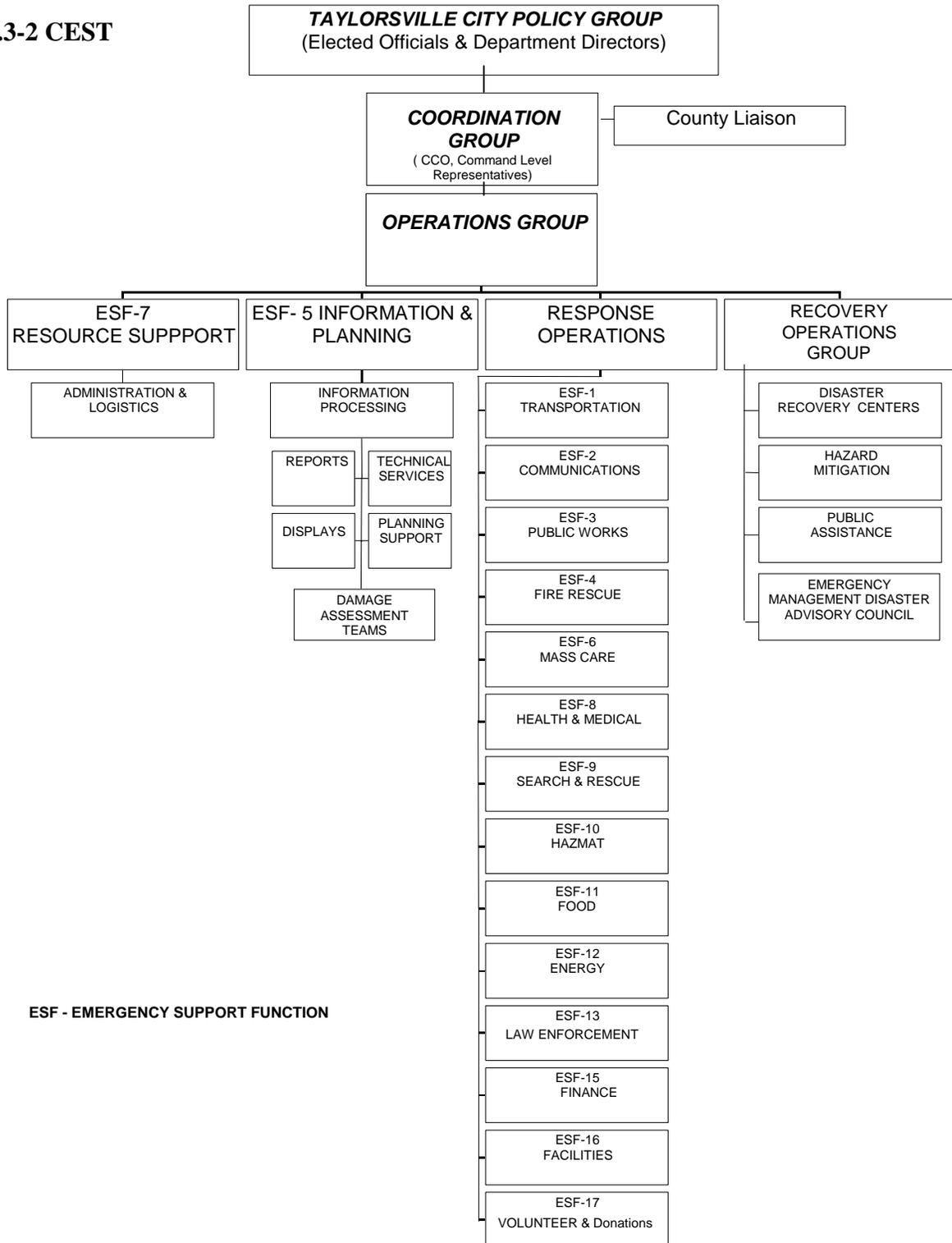
The City must be able to respond quickly and effectively to developing events in an emergency. This task is accomplished through the agency-designated Emergency Coordinating Officers (ECO) of each of

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the ESFs assigned to the CEST. The ECOs are empowered to utilize the resources of their agency and to implement their emergency response and recovery functions assigned by the EMP.

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**Figure 3.3-2 CEST**



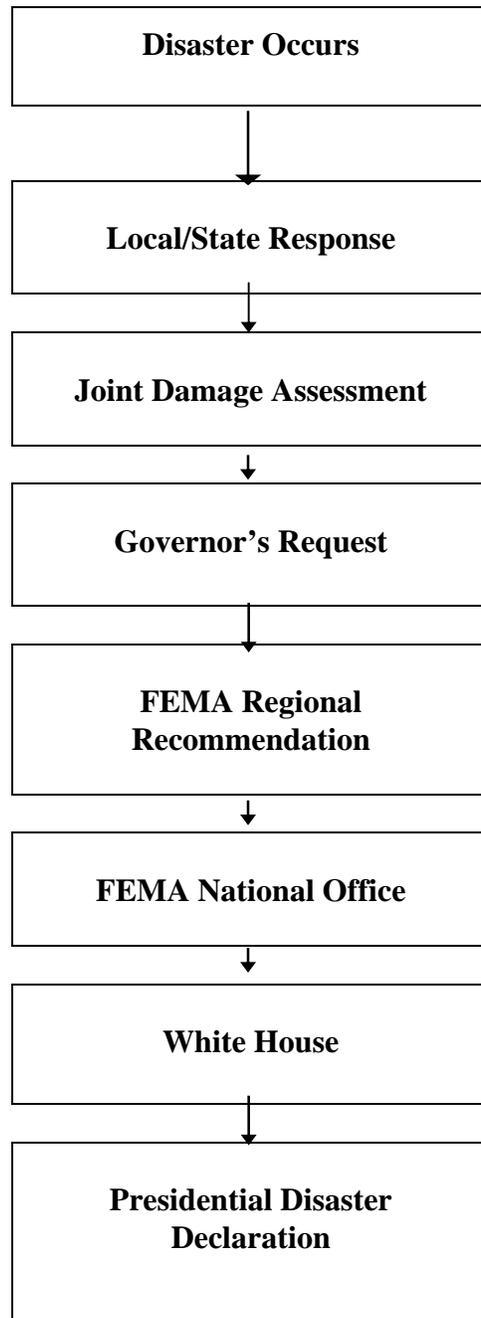
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### **3.3.2 Coordination, Direction and Control**

- The emergency response forces of the City (EMS, Fire, Law Enforcement, and Public Works) are the primary forces of the city in response to community emergencies and disasters. When the local emergency response forces are unable to meet the immediate demands of the event, the County Emergency Support Team (CEST) will be activated to assist the city.
- The CEST coordinates response to major events when required through the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located in Salt Lake City, Utah. The CEST, through the County Coordinating Officer (CCO), will request that the County Mayor declare a local State of Emergency when local resources are inadequate or local procedures/policies do not address the situation. If the emergency exceeds locally available resources of the emergency response forces, the CEST will request mutual aid under the Utah Inter-local Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery. The CEST may also request State assistance from the Utah Office of Emergency Services (DES) through the State Warning Point. DES is the state agency charged with coordinating the State's response to disasters.
- Local personnel/agencies may be called on to participate in the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). State requests for county resources will be direct to the EOC. Requests for county resources will detail the mission, mission tasking, point of contact, area of operation and a State tasking number
- DES will activate the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) to support countywide operations when required. The SERT coordinates the State's response through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) located in Salt Lake City, Utah. When State resources cannot meet the needs of the event, the Governor or their designee will request federal assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

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**Figure 3.3-3 Presidential Disaster Declaration**



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Figure 3.3-4 ESF Matrix

ESF MATRIX-PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCIES																	
CITY/COUNTY AGENCIES/SPECIAL DISTRICTS/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17
COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES							P										
• FACILITIES SERVICES							S					S					
• INFORMATION SERVICES		S			S		S						S				
• CONTRACTS AND PROCUREMENT					S		P				S						
• PERSONNEL	S		S	S	S		S	S					S		S		
• PUBLIC INFORMATION					P												
• PURCHASING							P										
• RISK MANAGEMENT					S									P			
HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT						S					S				P		
• ANIMAL SERVICES						S											S
• AGING SERVICES										S							S
• S.L. VALLEY HEALTH								P		S							S
• CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES													S	S			
• COUNTY VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS						S		S							S		P
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT																S	
• FIRE/EMS OPERATIONS				P		S		S	P	S							
• FIRE INSPECTIONS					S												
• DISPATCH CENTER					S												
• EMERGENCY SERVICES		P			P												
• AMATEUR RADIO		S				S			S				S				
• CAP	S	S			S				S								
• PWs OPERATIONS	P		P		S												
• PLANNING					S		S										
• FLOOD CONTROL			S		S												
• ENGINEERING	P		P									S				S	
TAYLORSVILLE POLICE	S					S			S				P				
• COMMUNICATIONS (SHERIFF)		S											S				
CITY DIRECTOR OF FINANCE					S											P	
CITY CLERK					S		S								S		
SCHOOL DISTRICTS	S					S		S									P
• Granite																	P
MUNICIPALITIES (MUTUAL AID)																	
• FIRE DEPARTMENTS				S				S	S	S							
• POLICE DEPARTMENTS	S					S			S				s			S	
• PUBLIC WORKS	S		S														
UTILITIES																	
• UTAH POWER		S										P					
• QUESTAR		S										S					
• US WEST		S										S					
• WATER DISTRICTS		S															
LOCAL MEDIA		S												S			
VOLUNTEER AGENCIES																	
• AMERICAN RED CROSS		S				P		S			S				S		
• SALVATION ARMY						S					S					S	S
• UNITED WAY																S	S
• VOAD																S	S

P = Primary S = Support

## THE CITY OF TAYLORSVILLE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 3.3.3 Levels of Response

The City of Taylorsville will respond to emergencies impacting the community with available resources as needed. The Emergency Management Plan (EMP) is designed to support response operations at the lowest level required through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

#### 3.3.3.1 Disaster Magnitude Classification

In order to facilitate the level of impact an emergency has had on the community, the EMP has established five levels of response to emergencies and/or disasters.

##### 3.3.3.1.1 NORMAL RESPONSE:

- Emergencies that are handled through normal response without reducing the available response to other incidents.

##### 3.3.3.1.2 COMMUNITY EMERGENCY:

- Emergencies that may require a major commitment of resources.

##### 3.3.3.1.3 MINOR DISASTER:

- Any disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and results in only minimal need for state or federal assistance.

##### 3.3.3.1.4 MAJOR DISASTER:

- Any disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of state and federal assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be notified and potential federal assistance will be predominantly recovery-oriented.

##### 3.3.3.1.5 CATASTROPHIC DISASTER:

- Any disaster that will require massive state and federal assistance, including immediate military involvement. Federal assistance will involve response as well as recovery needs.

The Emergency Services Bureau will establish a Disaster Magnitude Classification when the EOC is activated, and a Local Declaration of a State of Emergency is issued.

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**Figure 3.3-5 Disaster Classification Levels**

<b>LEVEL OF DISASTERS/EMERGENCIES</b>		
<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<b>ACTIONS</b>
<p><b>NORMAL RESPONSE</b></p> <p>Emergencies that are handled through normal response without reducing the available response to other incidents.</p>	<p>AIR-CRASH (SMALL PLANE)</p> <p>HOUSE FIRE</p> <p>HAZMAT LEVEL II</p> <p>MINOR STORM DAMAGE</p>	<p>MANAGED BY ON SCENE INCIDENT MANAGER WITH AVAILABLE RESOURCES</p> <p>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT NOTIFIED OF EVENTS FOR POSSIBLE FURTHER ACTIONS/NOTIFICATIONS</p>
<p><b>COMMUNITY EMERGENCY</b></p> <p>Emergencies that may require a major commitment of resources.</p>	<p>AIR-CRASH (COMMERCIAL CARRIER)</p> <p>FLOODING</p> <p>HAZMAT LEVEL II/III</p> <p>MODERATE TO SEVERE STORM DAMAGE, LIMITED AREA</p>	<p>INCIDENT MANAGED FROM ON SCENE COMMAND POST OR COUNTY EOC.</p> <p>RESPONSE MAY REQUIRE OFF DUTY PERSONNEL AND MUTUAL AID.</p> <p>A STATE OF EMERGENCY MAY BE DECLARED FOR A LIMITED AREA AND FOR SPECIAL ACTIONS.</p>
<p><b>MINOR DISASTER</b></p> <p>A disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and to result in only minimal need for state or federal assistance.</p>	<p>EARTHQUAKE WITH AREA WIDE MINOR DAMAGE</p> <p>HAZMAT LEVEL III</p> <p>WIDE SPREAD CIVIL DISTURBANCES</p>	<p>DECLARE STATE OF EMERGENCY</p> <p>INCIDENT MANAGED FROM EOC</p>
<p><b>MAJOR DISASTER</b></p> <p>A disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of state and federal assistance.</p>	<p>MODERATE EARTHQUAKE</p> <p>TORNADO</p>	<p>DECLARE STATE OF EMERGENCY</p> <p>INCIDENT MANAGED FROM EOC</p> <p>REQUEST STATE AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE</p>
<p><b>CATASTROPHIC DISASTER</b></p> <p>A disaster that will require massive state and federal assistance, including the military.</p>	<p>MAJOR EARTHQUAKE</p>	<p>DECLARE STATE OF EMERGENCY</p> <p>INCIDENT MANAGED FROM EOC</p> <p>REQUEST STATE AND FEDERAL RESPONSE</p>

**3.3.4 Continuity of Government**

Continuity of Government (COG) is an essential function of emergency management and is vital during a community emergency / disaster situation. All levels of government (federal, state, and local) share a constitutional responsibility to preserve life and property of its citizenry. Local COG is defined as the preservation and maintenance of the local civil government ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities. Ordinances, administrative rules, and departmental procedures address COG in The City of Taylorsville.

