

CARBON COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

HAZARD SPECIFIC ANNEX



EOP Planning Meeting, Red Lodge
(L to R, Sheriff Tom Rieger, Chief Richard Pringle, Alderman Polly Richter)

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This annex provides supplemental information regarding a particular hazard's special requirements. The hazards for inclusion in Carbon County's Plan were determined by the EOP Core planning team in November 2009.

A. BIOLOGICAL THREAT—Human and Animal

PURPOSE: Establishes the coordinated response in the event of a potentially contagious human or livestock disease.

Operating Concept

County Public Health and doctors practicing in the County have a duty to report certain contagious human diseases to the state Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS.) The County Board of Health also monitors for potentially contagious disease in the county.

The on-site Veterinarian, County Extension Agent, or the DES Coordinator will be the Incident Commander for a livestock disease incident, until more specialized technical expertise (State Veterinarian, APHIS, Montana Department of Livestock or other expert) can be brought in.

Responsibilities

- 1) Upon discovery of a contagious disease or biological agent in livestock the veterinarian will notify either the State or Federal Veterinarian or both.
- 2) The Carbon County Sheriff's Office, DES Coordinator, and Public Health Department will be notified.
- 3) An Incident Commander will be designated.
- 4) An Initial Critical Assessment will be prepared, most likely by the on-site veterinarian.
- 5) Based upon the Initial Critical Assessment, resources will be ordered and/or quarantine procedures will be implemented.

Collateral Procedures

- Activation of the Mass Casualty/Mass Fatality Annex
- Public Information and Alerts
- Hazardous Material
- Evacuation

Extraordinary Powers

- General
- Evacuation
- Closure of Roads and Streets
- Restricting Area Access

B. BOMB THREAT/EXPLOSION

PURPOSE: Effective response to bombing incidents requires the coordinated efforts of police officers, firefighters, emergency medical personnel and dispatch. If there is a detonation or explosion with casualties, medical personnel and the hospital will also serve as critical resources.

Operating Concept

Law enforcement will take the lead role in response to a bomb threat or explosion. Fire chiefs will maintain control of any fire suppression efforts. EMTs will triage and transport individuals needing medical attention.

Bomb response will focus on three scenarios:

- 1) Pre-Detonation
 - Bomb threat received
 - Suspicious item observed
 - Evacuation
 - Investigation
 - Render Safe
- 2) Post-Detonation
 - Detonation has occurred
 - Rescue and recovery
 - Scene control
 - Evidence recovery
 - Suspect identification
 - Fire suppression
 - Render safe
- 3) Continuing explosive Incidents
 - Release of hostage/victims
 - On scene medical treatment and evacuation
 - Scene control
 - Evidence recovery
 - Suspect apprehension
 - Fire suppression
 - Render safe

Responsibilities

A. Bomb Threat

Typically received by phone. A phone bomb threat check list should be supplied to all public officials and school officials. Officials should have bomb threat training and those who answer the phone should have copies of the bomb threat

check list by the phone. In general, the longer the call and more information provided by the caller, the more likely that the threat is NOT a hoax.

- Decision to evacuate or not to evacuate should be made by the head of the facility involved with the assistance of law enforcement.
- All public buildings such as schools and government buildings will be encouraged to have guidelines and procedures to deal with handling a bomb threat, handling suspicious item identification, evacuation, and searching the premises.
- Render safe. Specialized training is required. Never handle a device or suspected device. Rules to render safe, safety first and keep evidence in mind.

B. