Iron County

Emergency Operations Plan

Prepared for and on behalf of the
Iron County Commission
By

Iron County Emergency Management

January 2016
Reviewed/Revised January 2018

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PREFACE

The Iron County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is a guide for county and local leaders. It has been prepared to assess the vulnerabilities potentially faced by the citizens and then define the response mechanisms which could be employed by the county in a rational response thereto. The scope of this emergency operations plan encompasses natural, technological and terrorism based emergencies and disasters or combinations thereof, which may be reasonably expected to impact the county. However, from the accumulated past experience of events and history, the past history of others, and in an even broader sense the State and Nation as a whole it is impossible to foretell the nature and extent of all events with a clarity that would allow preparation in minute detail. With this in mind great latitude must be given to the local leaders of government and on-scene incident commanders in the response effort.

This plan identifies resources, and outlines mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions which may be taken by county officials and responders. This plan does not include the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) required for the implementation of the County EOP because of the voluminous nature of SOP's. SOP's are the detailed operating procedures of departments and agencies; they are therefore likely to change frequently. It is the responsibility of each department within the county to maintain and review their SOP's as needed. Each department within the county should be familiar with this plan, and how they might interface with it.

This plan is not an emergency operation plan for individual departments within the county. It is rather, an orchestration of how each department within the county will work together to mitigate, respond to and recover from a disaster of any origin. It describes how the State, and by extension, the Federal Government will interface with local government in creating a cooperative environment conducive to recovery efforts and the general welfare of the citizens of Iron County.

The plan has three important goals:

1.   Life safety.
2.   Mitigation of property damage.
3.   Protection of the environment.

The plan is not designed to supplant individual, family, neighborhood and community preparedness plans or actions. This plan is intended for use by county officials in emergencies, conducting drills and exercises and to strengthen county preparedness. One of the obligations of government is making sure the functions of government continue, especially in times following a disaster when such needs may be heightened.

This plan may be activated at any time under the direction of the Iron County Commission by the Commission itself, the Sheriff, or the County Emergency Management Coordinator. This plan has been coordinated with the plans of most of the larger towns and cities within Iron County.

This plan requires fair and equal treatment to all regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, or handicap. As in any emergency where prioritizations must take place, the goal will

always be to do the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of people. First priority will always be to save lives with mitigation of damage to property coming second.

An annual review of the County EOP will be undertaken by Iron County Emergency Management and those agencies and departments having emergency assignments. A list of all plan holders is maintained by Iron County Emergency and updates of the plan will be sent to each of these individuals and departments.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5), directs the United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) to lead a coordinated national effort with other Federal departments and agencies as well as County, local and tribal governments to establish the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The County EOP and coordination efforts follow NIMS in its entirety using the Incident Command System principles as mandated September 8, 2004. NIMS is a nationwide standardized approach to incident management and response. It establishes a uniform set of processes and procedures emergency responders at all levels of government use to conduct response operations.

Iron County recognizes these policies and utilizes NIMS as a basis for the Incident Command System (ICS) structure. Below are listed the three major components of the ICS structure and the ECC counter-part.

Incident Command Structure	ECC Structure
Incident/Unified Command	**ECC Policy Group**
Command Staff	**ECC Command Staff**
Public Information Officer	ECC Manager
Safety Officer	ECC PIO
Liaison Officer	ECC Safety Officer
	ECC Liaison Officer
General Staff	**ECC General Staff**
Operations	Operations
Planning	Planning
Logistics	Logistics
Finance/Administration	Finance/Admin

These positions are appointed as needed determined by the incident.

NIMS creates a standard incident management system that is scalable and modular, and can be used in incidents of any size or complexity. These functional areas include command, operations, planning, logistics and finance/administration. NIMS incorporates the principle of Unified Command (UC), ensuring further coordination for incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies at any level of government.

The County EOP, using NIMS, establishes mechanisms to:

- Improve coordination and integration of the County EOP;

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- Maximize efficient utilization of resources needed for effective incident management and critical infrastructure/key resources protection and restoration;
- Improve incident management communications and increase situational awareness;
- Facilitate emergency mutual aid and support;
- Facilitate interaction with the State of Utah, other counties outside of Iron County, and Federal agencies.

Examples of incident management actions include:

- Activating the County ECC when needed
- Increasing county-wide incident awareness
- Alerting response partners
- Notifying the State of Utah Emergency Management Division of Homeland Security

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD 8) is a companion policy to HSPD 5, and provides guidance and standards, through the NIMS Integration Center (NIC), for preparedness activities, to include training, exercising, employee certification, credentialing and national resource typing protocols. The Iron County EOP, using NIMS concepts and principles, addresses the consequences of any emergency, disaster or incident, up to and including catastrophic, in which there is a need for County resources in providing prevention, preparedness, response and/or recovery assistance activities. It is applicable to natural disasters such as floods, heat, and earthquakes, technological emergencies involving hazardous material releases, and other natural or human-caused incidents, including acts of terrorism requiring County assistance, guidance and/or recovery funding.

This plan, including updates, remains in effect from the time it is adopted until the Iron County Commission issues an Order stating it is no longer valid.

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PROMULGATION   STATEMENT

To All Recipients:

Transmitted herewith is the Emergency Operations Plan for Iron County, Utah. It provides a framework for use in performing emergency functions during a significant emergency or disaster in the County.

Authorities

1. **State:**

    a. Emergency Management Act, Utah Code 53-2, 63K-3
    b. Disaster Response Recovery Act, 63K-4
    c. External DES Policy # 16 (Common Emergency Operations Plan   terminology)
    d. External DES Policy # 17 ("County of Emergency", "Emergency", or "Major Disaster" requests for assistance.

2. **Federal:**

    a. Emergency Interim Succession Act, 63K-1, Title 44, CFR, Federal Emergency Management Agency regulations; as amended.
    b. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, amendments to Public Law 93-288; as amended.
    c. Title 44, CFR, Federal Emergency Management Agency Regulations, as amended.
    d. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) Disaster Response Recovery Act, 63K-4

The Emergency Operations Plan includes the four phases of Emergency Management. They are:

Mitigation – those activities that eliminate or reduce the probability of an incident;

Preparedness – those activities developed to save lives and minimize damage;

Response – immediate activities which prevent loss of lives and property and provide emergency assistance; and,

Recovery – short and long-term activities that return all systems to normal or improved standards in a state of readiness.

Iron County Government pursues a high level of readiness to respond to natural and manmade disasters. Through a program of integrated emergency management, all departments, agencies and private organizations plan for mitigation of hazards, prepare for emergencies, and assist the community to return to pre-disaster conditions.

This plan outlines the basic organization for Emergency Management and concept of operations for coordinated responses. The Emergency Operations Plan assigns actions to be taken in various situations by Iron County government and others. Departments and agencies that are

assigned responsibilities in this plan are expected to develop supporting plans and procedures that will allow them to carry out their responsibilities when required.

This plan is prepared in accordance with Federal and Utah statutes. It will be tested, revised and updated as required or when deemed necessary. All recipients are requested to advise the Iron County Emergency Management Coordinator regarding recommendations for improvements.

The undersigned have hereby reviewed and approved the Iron County Emergency Operations Plan.

_____/s/ Alma Adams_____   _____4/23/18_____
Alma Adams, Iron County Commission   Date

_____/s/ Dale M. Brinkerhoff_____   _____5/7/18_____
Dale M. Brinkerhoff, Iron County Commission   Date

_____/s/ Mike Bleak_____   _____4/23/18_____
Mike Bleak, Iron County Commissioner   Date

_____/s/ John S. Higley_____   _____3/13/18_____
John S. Higley, Emergency Management Coordinator   Date

_____/s/ Mark O. Gower_____   _____4/10/18_____
Mark O. Gower, Iron County Sheriff   Date

DEPARTMENT SIGNATURE PAGE

/s/ Reed Erickson
Reed Erickson, County Planner

/s/ Curtis Crawford
Curtis Crawford, Council on Aging

/s/ Dan Jessen
Dan Jessen, County Auditor
Administrator

/s/ Lori Eichelberger
Lori Eichelberger, County Courts

/s/ JoAnna Cuthers
JoAnna Cuthers, County Corrections

/s/ Maria Twitchell
Maria Twitchell, Outdoor Recreation &
Tourism

/s/ Cindy Bulloch
Cindy Bulloch, County Assessor

/s/ Chad Nay
Chad Nay, County Building Official and
Zoning Administrator

/s/ Adrion Walker
Adrion Walker, Human Resources

/s/ Nicole Rosenberg
Nicole Rosenberg, County Treasurer

/s/ Preston Nelson
Preston Nelson, Roads

/s/ Stephen Platt
Stephen Platt, County Engineer

/s/ Stephanie Furnival
Stephanie Furnival, Children's Justice Ctr

/s/ Bruce Anderson
Bruce Anderson, County Landfill

/s Scott Garrett
Scott Garrett, County Attorney

/s/ Jared Wilson
Jared Wilson, I.T.

/s/ Debbie Johnson
Debbie Johnson, County Recorder

/s/ Jon Whittaker
Jon Whittaker, County Clerk

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*Iron County Emergency
Operations Plan*

January, 2018

RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	DATE ENTERED	CHANGE(S) MADE BY (SIGNATURE)
1	1/28/15	1/28/15	jshigley
2	1/6/16	1/6/16	jshigley
3	1/7/16	1/7/16	*LW Starr* (jshigley)
4	8/15-16/16	8/16/16	jshigley
5	8/17/16	8/17/16	jshigley
6	1/4/18	1/4/18	Insertion of Activation Levels Summary Chart on page 43. jshigley
7	1/4/18	1/4/18	Grammatical errors were corrected that did not change the intent or meaning of the related content. jshigley
8	1/4/18	1/4/18	The Iron County – Communities at Risk and Risk score chart on page 32 was changed to reflect the information found in Table 1.6 of the Southwest Regional Wildfire Protection Plan, and the reference at the bottom of the chart was clarified. jshigley
9	1/4/18	1/4/18	Adjusted pages 14-15 to reflect electronic distribution of the document. jshigley
10	1/17/18	1/17/18	The County Planner and Emergency Management Coordinator were removed from the members of the policy group because of their responsibilities within the ECC. Further, additional information was added to the topic of landslides within Iron County. jshigley
11	1/30/18	1/30/18	Addition: comparison of ICS structure and ECC structure. jshigley
12	1/30/18	1/30/18	Section E under SCOPE added to coordinate the county EOP with the Paiute Tribe's EOP/
13	2/5/18	2/5/18	Revised "Functional Annex Concept", pg 24-25; inserted ECC Organizational Chart as a reference. jshigley
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ANNUAL REVIEW CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have reviewed the Iron County Emergency Operations Plan. All necessary changes have been incorporated into the plan. Distribution of changed pages has been made to all recorded holders of the plan.

DATE	REVIEWED BY (SIGNATURE)
Dec 2014-Jan 2015	**JSHigley**
Jan 6,2016	**JSHigley**
Jan 8- Feb 5, 2018	**JSHigley**

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Iron County
Assessor
Auditor
Building and Zoning
Childrens Justice Center
Clerk
Commission
Corrections
County Attorney
County Library Department
County Planner
Emergency Management Coordinator
Engineer
Facilities Management (Building Maintenance)
Human Resources
Iron County School District
Iron County Sheriff
ITS
Outdoor Recreation
Public Works (Roads)
Recorder
Solid Waste
Tourism and Convention
Treasurer's Office
Solid Waste

Adjacent Counties
NV Lincoln
UT Beaver
UT Garfield
UT Kane
UT Washington

Cities
Brian Head
Cedar City
Enoch
Kanarraville
Paragonah
Parowan

State Agencies
Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management
Cedar Dispatch Center

Utah Department of Transportation
Utah National Guard
Southwest Utah Public Health Department
Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Utah Department of Parks and Recreation
USU Extension Office
Utah Department of Natural Resources
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Southern Utah University
Five County Association of Governments

Federal Agencies
Bureau of Land Management
Cedar Breaks National Monument
Dixie National Forest
Color Country Fire

Other
Century Link Communications
Dominion Gas
Rocky Mountain Power
Kern River Gas
Paiute Indian Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Cedar City Band
American Red Cross
Cedar City Hospital
Gold Cross Ambulance

NOTE: This document is shared electronically with the above agencies and is available on the county web site at: https://www.ironcounty.net/wp-content/uploads/ICEOP2016.pdf

A published copy of the document is available upon request.

BASIC PLAN

PURPOSE

Iron County, in accordance with Utah Codes 53-2 and 63K-3 entitled Emergency Management Act, is required to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies, disasters or major catastrophes with the primary objectives to save lives and protect public health and property. Having an effective and well-coordinated incident management system in place, is critical to the success of Iron County in preparing for, responding to and recovering from a variety of complex and emerging threats.

A. Purpose, Goals, and Definitions

1. Purpose

a. This plan describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which the departments/agencies within the county will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through response and recovery. To facilitate effective intergovernmental operations, this plan adopts a functional approach that groups the type of assistance to be provided under annexes to address functional needs at the local government level. Each "functional annex" is headed by a primary agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in the functional area. The "Functional Annexes" serve as the primary mechanism through which assistance is managed in an affected area.

b. This plan provides for an orderly means to prevent or minimize (mitigation strategies), prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies or disasters that threaten life, property, and the environment within Iron County boundaries by:

- Identifying major natural and manmade hazards, threats to life, property, and/or the environment that are known or thought to exist.
- Assigning emergency management responsibilities and tasks.
- Describing predetermined actions (responsibilities, tasks) to be taken by departments/agencies, and other cooperating organizations and institutions, to eliminate or mitigate the effects of these threats, and to respond effectively and recover from an emergency or disaster.
- Providing for effective assignment and utilization of local government employees.
- Documenting the current capabilities and existing resources of departments/agencies and other cooperating organizations and institutions which must be maintained to enable accomplishment of those predetermined actions.
- Providing for the continuity of local government during and after an emergency or disaster.
- Enhance cooperation (mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding) and coordination with cooperating community agencies, neighboring jurisdictions, and State and Federal agencies.

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- Providing for a Policy Group comprised of representatives from all departments as identified and utilized through this plan development for containing review and revision of the plan; exercise planning and evaluation; and reviewing and offering recommendations on emergency management initiatives.

c. This plan provides guidance for:

- Mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery policy and procedures.
- Disaster and emergency responsibilities.
- Training and public education activities.

d. This plan is strategic and "responsibility oriented," and addresses:

- Coordinated regional and interregional evacuation, shelter, and post-disaster response and recovery.
- Rapid deployment and pre-deployment of resources.
- Communications and warning systems.
- Annual exercises to determine the ability to respond to emergencies.
- Clearly defined responsibilities for departments/agencies through a "Functional Annex" approach to planning and operations.

2. Goals

a. Develop citizen self-sufficiency.

b. Develop first responder capabilities.

c. To have a plan (framework, strategy) that will guide organizational behavior (response) during emergency(ies) or disaster(s).

d. Create a framework of interagency and community-wide cooperation to enhance disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

3. Definitions

a. The term "emergency" as used in this plan means a set of circumstances which demand immediate action to protect life, preserve public safety, health and essential services, or protect property and the environment.

b. "Disaster" means the situation requires all available local government resources and/or augmentation and is beyond the capabilities of the county or a city(ies). A state of "emergency" or "disaster" can be proclaimed by a chief elected official.

SCOPE

A.   Iron County EOP establishes interagency and multi-jurisdictional mechanisms for County government involvement in, and the coordination of, county-wide and/or other multiple political subdivisions' incident management operations, as required or requested.

B.   This includes coordinating structures and processes for incidents requiring:
   a.   County support to municipal and tribal governments as requested, and to unincorporated local communities.
   b.   County-to-County support;
   c.   County-to-Region support;
   d.   County-to State coordination, as required;
   e.   The exercise of direct County authorities and responsibilities, as appropriate under law; and
   f.   Public and private sector incident management integration or coordination.

C.   This plan distinguishes between various types of critical public safety incidents by type and/or level of severity, encompassing emergencies, disasters, major catastrophes and incidents that may require the assistance of the State Division of Emergency Management. The majority of incidents occurring each year are handled locally by responsible action of County agencies and personnel and the effective implementation of standard County procedures and protocols.

D.   In addition, the Iron County EOP recognizes and incorporates the various jurisdictional and functional authorities of County departments, divisions and agencies; municipal and tribal governments, private-sector organizations and volunteer groups or organizations in incident management.

E.   Iron County will assist the Bands and Tribe, through the Tribal or Band representative(s) with Disaster Response, including the protection and preservation of historical landmarks, and Disaster Recovery extending assistance as requested by the Band or Tribe and compliant with local, state and federal laws.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A.   SITUATION

The Iron County Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (published separately) provides details on local hazards to include type, effects, impacts, risk, capabilities, and other related data. Iron County and its population are at risk from a variety of threats and potential emergencies, disasters, or catastrophic incidents. Preparedness efforts in the areas of planning, training, exercises and funding for infrastructure and equipment is ongoing. The occurrence of any of these emergencies, disasters, or catastrophic incidents may require the activation of extraordinary response and recovery activities, as detailed in this Emergency Operations Plan.

Due to its location and geological features, Iron County is vulnerable to the damaging effects of certain hazards that include, but are not limited to:

Natural: Drought, extreme cold, extreme heat, urban and wildland fire, riverine flood, flash flood, landshift (earthquake, earthslide, erosion, subsidence), snow/ice/hail, windstorm, lightning storm, tornado, epidemic/pandemic (human/animal).

Technological: Hazardous materials (fixed facility, transportation), fire/explosion, building/structure collapse, dam/levee failure, power/utility outage, transportation accident (rail, aircraft, motor vehicle).

Civil/Political Disorder: Economic emergency, riot, strike, demonstration/special events, terrorism/sabotage, hostage situation, attack (conventional, nuclear, biological, chemical).

Iron County has a population of approximately 47,000 (2010). The county consists of high deserts, midlevel plateaus and mountainous High County. Iron County includes 6 incorporated areas: Cedar City, Enoch, Brian Head, Parowan, Paragonah, and Kanarraville. Additional areas of residential development are Summit and the Beryl-Newcastle area. Cedar City is the largest community within Iron County which contributes over 50 percent of the total county population. Iron County is comprised of approximately 2,110,720 acres (3,300 square miles). Seventy seven percent of the county is public land or urban lands. Most Federal public land is administered by the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. Much of the State land is administered by the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

Iron County lies almost entirely within the Great Basin except for some acreage along the south-central county line that drains into the Virgin River. Elevation and land cover are diverse within the county. Elevations range from a low of 5,050 feet northeast of Lund on the county line to 11,307 feet in Brian Head on the eastern side of the county. The county is surrounded by four mountain ranges which drain into the Escalante Desert. Due to the variability of elevation, precipitation and land cover, land uses are also quite variable. Precipitation in Iron County ranges from 8 to 15 inches in the desert rangelands to 15 to 25 inches in the mixed forest communities to 25 to 40 inches in the high mountain elevations.

Historically, Cedar City has been a popular transportation hub for access to some of the National Parks in Southern Utah. Interstate 15 is a major interstate highway system which traverses the County. It enters/exits Iron County south of Kanarraville on the southern end of the County and enters/exits north Paragonah on the north. Because this freeway system bisects the Cedar City metro area, it rather evenly divides the population of the county as a whole. Interstate 15, being a major federal highway, handles significant commercial traffic as well as vehicles of private conveyance.

There is a significant volume of hazardous material transported daily along the interstate system, and to a lesser extent on the state highways within Iron County. Areas most likely to be affected are areas located near major transportation routes including Interstate 15, State Highway 56 and State Highway 14 and manufacturing facilities. Iron County has been working with a Regional Hazmat response focus for a number of years. The Regional Hazmat plan is developed and may continue to function according to protocols determined. The Hazmat Plan is included as ESF #10 to this plan. Cedar City Fire Department provides Hazardous Materials Response throughout Iron County.

Cedar City does have scheduled flights into and out of the City on a regular basis from the Cedar City Regional Airport. Flights departing from the airport are capable of passing over significant, though mostly residential areas of the City before flying over more rural areas of the county. Other developed land fields within the County include: Parowan Airport, Beryl Junction Airport, Clark Airport, and Sun Valley Estates Airport.