**3.3.4.1 Designation of Authority/Succession**

The Mayor, or her designee in her absence, is hereby designated and empowered to declare a local state of emergency whenever such person(s) shall determine that a natural or man-made disaster or emergency has occurred, or that the occurrence or threat of one is imminent and requires immediate and expeditious action.

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### 3.3.4.2 Designation of the Chief Executive Officer

The Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer of the City and all executive responsibilities and power shall be assigned to and vested in the Mayor's Office. The line of succession for the Mayor is to her respective successors. Succession of each department/agency head shall be in accordance with each departments/agency operating procedures.

### 3.3.5 Direction and Control

The Emergency Services Bureau, in coordination with the City Administrator, will monitor impending emergencies and actual occurrences. If the Emergency Readiness or Response Level indicates, the Emergency Services Bureau will notify members of the CEST and key response organizations. When events are such that normal response procedures and/or local resources are inadequate, the County will declare a "State of Emergency," activate the Emergency Management Plan (EMP), mutual aid agreements, and the County EOC. The Emergency Services Bureau Chief directs the activation and operation of the EOC. He becomes the CCO. The CCO is responsible for overseeing the mutual aid process.

For those situations where response is beyond the capability of the County due to the severity and/or the need for special equipment or resources, the County will declare a State of Emergency and request assistance from the State of Utah through the Utah DES. For such, the Governor may declare a state of emergency activating state assistance (pursuant to the Utah Emergency Operations Plan and Title 63, Chapter 5, Utah Code).

Further, where response is beyond the capability of the State and County, the Governor will request assistance from the Federal Government.

*The County Coordinating Officer, on behalf of The City of Taylorsville and/or any of its municipalities, will make requests for State assistance to the Utah Office of Emergency Services as authorized by Salt Lake County Ordinance 2.28.160 et al..*

The City of Taylorsville EMP is activated by a declaration of a State of Emergency. Title 63, Chapter 5, Utah Code Unannotated (the State Emergency Management Act), authorizes the City of Taylorsville to declare a State of Emergency within its boundaries. All Executive Proclamations or Resolutions shall indicate the nature of the emergency, the area or areas threatened or involved, and the conditions creating the threat or emergency. The contents of such Proclamations or Resolutions shall be promptly disseminated to the general public and filed with the City Recorder. Copies shall be maintained in the Emergency Services Bureau and the City Attorney's Office.

The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) serves as the central location for direction and control of response/recovery activities. When the EOC is fully activated, it will be staffed by the County's Emergency Support Team (CEST) with personnel from each of the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) activated. Each ESF will designate an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) who will direct that ESF operation. These ECOs will report to the County Coordinating Officer.

The EOC Activation Plan will be used to organize EOC activities. Activities include communication procedures, electronic and static displays and establishing a central point for coordinating the operational, logistical and administrative support needs of response personnel located in the EOC and field. The Mayor or designated representative has the authority to order an evacuation if the situation and/or conditions warrant.

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Emergency response actions may be undertaken and coordinated with or without activation of the EOC, depending on the severity of the impending or actual situation. The decision to activate the Emergency Operations Center will be made by the Emergency Services Bureau Chief/County Coordinating Officer. Immediate notification to the County Mayor will follow.

### **3.3.5.1 Need Assessment**

The CEST will conduct a need assessment immediately after a disaster occurs. The need assessment shall identify resources required to respond and recover from the disaster. This will form the basis for the request of state and federal assistance.

Emergency Response agencies shall report to the EOC as their first priority. They shall communicate their immediate needs to conduct search and rescue operations as the first priority. Human requirements such as water, food, shelter, and medical support, then infrastructure (transportation, communications, and utilities systems) should follow as quickly as possible.

### **3.3.5.2 Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT)**

After impact of major or catastrophic magnitude, the State of Utah may deploy Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT). These teams, under the auspices of the Utah National Guard (UNG), may be deployed via aircraft to determine the immediate human requirements and the impact to infrastructure. Other state, regional, and local organizations provide support to the UNG in accomplishing this mission.

### **3.3.5.3 Damage Assessment**

Damage assessment will be conducted after a need assessment to determine the fiscal impact and dollar loss associated with a disaster. Damage assessment is needed to secure a Presidential Disaster Declaration - (not normally required before federal assistance is requested in a catastrophic disaster).

### **3.3.5.4 Public Information**

Emergency Public Information and Rumor Control are coordinated by Emergency Support Function #5 – Information and Planning. The CEST will establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) when the EOC is activated and/or when a State of Emergency has been declared for the County. The JIC will be under the direction of ESF #5's Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO). The EOC will function as Rumor Control and will be provided with information by ESF #5 ECO.

*Under a County Declared State of Emergency, the County JIC will release all emergency public information. Other PIOs from the municipalities and volunteer organizations should coordinate their efforts through the County JIC.*

### **3.3.5.5 Mutual Aid**

Mutual aid agreements will be utilized for support from other local governments. Mutual aid requests will be coordinated with the State EOC to insure coordination with other impacted counties.

### **3.3.5.6 Decentralized Command**

In a major or catastrophic disaster, the City may be divided into operational areas with an Operations Commander for each area. The Area Commander will then coordinate all emergency response into those areas under an Incident Management System. The Area Commanders will report to the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

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**3.3.5.7 Termination of the Emergency**

When the emergency has diminished to the point where the normal day-to-day resources and organization of the local governments can cope with the situation, the City Mayor terminates the State of Emergency. The EMP and County EOC may continue to function in support of limited emergencies and the recovery process.

**3.3.5.8 Disaster Field Office**

If the County receives a Presidential Disaster Declaration, a Recovery Team (CEST-R) based on the CEST will be implemented to address long term issues in recovery. Disaster Field Office (DFO) locations will be identified. The DFOs will be established as soon as possible to expedite recovery. The CCO and EOC will interface with the DFO. The transition between response and recovery may not be clearly defined; therefore, the recovery process must begin as soon as possible.

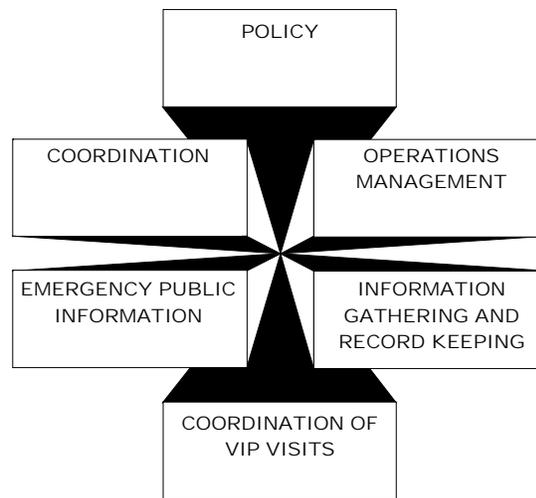
**3.3.6 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**

The County EOC is located at 3380 South 900 West, South Salt Lake, Utah and serves as a protected site from which local government officials' coordinate, monitor, and direct emergency response activities during an emergency. The EOC functions as the community's central clearinghouse for disaster-related information, and requests for deployment of assistance. In the event the County EOC is threatened, an alternate EOC will be activated. In order that Taylorsville officials can remain close to the city offices, the "Mobile Command Post" may serve as the alternate EOC.

**3.3.13.1 EOC Activation Levels and Staffing:**

Emergency Management uses a staged activation of the EOC to facilitate the response to an emergency. There are Fours Levels of activation:

- Level One** - Monitoring only
- Level Two** - Limited Activation
- Level Three** - Full Activation
- Level Four** - Full Activation (24 hour a day staffing).



**Figure 3.3-6 EOC Functions**

**Level I - Monitoring Activation - Level**

I is typically a "monitoring" phase. Notification will be made to those local agencies and ESFs who would need to take action as part of their everyday responsibilities. The County EOC will be staffed with the Emergency Services Bureau staff.

**Level II - Partial Activation** – Limited agency activation. All primary, or lead, ESFs are notified. Emergency Management personnel and necessary ESFs will staff the COUNTY EOC.

**Level III – Full Scale Activation** - In a full-scale activation, all primary and support agencies under the county plan are notified. EM personnel and all other ESFs will staff the COUNTY EOC.

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**Level IV – Full Scale Activation** - Level IV is a full activation of all ESFs with **24 hour** staffing of the County EOC. Personnel of the Emergency Services Bureau serve as the support staff for the Community Emergency Support Team (CEST). The Emergency Services Bureau Chief becomes the County Coordinating Officer (CCO) and coordinates all of the County’s response activities through the County EOC.

<b>EOC ACTIVATION LEVELS</b>		
<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS</b>
<b>I</b>	This is typically a “monitoring” phase. Notification will be made to those agencies and ESFs who would need to take action as part of their everyday responsibilities	Emergency Management will staff the EOC to monitor a situation and/or coordinate request for outside assistance.
<b>II</b>	This is limited agency activation. All primary ESFs are notified. The Emergency Services Bureau personnel will staff the EOC and the local agencies involved in the response/recovery.	Emergency Management will notify the Emergency Coordinating Officers of the primary ESFs.  Agencies involved in the response will be requested to provide a representative to the EOC.  Some ESFs may be activated to support response/recovery operations.
<b>III</b>	Full-scale activation of the EOC with staffing by the primary ESFs.  Primary ESFs :  ESF #2 - Communications ESF #3 - Public Works ESF #4 - Fire Fighting ESF #5 - Information and Planning ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing & Human Services ESF #7 - Resource Support ESF #8 - Health & Medical ESF #9 - USAR ESF #13 - Law Enforcement	Primary Community Emergency Support Team (CEST) ESFs are activated and report to the EOC. All other ESFs placed on standby.
<b>IV</b>	Full activation with 24 hour a day staffing of the EOC.	All ESFs are activated. Those with assignments in the EOC will report there. All others will report to their assigned locations.

**Figure 3.3-7 EOC Activation Levels**

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### **3.3.7 Notification and Warning**

The City of Taylorsville emergency response agencies are dispatched by two separate dispatch centers. The Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC) is the 24-hour 7 days a week Unified Fire Authority Fire Dispatch Center. VECC is responsible for after hours notification of the Emergency Services Bureau Emergency Management staff, responders and the media if conditions warrant. The Sheriffs Office Dispatch is a 24-hour 7 days a weeks dispatch center for the Taylorville Police Department, County Sheriff, Animal Control and other County agencies. The County Mayor, City Administration, Emergency Management Staff, UFA Fire Chief Officers or Taylorsville Law Enforcement Command Level Personnel may request notifications and warnings take place if conditions warrant. Conditions to be considered include threat to life and property and safety of the responders. Notifications and warnings will be carried out in accordance with the County Emergency Management Plan.

VECC and Sheriffs Dispatch are equipped with an emergency generator, computer uninterrupted power supplies. Both Centers have paid special attention, equipage and outfitting to ensure continuous and unaffected operation.