Fire protection within the incorporated and unincorporated parts of the county is provided primarily by the Cedar City Fire Department, incorporated community Fire Departments and Utah Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands through the Utah Department of Natural Resources. All fire services rely on each other for backup and augmentation through collaborative efforts anchored by mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding.

Emergency Medical Services for Iron County are provided through contract with Gold Cross Ambulance Service. Cedar City Hospital located at 1303 North Main in Cedar City provides most major medical services for the residents of Iron County and surrounding areas.

Law enforcement in the unincorporated areas is provided by the Iron County Sheriff's Office, which also contracts from time to time with some of the incorporated cities to provide additional law enforcement presence in those respective areas. Cedar City, Enoch, Parowan, and Brian Head all have their own respective law enforcement agencies. In most instances the mutual aid agreements cover the fire services and law enforcement activities as well.

The Regional Bomb Squad Task Force is licensed and trained by the FBI and is located in Washington County. The Bomb Squad is available to Iron County and is paid for by the State with some reimbursements from Homeland Security Grants.

Iron County also has a fully functional Tri-County Drug Task force which serves Iron, Beaver and Garfield Counties.

Agencies within Iron County have been very supportive of the Regional Response Team ESF #10, and function as the center of gravity in terms of regional response capabilities and resources. The Regional Response (Hazmat Team) has been established by an Inter-local Agreement between Washington, Iron, Kane, Garfield and Beaver Counties and most towns and cities within these counties.

The county has a small public works department, providing primarily engineering support services. In some cities, such as Cedar City the capabilities of their public works departments are substantial.

Disaster response efforts are often hampered by equipment and facility damage, communication failures, inclement weather, responder injury and death, and many other limiting factors. In the event of an emergency or disaster that exceeds the available resources, the public should expect and be prepared for a minimum 72-hour delay for emergency response service.

B.   ASSUMPTIONS

1. Governmental officials within the county recognize their responsibilities regarding the safety and well-being of the public and they will assume their responsibilities when the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is implemented.

2. General Conditions. When a community experiences a disaster, it's surviving citizens fall into three broad categories: Those directly affected through personal or family injury or property damage; those indirectly affected by an interruption of the supply of basic needs; and those that are not personally impacted. These guidelines were designed to promote citizen self-confidence and independence in the face of a disaster. Following these guidelines will allow the emergency organizations within the county to concentrate first on helping those citizens directly affected by a disaster.

3. It is expected that each individual or head of a household will develop a family disaster plan and maintain the essential supplies to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours.

4. Businesses are expected to develop internal disaster plans that will integrate and be compatible with local government resources and this plan.

   Note: This plan is not intended to limit or restrict initiative, judgment, or independent action required to provide appropriate and effective emergency and disaster mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery.

C.   LIMITATIONS

1. It is the policy of Iron County that no guarantee of a perfect response system is implied by this plan.   Because local government assets and systems may be damaged, destroyed, or overwhelmed, the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) can only endeavor to make responsible efforts to respond based on the situation, information, and resources available at the time.

2. Adequate funding is needed to support this plan and its programs. The performance of the assigned tasks and responsibilities will be dependent on appropriations and funding to support the plan. Lack of funding may degrade the services envisioned under this plan.

3. The disaster response and relief activities of Iron County government may be affected by the following consequences of a disaster:

   a. The ability of the citizen population to be self-sufficient for at least three days without outside supplies of food, water, medical and shelter resources at home and work.

   b. The probability of diminished police, fire, emergency medical, public utilities, regional transportation, and other critical services due to damage to facilities, equipment and demands on available personnel.

   c. The likelihood of shortages of critical medical supplies at medical facilities due to high demand, limited storage and logistical obstacles.

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d. Shortages of human resources of trained personnel with adequate equipment to respond to requests for assistance for:

- Fire suppression
- Emergency medical assistance
- Law enforcement
- Public works
- Hazardous materials releases

e. Damage to lifeline utilities and facilities such as:

- Roads
- Bridges
- Air transportation facilities
- Drinking water
- Wastewater
- Fuel
- Energy
- Communications

D. POLICIES

1. In order to protect lives and property and in cooperation with other elements of community (e.g., business, volunteer sector, social organizations, etc.), it is the policy of the Iron County Policy Group to endeavor to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from all natural and manmade emergencies and disasters.

2. It is the policy of the Iron County Policy Group that it will take appropriate action in accordance with this plan to mitigate any harm to the citizens or property in the county.

3. Because of the nature of emergencies and disasters (causing damages, interruptions and shortfalls to local government resources), it is the policy of the Iron County Policy Group that citizens are encouraged to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours should an emergency or disaster occur.

4. It is the policy of the Iron County Policy Group to make this plan a "user friendly" document.

5. Non-discrimination. It is the policy of the Iron County Policy Group that no services will be denied on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or inability, and no special treatment will be extended to any person or group in an emergency or disaster over and above what normally would be expected in the way of local government services. Iron County disaster response activities pursuant to the Federal/State Agreement for major disaster recovery will be carried out in accordance with Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 205.16—nondiscrimination. Federal disaster assistance is conditional on full compliance with this rule.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A.   General

1. The Iron County Emergency Management is responsible for the direction, control, and coordination of emergency management activities in Iron County.

2. The primary objective for emergency management in Iron County is to provide a coordinated effort from all supporting county and city departments in the preparation for, response to, and relief from injury, damage and suffering resulting from either a localized or widespread disaster. The County Emergency Management Coordinator is the focal point for emergency management activities within the county. However, emergency management responsibilities extend beyond this office, to all city/county government departments/agencies, and ultimately, to each individual citizen.

3. It is important to note that a basic responsibility for emergency planning and response also lies with individuals and heads of households. When the situation exceeds the capabilities of individuals, families, and volunteer organizations, a city/county emergency may exist. It is then the responsibility of government to undertake the effects of disasters. Local government has the primary responsibility for emergency management activities. When the emergency exceeds local government capability to respond, the County Emergency Management Coordinator will request assistance from mutual aid counties and/or the State government; the Federal Government will provide assistance to the State when requested, if possible. In addition, private sector and voluntary organizations may be requested to provide aid and assistance.

4. In addition to the County Emergency Management Coordinator, emergency management is the day-to-day function of certain city and county agencies, such as the Police, Fire and Emergency Medical Services Departments. While the routine functions of most city and county agencies are not of an emergency nature, pursuant to this plan, all officers and employees of the cities and county will plan to meet emergencies threatening life or property. This entails a day-to-day obligation to assess and report the impact of an emergency or disaster event. It requires monitoring conditions and analyzing information that could signal the onset of one of these events. Disasters will require city and county departments to perform extraordinary functions. In these situations, every attempt will be made to preserve organizational integrity and assign tasks which parallel the norm. However, it may be necessary to draw on people's basic capacities and use them in areas of greatest need. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended for the duration of any emergency. Efforts that would normally be required to perform those functions may be redirected to accomplish emergency tasks.

5. This plan does not contain a listing of resources. The County Emergency Management Coordinator will ensure that a resource inventory including source and quantity is kept current. The resource list may be maintained in the ECC and on the Southwest Region's WebEOC. The County Emergency Management Coordinator should also be familiar with resources available from local private sector and volunteer organizations as well as from State government. Unique resources which may not be available locally

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(i.e., radiological and chemical analysis, environmental assessment, biological sampling, contamination survey, etc.) should be requested through the Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management.

B. Emergency Management Phases

The county will meet its responsibility for protecting life and property from the effects of hazardous events by acting within each of the four phases of emergency management.

1. **Mitigation.** Actions accomplished before an event to prevent it from causing a disaster, or to reduce its effects if it does, save the most lives, prevent the most damage and are the most cost effective. County and city departments will enforce all public safety mandates including land use management and building codes; and recommend to governing bodies legislation required to improve the emergency readiness of the county.

2. **Preparedness.** Preparedness consists of almost any pre-disaster action which is assured to improve the safety or effectiveness of disaster response. Preparedness consists of those activities that have the potential to save lives, lessen property damage, and increase individual and community control over the subsequent disaster response. Departments/agencies within the county will remain vigilant to crises within their areas of responsibility. All departments/agencies shall prepare for disasters by developing detailed SOPs to accomplish the extraordinary tasks necessary to integrate the department/agency's total capabilities into a city/county disaster by response. Disaster SOPs must complement this plan. Departments/agencies shall ensure that their employees are trained to implement emergency and disaster procedures and instructions. Departments/agencies shall validate their level of emergency readiness through internal drills and participation in exercises selected by the County Emergency Management Coordinator. Other government jurisdictions within and outside city/county boundaries shall also be encouraged to participate in these exercises. Exercise results shall be documented and used in continual planning effort to improve the county's emergency readiness posture. This joint, continuous planning endeavor shall culminate in revisions to this plan in the constant attempt to achieve a higher state of readiness for an emergency or disaster response.

   In accordance with ICS protocols each county agency, when required, will appoint an Agency Representative, and alternates, to act on behalf of the agency and to provide representation of the agency at the Iron County ECC during activations and exercises. The Agency Representative will be knowledgeable of and will represent all elements and programs within the agency. The Agency Rep will be empowered to make decisions and expend resources in providing operational and technical support to other County agencies, cities and towns within the county, non-governmental agencies, private sector businesses and individual citizens, as appropriate. The Agency Rep will report all actions taken by their agency to the Operations Section of the Iron County ECC. Names and 24-hour contact phone numbers will be furnished to the Iron County Emergency Management Coordinator.

3. **Response.** The active use of resources to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster constitutes the response phase and is the focus of department/agency emergency and disaster Standard Operating Procedures, mutual-aid agreements, and this plan. Emergency and disaster incident responses are designed to

minimize suffering, loss of life, and property damage, and to speed recovery. They include initial damage assessment, emergency and short-term medical care, and the return of vital life-support systems to minimum operating conditions. When any department/agency within the county receives information about a potential emergency or disaster, it will conduct an initial assessment, determine the need to alert others, and set in motion appropriate actions to reduce risk and potential impacts. Emergency response activities will be as described in department/agency SOPs and may involve activating the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) for coordination of support. Departments/agencies will strive to provide support to warning and emergency public information, save lives, and property, supply basic human needs, maintain or restore essential services, and protect vital resources and the environment. Responses to declared emergencies and disasters will be guided by this plan.