### **3.3.8 Response Actions**

Emergency Management staff responds to the EOC when notified. Staff continues the notification process via EOC communication links if warranted. The notification process includes voice radio communication with all media throughout the county to inform the public; paging and sending e-mail to Emergency Management Agencies.

### **3.3.9 Administrative Information**

#### **Records Preservation and Restoration**

All affected departments in The City of Taylorsville must insure protection of their records in order that normal operations may continue after the emergency. Such records may also be vital to the rapid recovery from the effects of a disaster.

#### **3.3.9.1 Reports and Records**

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

Reporting Guidelines - The City of Taylorsville will submit consolidated reports to the Emergency Services Bureau to include information covering local damage assessments.

Initial Reports - Initial reports (needs assessment) are the necessary basis for the Governor's decision to declare a state of emergency and to request a Presidential Disaster Declaration. These reports determine the specific types and extent of assistance made available to the effected area.

**VECC Fire Dispatch Numbers**

**PHONE**

**801 840-4061 (Dispatch Position)**

**801 840-4039 (Fax)**

**Sheriff Dispatch**

**801 743-7000 (General)**

**801 743-7098 (Fax)**

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Updates - Situation reports (SITREP) outlining new developments and more complete information will be forwarded as often as necessary in the most expeditious manner available. At a minimum, a daily SITREP will be forwarded to the State EOC duration a local activation.

Post-Emergency Reports - The Emergency Services Bureau will submit the appropriate post-emergency reports to the Utah DES.

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### **3.4 RESPONSIBILITIES - General**

Agencies and organizations tasked by this plan with specific emergency management responsibilities should:

- Maintain current internal personnel notification rosters and SOGs to perform assigned task(s), i.e. notifications, staffing, etc.
- Negotiate, coordinate, and prepare mutual aid agreements, as appropriate.
- Analyze need and determine specific communications resource needs and requirements.
- Provide the Emergency Services Bureau current contact information, facsimile numbers, and e-mail addresses.
- Identify potential sources of additional equipment and supplies.
- Provide for continuity of operations by taking action to:
  - Ensure lines of succession for key management positions are established to ensure continuous leadership and authority for emergency actions and decisions in emergency conditions.
  - Protect records, facilities, and organizational equipment deemed essential for sustaining government functions and conducting emergency operations.
  - Ensure, if practical, that alternate operating locations are available should the primary location suffer damage, become inaccessible, or require evacuation.
  - Protect emergency response staff. Actions include:
    - Obtain, as required, personnel protective equipment for responders.
    - Provide security at facilities.
    - Rotate staff or schedule time off to prevent fatigue and stress.
    - Make stress counseling available.
    - Encouraging staff to prepare family disaster plans including arrangements for the safety and welfare of emergency worker's families if sheltering is required.

#### **3.4.1 General Public**

The general public is responsible for individual and family disaster preparedness. Each family should be prepared to survive for the first 72 - 96 hours after a disaster with little outside assistance.

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### 3.4.2 Business and Industry

Businesses and Industries based in The City of Taylorsville are responsible for the development of their disaster plans. Business and Industry should be prepared to survive the consequences of disasters and ensure the viability of their organization.

### 3.4.3 Community Organizations

Community organizations will coordinate with the City Emergency Management Director to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during emergencies. Organizations may provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis. Community organizations should develop mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding of duties and areas of responsibility to be performed during emergencies.

### 3.4.4 The City of Taylorsville

The City of Taylorsville is responsible for:

Developing a city emergency management program involving all government, private, non-profit and volunteer organizations that have responsibilities in the community based emergency management program within the city.

Implementation of a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to inform and educate all citizens of the city, including those needing special media formats, such as telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) or other considerations for non-English speaking residents.

Development and execution of mutual aid agreements and Memoranda of Understanding within the county and local municipalities for reciprocal emergency aid and assistance in the event of emergencies beyond the city's capability.

Development and implementation of emergency management programs and initiatives designed to evade or reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.

Maintenance of cost and expenditure reports associated with disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements.

Provide response to an emergency through utilization of local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, EMS, public works departments, public utilities, and any other public resources that are available and required.

Establish readiness procedures designed to insure proper training of emergency response personnel and the availability of such personnel and equipment in time of emergency.

The City Administrator, at the direction of the Mayor, will request assistance from the County through the Emergency Services Bureau when;

- (1) Local resources are fully committed and found to be inadequate to cope with the situation and/or
- (2) A particular capability or resource is required and not available.

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### 3.4.4.1 City Council

The City Council shall be responsible for appropriating funds to meet emergency needs as well as maintaining continuity of government. Council members will act in an ombudsman capacity for their respective districts and provide for the coordination of visiting officials from other jurisdictions and levels of government. The council will also be responsible to appropriate funds for emergency preparedness programs and mitigation activities within the city.

### 3.4.4.2 City Administrator

The City Administrator provides overall direction and control of emergency operations. He will request assistance from the Salt Lake County Emergency Services Bureau and provide for emergency preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities that need to be carried out in the city. The City Administrator coordinate the preparation and dissemination of information to the public and the media through the appointed Public Information Officer ESF #5.

### 3.4.4.3 Emergency Management Director

The City Emergency Management Director coordinates the development and maintenance of the City's Emergency Management Plan and coordinates the development of associated documents and standard operating procedures, which support the Emergency Management Plan. The Director shall assist with the preparation of the Local Emergency Declaration in cooperation with the City Attorney and coordinate requests for outside assistance through county, state and federal agencies.

In addition the Director shall:

1. Coordinate the preparation and submittal of disaster assistance paperwork.
2. Provide for public information and education on emergency preparedness.
3. Coordinate dissemination of emergency warning information through the Emergency Broadcast System and available city resources.
4. Coordinate mitigation and preparedness activities as appropriate.

### 3.4.4.4 City Recorder

The City Recorder is responsible for providing identification and preservation of essential department and citywide records as well as maintaining historical records of all local emergency proclamations.

### 3.4.4.5 City Director of Finance

The City Director of Finance, under the direction of the City Administrator is responsible for coordinating the compilation of disaster-related financial information. In addition the Director of Finance shall:

1. Assist in identifying sources of disaster funds if departmental budgets are exceeded.
2. Coordinate disaster-related purchases and expenditures.
3. Provide for the identification and preservation of essential department records.
4. Develop Standard Operating Procedures as outlined in this plan as they relate to the city.
5. Document emergency-related activities and costs.

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**3.4.4.6 City Attorney**

The City Attorney is responsible for providing legal advice to the Mayor and City Council as it pertains to disaster response and recovery as well as:

1. Review contracts for emergency work and procurement.
2. Assist the Mayor and Emergency Management Director in preparing the Declaration of Local Emergency.
3. Provide legal review of emergency plans and supporting documents to ensure compliance with local, state and federal laws.
4. Assist City Recorder in identification and preservation of essential department records.
5. Develop departmental Standard Operating Procedures as outlined in the EMP as appropriate.

**3.4.4.7 Community Development Director**

The Community Development Director is responsible for the coordination and compilation of an initial damage assessment and safety evaluation of essential city-wide facilities and:

1. Provide support in the initial damage assessment of city infrastructure.
2. Determine building safety and recommend evacuation as appropriate.
3. Provide expertise and recommendation for reconstruction, demolition and structural mitigation during recovery period.
4. Provide support to other departments in the damage assessment of city infrastructure.
5. Provide support to other departments in field activities as appropriate.
6. Provide streamlined permit process for disaster recovery efforts.
7. Provide field communications support through existing communications equipment when requested.
8. Provide support to the Fire Department in the safety evaluation of structures during rescue operations.
9. Develop plans to deal with land use, environmental impact, and related mitigation issues following disasters.
10. Provide for the identification and preservation of essential department records.
11. Develop Standard Operating Procedures as outlined in the EMP as they relate to the department.
12. Document emergency-related activities and costs.

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### 3.4.5 County Government

This section identifies municipal, county, and private organizations that participate in the response to emergency operations, and describes the responsibilities of each group.

#### 3.4.5.1 Mayor

The Mayor will:

- Provide policy guidance on emergency management issues such as mitigation, etc.
- Issue a declaration that a Local State of Emergency exists when required.
- Provide policy direction to the County Emergency Support Team (CEST) during emergencies.
- Coordinate the response efforts of the Community Emergency Support Team (CEST) with the other Mayors and community leaders during an emergency.
- Enact ordinances and pass resolutions as required before/during/after the emergency to mitigate the effects of disasters and to speed recovery.
- Represent Salt Lake County when dealing with the State and Federal Legislated Delegations, the Governor, and/or the President of the United States.

#### 3.4.5.2 District Attorney

The District Attorney and staff will provide legal counsel to the Mayor. The District Attorney shall:

- Direct legal staff to develop resolutions and ordinances in support of emergency operations.
- Review actions taken by the Council for compliance under Title 63, Chapter 5, Utah Code Unannotated.
- Assist in damage assessments of County property and in preparation of applications for Federal Public Assistance funds.
- Provide claims coordination under workers compensation for work related injuries.

#### 3.4.5.3 Emergency Services Bureau Chief

The Emergency Services Bureau Chief assumes the role of the Emergency Manager/County Coordinating Officer. The Bureau Chief heads the Unified Fire Authority Emergency Services Bureau. This Office is responsible for the development, implementation, and administration of County's Emergency Management program. The Bureau Chief shall:

- Coordinate the County's response to a locally declared state of emergency under the direction of the Mayor.
- Functions as the County Coordinating Officer (CCO) during a locally declared state of emergency.
- Update and maintain the County's Emergency Management Plan.

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- Develop and implement a warning and notification system for the population within Salt Lake County known as the Emergency Management Notification Systems (EMNS) composed of the following systems;
  - Emergency Alert System
  - NOAA Weather Radio
  - Internet e-mail
  - Blast Fax
  - Pager Notifications
  
- Responsible for developing and implementing a public education program designed to advise the public of the risks associated with natural and manmade emergencies and appropriate actions to take in the event of such emergencies.
- Coordinate overall emergency operations and support needs with the State DES, FEMA, state and federal response agencies.
- Notify the CEST, activate the EOC, and notify all governmental and non-governmental agencies supporting emergency operations.
- Develop, coordinate and monitor Mutual Aid Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding for emergency aid and assistance in the event of emergencies beyond the county's capability.
- Perform functions, and duties as outline in Salt Lake County Ordinance 2.28.160, and County Policy 1410 et al.

#### **3.4.5.4 County Public Information Officer**

The County Public Information Officer (PIO) is the Emergency Coordinating Officer for ESF #15 – Public Information. ESF #15 will conduct news conferences and issue emergency preparedness information bulletins as authorized by the CCO. The County PIO shall:

- Develop and implement procedures to operate a Joint Information Center (JIC) and activate the center under the direction of the CCO.
- Hold press briefings and issue news releases based on information provided by the EOC and other sources so they are accurate and complete. Obtain approval from the CCO before release.
- Ensure TDD devices and television message crawls are available for hearing impaired individuals.
- Work with local media, PIOs from medical community and local volunteer groups to ensure information reach the visually impaired in the community.
- Coordinate with the local media to broadcast information in Spanish and other languages for non-English speaking individuals, as they become known.
- Coordinate releases of public information with government and non-governmental agencies as needed.

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- Provide coordination between the news media and agencies having emergency functions.
- Coordinate with the Staff of the Crisis Center to activate Rumor Control.

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**3.4.5.5 County Departments**

**3.4.5.5.1 Personnel Office**

Coordinate the use of county manpower resources during the emergency.

Coordinate employee assistance programs to assist county employees impacted by the disaster.

Monitor response and recovery activities for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the County's EEO Ordinances

**3.4.5.5.2 Facilities Management**

Maintain the EOC and other support facilities as necessary.

Coordinate damage assessment and repair of County owned structures.

Coordinate emergency power supplies for the EOC and other critical County facilities.

Provide telecommunications support to the EOC with the County's phone system and manage the county's phone system.

**3.4.5.5.3 Contracts and Procurement**

Coordinate the acquisition of required items supporting emergency operations in Salt Lake County.

**3.4.5.5.4 Auditor's Chief Budget Officer**

In coordination with Finance and Accounting, keep records of all expenditures, losses, and/or other recoverable expenses.

**3.4.5.5.5 Information Services/County Fire & Sheriff Information Services Personnel**

Provide Network/ PC/ support to the EOC.

Protect the county's computer systems, networks, and data files in the event of disaster and maintain the capability to provide data support in a timely fashion to county agencies after a disaster.

**3.4.5.5.6 County Department of Community Services**

Director, Community Services or their designee is the Emergency Coordinating Officer for ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing and Human Services and coordinates emergency mass care services. These services consist of the following activities: reception centers, sheltering, mass feeding, crisis counseling and other services required by an affected population. The Director shall:

Coordinate with all agencies providing human services.

Coordinate the operations of shelters with the American Red Cross and School Board.

Coordinate the provision of food and water to victims of a disaster.

Coordinate the provision of specialty services, i.e., missing person assistance, aids to elderly and people with special needs (PSN), etc.

Operates rumor control, this activity will be coordinated with the County Public Information Officer under ESF #5.

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Activate a Crisis Response Team if requested (Critical Incident Stress Debriefing - C.I.S.D.).

Coordinate crisis counseling.

Provide staff to Disaster Application Centers (DAC).

#### 3.4.5.5.7 Salt Lake Valley Health Department

The Director of the Salt Lake Valley Health Department will:

Evaluate data and assist in developing protective action recommendations for large-scale shelter operations.

Coordinate all health services in Salt Lake County to include field hospitals and aid stations.

Monitor drinking water sources and provide recommendations to the CEST on water testing and delivery systems.

Provide for shelters and staff to support PSN

Provide health and sanitary inspections of all shelters and food preparation areas.

Publicize and enforce health safety measures.

Direct the investigation and control of communicable diseases.

Responsible for community/public outreach, healthcare providers, etc.

The Director, in coordination with ESF#7 and ESF#10, is responsible for the protection of the environment and coordinating all environmental emergencies in Salt Lake County.

- Direct compliance with the County's Hazardous Materials Code during response and recovery activities and make any adjustments as needed to provide for the most effective response while maintaining protection of the environment.
- Assist Public Works in identifying locations for burn sites and temporary storage of storm debris.
- Monitor burn sites and temporary debris sites for environmental hazards and take corrective actions as necessary.
- Provide technical guidance to emergency responders during hazardous materials incidents.
- Coordinate cleanup and re-mediation of contaminated sites.
- Assist in gathering samples from potable water wells for testing.
- Assist in developing reentry guidelines after hazardous materials releases.
- Provide representation to the County Hazard Mitigation Team and assist in long term recovery actions to insure maximum protection of the environment during recovery operations.

#### 3.4.5.5.8 County Extension Services Agent

Will direct staff to provide assistance to agricultural operations and the CEST as follows:

Provide assistance to Animal Control in livestock response and recovery issues.

The list below applies to agricultural operations only:

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- Recommend emergency preparedness actions.
- Damage assessment.
- Post disaster response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate food distribution with ESF #6

#### 3.4.5.5.9 County Animal Services

Coordinate all relief efforts for pets, animals, and livestock in Salt Lake County under ESF #18. Animal Control will utilize staff from the County Extension Agent, Animal Control, as well as volunteer and professional groups devoted to animal care. Animal Control will provide assistance with sheltering of pets brought to the public shelters during the emergency as space permits.

#### 3.4.5.5.10 Unified Fire Authority

The Fire Chief or his designee serves as the Emergency Coordinating Office of ESF#4 (Firefighting).

#### 3.4.5.5.11 County Planning

Provide planners and planning staff to augment ESF #5.

The Office of Planning will serve on the County Emergency Response Team - Recovery (CEST-R) as the Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) for ESF# 5 - Information and Planning.

Provide technical assistance to EOC staff in identification of hazard prone areas and mitigation strategies.

#### 3.4.5.5.12 Development Services

Provide assistance with shelter inspections for hazardous conditions.

Coordinate damage assessment operations with the County Assessor's Office.

Conduct safety inspections of damaged structures in the County.

Coordinate permitting for the repair of damaged structures in the County.

#### 3.4.5.5.13 Visitors and Convention Bureau

Determine local hotel and motel room availability during host shelter scenarios.

Provide assistance-determining convention and ball room availability.

#### 3.4.5.5.14 County Public Works Department

The Director of Public Works or their designee is the Emergency Coordinating Officers of ESF #1 Transportation and ESF #3 Public Works. Public Works supports other ESFs through fleet management-vehicles, maintenance, and refueling operations. Public Works is tasked with supporting ESF #12, Energy, through emergency generator maintenance and refueling support.

Maintain and/or open transportation routes. [The Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) is responsible for majority of the County's major transportation routes. Salt Lake County Public Works will coordinate with UDOT in debris clearance to provide emergency access. When required, the County EOC will request that a representative from UDOT to report to the Public Works Command Post

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to provide liaison between the agencies. Municipal Public Works agency(s) will also be requested to provide liaison for coordination if their city is impacted by the emergency.]

Coordinate equipment for heavy rescue operations.

Coordinate debris removal.

Coordinate the use of public and private engineering facilities, equipment, and supplies.

Coordinate emergency warehousing, distribution, and transportation of supplies, equipment and personnel to support these operations.

Provide traffic control materials to aid traffic movement and control.

Coordinate emergency power and water.

Coordinate recovery with utility companies.

Coordinate engineering/safety inspections and demolition of unsafe structures.

Coordinate flood control measures.

Provide emergency repair to equipment operating in support of the response.

Coordinate refueling operations of emergency equipment.

Prepare damage assessment estimates for public infrastructure losses.

**3.4.5.6 County Constitutional Officers**

**3.4.5.6.1 Sheriff's Office**

The Sheriff of Salt Lake County is the chief law enforcement officer in the County and is responsible for coordinating all law enforcement activities in a declared local state of emergency. The Sheriff or their designee serves as the Emergency Coordinating Office of ESF#13 - Law Enforcement.

The Sheriff's Office and municipal law enforcement agencies will have the primary responsibilities of maintaining community security during a disaster.

**3.4.5.6.2 Clerk of the County**

Maintain and protect all official documents and records during an emergency.

Coordinate elections with the CEST when such elections are impacted by a disaster. Polling locations may have been destroyed or made unusable

**3.4.5.6.3 Treasurer**

The Treasurer assists in keeping records of all expenditures, losses, and/or other recoverable expenses.

**3.4.5.6.4 Assessor**

Provide assistance to ESF #5 (Information and Planning) in damage assessment by providing assessed values and parcel information, staff, and maps to the damage assessment team.

Provide assistance to the CEST as needed.

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### **3.4.6 Municipalities and Authorities**

The Chief Executive of each municipality shall direct staff to provide a representative to the County's EOC when requested. Municipalities shall coordinate all response activities, additional resource requirements, or other related issues in resolving the emergency with the County EOC. Municipalities may activate their disaster plans in support of the County's declaration of a State of Emergency.

Municipalities - Legally constituted municipalities are authorized and encouraged to create municipal emergency management programs. Municipal emergency management programs shall coordinate their activities with those of the county emergency management agency. Municipalities without emergency management programs shall be served by their respective county agencies. If a municipality elects to establish an emergency management program, it must comply with all laws, rules, and requirements applicable to county emergency management agencies. Each municipality emergency management plan must be consistent with and subject to the applicable county emergency management plan. In addition, each municipality must coordinate requests for state or federal assistance with its county. This requirement dDES not apply to request for reimbursement under federal public assistance programs.

#### **3.4.6.1 Utah Transit Authority (UTA)**

The UTA Director will direct staff to:

Provide bus transportation to assist in the movement of evacuees.

Coordinate mass transit requirements.

### **3.4.7 Community Agencies**

#### **3.4.7.1 Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)**

**Salt Lake County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)**- ARES provides for amateur radio operation for civil defense communications during periods of local, regional, or national civil emergencies. ARES has the capability to provide:

1. Alerting and mobilization of volunteer emergency communication personnel.
2. Establishment and maintenance of fixed, mobile and portable station emergency communications facilities for local radio coverage and point-to-point contact of public safety officials and locations, as required.
3. Adequate provisions for maintaining continuity of communications for the duration of the emergency period or until normal communications are substantially restored.
4. The capability to provide local, state, national, and worldwide emergency communication

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### 3.4.7.2 American Red Cross

#### 3.4.7.2.1 Emergency Mass Care

Immediately following a disaster, the Red Cross provides emergency shelter, food, medicine and first aid to provide for basic human needs. Registration of sheltered evacuees and displaced persons and the establishment of a 1-800 telephone number for inquiries of missing persons. Following major disasters, Red Cross workers distribute food and home clean-up items throughout the affected areas.

#### 3.4.7.2.2 Emergency Assistance

This assistance meets immediate emergency needs. The Red Cross enables victims of disasters to resume living independently by providing the means for them to pay for what they need most-groceries, new clothing, temporary housing, emergency home repairs, transportation, basic household items, and medicines.

#### 3.4.7.2.3 Long-Term Recovery

The American Red Cross also coordinates with other Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster (VOAD) service providers when all other resources, such as insurance benefits and government assistance, are not available or are inadequate to meet disaster-related needs. All Red Cross aid is provided on an individual basis, based on verified disaster-caused needs, and, at no cost.

#### 3.4.7.2.4 Additional Services

Red Cross disaster relief work also includes the following:

- Feeding emergency workers.
- Referring those affected by disaster to other available resources.
- Handling inquiries from concerned family members outside the disaster area.
- Providing blood and blood products to disaster victims.
- Disaster-related mental health services and specialized counseling.

### 3.4.7.3 Civil Air Patrol

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP), Utah Wing provides assistance to the state and its political subdivisions in responding to emergencies. CAP has the capability to provide the following assistance:

- Aerial control, direction and surveillance of surface traffic
- Light transport flights for emergency movement of personnel and supplies
- Aerial photographic and reconnaissance flights (damage assessment)
- Search and Rescue (including aircraft ramp checks for missing craft and aerial and ground search activities)
- Radio communications
- Radiological monitoring operations including aerial monitoring

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Other activities as approved by the Wing Commander, CAP, and the Utah DES.

### 3.4.7.4 Salvation Army

The Salvation Army disaster program includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Spiritual counseling - comforting the bereaved, consoling the injured and distressed
- Family counseling and casework services.
- Registration and identification of victims; missing persons services, which locate individuals and answers inquiries from concerned relatives and families outside the disaster area.
- Medical assistance.
- Temporary shelter in Salvation Army institutions or Salvation Army operated facilities.
- Mass feeding in existing Salvation Army institutions or temporary facilities assigned for that purpose.
- Mobile feeding - hot meals and/or snacks for disaster victims and emergency workers at the scene of the disaster.
- Collection of donated goods for victims according to predetermined needs - food, clothing, furniture, medical supplies, building materials, bedding, utensils, tools, etc..
- Food and commodities distribution.
- Furniture distribution.
- Bedding distribution.

### 3.4.8 Health and Medical Facilities

#### 3.4.8.1 Hospitals

In a declared County State of Emergency, hospitals may be requested to accommodate transfer patients from affected hospitals, critical nursing home patients requiring hospitalization, and individuals evacuated requiring medical care. All hospitals shall:

Inform the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of the hospital's ability or inability to handle critical injuries, and/or routine patients during the emergency.

Activate the hospital's disaster plan if necessary.

Advise the Public Health Director via the County EOC of needs or problems in handling the patient load during the emergency.

Identify and advise the County EOC of any unmet needs during an emergency.

#### 3.4.8.2 Nursing Homes

Activate the facility's disaster plan if necessary.

Advise the Public Health Director via the County EOC of needs or problems regarding patient care during the emergency.

Identify and advise the County EOC of any unmet needs during an emergency.

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**3.4.8.3 Assisted Living Facilities**

Assisted Living Facilities (ALF) located in the County will accommodate, if evacuation is necessary, transfer patients from affected nursing homes.

All ALFs shall advise the Public Health Director of needs or problems in handling the patient load during the emergency.

All ALFs are required by the Emergency Services Bureau to arrange and maintain evacuation agreements with out of county ALFs if required to evacuate the county.

**3.4.8.4 Medical Examiner's Office**

Coordinate identification of deceased.

Coordinate disaster mortuary services.

**3.4.9 Education Facilities**

**3.4.9.1 Granite School District**

The Superintendent will direct staff to:

Assist in shelter operations that utilize school facilities.

Provide equipment to be used for the preparation of food for evacuees in cooperation with the American Red Cross.

Provide access to food on site and access to food contracts.

Provide buses and personnel for evacuation.

**3.4.10 State Government**

The government of the State of Utah is responsible for:

Developing a state emergency management organization involving all levels of government and private, non-profit and volunteer organizations that have responsibilities in comprehensive emergency management within Utah.