4. **Recovery.** Emergency and disaster recovery efforts aimed at returning to pre-disaster community life. They involve detailed damage assessments, complete restoration of vital life-support systems, financial assistance, and long-term medical care. There is no definite point at which response ends and recovery begins. However, generally speaking, most recovery efforts will occur after the emergency organization is deactivated and departments/agencies have returned to pre-disaster operation, and will be integrated with day-to-day functions.

C.   Functional Annex Concept

1. "Functional Annexes" represent groupings of types of assistance activities that citizens are likely to need in times of emergency or disaster. In Utah, county and state Emergency Operation Plans, are organized by related emergency functions. The Federal Response Plan is similarly organized into "Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)." The Federal Government, through the State EOC will respond to Iron County requests for assistance through the Federal ESF structure. These ESFs are incorporated into the Iron County ECC organizational structure. With the exception of ESF #15, the primary responsibility of each ESF is assigned to the appropriate General Staff Section Chief who may, at their discretion assign someone or an appropriate agency to fill that particular function.

2. Within the ECC, requests for assistance will be tasked to the appropriate Section Chief for completion. The Section Chief may, at their discretion, request assistance from an appropriate department or agency who will then be responsible for coordinating the delivery of that assistance to the emergency area. The individual, agency, or department will be responsible for identifying the resources that will accomplish the mission, and will coordinate the resource delivery.

3. All disaster response organizations within Iron County shall operate under an Incident Command System (ICS) that is based on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). County agencies will be prepared to assume an appropriate role within the county's Incident Command System.

4. Section chiefs will coordinate directly with their counterpart at the State and Federal levels when those agencies are providing emergency response and/or recovery assistance in Declared Disasters. Requests for assistance will be channeled from its agency of origin through the Iron County ECC.

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5. Support agencies or departments are encouraged to assist the primary agencies in preparing and maintaining SOPs and will provide support for ESF operations. Each support agency or department is encouraged to:

    a.   Designate two agency staff members responsible for coordination with the primary agency for all actions related to this plan;

    b.   Participate in the process of exercising, reviewing, maintaining and implementing this plan; and

    c.   Provide representatives to the Iron County ECC operational location(s) as required.

ESF Member Roles and Responsibilities:

Each ESF Annex identifies the Section Chief and support agencies pertinent to the ESF. Several ESFs incorporate multiple components and are reflected as supportive roles to the appropriate Section Chief. Those agencies providing supportive roles ensure seamless integration of and transition between preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Section Chief

The Section Chief has management oversight for those ESFs falling under their assigned function (See Iron County ECC Organizational Chart), and has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response and recovery phases of the incident. The role of the Unit Leader to which an ESF is assigned supports the Section Chief by:

    1.   Coordinating before, during and after an incident, including pre-incident planning and coordination,

    2.   Maintaining ongoing contact with supporting agencies,

    3.   Coordinating with assigned unit leaders,

    4.   Coordinating efforts with corresponding private agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including faith-based organizations (FBOs), and

    5.   Coordinating ESF activities relating to catastrophic incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness, as appropriate.
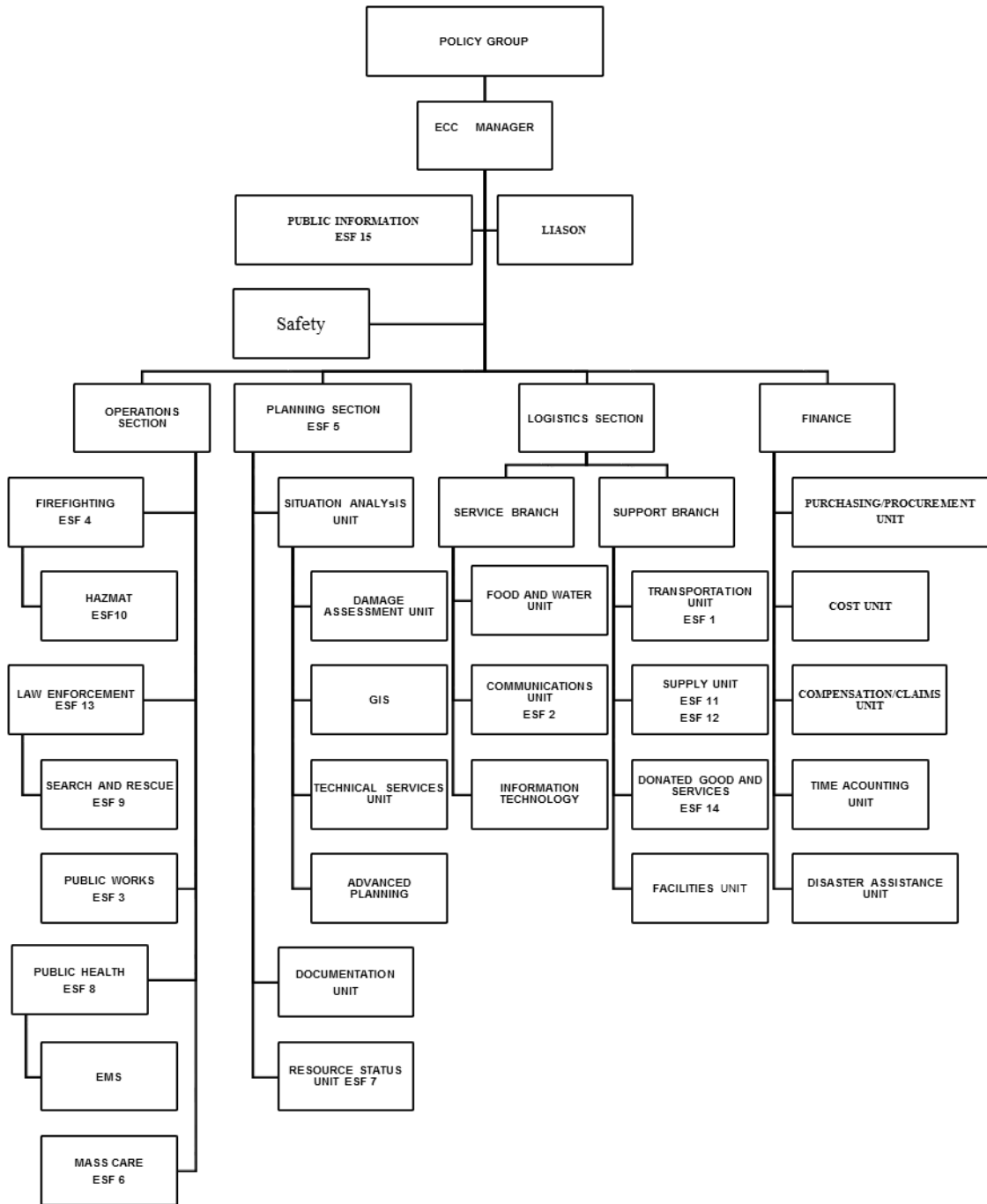
Support Agencies (See Appendix A)

An ESF support agency is an agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. ESFs may have multiple support agencies, and the specific responsibilities of those agencies are articulated within the relevant ESF Annex. When an ESF is activated in response to an incident, the support agencies are responsible for:

    1.   Supporting the Section Chief under whom they are working and coordinating closely with the other support agencies including participating in planning for short and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing operational plans,

2. Orchestrating support within their functional area for an affected population,
3. Providing staff for the operations functions at fixed and field facilities,
4. Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies,
5. Managing mission assignments and coordinating with other support agencies, as well as appropriate State officials, operations centers and agencies,
6. Working with appropriate private-sector and non-governmental organizations to maximize use of all available resources,
7. Supporting and keeping other ESFs and organizational elements informed of ESF operational priorities and activities,
8. Conducting situational and periodic readiness assessments,
9. Executing contracts and procuring goods and services as needed,
10. Ensuring financial and property accountability for ESF activities,
11. Planning for short and long-term incident management and recovery operations,
12. Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams, and
13. Identifying new equipment and capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

Departments of Iron County government and other agencies not assigned to a specific supportive role, may support ECC operations by providing staffing or resources.

IRON COUNTY ECC ORGANIZATION

Iron County Emergency
Operations Plan   *January, 2018*

Table 1. Roles and Responsibilities of the ESFs

ESF	Scope
ESF #1 – Transportation	• Aviation/airspace management and control • Transportation safety (ground and air) • Restoration/recovery or transportation infrastructure • Movement restrictions • Damage and impact assessment
ESF #2 - Communications	• Coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries • Restoration and repair of telecommunications infrastructure • Protection, restoration, sustainment of national cyber and information technology resources • Oversight of communications within the incident management and response structures
ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering	• Infrastructure protection and emergency repair • Infrastructure restoration • Engineering services and construction management • Emergency contracting support for life-saving and life-sustaining services
ESF #4 – Firefighting	• Coordination of firefighting activities • Support to wild-land, rural, and urban firefighting operations
ESF #5 – Emergency Management	• Coordination of incident management and response efforts • Issuance of mission assignments • Resource and human capital • Incident action planning • Financial management
ESF # 6 – Mass Care	• Mass Care • Emergency Assistance • Disaster Housing • Human Services
ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support	• Comprehensive, incident logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability • Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services, etc.)
ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services	• Public health • Medical • Mental health services • Mass fatality management
ESF #9 – Search and Rescue	• Life-saving assistance • Search and rescue operations
ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials	• Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response • Environmental short and long-term cleanup

ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources	• Nutrition assistance • Food safety and security • Safety and well-being of household pets
ESF #12 – Energy	• Energy infrastructure assessment, repair and restoration • Energy industry utilities coordination • Energy forecast
ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security	• Facility and resource security • Security planning and technical resource assistance • Public safety and security support • Support to access, traffic, and crowd control
ESF #14 – Long Term Community Recovery	• Social and economic community impact assessment • Long-term community recovery assistance to Iron County, local and tribal governments, and the private sector • Analysis and review of mitigation program implementation
ESF #15 – Public Information	• Emergency public information and protective action guidance • Media and community relations

HAZARD ANALYSIS

The list of the rated / ranked hazards is as follows:

HAZARD RANKING
1 Utility Interruption
2 Urban/Wildland Fire
3 Flooding
4 Earthquake
5 Severe Weather
6 Landslide
7 Hazardous Materials
8 Transportation Accident
9 Epidemic/Pandemic
10 Dam Failure
11 Terrorism

1.   UTILITY INTERRUPTION

Natural and man-made disasters can cause interruptions of utility service including natural gas, electricity, and water. Natural disasters such as severe storms, extreme heat, wind and extreme cold can cause electrical blackouts and water main breaks. Man-made disasters such as construction, structure fires, or traffic accidents can also damage electrical lines, break water mains or break gas lines. Interruption of utilities can have serious effects on health, safety and a community's economic well-being. This hazard risk usually has a low-to-moderate probability with low-to-moderate consequence. However, in Iron County the majority of city and county buildings do not have an alternate source of energy. Without that alternate energy source, city and county governments cannot continue to function during an extended power outage. Members of the community expect government functions to continue during power outages. An extended power failure – local or regional – will have dramatic effect on government telecommunications, day to day business practices, and the like.

2.   URBAN and WILDLAND FIRE

Urban Interface/Wildland Fires are where wildlands and residential areas meet and present a serious fire threat to life and property. Several communities within Iron County have residential areas that fall into this category. This threat has moderate probability, and moderate-to-high consequence.

Wildland brush fires are a threat from lightning strikes, particularly in late spring and throughout the summer and early fall, especially due to conditions of prolonged drought occasionally interrupted by very wet springs, followed again by summers with early high temperatures and low precipitation; this combination of factors tends to create a significant fuel load of dry grasses. The same factors contribute to a high level of risk of conventional forest fires in the County's eastern mountain areas, which have many areas of higher population, especially during the late spring-through-early fall period.

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Both of these types of fires are moderate-to-high probability during prolonged drought with moderate-to-high consequence.

Iron County is primarily covered in Forest and Shrub/Rangelands, accounting for 93% of the area. Shrub/rangelands accounts for 50% of the land area (1,064,773 acres). Forest area accounts for 43% of the County (907,610 acres). Grass/Pasture/Haylands/Croplands make up 4% of the County's land area (75,000 acres). Urban/Developed (42,214 acres) comprises 2% of the County's land area. Water/Wetlands (21,107 acres) comprise 1% of Iron County's land area. Shrub/Rangelands consist of oak savannahs and pinion/juniper areas.

The Color Country Fuels Committee (CCFC) compiled the following Community at Risk (CAR) chart. Each CAR was given a score ranging from 0 (no Risk) to 12 (extreme risk) based on the sum of multiple factors (e.g., fire history, local vegetation, firefighting capabilities) analyzed in every area. The scoring system allows Utah's fire prevention program officials to assess the relative risk in a given area of the county and open communication channels with these communities the help them better prepare for wildfire.

Iron County- Communities at Risk and Risk Score (2005)	
Hamblin Valley	8
Braffits Creek / Red Canyon	8
Brian Head	11
Bumblebee Ridge	10
Castle Valley	10
Cedar City	6
Cedar Highlands	10
Cedar Valley Estates	7
Chekshani	10
Comstock	11
Far West	11
Ireland Meadow	10
Iron Springs	11
Kanaraville	9
Meadow Lake	8
New Castle	8
Old Iron Town	11
Paragonah	8
Parowan	8
Quichapa	12
Rainbow Meadow	10
Summit	9
Source: Southwest Utah Regional Wildfire Protection Plan (October 2007) Chapter 1, 1.7; Table 1.6 http:www.fivecounty.utah.gov/wildfire.html	

3.   FLOODING

Flooding within Iron County presents a hazard of moderate probability, and low-to-moderate-to-rarely high consequence. Iron County has experienced a total of 11 major flooding events; the first event occurred in December of 1966 and the most recent event occurred in August of 2012. Property damage was estimated to be around $6 million.

Floods, particularly springtime flooding when there is a combination of high snow levels in the surrounding mountains, high levels of precipitation through a long winter and prolonged, cool spring, followed by a rapid transition to summer conditions and high temperatures, creating a rapid snow melt and run-off.   This hazard threatens all of the communities on the western slope of the County's eastern mountains, particularly Cedar City and Parowan, as well as the low agriculture lands in the Southwestern area of the county.   Heavy rain or seasonal thunderstorms may occur in the spring and late summer months. Flash floods are sudden, intense, and localized. Flash floods have at one time or another damaged every major community within Iron County.   Many communities have implemented flood-control measures to reduce flash flood hazards; however, as communities expand into unprotected areas, new development is again subject to flash flooding. Consideration should be given for such events as wildfire, severe thunderstorm, rapid snowmelt flooding and any activity that alters the landscape such as construction, animal grazing, logging, etc. Flood and debris flows are mainly soil and anything else, such as trees and rock fragments that are picked up as the flow moves down a wash, slope or channel.

4.   EARTHQUAKE

Earthquakes are multi-hazard events that have the potential for causing major socioeconomic impacts and losses with little or no warning. In just a matter of seconds an earthquake can cause millions of dollars in damage, and leave hundreds of people dead, injured, or homeless.   Disruption of lifelines, transportation systems, and communication systems can be critical.

Because earthquakes result from slippage on faults, from a earthquake-hazard standpoint, faults are commonly classified as active, capable of generating damaging earthquakes, or inactive, not capable of generating earthquakes. Fault-related surface rupture has not occurred in southwestern Utah historically, but the area does have a pronounced record of seismicity. At least 20 earthquakes greater than magnitude 4 have occurred in southwestern Utah over the past century. Earthquakes pose a significant risk to Iron County, due to the general seismic activity of the entire state of Utah, which averages over 2 earthquakes somewhere in the State each day, over 700 per year.   Iron County in particular is located on the Intermountain Seismic Belt which runs along the I-15 corridor. This hazard risk is of moderate probability but potentially extremely high consequence.

5.   SEVERE WEATHER

Severe weather hazards include, but are not limited to blizzards, heavy snowfalls, fog, freezing rain, sleet, temperature inversions, and downbursts, lightning, avalanches, high

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winds, tornados. Severe weather events are the deadliest type of hazard in Utah. Interestingly, more people have died from avalanches in Utah than by any other natural hazard.

Since 1950, lightning has killed over 60 people statewide and injured approximately 150 more. In southwestern Utah the most common type of severe weather activity is related to lightning. Since 1950, 5 lightning deaths and 10 lightning injuries have been reported within the region.

Occasionally, strong winds come to Iron County and create a hazardous situation. The strongest and most frequent winds come from the southwest. Occasionally we receive winds from the east that are sometimes referred to as canyon winds. This situation is usually caused when a high pressure is located on the east side of the mountain range and a low pressure is located on the west side of the range. Micro-bursts are connected to strong thunderstorms and are most prevalent in summer and spring months. These winds usually damage trees, roofing, and will sometimes affect electrical power distribution. These are usually limited in scope, but are just as devastating only in a smaller geographical area. High winds, including both micro-bursts and tornados, constitute hazard threats which are of lower probability and low-to-moderate consequence. Utah averages about two tornadoes per year with only one F2 or stronger once every seven years. Almost 74% of all tornadoes in Utah occur between May and August. Damage from a tornado can be devastating, but severe destruction, although possible, is less likely in Iron County due to the fact that tornados are more likely to occur in lower populated areas of the County.

Severe weather represents a threat of high probability because many of these weather-related hazards occur every year, particularly if accompanied by prolonged power outages and/or other subsequent or "cascading" emergency situations. This hazard has low-to-moderate consequence due to the strength of the County's capacity to deal with this type of situation.

6.   LANDSLIDE

Landslides are classified according to the types of movement and material involved. The types of movement include fall, topple, slide, spread, and flow. The types of material include rock, debris (coarse material), and earth (fine material). The most common landslides in Utah include rock falls, rock topples, debris slides, debris flows, earth slides, and earth flows. Nationwide, estimated losses from damaging landslides equal $3.5 billion annually. In Utah, documented losses from damaging landslides in 2001 exceeded $3 million, and estimated losses in 2005 exceeded $10 million including costs to repair and stabilize hillside along state and federal highways. In 2011, a large landslide detached from the south side of Cedar Canyon about 8 miles east of Cedar City. The landslide quickly moved downslope, displacing part of and burying the remainder of an approximately 1200-foot-long section of Utah State Route 14 (SR-14), an important transportation link between Interstate 15 at Cedar City and U.S. Highway 89 to the east. Total landslide losses are hard to determine from past events because a standard for documenting then did not exist.

The main factors that cause landslides are weak slope materials (rock type), steep slope gradients, and water. Additionally, vegetative cover and slope aspect influence slope stability and landslides can be triggered by ground shaking. Landslide risk can be reduced by avoiding and stabilizing landslides. Nearly all landslides are reactivations of pre-existing landslides and landslides may reactivate if not stabilized. Landslides cause significant income loss. Years with above normal precipitation generally produce the most landslides. As Iron County continues to grow and development spreads into landslide-prone areas, the potential for landslide damage to private and public property increases. This hazard risk has a low-to-moderate probability with potentially high consequence.

One area of concern is the new community of Cedar Highland. In his study of the area, Mr. Bruce Kaliser wrote, "With respect to the [Cedar Highland] subdivision, … there is no time element that can be defined for the settling of the homes. Many residents of the Highland Park subdivision reported to the writer damage occurring in the winter of 1976-1977. It is obvious from the county assessor's inspections, however, that damage has been occurring subsequent to home construction, regardless of the date. Most of the homes affected have basements, and the assessor's notes indicate that some homes had especially heavy reinforced foundations."
GROUND SURFACE SUBSIDENCE IN CEDAR CITY, UTAH by Bruce N. Kaliser, Chief Urban and Engineering Geology Section Utah Geological and Mineral Survey
(https://ugspub.nr.utah.gov/publications/reports_of_investigations/RI-124.pdf)

7.   HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Hazardous Material Incidents are extremely probable in Iron County, due to the amount of hazardous and toxic substances that are transported through the county by both highway and rail traffic, as well as those that are produced, stored and used throughout the County.   A significant response capacity exists to address our vulnerability to Hazardous Materials spills and releases, and especially so due to the creation of the Southwest Utah Hazardous Materials Regional Response Team.

8.   TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

Transportation accidents are always a probability with a major interstate highway going through the metro part of the county. I-15 is a major delivery route for most trucking companies in the western United States. When you combine the large amount of traffic with varying weather conditions throughout the year, traffic accidents are considered a moderate probability with low-to-moderate consequences.