Development and implementation of a broad-based public awareness, education and preparedness program designed to reach a majority of the citizens in Utah, including citizens needing special media formats, such as non-English speaking individuals.

Supporting the emergency management needs of all counties by developing reciprocal intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements.

Direction and control of a state response and recovery organization based on functional support groups, involving broad participation from state, private and voluntary relief organizations, and is compatible with the federal response and recovery organization and concept of operations.

Development and implementation of programs or initiatives designed to evade or reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.

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### 3.4.11 Federal Government

The federal government is responsible for:

Providing emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons.

Provision of federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of FEMA and in accordance with federal emergency plans.

Identifying and coordinating the provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities.

## 3.5 RESOURCES

### 3.5.1 Resource Management

City financial resources may be quickly overtaxed in a disaster. The City must be able to implement its statutory authorities and responsibilities while documenting disaster related expenses and losses. The City Treasurer is tasked with management of the fiscal response in a disaster and to oversee the cost.

#### 3.5.1.1 Mutual Aid

Mutual aid agreements for Fire, Police and Public Works assistance in emergencies are in place. Salt Lake County is also a signatory of the Utah Inter-local Mutual Aid Agreement. Mutual aid will be requested when the situation dictates outside assistance is necessary. Mutual aid from neighboring counties will be used first.

#### 3.5.1.2 Requesting State and Federal Resources

Requests for assistance will be forwarded to the Utah DES from the County EOC when local resources are exhausted or local capabilities are unable to meet the need. The Utah DES can orchestrate and bring to bear outside resources and materials to meet the situation. The State is able to contact the federal government for assistance if the state is unable to fill the request.

### 3.5.2 Financial Management

The The City of Taylorsville EMP assigns lead and support agencies for eighteen functional areas of disaster response (ESF). Each agency assigned to an ESF is responsible for mobilizing existing personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, and other resources under their control.

When agencies require additional resources, these requests will be referred to ESF #7 (Resource Management) in the County EOC. ESF #7 is tasked with identifying the most appropriate and economical method of meeting the resource request. There are four basic methods of meeting a resource request as follows:

- Local Forces are those resources under direct control of the EOC. They can be assigned based on priorities established by the County Emergency Support Team (CEST).
- Mutual Aid can be requested by the EOC to augment local forces during a locally declared state of local emergency. Salt Lake County is a signature party of the **Utah Inter-local Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery**. All requests for mutual aid must following the procedures as established by the Utah DES under this agreement.

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- In order to meet a resource request, Contracts and Procurement can issue contracts. This is the preferable method of meeting temporary disaster demands.
- State and Federal Agencies response may be required when either mutual aid or contracting can meet the resource request. It is anticipated that this response would occur early in the disaster for short time periods.

All ESF procurements and expenditures will be documented. All receipts and invoices will be forwarded to the Auditor's Office, with explanations and justifications, in a timely fashion. The Auditor will ensure all documentation is complete, recorded on the appropriate forms, and proper in all respects. If the disaster was declared a federal disaster, the Auditor will submit for reimbursement. If the disaster was not declared a federal disaster, the documentation will serve as a recorded history of activity with expenditures.

### **3.5.2.1 Accounting**

Complete and accurate accounts of emergency expenditures and obligations, including personnel and equipment costs, will be maintained. Such records are essential to identify and document (1) funds for which no Federal reimbursement will be requested and (2) those funds eligible for reimbursement under major emergency project applications. When Federal Public Assistance (PA) is provided under the Disaster Relief Act, local projects approved by FEMA are subject to both State and Federal audit. The County Auditor will coordinate the reimbursement documentation for PA during a Presidential Declared Disaster for County Government.

### **3.5.2.2 Fiscal Agreements**

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

### **3.5.2.3 Training**

All County agencies will be provided with copies of the County's EMS and other support documents which include financial management policies and procedures for emergency management.

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## **3.6 TRAINING, EXERCISE AND PUBLIC AWARENESS**

### **3.6.1 Training**

Disaster preparedness training and education is essential for public, private and volunteer disaster agencies and all citizens in the county. Individuals and agencies with assigned tasks under this plan must receive preparatory training and participate in exercises of the plan in order to maximize the plan's effectiveness. Emergency Services staff will complete the Emergency Management Institute Professional Development series of courses.

The goals of emergency preparedness training at all levels of government are twofold, (1) address citizen's needs via individual and family preparedness and (2) development of teams, identify team members and develop teamwork to be effective and responsive to emergencies. Team development shall include planning, response, and recovery and mitigation activities at the local, state and federal levels.

Utah is susceptible to multiple hazards. A natural, man-made or technological disaster may occur anytime in The City of Taylorsville. Therefore, all hazards training must be comprehensive and thorough.

Preparedness training shall encompass:

- Emergency management seminars and conferences
- Response, recovery and mitigation team building and team exercising
- OES classroom training
- FEMA correspondence and resident courses
- Targeting and emphasizing the training of ESF and EOC personnel, i.e. ESF 17 is the Red Cross Director, ESF #6 is the Director of Community and Support Services, ESF 6 relies in part on Disaster Animal Response teams and local volunteers
- Indoctrination and training shall include local, state and federal operations/programs in the event local personnel are called upon or are assigned to state or federal operations
- The Public Officials Conference is held annually by OES for public and elected officials

### **3.6.2 Exercise**

Annually, the Emergency Services Bureau will develop, schedule and conduct exercises identified in the County's 5-Year Strategic Plan.

Exercise standards:

- Participation in the annual statewide earthquake exercise to the maximum extent possible exercising ESFs, municipalities and other local agencies and groups, i.e. Amateur Radio operators, American Red Cross, Granite School District and so forth.
- Conduct a minimum of one full-scale interagency exercise every other year.
- Conduct a minimum of one functional exercise per year
- Conduct a minimum of two tabletop exercises per year.
- Provide training opportunities to ESF, EOC and CEST members including agencies with primary response and recovery roles. These include the Emergency Services Bureau, Fire, Public Works

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Department, local hospitals, municipalities, volunteer agencies, i.e. American Red Cross, The Salvation Army and so forth.

- Maximize the use of computers and software, such as CAMEO for Windows, E TEAM (a web based management tool), and other programs.

Training and exercise goals/objectives shall include:

- Multi-agency interaction and development of cooperation between agencies to broaden emergency response and recovery capabilities.
- Organizations shall be encouraged to include personnel, equipment, computerized databases and systems. Encouraging and incorporating the use of all available resources during exercises ensures organizations and people know how to employ the tools during an actual event.
- All training exercises shall be evaluated for effectiveness and clarity of purpose.
- Corrective actions and improvements will be implemented.

Cities are encouraged to periodically exercise the EMP and note any discrepancies or deficiencies. Procedures and training should be modified to correct discrepancies and/or differences. Emergency Services is the primary point of contact for evaluating exercises. Exercise functional areas that require specific technical expertise are coordinated with other agencies to provide evaluation skills.

**NOTE:** Actual EOC activation(s) can be substituted for a functional exercise.

### **3.6.3 Public Awareness and Education**

A high level of public consciousness, awareness and education are crucial to effective emergency management. An informed, knowledgeable public responds and reacts in a timelier, efficient and safer manner. Educating the public on location vulnerabilities and hazards affords the public the opportunity to develop individual and family preparedness plans.

The Emergency Services Bureau will:

Advertise and conduct public presentations, participate in public fairs and other public venues, e.g. the annual Earthquake Awareness Week, provide educational workshops as well as other public/private presentations/speaking engagements to inform the local and seasonal public.

Promote an “open door” policy with the local media as a means to raise public consciousness and awareness. The EOC is available to the media for information, reporting, and conducting interviews, except during full-scale emergencies when ESF #5 is activated.

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## **3.7 REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES**

### **3.7.1 Authorities**

The authorities under which this Plan may be activated include the following:

#### **3.7.1.1 The City of Taylorsville**

- Emergency Management Plan (revised October 2005)

#### **3.7.1.2 Salt Lake County**

- Policy 1410
- Ordinance 2.28.160
- Ordinance 2.28.170

#### **3.7.1.3 State of Utah**

- Title 63, Chapter 5, “State Emergency Management Act.”

#### **3.7.1.4 Federal**

- National Flood Insurance Act (42 U.S.C. 4027)
- Executive Order 12148 of July 20, 1979
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended)

### **3.7.2 References**

- State of Utah, Division of Emergency Services Plan
- Federal Response Plan
- Engineering Geology of the Salt Lake City Area, Utah Bulletin 126, Utah Geological and Mineral Survey, 1990

### **3.7.3 Supporting Plans**

- Valley Emergency Communications Center Emergency Management Plan
- Salt Lake County Emergency Management Plan
- ARES - Amateur Radio Emergency Service Management Plan
- Local Government EMPs

### **3.7.4 Agreements**

Salt Lake County has entered into the Utah Inter-local Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery

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### **3.8 GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

*“Community Based Emergency Management” refers to a program that is built upon the active participation the community in emergency management.*

*“Community Emergency” is an event or threat of an event that threatens areas of the community versus an event at a single location, house fire versus a tornado.*

*“Community Emergency Response Team - CEST” is the community’s emergency management response organization made up of participating agencies organized by Emergency Support Functions.*

*“County” In order to provide effective and orderly governmental control and coordination of emergency operations in emergencies within the scope of ss. 252.31-252.91, each county within this state shall be within the jurisdiction of, and served by, the division. Except as otherwise provided in ss. 252.31-252.91, each local emergency management agency shall have jurisdiction over and serve an entire county. Each county must establish and maintain such an emergency management agency and shall develop a county emergency management plan and program that is coordinated and consistent with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program*

*“County Coordinating Officer” is the individual charged with the management of the response using the Community Emergency Response Team under the direction of the County Mayor.*

*“City Manager” The City of Taylorsville is a charter government with a Chief Executive Officer, the City Manager.*

*“Disaster” means any natural, technological, or civil emergency that causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to result in a declaration of a state of emergency by a county, the Governor, or the President of the United States. Disasters shall be identified by the severity of resulting damage, as follows:*

*“Catastrophic Disaster” means a disaster that will require massive state and federal assistance, including immediate military involvement.*

*“Major Disaster” means a disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of state and federal assistance.*

*“Minor disaster” means a disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and to result in only a minimal need for state or federal assistance.*

*“Emergency” shall mean any occurrence or threat thereof, whether accidental, natural, technological, or manmade, in war or peace, which results or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population, or substantial damage to or loss of property. [Section 252.34(3)], Utah Statutes.*

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*“Emergency Coordinating Officer” is the individual appointed by an agency that has the authority to committee that agency’s resources during an emergency. The lead agency for each emergency support function appoints an emergency coordinating officer who then is responsible for the management of that ESF.*

*“Emergency Management” means the preparation for, the mitigation of, the response to, and the recovery from emergencies and disasters. Specific emergency management responsibilities include, but are not limited to:*

- (a) Reduction of vulnerability of people and communities of this state to damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural, technological, or manmade emergencies or hostile military or paramilitary action.*
- (b) Preparation for prompt and efficient response and recovery to protect lives and property affected by emergencies.*
- (c) Response to emergencies using all systems, plans, and resources necessary to preserve adequately the health, safety, and welfare of persons or property affected by the emergency.*
- (d) Recovery from emergencies by providing for the rapid and orderly start of restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by emergencies.*
- (e) Provision of an emergency management system embodying all aspects of pre-emergency preparedness and post emergency response, recovery, and mitigation.*
- (f) Assistance in anticipation, recognition, appraisal, prevention, and mitigation of emergencies which may be caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for, and regulation of, public and private facilities and land use.*

*“Emergency Manager” the staff member who is in charge of the Bureau of Emergency Services and serves as the County Coordinating Officer when the County EOC is activated.*

*“Emergency Operations Center” a protected site from which local government officials coordinate, monitor, and direct emergency response activities during an emergency.*

*“Emergency Support Function (ESF)” a functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of assistance required during the response phase of a disaster to saves lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety.*

*“Local Government” means local municipal governments, the school board, and other government authorities created under county or municipal legislation.*

*“Joint Information Center (JIC)” The primary location for the coordination of media relations located in or near the EOC.*

*“Local non profits” refers to non profit agencies active in providing local community services that can either provide assistance during an emergency, or would require assistance to continue providing their service to the community. United Way Agencies are an example of local non-profits under this category.*