9.   EPIDEMIC/PANDEMIC

An epidemic is a sudden increase of a disease that occurs suddenly in numbers that clearly exceed what would normally be expected. An epidemic especially applies to infectious diseases but applies also to any communicable disease or other health-related event occurring in an outbreak. An epidemic within the community would cause varying degrees of both personal and economic stress within the community. Pandemic is a worldwide outbreak to a new strain of disease that no one has immunity to. Many diseases have the potential of causing wide spread illness or even loss of life. Even if a disease does not cause loss of life, it still may have the potential to incapacitate people

to the point where they cannot perform their daily functions. Many people would require medical care thus creating an increased demand on the already overburdened health care system.

An epidemic/pandemic may or may not be a result of terrorism. It could be a natural mutation of a disease, but the results left on the community would be the same. Recent global outbreaks such as SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), point out how rapidly disease may be transmitted from distant parts of the world. SARS has recently been a prime example of the speed with which infectious agents can travel the globe (Pandemic).

Bioterrorism is also a real threat for the citizens of the county. It is not believed that the citizens of Iron County would be direct target of terrorist act but it is highly plausible that individuals have the potential to be exposed to a disease elsewhere and brought into the county. This could happen because many diseases are contagious before symptoms of the disease begin to manifest in the victim. The victim would then inadvertently bring the disease into the community. In this scenario, individuals either from Iron County or others traveling through the county could be exposed to disease agents from a Bioterrorism attack.

Such exposure might not be readily apparent to either the individuals involved or authorities. These asymptomatic carriers would be symptom free initially, and could potentially move about the county quite freely, either returning home or commuting through the localities. Eventually, they may present themselves to local doctors or to the hospital with a variety of potential symptoms, many of which may seem relatively benign initially. (At the time a person becomes symptomatic; they are or have already become contagious) If not properly diagnosed, treated and isolated, they could rapidly spread the disease to other family members and associates with whom they had contact.

10. DAM FAILURE

The potential for a dam failure is a major consideration whenever one is planned, designed, and built. A primary responsibility of dam design engineers is to reduce the threat of this hazard. Every imaginable force that might be imposed on the dam must be considered and implemented into its design and construction. High-hazard dams would cause a possible loss of life in the event of a rupture. Iron County's high-hazard dams include: Red Creek, Yankee Meadows, Leigh Hill Reservoir, Newcastle, Fiddler Canyon Debris Basin #2, Stephens Canyon Debris Basin North, Stephens Canyon Debris Basin South, and Dry Canyon Debris Basin.

11. TERRORISM

Terrorism – International or Domestic - may be defined as the unlawful use of violence and/or intimidation (an act of coercion), especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims. It is a form of warfare in which attacks are carefully designed to meet a specific goal. Because terrorists are so intent on achieving their objectives, they choose their weapons for specific reasons with a distinct purpose in mind. Terrorists want to use weapons that will instill fear. Many terrorists' weapons (such as radiation and some biological and chemical agents) are undetectable without special equipment and do not immediately affect the victims. Even the threat of such an attack can send the general

population into a panic. Terrorism may be initiated by foreign or domestic individuals Because of the location and population of Iron County, this hazard is considered low risk due to low probability of this type of event. However, because of prevailing winds, Iron County may be affected by certain acts of terrorism from as far away as Las Vegas, Nevada.

ORGANIZATIONS and ASSIGNMENT of RESPONSIBILITIES

Organization

The organization to implement procedures under this EOP is composed of County, municipal, State, Federal, and Tribal governmental agencies, as well as private agencies and organizations. The structure is designed to be flexible to accommodate any incident response and recovery requirements regardless of the origin, size, or complexity of the event. County agencies provide support to participating partner-agencies that are responsible for implementing on-scene response operations.

1. County Emergency Operations Center Policy Group

The County Commission's Policy Group will include the following members initially, and others as needed:

- ♦ County Commission
- ♦ County Sheriff
- ♦ Iron County Hazmat/Cedar Fire Chief
- ♦ Emergency Medical Services
- ♦ County Attorney
- ♦ County Clerk
- ♦ County Auditor
- ♦ County Human Resources
- ♦ County Engineer
- ♦ County Roads Department
- ♦ Others as necessary

2. The Iron County Policy Group is under the direction of the Chairperson of the County Commission. Core members of the County Policy Group are all elected public officials, the heads of County Departments, the heads of county emergency response functions/organizations, including the Sheriff, and the Fire Chief. Other individuals may be invited or assigned to participate as a member of the County Policy Group as needed, including but not limited to the Mayors of municipalities within Iron County or a representative of the Cedar and/or Indian Peaks Bands and/or a representative of the

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Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, all or any of which may be impacted or affected by the emergency or disaster.

3. The County Policy Group will meet at times and places designated by the County Commission or as directed in the Activation Table of this plan

4. The County Commission shall name a temporary Chairperson of the ECC Policy Group during periods of time when the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) has been activated, but the County Commission is not able to be present.

B.   Duties and Responsibilities of the ECC Policy Group

1. It is the duty of the Iron County Policy Group to evaluate, direct, manage, and coordinate the County's efforts to resolve an incident and to issue the proper orders, directives, etc. required to successfully conclude an incident. "It is the duty of the Iron County Policy Group to evaluate and coordinate the County's efforts to assist the Incident Commander in the protection of life and property and the stabilization of the incident, and to issue the proper orders, directives, etc. required to assist the Incident Commander in the management of the incident through the response and recovery phases." They shall also be responsible for the public and press information releases, to be managed by the County Public Information Officer, and overall direction of the staff functions supporting operations of the Policy Group functioning within the County ECC. The Primary/Support Matrix (see Appendix A) reflects the organizational structure of the Iron County Emergency Management network and indicates the various activities which can support emergency operations.

2. The Policy Group shall be responsible for the proper resolution of the incident(s) that caused the emergency to exist and shall have the power and authority to take whatever action is required to accomplish that goal.   The Policy Group shall have the authority to take whatever action is required to assist the Incident Commander in accomplishing the established strategic and tactical goals to bring the proper resolution of the incident.

3. When the ECC has been activated under a Level 1 Emergency and the Policy Group has been notified and assembled, the County ECC SOP shall be followed.   The Policy Group, assisted by Emergency Management personnel, shall be responsible for the following functions:

- Assessment and evaluation of current situation
- Assessment and evaluation of alternative actions to resolve the incident
- Decision authority methods, means, and priorities to resolve the incident
- Mobilization of additional personnel and resources
- Declaration of Emergency by the County Commission
- Coordinate resources and other incident needs with the on-scene Incident Commander
- Press and Public Relations
- Purchasing and documentation
- Other functions and duties required to resolve the incident

C. Responsibilities

1. General Preparedness Responsibilities (All departments/agencies within Iron County). The following common responsibilities are assigned to each department/agency listed in this plan. Further, each department/agency shall create an internal emergency management organization and develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in accordance with the provisions of this plan. Preparation activities include:

- Establishing departmental and individual responsibilities (as indicated in this plan); identify emergency tasks.
- Working with other departments/agencies to enhance cooperation and coordination and eliminate redundancy. Departments having shared responsibilities should complement each other.
- Establishing education and training programs so that each division, section, and employee will know exactly where, when, and how to respond.
- Developing site specific plans for department facilities as necessary.
- Ensuring that employee job descriptions reflect their emergency duties.
- Training staff and volunteers to perform emergency duties, tasks.
- Identifying, categorizing and inventorying all available departmental resources.
- Developing procedures for mobilizing and employing additional resources.
- Ensuring communication capabilities with the ECC.
- Filling positions in the emergency organization as requested by the County Emergency Management Coordinator acting in accordance with this plan.
- Preparing to provide internal logistics support to department operations during the initial emergency response phase.

2. General Response Responsibilities (All departments/agencies within Iron County)
The following common responsibilities are assigned to each department listed in this plan:

- Upon receipt of an alert or warning, initiate notification actions to alert employees and volunteers assigned response duties.
- As appropriate:

  - Suspend or curtail normal business activities.
  - Recall essential off-duty employees.
  - Send nonessential employees home.
  - Evacuate departmental facilities.

- As requested, augment the ECC's effort to warn the public through the EVERBRIDGE® Emergency Notification System as well as the use of vehicles equipped with public address systems, sirens, employees going from door to door, etc.
- Keep the ECC informed of field activities and maintain a communications link to the ECC.
- Activate a control center to support and facilitate department response activities, maintain events log, and report information to the ECC.
- Report damages and status of critical facilities to the ECC.
- If appropriate or requested, send an Agency Representative to the ECC.
- Ensure staff members tasked to work in the ECC has the authority to commit resources and set policies.

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- Coordinate with the ECC to establish protocols for interfacing with State, Federal responders.
- Coordinate with the ECC Public Information Officer before releasing information to the media.
- Submit reports to the ECC detailing departmental emergency expenditures and obligations.

3. State of Utah

a. If local capabilities are exceeded, and a local emergency has been declared, State government agencies can augment assistance to local government to meet the emergency needs of victims during declared emergencies/disasters. Requests for state assistance are processed through the Iron County Emergency Management Coordinator.

b. The Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management receives and coordinates requests for state assistance. The Governor may declare a "state of emergency" to authorize use of state resources.

4. Federal Government

The National Response Framework (NRF) facilitates the provision of Federal assistance to state and local governments during major disasters. The NRF uses a functional approach to group the type of Federal assistance which State/local government is most likely to need under Emergency Support Functions (ESF). Each ESF is headed by a primary federal agency which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in the particular functional area.

ADMINISTRATION and LOGISTICS

A. General

During and after emergency/disaster events normal fiscal and administrative functions and regulations may need to be temporarily modified or suspended in order to support emergency operations in a timely manner. Additionally, if certain emergency costs can be documented, certain reimbursements from State and Federal sources may be possible.

B. Policies

It is the policy of the Iron County Policy Group that:

1. All departments/agencies shall assure the safety of cash, checks, accounts receivable, and assist in the protection of other valuable documents/records.

2. All departments/agencies shall designate personnel to be responsible for documentation of disaster operations and expenditures. Emergency expenditures will be incurred in accordance with existing jurisdictional emergency purchasing procedures.

3. During the emergency operations, nonessential administrative activities may be suspended, and personnel not assigned to essential duties may be assigned to other departments to provide emergency support.

4. Each department/agency shall keep an updated inventory of its personnel, facilities, and equipment resources as part of their SOPs.