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*“Municipality” Legally constituted municipalities are authorized and encouraged to create municipal emergency management programs. Municipal emergency management programs shall coordinate their activities with those of the county emergency management agency. Municipalities without emergency management programs shall be served by their respective county agencies. If a municipality elects to establish an emergency management program, it must comply with all laws, rules, and requirements applicable to county emergency management agencies. Each municipal emergency management plan must be consistent with and subject to the applicable county emergency management plan. In addition, each municipality must coordinate requests for state or federal emergency response assistance with its county. This requirement dDES not apply to requests for reimbursement under federal public disaster assistance programs.*

*“Mitigation” activities that are designed to either prevent the occurrence of an emergency or activities to minimize the potentially adverse effects of an emergency.*

*“Preparedness” activities, programs, and systems that exist prior to an emergency and are used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster. Planning, training, and exercising are among the activities conducted during this phase.*

*“Public Assistance” financial relief provided by the Federal Government to state and local governments under a Presidential Disaster Declaration on 75% Federal / 25% Local share.*

*“Recovery” the phase that involves returning the community back to a normal or near normal status. Included in recovery is the permanent rebuilding of the community’s infrastructure, homes, and businesses.*

*“Response” those activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term-effects of the emergency or disaster. Response activities include warning, evacuation, sheltering, search and rescue, and other similar operations. Restoration of utilities, emergency repairs to roads and bridges, removal of debris are part of the final stages of response.*

*“Rumor Control” operated by the Joint Information Center, provides a local phone number for the public to call for updates and information during emergencies using trained operators. Rumor control is operated under ESF #15 – Public Information.*

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#### **4 The City of Taylorsville Phone Numbers**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone#</b>	<b>Extension</b>	<b>Title</b>
<b>Mayor</b>			
Russ Wall	801-963-5400	3002	Mayor
Lisa Schwartz	801-963-5400 and 801-518-0728		Emergency Response Coordinator/Emergency Volunteer Coordinator
Patricia Kimbrough	801-963-5400	3009	Executive Assistant
Robin Kishiyama	801-963-5400	3108	Human Resource
<b>City Administrator/City Emergency Management Director</b>			
John Inch Morgan	801-963-5400	3003	City Administrator/EMD
Cellular	801-803-0770		
Pager	801-743-8398		
Pat Kimbrough	801-963-5400	3009	Assistant City Administrator
<b>Administrative Services</b>			
Scott Harrington	801-963-5400	3004	Chief Financial Officer
Cheryl Cottle	801-963-5400	3006	City Recorder
Elaine Waegner	801-963-5400	3014	Volunteer, Event Coordinator
<b>Community Development</b>			
Mark McGrath	801-963-5400	3008	Community Development Director
John Taylor	801-963-5400	3024	City Engineer
Michael Meldrum	801-963-5400	3015	Principle Planner
Mickey Pahl	801-963-5400	3019	Planner/Code Enforcement
Dan Udall	801-963-5400	3016	Planner/Code Enforcement
<b>Economic Development</b>			
Keith Snarr	801-963-5400	1004	
Jean Ashby	801-963-5400	3059	
<b>Police Department Dispatch 801-743-7000</b>			
Chief Del Craig	801-955-2000		
Cellular	801-330-8000		
Pager	801-743-9910		
Lt. Wayne Dial	801-955-2000		
Cellular	801-330-7228		
Pager	801-743-9515		
Lt. Rosie Rivera	801-955-2000		
Cellular	801-330-7673		
Sgt. Michael Judd	801-330-2407		
Sgt. Michael Ricketts	801-330-7956		
Sgt. Rod Lowry	801-330-8138		

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Sgt. Vaughn Allen 801-330-7992  
Sgt. Dan Moriarty 801-330-7637  
Marni Montgomery 801-330-7516  
Traci Wyant 801-330-7991  
John Cooper 801-503-7677

**City Attorney, John Brems 801-363-4300**  
**Garbage Pick-up 801-562-6435**  
**Health Department 801-468-2750**  
**Public Works (24 hr) 801-562-6400**  
**Questar 801-324-5111**  
**Sewer and Water 801-968-9081**  
**UP&L Outages 1-888-221-7070**  
**Taylorsville High School 801-263-6153**

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## **5 RECOVERY ANNEX**

### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

Many critical post-disaster concerns will be addressed following a disaster. A coordinated local, state and federal effort will be required to resolve local issues. The EMP establishes a detailed framework of government efforts to restore essential public and social services after a disaster. The EMP provides direction and priority focusing recovery efforts to receive and administer disaster aid and programs.

Recovery from isolated events is usually within the capability of The City of Taylorsville and its service contract agencies. Any required out of city/county assistance is requested from the next higher level of government after the local jurisdiction has fully committed its' own resources to the recovery process. The situation changes when a major disaster, i.e. earthquake, causes widespread destruction. A large-scale disaster can overwhelm any municipality, County or State, requiring federal disaster assistance to individuals and governments.

**The general concept for The City of Taylorsville recovery operations is based upon a coordinated effort of city, county, state, federal, and private resources during the recovery phase. The Federal Response Plan, State of Utah Office of Emergency Services Plan, and Salt Lake County Emergency Management Plan detail the federal, state, and county efforts to aid The City of Taylorsville should disaster strike. Refer to those plans for an explanation of post disaster response and recovery efforts.**

This section provides an overview of the local organization, resources, guidelines and priorities concerning disaster aid where disaster aid includes public and private relief agencies and volunteer efforts and donations. Local logistics includes providing for life safety activities, life sustaining supplies, restoring essential services and recovery programs to restore normalcy to the affected area(s).

Recovery is one component of a multi-step process involving public and private efforts. The initial goals include the provision of life safety needs, continuity of governmental services, provision of relief to the affected population and beginning recovery efforts. Recovery efforts will incorporate mitigation principles to reduce and/or eliminate the impact of future disasters.

The City of Taylorsville should continue to develop a **Local Mitigation Strategy** to promote mitigation and ensure mitigation projects and activities that can be pre-identified prior to a disaster. For example:

- Identify problem areas and planning deficiencies
- Identify strategies correcting repetitive loss areas
- Develop and prioritize mitigation projects and programs

### **5.2 Responsible Agency**

The Emergency Services Bureau is responsible for the coordination of disaster assistance programs. Other agencies will provide essential services in the recovery effort.

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### 5.3 Record keeping

The city, county and other eligible entities must maintain adequate disbursement and accounting records of the costs incurred on approved disaster work for reimbursement. State and federal audits can occur. 44 CFR subpart H regulation delineates reimbursable expenses. Documentation must begin as soon as response begins. The City Administrator and City Treasurer will work in concert to capture city expenditures and reimbursements.

Accurate record keeping, documenting financial transactions and payroll accounting and general correspondence are vital elements. Documentation is necessary to the post-event administration. Support and temporary personnel may be used considering the magnitude of the event and the need for full time employees to return to normalcy.

### 5.4 Immediate Post-Disaster Priorities (0-12 hours)

#### 5.4.1 Assessing the Magnitude and Severity of the Disaster

The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) provides critical post-disaster information. Every agency has a responsibility to report damage information. The PDA captures initial damages; more detailed damages are reported when damage assessment teams are able to conduct a more thorough assessment.

ESF #5 receives and reviews damage assessment reports to determine the magnitude of the event. The County Assessor's Office provides damage assessment and analysis support. This office can provide a GIS graphic of damage and a financial damage assessment.

The Assessor uses computer analysis to determine dollar cost damage and mapping as damage information is received. The Assessor can assign personnel to conduct the assessment.

ESF #5 will include the PDA in the Situation Report.

#### 5.4.2 Search and Rescue Activities and Medical Needs

ESF #8 and ESF #9 are responsible for assessing the need of: mass casualty activities support, immediate health issues, and search and rescue activities.

The Salt Lake Valley Health Department and the Unified Fire Authority are responsible for this assessment. This information will be included in the Situation Report.

#### 5.4.3 Assess Damage Impact on Critical Facilities

Critical facilities are facilities critical to residents and/or local government, for example, hospitals, public safety radio centers, fire stations and so forth. ESF #5 is responsible for compiling and determining the status of pre-identified Critical Facilities. ESF #5 uses the Critical Facilities Inventory to identify affected/degraded facilities and assess the community impact. This information will be included in the Situation Report.

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### 5.4.4 Determine Communications Status

Communication between emergency agencies is vital during and after a disaster. The minimum level of communications during a disaster is the ability to communicate, by any means, with the cities, surrounding counties and the State EOC.

Amateur Radio operators will be used to provide emergency communications if the County suffers a communication failure. A variety of communication means is available: HF, UHF, VHF and other radio/satellite links.

ESF 2 is responsible for determining communications status. This information will be included in the Situation Report.

### 5.4.5 Establish Direction and Control

The EOC is the focal point for policy and decision-making and execution of emergency plans and policy decisions.

## 5.5 Post-Disaster Priorities (12-48 hours)

- Critical issues identified in the first 12 hours continue to completion. New recovery priorities emerge as issues are addressed.
- Medical and search and rescue priorities will be re-evaluated and upgraded. Medical services, like triage, may be implemented. Areas without communications or inaccessible until late into the event may stress the medical response. ESF #4, ESF #8 and ESF #9 will address these issues.
- Accessibility and Debris - Determine road and bridge status including debris and the impact on ingress of relief teams.
- Infrastructure - Assess water supply, electric power and telephone status
- Damage assessment - This process may continue for days. The process includes damaged and destroyed structures, cost estimates, insured/uninsured property, etc.
- The RIAT is expected to arrive between 12 to 24 hours after the event. The RIAT conducts a damage assessment of pre-identified critical facilities. Local damage assessment determines the immediate needs of relief with findings reported to the State EOC. This assessment determines life safety and lifeline needs. Access into affected area is important for fire rescue, law enforcement, utility repair and relief agencies. Debris clearance begins.

## 5.6 Federal Joint Field Office (JFO)

A JFO may be established within four days of a Presidential Disaster Declaration. A JFO will be established as close to the affected area as possible. The JFO could be located in The City of Taylorsville to support disaster efforts in other cities. The city may be tasked to assist in selecting and activating the JFO.

Coordination and communication between local, State and Federal resources will be significantly enhanced if decision-makers and support staffs are co-located in the JFO. Every effort will be made to procure sufficient space within or nearby the JFO to allow for the relocation of joint Federal and State command and ESF staff members. The Emergency Services Bureau will provide a liaison when a JFO site is selected.

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### **5.7 Disaster Team Support**

The EOC will assist and support city/county agencies administering disaster efforts along with assisting out-of-county teams arriving to assist. Potential team(s) synopsis follows.

#### **5.7.1 Forward SERT**

When the state EOC is activated, OES representative(s) may be assigned to threatened areas when a disaster, i.e. earthquake has occurred. Typically, a OES Liaison Officer would be assigned to The City of Taylorsville as part of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) along with additional county and state representatives if needed. This team supports the field activities of the SERT at the SEOC. The operating location for this team is the county EOC. When this team arrives, the city, county and state counter-parts should meet and organize the recovery objectives.

#### **5.7.2 RIAT**

State and Federal Rapid Impact Assessment Teams (RIAT) will arrive post-disaster to assess critical facilities, i.e. lifeline and life safety needs. RIAT is self-contained, but will require liaison support and an operating facility. The Emergency Services Bureau is the point of contact for RIAT coordination.

#### **5.7.3 RRT**

A mix of city, county, state personnel and volunteers, assisting local emergency management with the reception of outside resources. Outside resources include mutual aid, donations, volunteers and relief agencies. Rapid Response Teams (RRT) will operate at the EOC, staging areas, and where directed.

#### **5.7.4 Elected Officials**

The potential always exists for the arrival of state or federal elected officials. Recovery priorities may change in response to the planning, preparation and reception of an official entourage.

#### **5.7.5 Strike Teams**

Strike teams are composed of law enforcement, public works, emergency medical services and so forth. Strike Teams provide immediately needed government services based on specific needs.

#### **5.7.6 Comfort Stations**

Comfort Stations are established in the disaster area to provide basic comforts to disaster victims and relief workers. Station services may include food, water, medical services, ice, showers, etc. Station services and location is based on need. Station locations are coordinated via the EOC.

#### **5.7.7 Other teams**

Other teams may converge on the affected area. Each team will possess varied levels of self-sufficiency. As teams arrive, their service or expertise will be noted and dispatched to areas of most suitable for their talents.