C. Administration

1. During an emergency or disaster, administrative procedures may have to be suspended, relaxed, or made optional in the interest of protecting life or property. Departments/agencies are authorized to take necessary and prudent actions in response to disaster/emergency incidents.

2. Normal procedures which do not interfere with timely accomplishment of emergency tasks will continue to be used. Those emergency administrative procedures which depart from "business-as-usual" will be described in detail in department/agency SOPs.

3. Departments/agencies are responsible for keeping records of the name, arrival time, duration of utilization, departure time, and other information relative to the service of emergency workers, as well as documentation of the injuries, lost or damaged equipment, and any extraordinary costs.

D. Fiscal

1. Local government personnel shall facilitate the acquisition of all supplies, equipment, and services necessary to support the emergency response actions of departments/agencies.

2. A complete and accurate record of all purchases, a complete record of all properties commandeered to save lives and property, and an inventory of all supplies and equipment purchased in support of the emergency response shall be maintained.

3. Though certain formal procedures may be waived, this in no way lessens the requirement for sound financial management and accountability. Departments/agencies will identify personnel to be responsible for documentation of disaster costs and utilize existing administrative methods to keep accurate records separating disaster operational expenditures from day-to-day expenditures. Documentation will include: logs, formal records, and file copies of all expenditures, receipts, personnel time sheets.

4. A separate Emergency Operations Center (ECC) "Finance Section" may be formed to handle the monetary and financial functions during large emergencies, disasters.

E. Logistics

1. Departments/agencies responding to emergencies and disasters will first use their available resources. When this plan is implemented, the ECC Logistics Section becomes the focal point of procurement, distribution and replacement of personnel, equipment, and supplies. The Logistics Section will also provide services and equipment maintenance beyond the integral capabilities of elements of the emergency

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organization. Scarce resources will be allocated according to established priorities and objectives of the ECC.

2. Logistics will be needed to support the field operations, the ECC operations, and disaster victims.

3. All departments/agencies are expected to maintain an inventory of all non-consumable items, to include their disposition after the conclusion of the emergency proclamation. Items that are not accounted for, or that are placed in local government inventory as an asset will not be eligible for reimbursement.

F. Insurance

Local governments, agencies shall maintain insurance for property, workers' compensation, general and automotive liability. Insurance coverage information will be required by the Federal Government in the post disaster phase as per 44 CFR "subpart 1." Insurance information will need to be available immediately following a disaster.

Further, all local jurisdictions and departments are responsible to maintain adequate levels of insurance.

DIRECTION and CONTROL

A. General

1. The chief executive of the local government in the jurisdiction in which the emergency occurs will exercise direction and control activities within that jurisdiction. He/she will coordinate with the County Emergency Management Coordinator who is responsible for implementing this Plan or portions of this Plan. Each jurisdiction shall establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to control and direct response actions. The County Emergency Management Coordinator will coordinate actions between local governments and agencies as necessary and direct response actions in unincorporated areas of the county. In cases where local resources to contend with an emergency do not exist or have been depleted, the affected chief executive, in coordination with the County Emergency Management Coordinator, should request state aid through the state ECC.

2. The chief executive of the local government may declare a "State of Emergency" to expedite access to local resources needed to cope with the incident. If the needed response exceeds these local capabilities, a disaster has occurred. The chief executive may, by emergency proclamation, use local resources and employees as necessary, and alter functions of departments and personnel, as necessary. The Iron County Policy Group has the authority to declare a "state of emergency" in support of a local government emergency. If the situation is beyond local capability, a request for State and/or Federal assistance may be in the original proclamation or included in a second proclamation presented to the Governor through the Utah Division of Emergency Management. If State and/or Federal resources are made available, they will be under the operational control of the Emergency Management Coordinator/ECC.

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3. On behalf of the Policy Group, the County Emergency Management Coordinator has the responsibility for coordinating the entire emergency management program. The Emergency Management Coordinator makes all routine decisions and advises the officials on courses of action available for major decisions. During emergency operations the Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for the proper functioning of the ECC. The Emergency Management Coordinator also acts as a liaison with State and Federal emergency agencies, and neighboring counties.

4. The Emergency Operations Center (ECC) is the central point for emergency management operations. The purpose of this central point is to ensure harmonious response when the emergency involves more than one political entity and several response agencies. Coordination and supervision of all services will be through the ECC section chiefs and the ECC Manager to provide for the most efficient management of resources.

5. During emergency situations, certain agencies will be required to relocate their center of control to the ECC. During large scale emergencies, the ECC will become the seat of government during the duration of the crisis. However, in some situations it may be appropriate for some agencies to operate from an alternate site other than the ECC or their primary location.

6. Specific persons and agencies are responsible for fulfilling their obligations as presented in the Basic Plan and individual ESFs. Department/agency heads will retain control over their employees and equipment. Each department/agency shall develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to be followed during response operations.

7. Department/agency heads and other officials legally administering from their office may perform their emergency functions(s) on their own initiative if, in their judgment, the safety or welfare of citizens of the county are threatened. The County Emergency Management Coordinator should be notified as rapidly as possible.

8. During an ECC activation, the appropriate emergency services will be represented in the ECC and will coordinate their activities under the supervision of the County Emergency Management Coordinator who then becomes the ECC Manager.

B. Levels of Emergency

1. **Localized Emergency**. The principle of graduated response will be used in responding to localized disasters defined as an incident within a local government. The initial response will be from emergency personnel dispatched by normal procedures. Their assessment of the situation will determine if additional resources are needed. Departments/agencies may be called upon to provide additional resources. Mutual aid and the local government ECC may provide additional support if resource needs are beyond existing city capability. Activation of the Iron County ECC may not be necessary during a "localized" emergency.

2. **Widespread Disaster**. Earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, snow/ice storms are considered the most probable widespread disaster which could impact the entire county and

adjacent areas. It is anticipated that a full activation of the ECC will be required to coordinate the county's response.

3. **Graduated Response**. Most disasters will require a graduated response involving only those persons necessary to handle the situation. For this purpose, three levels of response will be used:

   a. **Level Three Emergency.** A "level three" emergency is a common emergency situation that occurs on a frequent basis. The responsibility for control of the incident rests with the responding department.

   b. **Level Two Emergency.** Should an incident remain unresolved, the emergency status will rise to a "level two" emergency. A level two could be a major single site event or a county-wide event. Level two incidents involve routine assistance from internal and/or external agencies including mutual aid. A level two requires partial activation of the ECC. The State ECC is notified, and state assistance may be requested.

   c. **Level One Emergency.** This level of emergency is used for "catastrophic" county, state-wide or regional events. The Iron County ECC is fully activated. An emergency is declared. This level of emergency will be used for all natural, manmade or major technological disasters. The State ECC is notified, communication and coordination are maintained. State and Federal assistance will be requested and is required.

ECC ACTIVATION LEVELS
SUMMARY

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	MINIMUM STAFFING

3 (MONITOR)	• Small Incident or event
	• One site
	• Two or more agencies involved
	• Potential threat of:
	  - Flood
	  - Severe storm
	  - Interface fire
	  - Escalating incident
		• ECC Manager
		• Public Information Officer
		• Liaison Officer
		• Operations Section Chief

2 (PARTIAL)	• Moderate event • Two or more sites • Multiple agencies involved • Major scheduled event (e.g. conference, sporting event, etc.) • Limited evacuations • Resource support required	• ECC Manager • Public Information Officer • Liaison Officer • Section Chiefs (as needed/required) • Limited activation of other ECC staff (as needed/required)
1 (Full)	• Major event • Multiple sites • Regional disaster	• ECC Manager and management staff • Policy Group

	• Multiple agencies involved • Multi-jurisdictional • Extensive evacuations • Resource support required	• All ECC functions and positions

C. On-Scene Management / ICS

1. On-scene response to emergencies follows the concept of the Incident Command System (ICS).

2. The person on scene who is in charge of the incident is the Incident Commander and is responsible for ensuring each agency on scene can carry out its assigned duties or tasks.

3. Upon arriving at an incident scene, the Incident Commander should:

- Assess the situation and identify hazards (size up),
- Establish the incident priorities,
- Develop an action plan,
- Develop objectives (tasks to be done),
- Ensure appropriate safety and personnel protective measures,
- In coordination with the ECC, contact appropriate agencies or personnel with expertise and capability to carry out the incident action plan, and
- Coordinate, as appropriate, with other first responders.

4. When more than one agency is involved at an incident scene, the Incident Commander and other responding agencies should work together in a Unified Command structure to ensure that each agency's objectives are identified and coordinated.

5. Team problem solving should facilitate effective response. Other agency personnel working in support of the Unified Command will maintain their normal chain of command but will be under control of the Incident Commander.

6. The Incident Commander should designate a Public Information Officer as part of his/her support staff to work with the news media at an incident. This may include coordinating agency media releases and arranging contacts between the media and response agencies. If additional support is needed, the ECC may be activated.

D. ECC Activation and Staffing

1. The Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) is the key to successful response and recovery operations. With decision and policymakers located together, personnel and resources can be used efficiently. Coordination of activities will ensure that all tasks are accomplished, minimizing duplication of efforts.

2. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the disaster, activation of the ECC may not be necessary, may only be partially required, or may require full activation. Partial activation would be dictated by the characteristics of the disaster and would involve only those persons needing to interact in providing the coordinated response.

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3. The ECC may be fully activated by decision of the Policy Group or the County Emergency Management Coordinator. When the decision is made to activate the ECC, the County Emergency Management Coordinator will notify the appropriate ECC Management staff members to report to the ECC. The ECC Management staff will take further action to notify and mobilize the appropriate organizations and dispatch centers which they are responsible for coordinating.

4. ECC activation levels will generally follow the "emergency levels" as discussed in Section C above.

5. ECC Operations and Staffing. Complete details, job descriptions, and checklist of tasks are contained in the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) Position Checklists Manual, published as part of the ECC Standard Operations Procedure.

E. Controls and Continuity of Operations

1. In an emergency there will be two levels of control. The first and highest level of control will be at the scene of the incident with the Incident Commander. The second level will be at the ECC where overall coordination and incident support will be exercised.

2. In a single site emergency, the governing body having jurisdiction will respond to the scene. The on-scene management will fall under the jurisdiction of the local department best qualified to conduct incident operations. The Incident Commander is the first local official – usually a firefighter, police officer or EMS person who has arrived on scene, reported a size up and has established command of the incident. Command may be passed as determined by the Incident Commander and is always communicated via radio communications. The local coordination and commitment authority for local resources is retained by the local elected officials and delegated as appropriate.

3. During wide-spread emergencies, decision making authority and control of the emergency is retained by the Policy Group through the activation of the county ECC.

4. The county ECC, once activated, directs and controls a response to an emergency or disaster and coordinates the allocation of resources. It is organized and will function according to the National Incident Management System's (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) principles. Again, the ECC does not manage or control the incident; it supports the strategic goals of the Incident Commander by coordinated allocation of local, regional and state resources.

5. The ECC Manager will normally be the County Emergency Management Coordinator, unless otherwise specified by the Policy Group, who will be notified and briefed by the County Emergency Management Coordinator as soon as possible. Consistent with the modular component of National Incident Management System's (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS), the ECC may be partially activated to coordinate support for an on-scene incident commander, without activating the full emergency organization.

6. To ensure a line of succession, each department/agency is directed to assign at least one (1) alternate for each key emergency position. Lines of succession shall be provided to the County Emergency Management Coordinator.

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F. Facilities

  1. Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)

  a. The Iron County ECC is currently located in the Iron County Ambulance Building, 201 East D.L. Sargent Drive, Cedar City, Utah 84721
  b. In the event the Iron County ECC becomes inoperable, uninhabitable, or otherwise, unsuitable for use, the secondary or alternate County ECC may be located at a school within the Iron County School District or other suitable location, depending on the location of the event.
  c. Each jurisdiction is encouraged to establish an on-scene incident command post. These facilities will link to the county ECC via radio or telephone.
  d. A virtual ECC may be established via WEB ECC or some other avenue as appropriate to the needs of the incident and those assigned to the ECC.

  2. Department/Agency Operating Locations

  a. Each department/agency is directed to establish a primary location and alternate location from which to establish direction and control of its respective activities in an emergency or disaster. This may be from the ECC, or other location, depending upon the circumstances.

  3. Communications

  a. Most departments/agencies involved in disaster operations will maintain operations or dispatch centers that will control the operations of the emergency forces under their control.
  b. Any department/agency operating from another location will maintain contact with the ECC through direct redundant communication, such as telephone and radio.
  c. All departments/agencies are responsible to ensure that communication systems are in place between ECC representatives and their department/agency.
  d. Each department/agency assigned to the ECC will be responsible to provide their own portable radio, charger, spare batteries, and cellular telephones. Additional communications equipment will be provided at the ECC.

G. Military Support

Military support to Iron County will be requested through the Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management. Once assigned, resources shall be coordinated by the County ECC.

H. Continuity of Government

  1. Succession of Authority

  a. A community's ability to respond to an emergency must not be restrained by the absence of an elected official or key department head. Therefore, to ensure continuity of government, each local government in the county will develop a Continuity of Government Succession List. This list will name who will be the

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decision maker if an elected official or department head is not available. At least two (2) alternates should be listed and prioritized for each key position.

    b. The line of succession for the County Commission is from the Chair to the members of the Commission in order of their seniority on the Commission.

    c. The Iron County Commission will determine who succeeds the County Emergency Management Coordinator.

    d. Lines of succession to each department head will be determined by the appropriate county governing body or by the department's Standard Operating Procedures.

2. Preservation of Records

All departments/agencies will develop SOPs to guarantee the preservation of vital public records, to include their reconstitution if necessary, during and after emergencies. In general, vital public records include those considered absolutely essential to the continued operation of local government; considered absolutely essential to the local government's ability to fulfill its responsibilities to the public; required to protect the rights of individuals and the local government; and essential to restoration of life support services. Documentation of actions taken during an emergency or disaster is a legal requirement.

I. Plan Maintenance

1. If a plan is to be effective, its contents must be known and understood by those who are responsible for its implementation. The County Emergency Management Coordinator will brief the appropriate officials concerning their roles in emergency management and this plan in particular.

2. All agencies will be responsible for developing and maintaining their respective segments of the plan. The County Emergency Management Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring all officials involved in this plan conduct an annual review of the plan.

3. The Policy Group ensures that necessary changes and revisions to the plan are prepared, coordinated, published and distributed. The plan will undergo revision whenever:

- It fails during an emergency.
- Exercises, drills reveal deficiencies, shortfalls or gaps.
- City or county government structure changes.
- Community situations change.
- State requirements change.
- Any other condition occurs that causes conditions to change.

4. The Policy Group will maintain a list of individuals and organizations which have controlled copies of the plan. Only those with controlled copies will automatically be provided updates and revisions. Plan holders are expected to post and record these changes. Revised copies will be dated and marked to show where changes have been made.

5. The plan shall be activated at least once a year in the form of a simulated emergency to provide practical controlled operational experience to those individuals who have ECC responsibilities. Response to radiological and hazardous materials incidents must be exercised at least once a year.

Contact Numbers

County

Cedar Fire	(435) 586-2964
Corrections	(435) 867-7555
Council on Aging	(435) 586-0832
County Attorney	(435) 865-5310
County Auditor	(435) 477-8330
County Clerk	(435) 477-8341
County Planner	(435) 865-5381
Emergency Mgmt Coordinator	(435) 267-1740
Engineer	(435) 865-5372
Gold Cross Ambulance (on-duty Supervisor)	(435) 704-1383
Gold Cross Ambulance (Office)	(435) 263-0900
Human Resources	(435) 865-5373
Information Technologies	(435) 477-8370
Justice Court	(435) 865-5335
Landfill	(435) 865-7015
Public Works	(435) 586-2912
Roads	(435) 865-5400
Sheriff's Office	(435) 867-7500
Superintendent of Schools	(435) 586-2804
Treasurer's Office	(435) 477-8360
Volunteer Center (5 County Assoc.of Gov)	(435) 867-8384

CITIES

Brian Head	(435) 677-2029
Cedar City	(435) 586-2950
Enoch	(435) 586-1119
Kanarraville	(435) 867-1852
Paragonah	(435) 477-8979
Parowan	(435) 477-3331
Paiute Indian Tribe	(435) 586-1112

Other Agencies

American Red Cross (Provo)	(801) 373-7000
American Red Cross (St. George)	(435) 674-4440
RCARC Ham Radio Club (Brad Gunderson)	(801) 885-2470
Southwest Utah Public Health	(435) 586-2437
Southern Utah University	(435) 586-7793

STATE AGENCIES

Dispatch (Cedar)	(435) 586-9445
Utah Division of Emergency Management	(801) 538-3400
Utah Department of Public Safety	(801) 965-4461
Utah Highway Patrol	(435) 865-1970

Utah Department of Natural Resources	(435) 586-4231
Utah Department of Transportation -	(435) 865-5500
Utah State Department of Health	(801) 538-6101
Utah National Guard (Cedar City)	(435) 867-6517
Utah State University Extension Service	(435) 586-8132
Workforce Services - Job Service	(435) 865-6530

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Bureau of Indian Affairs	(435) 674-9720
Bureau of Land Management	(435) 586-2401
FBI (Salt Lake City)	(801) 579-1400
FEMA Region VIII Office	(303) 235-4800
Utah Fire Marshall (Hazmat)	(801) 618-9277
Forest Service (Cedar City Ranger District)	(435) 865-3700
National Weather Service, Salt Lake City	(801) 524-5133
Soil Conservation Service	(435) 586-6773
U.S. Department of Agriculture	(435) 586-2429
U.S. Department of Environmental Quality	(801) 536-4100
US Fish & Wildlife	(435) 865-6100
Wildland Fire (Fire Warden)	(435) 586-4408

Iron County Emergency   *January, 2018*
Operations Plan

Appendix A
Primary and Support Function Matrix

Iron County Primary and Support Agencies for Emergency Support Functions P = Primary Responsibility √ = Supportive Roles	ESF #1 Transportation	ESF #2 Communication	ESF #3 Public Works	ESF #4 Fire Services	ESF #5 Information and Planning	ESF #6 Community Mass Care	ESF #7 Resource Management	ESF #8 Medical and Health Services	ESF #9 Search and Rescue	ESF #10 Hazardous Material	ESF #11 Agricultural & Nat. Resources	ESF #12 Energy	ESF #13 Law Enforcement Services	ESF #14 Long Term Community Recovery	ESF #15 Public Information	Evacuation Event	Pandemic Event	Terrorist Event	Declaration Process
Public Information Officer															P				
IC Policy Group/Commission																			P
Operations Section			P	P		P		P	P	P			P						
Planning Section					P		P												
Logistics Section	P	P									P	P		P					
Finance/Admin Section																			
IC Sheriff			√		√	√	√	√	√	√			√		√	√		√	
IC Ambulance					√		√	√	√						√				
IC Fire Warden				√			√		√	√					√	√		√	
IC Roads Department	√		√		√		√					√			√				
IC ITS		√			√		√								√				
IC Attorney															√				√
IC Human Resources					√		√							√					
IC Assessor							√												
IC Clerk/Auditor							√												
IC Public Information Officer															√				
IC Landfill			√				√												
IC School District	√					√	√								√		√		
Cedar City Hospital						√	√	√	√	√								√	
Cedar Dispatch		√			√														
Cedar Fire				√	√		√		√	√					√			√	
Cedar City CATS	√														√				
CERT/Citizen Corps					√	√	√	√	√			√		√		√	√		
Civil Air Patrol		√					√		√						√				
Council on Aging	√					√	√												
Dept of Agriculture	√				√	√	√			√	√								
Dept of Corrections	√		√		√		√					√	√	√					
Dept of Environ. Quality					√		√			√	√	√			√				
Faith-based Coalition / Org's		√				√	√		√		√								
Local Fire Departments				√	√		√	√	√	√					√	√			

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Local Law Enforcements	√				√	√	√	√	√	√			√		√	√		
Local Public Works			√		√		√					√						
Private Sector	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√				√	√	√	√	√
RACES/ARES		√			√		√		√						√	√		
Red Cross					√	√		√		√	√							
Southern Utah University					√	√	√		√						√			
SWUPHD			√		√	√	√	√		√		√			√		√	
UDOT	√		√		√		√	√				√			√			
Utilities			√				√					√						
Volunteer Center of Iron Co.							√	√	√		√			√				

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