### **5.8 Post-Disaster Public Information**

Post-disaster public information is similar to pre-disaster activities. Surviving media will broadcast public service information as needed. As additional media becomes available greater dissemination of relief information is anticipated. The PIO will use the surviving local media to inform the public.

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### 5.8.1 Recovery Center (RC)

**The EOC is the single point of contact for teams arriving in the area, landing zones, staging areas and designating operating area locations. ESF 5 is the emergency support function responsible for planning, organizing, and monitoring team arrival and departures.**

A RC will be opened in the disaster area to distribute federal and state aid programs. The RC will open to the public and remain open based on need. RC(s) may be established in the county in a location central to multiple counties following a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster. Disaster victims may apply for all types of assistance at a single location.

In the event of a major disaster, the RC will be established by FEMA. Salt Lake County supports the RC by providing staff from:

- Health Department
- Community and Support Services Department
- Public Works Department
- American Red Cross
- The Salvation Army

The SERT will notify the county EOC to select a RC location(s) when an RC is needed. The EOC coordinates the opening, equipping and staffing using various local government agencies.

The RC may close as the numbers of disaster victims applying for assistance declines. RC(s) may be combined into a central regional location. State and Federal PIOs will work with local PIOs to prepare press release(s) advising the public that a RC site will close and new location if consolidation is undertaken. The effective date of the RC closing, as well as a listing of remaining open RC sites, will be included in the release.

## 5.9 DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

### 5.9.1 General

Recovery response to an emergency is based on an assessment of lives impacted, public and private property losses, actions taken to alleviate the situation and expenditures. The EOC needs information concerning property damage to determine the extent and magnitude of the event including operational costs as soon as practicable. The initial assessment itemizes types of damage and amount and location of damages to serve as an indicator of the need for outside assistance.

### 5.9.2 Preliminary Damage Assessment

A damage assessment is needed as soon as practical to assess the life safety needs and magnitude of the disaster and determine eligibility for state and federal aid. Damage assessment will be continually refined and accomplished in phases. The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) scans the affected area to determine the width and breadth of damage in the initial phase.

PDA focuses on critical facilities to determine the immediate and life safety needs. The PDA begins immediately after the incident occurs. The PDA determines if more detailed damage assessments are necessary, plus, identifies areas where further efforts should be concentrated. The preliminary damage assessment is reported to the EOC.

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Damage assessment may include an aerial assessment of the City for an overall picture of the damage. Videotape will be made for use in compiling the preliminary damage assessment, if possible. The assessment will include an initial dollar estimate of the damages derived from the PDA and aerial assessment based on assumptions pre-determined by the recovery team in the Salt Lake County EOC. The team will use damage estimates from property values from the County Assessor files and standard rates for labor and equipment.

State and federal teams may be dispatched to assist in completing the damage assessment if the preliminary damage assessment indicates that the damage is severe and widespread. The fastest though least detailed damage assessment are the aerial flyover and windshield survey. Both may be conducted simultaneously. The flyover may be conducted by the RIAT using helicopters, fixed wing aircraft and possibly satellites. Another option is the Civil Air Patrol, if it is available. Local response forces can accomplish the windshield survey. Damage reports are forwarded to ESF #5 in the EOC. The county will rely on a windshield survey to provide the immediate damage assessment if the flyover is not possible.

State Situation Reports and other information are shared with State and Federal officials as needed. Duplication of effort will be avoided and verifies incomplete information. ESF #5, Information Management, will consolidate, process, and evaluate damage assessment information. This assessment is formatted using State Damage Assessment Forms to facilitate rapid dissemination of information.

### **5.9.3 Walk-through Inspection**

The walk-through inspection involves a structure-by-structure damage assessment. City/County building inspectors and mutual aid augmentees conduct the walk-through inspection. This information is compiled through the EOC and relayed to appropriate agencies. Information collected on both private and public damage is compiled by ESF #5. The RIAT provides information as well as those conducting windshield surveys. Determining the extent and level of damage is important in supporting a disaster declaration. Using the criteria for (minor, major, catastrophic) disaster, ESF #5 applies the current damage assessment to the situation.

Damage to public structures, critical facilities, and impact to public welfare is assessed through ESF #5. Using the state criteria for collecting damage information and critical facilities inventory allows estimates for determining damage impact on the population. When these assessments are developed, they are briefed to EOC and State ESF #5 officials.

### **5.9.4 Assessing Economic Injury**

Two methodologies to assess economic injury are:

- Extrapolating actual damage against existing studies
- Actual surveys of recovered businesses and receipts

## **5.10 HUMAN SERVICES**

### **5.10.1 Disaster Relief Agencies**

Local agencies offering disaster relief include:

- Salt Lake County Department of Community and Support Services
- American Red Cross, Greater Salt Lake Area Chapter

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- Utah Department of Health
- Salt Lake Valley Health Department
- The Salvation Army
- Salt Lake County Aging Services “Meals on Wheels”
- Salt Lake County Animal Services

### 5.10.2 Agency Participation

Mass feeding and distribution sites will be located based on the PDA, demographics and greatest need. This activity will be coordinated with ESF #6.

If the City of Taylorsville is unable or cannot open a sufficient number of emergency shelters to house and accommodate persons forced from their homes, ESF #6 will coordinate the provision of additional emergency shelter for disaster victims. The creation of temporary facilities outside the disaster area(s) may be necessary.

ESF #6 will coordinate feeding disaster victims and emergency workers. ESF 6 will coordinate and establish fixed and mobile feeding kitchens and bulk food distribution sites.

Requests for food, water, and ice will be processed via ESF #11. ESF #11 will coordinate with its' State counterpart to locate and secure prepackaged food. ESF #11 will locate and secure adequate supplies of water. ESF #11 will coordinate with ESF #7 to locate and secure other needed resources, i.e. refrigerated trucks.

ESF #6 will coordinate with ESF 8 make sure that emergency first aid services are available to disaster victims and emergency workers.

ESF #6 will coordinate with State counterpart to establish a system for collecting information on disaster victims and making that information available to family members outside the disaster area(s). This information will include the names of persons registered at shelters and listed on National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and other casualty lists, and any other relevant information released through local hospitals and emergency operating centers.

### 5.10.3 Special Human Needs Concerns

#### 5.10.3.1 Special Populations

Children, elderly and economically disadvantaged social groups will be impacted greater than the general population. These groups may be unable or unwilling to seek disaster aid. Relief agencies must reach out and seek to assist these groups in greater proportion than the general population.

#### 5.10.3.2 Disaster Outreach

After a disaster many victims are separated from help for geographic, language barriers, or lifeline disruption reasons. These victims may not seek assistance. Relief agencies must take the initiative to seek these people out.

Many applications for individual assistance programs will be made at the RC(s) or through teleregistration. The disruption in normal communications and transportation systems will result in isolated pockets of disaster victims unaware of the availability of disaster assistance programs.

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Operating out of the RC, Federal, State and local officials will conduct "outreach" activities in an effort to inform disaster victims concerning what programs are available, location of the RC(s) and hours of operations. Outreach will utilize all available media resources and the assembly and deployment of outreach teams through Human Services organizations to inform all residents of assistance efforts. Outreach efforts will include verifying all affected residents are informed prior to closing RC(s).

### **5.10.3.3 Feeding and Resource Distribution Sites**

Management of these sites helps insure equitable and efficient distribution of disaster relief resources. The establishment of feeding and resource distribution sites must be a coordinated effort. ESF #6, ESF #7 and ESF #11 are the primary agencies to determine where these sites are established.

### **5.10.3.4 Temporary Shelters**

Many victims will leave public shelters to return home to find their homes no longer habitable. Schools can only house victims for short periods, usually no longer than several days. Longer-term shelters will be needed. Constructing "tent cities," trailer parks or other temporary measures may be needed.

## **5.11 DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND RECOVERY PROGRAMS**

State and Federal programs exist to provide disaster victims with assistance. These programs include public assistance for government and nonprofit agencies, individual assistance for families and individuals, and hazard mitigation grants programs to help communities mitigate future disasters. A comprehensive explanation of these programs may be found in Disaster Assistance: A Guide to Recovery Programs, FEMA 229.

The Situation Report will be used as a means of advising the Governor of the extent of damages within The City of Taylorsville if the emergency situation is beyond the capability of municipal and County resources. This information will be used by the Governor to determine state assistance or possible request for federal assistance and a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

### **5.11.1 County Recovery Assistance**

Local government is the initial source of disaster response and recovery assistance. When local resources are insufficient to cope with the disaster, state and federal programs may provide direct assistance to affected local governments and/or individuals. The City of Taylorsville must request this assistance.

### **5.11.2 State Disaster Assistance**

The State of Utah, Office of Emergency Services is charged with the responsibility for developing administrative rules to establish and implement this state disaster relief program. Once adopted, these rules will establish thresholds, allowable reimbursable costs, cost share ratios, and the like. Accompanying these rules will be an administrative plan that will detail the specifics of this state relief program. When promulgated, these rules should incorporate certain general considerations, including:

- the magnitude of affected population;
- the impact on a jurisdiction's existing financial resources;
- the availability of other sources of relief;
- the assistance to individuals;
- the assistance to public entities; and

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- the assistance to private businesses.

### 5.11.3 Federal Disaster Assistance

"The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act", Public Law 93-288, as amended (Stafford Act), was enacted by the Congress of United States to supplement the efforts of state and local governments during and after a Presidential Declaration for emergency or major disaster. The Stafford Act was not intended to provide 100% reimbursement for all damages incurred during an emergency or disaster, but permits federal assistance, when the state and local governments have exhausted their resources and capabilities.

### 5.11.4 Public Assistance

Following the President's declaration of a disaster, the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) will conduct meetings for all potential applicants for public disaster assistance. The GAR will notify each applicant of the date, time, and location of the briefing. Applicants will file a Notice of Interest. The Bureau of Emergency Services will provide assistance upon request. The SCO establishes a Public Assistance Office at the DFO. The county in turn will designate a point of contact and office for public and not-for-profit organizations to submit requests for public assistance.

### 5.11.5 Individual Assistance Programs

The American Red Cross and other mass care agencies typically handle immediate human needs (food, shelter and clothing) during the response phase. State and federal recovery assistance is available to individuals, families and businesses by making application to FEMA and/or other appropriate agencies.

## 5.12 HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

### 5.12.1 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Section 404 of the Stafford Act establishes a hazard mitigation grant program to fund certain state and local post-disaster hazard mitigation measures. Federal funds are available under this program on a 75% federal 25% local share-matching basis. The total amount of funding available for any given disaster will be 15 percent of the initial estimate of the federal share of permanent public assistance work under Categories C, D, E, F and G.

Before any funding is made available under this program, a state hazard mitigation grant program administrative plan demonstrating how the grant program will be administered must be approved by FEMA. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer will be responsible for ensuring that this plan is prepared and updated on a regular basis.

The state is responsible for identifying and selecting projects funded under the grant program. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer and members of the State Hazard Mitigation Team will review project applications for consistency with the state's hazard mitigation administrative plan and the state hazard mitigation plan update prepared in response to the disaster. Selection criteria include:

- Measures that best fit within the state's overall hazard mitigation strategy;
- Measures that have the greatest potential impact to reduce future losses; and
- Measures that are designed to accomplish a multitude of hazard mitigation objectives.

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Based on the results of this review, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer will recommend to the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) those projects to be funded under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. Applicants will then be notified whether their proposed project is to be funded.

### 5.12.2 Responsibilities

#### 5.12.2.1 Federal

The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) will appoint a Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer (FHMO), who will be responsible for managing federal hazard mitigation programs and activities.

#### 5.12.2.2 State

The Deputy State Coordinating Officer (SCO) for Recovery will appoint a State Hazard mitigation officer (SHMO). The SHMO is responsible for coordinating the preparation and implementation of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (pursuant to Section 409 of the Stafford Act) and implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (pursuant to Section 404 of the Stafford Act).

The SHMO will provide leadership for the involvement of state and local agencies in developing, monitoring, and updating the plan. The SHMO will coordinate the State Hazard Mitigation and Recovery Team. The team consists of representatives from key state agencies, local governments, and other public and private sector organizations that influence development and hazard management policies within the state.

#### 5.12.2.3 County

Salt Lake County maintains a Hazard Mitigation Plan to comply with State and Federal law (Section 409 of the Stafford Act). This plan describes those projects, which if implemented would reduce or eliminate the danger of disaster. The state has developed a priority listing of mitigation projects.

### 5.12.3 Identifying Opportunities for Hazard Mitigation

Opportunities for implementing hazard mitigation measures will be identified in one of the following ways:

- The hazard mitigation planning process as identified in the State Hazard Mitigation (409) Plan;
- The DAR process, through the public assistance program;
- Preliminary Damage Assessment; or
- Post disaster redevelopment plans developed pursuant to the state's growth management law, or the hazard.

### 5.12.4 Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team

The federal, state, and county Hazard Mitigation Officers will determine the impacted areas to be surveyed by the Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team. This team will then identify opportunities for hazard mitigation within the disaster area(s), focusing on those that are to be addressed in the state hazard mitigation plan, and identify possible measures that are to be funded under the hazard mitigation grant program.

The team will prepare and distribute its report within 15 days following the disaster declaration. This report will include the following:

- A general description of the nature and severity of damages, and their impacts of the community;

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- A general description of the emergency conditions which caused the damages, including historical information and trends;
- An overview of federal, state, and local policies, regulations, and statutes governing the development of land and land uses;
- A description of potential hazard mitigation options and measures, including land use, development, and construction standards and practices; and
- Recommendations and measures necessary to make sure that identified opportunities for hazard mitigation are adequately addressed.

### 5.12.5 State Hazard Mitigation Plan

Section 409 of the Stafford Act requires the state and affected local governments to prepare a hazard mitigation plan that evaluates the natural hazards within the disaster area(s) and recommends appropriate measures to reduce the risks from future disasters. This plan will include the following components:

- An evaluation of the natural hazards in the disaster area;
- A description and analysis of state and local hazard mitigation policies, programs, and
- Proposed hazard mitigation strategies, measures and actions designed to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerability to hazards; and
- A method for implementing, monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan on an annual basis.

### 5.12.6 Hazard Mitigation Plan Priorities

The state has developed an all hazards hazard mitigation plan that examines the state's vulnerability to all natural disasters which may affect the state. The following is a summary of the highest priority strategies included in the plan.

- Protecting critical facilities such as power, communications, water, sewer, transportation, health, medical, schools, police, security, fire, and key businesses.
- Increasing the amount of available shelter space so that the state's shelter deficit is alleviated, and that existing and proposed shelter space adequately provides for community needs.
- Repairing and retrofitting existing non-conforming use structures damaged as a result of disasters,
- Developing a permanent State Hazard Mitigation and Recovery Team within the State of Utah that will meet on a continuing basis to establish hazard mitigation policy.
- Advocating the prevention of roof, window, and door failures through enhancement of local government building codes and financial assistance to local governments.
- Improving building inspection practices to ensure that all buildings are properly constructed and that variances are kept to a minimum.
- Continuing an advocacy for a state common building code, this would provide a regulatory framework for a common state building code and would provide an institutional framework for reviewing local government amendments to such a common building code.
- Encouraging local governments and state agencies to examine opportunities for acquisition of high hazard properties and for the relocation of damage-prone infrastructure.
- Assisting local governments in the development of post-disaster redevelopment plans pursuant to the requirements of Utah's growth management regulations.

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- Developing and refining post-disaster permitting procedures and in particular, developing a "one stop" plan for consolidation and prioritization of local and state building requirements. Insurance companies also need to be involved in this process.

State and local governments will be responsible for implementing the hazard mitigation measures and recommendations included in the plan. The designated County Hazard Mitigation Officer (CHMO) will be responsible for coordinating implementation activities with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO), and for providing the SHMO with periodic updates on the status of mitigation measures. The SHMO will then be responsible for submitting annual progress reports to FEMA, indicating the status of each recommendation and/or mitigation measure contained in the plan.

### **5.12.7 Damage Survey Report (DSR) Process**

Under the Public Assistance program, cost-effective hazard mitigation measures may be authorized for damaged facilities. The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) may authorize hazard mitigation measures that are necessary for compliance with codes and standards if the measures are in the public interest and the following conditions are met:

- The mitigation measures will substantially reduce or eliminate the risk of recurring damage to the facility;
- The measures reflect sound engineering and construction practices;
- The measures are cost-effective; and
- Applicable environmental and floodplain management requirements have been met.

The SHMO will-work closely with the State Public Assistance Officer (SPA), Hazard Mitigation Engineer and the State Public Assistance Inspection Teams, to ensure site specific recommendations for hazard mitigation measures applied to damaged facilities are reflected on the DSRs. This includes alternate projects, if the SCO determines that the public interest would not be best served if the damaged facility was repaired, restored or replaced.

### **5.12.8 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)**

- Salt Lake County has developed a Floodplain Management Plan. This plan identified repetitive losses and methods to mitigate future losses.
- The Public Works Department administers and develops the NFIP Plan. This Federal program provides floodplain information to the general public as well as developers.

### **5.12.9 Mitigation Strategies**

- Provide technical assistance to county agencies and municipalities.
- This addresses the education process of public officials and managers to the mitigation issues. Using public education methods, The Emergency Services Bureau promotes the mitigation theme as a priority for development and planning issues within the county. The Emergency Services Bureau staff integrates the mitigation theme in training seminars, public announcements, and news releases.
- Promote multi-hazard mitigation awareness
- This promotes a general understanding within the general public of the concept of mitigation and the programs and needs to mitigation the effects of potential disasters. This information includes, building code standards, permitting processes, funding programs available and technical advice.

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The Emergency Services Bureau has a disaster preparedness position whose primary responsibility is to educate the public to mitigation issues.

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## **6 TRAINING, EXERCISE, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION**

The Emergency Services Bureau is responsible for training, exercise, public awareness and education.

### **6.1 Training**

- Emergency preparedness training and education are essential for citizens, government agencies and non-governmental disaster agencies.
- Individuals with assigned tasks under this plan may receive preparatory training and participate in exercises of the plan in order to assure the plan's effectiveness.
- The goal of emergency preparedness training at all levels of government is preparing individuals for effective response to emergencies.
- The Emergency Services Bureau and supporting agencies are encouraged to attend any training offered. Staff is encouraged to complete the Federal Emergency Management Agencies Professional Development Series.
- The American Red Cross offers a variety of courses for disaster planners and responders.

#### **6.1.1 Concept of Operations**

- City/County departments and agencies with disaster responsibilities will provide emergency/disaster-related training to their personnel.
- Each municipality is legally responsible for the welfare of its citizens. Training should involve and exercise municipal capabilities in a coordinated effort in accordance with local plans and SOPs.
- The Emergency Service Bureau will conduct two tabletop and one functional exercise annually that will incorporate the participation of county agencies and municipalities utilizing the Emergency Operation Plan as a guide. (Actual activation can be substituted for a functional exercise.)
- The members of the community at large will be informed and instructed regarding disaster procedures through town meetings, talks to civic and homeowner's associations, TV and radio talk shows and articles in the local newspaper.
- All agencies should maintain an updated roster of trained personnel identifying individuals with emergency response training and responsibilities assigned to each trained individual.

#### **6.1.2 Training Responsibilities**

- Coordinate all disaster-related training within the City to assure overall objectives of the EMP are being met, for example:
  - Σ Warning and Evacuation
  - Σ Shelter Management
  - Σ Mass casualty
- Assist city/county departments and agencies, municipalities and non-governmental disaster agencies.
- Periodically exercise the Emergency Management Plan. Procedures and training should be modified to correct any differences noted upon completion of the exercise.
- Maintain rosters and records of persons completing training courses or participated in exercises as a resource of trained personnel.

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### 6.1.2.1 County Departments, Agencies, Municipalities

- Those agencies or department having disaster related functions have training programs covering their respective responsibilities in accordance with approved plans and SOPs.
- The mayor of each municipality is responsible for the training of personnel under the jurisdiction of that office.

### 6.1.2.2 Hospitals and Nursing Homes

- Disaster drills and exercises are conducted on a regular basis as required by law, certifying authority or accreditation agency.
- Review and update plans based upon the results of drills, exercises and changes in policies and regulations.
- Participate when possible; otherwise monitor hospital/nursing home training to ensure personnel are trained and ready to respond to emergency situations.
- Health care facilities are required by Utah law to maintain disaster plans. The Emergency Services Bureau reviews these plans.

## 6.2 Exercises

Public and private agencies that have disaster responsibilities will coordinate disaster drills on a periodic basis. When required by law or regulation, these agencies coordinate with each other to consolidate exercises to eliminate duplication and unnecessary expenses.

- Agencies with primary responsibilities include;
  - Σ Emergency Services Bureau
  - Σ Unified Fire Authority
  - Σ Public Works Department
  - Σ Sheriffs Office
  - Σ Hospitals
  - Σ American Red Cross
- The Emergency Services Bureau is the primary point of contact for evaluating exercises. Exercise functional areas that require specific technical expertise are coordinated with other agencies to provide evaluation skills.

## 6.3 Public Awareness and Education

Keeping the public informed of disaster events, developments and actions taken is a high priority. ESF #5 is responsible for media relations and releases. The primary location for media to obtain information is the designated point in the Joint Information Center.

Special populations pose significant problems when providing disaster information. During a disaster notification, actions beyond television and radio notification may include using public announcement systems on emergency response vehicles. Language barriers, disabilities, lack of media access each pose challenges when issuing public awareness information.

## 6.4 Training Strategy

Training of individuals at all levels of government for their respective roles in the four phases of emergency management must be considered a high priority for emergency management to be successful.

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The Federal Response Plan ESF operational concept requires coordination at the federal, state and local levels of government to ensure all parties involved in emergency activities are aware of their responsibilities. It is incumbent on each agency to be knowledgeable of other agency's capabilities during disaster conditions. The City of Taylorsville adheres to a strategic planning process designed to reduce dependency on State and Federal government while developing local emergency responders.

### Training Strategy Elements:

- Develop and implement a continuous training program for individuals and agencies called upon to perform key roles in post-disaster response and recovery efforts and for local government personnel on federal and state post-disaster response and recovery strategies and procedures.
- Develop and implement an all hazards approach to training activities.
- Develop and implement staff training in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery operations.
- Develop strategies to train the Community Emergency Support Team (CEST) members on their responsibilities in the disaster process.
- Develop training for local emergency management staff on the state concept of emergency operations for response and recovery.
- Develop and implement training for emergency personnel on the Rapid Impact Assessment Team (RIAT) plan.
- Develop and implement training to county emergency management staff on updated communications equipment, including satellite voice/data capabilities.
- Develop and implement training of local emergency management personnel on the Incident Command System (ICS), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Develop and implement-training strategies to ensure that local emergency management staff understands the roles that volunteer organizations assume during disaster situations.
- Develop strategies to ensure local public officials are trained in regard to their statutory responsibilities when a disaster threatens or occurs and they understand the process for seeking state or federal assistance when necessary.

## 6.5 Exercise Strategy

A viable exercise program is an essential component of any effort to fully train emergency personnel on their duties and responsibilities. Training exercises are crucial to individuals charged with responding to emergencies. Training exercises should be as realistic as possible to simulate actual conditions. Exercising improves the organization's preparedness posture, resulting in reduced loss of life and property.

### Exercise Strategy Elements:

- Develop guidelines and schedules for annual exercises that evaluate the ability of the local agencies to deal with minor, major, and catastrophic.
- Provide and/or acquire technical assistance for designing, developing and executing disaster exercises.
- Provide and/or acquire training in the fundamentals of exercise design and exercise evaluation.
- Develop and implement training strategies to include disparate groups, agencies and private industry in exercise development and execution.

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- Ensure deficiencies discovered in emergency response or recovery exercises are identified and addressed by additional training and exercises.

## **6.6 Public Awareness and Education Strategy**

- Public information is critical for saving lives and minimizing property damage. An aware, more informed public acts in a more predictable fashion when information, training and individual and family preparedness programs have been emphasized.
- Pre-disaster education programs increase public awareness of emergency management programs, educate the public on how to protect life and property and inform the public on the availability of further assistance and information.
- Previous experiences during a catastrophic event indicate that citizens want to assist disaster victims. A lack of education and awareness may cause the public to donate inappropriate items that may hinder relief efforts.
- OES will have the undivided attention of both print and electronic media during emergency situations. Spokes persons should ensure that any message being written or broadcast is accurate and consistent with previous statements.
- The public should be informed of measures undertaken to handle the situation including government decisions and actions. Information is vital to the public. Rumors and half-truth cause inappropriate activities and confusion. A continuous flow of accurate and timely information is necessary to provide full knowledge of the disaster conditions and relief services available.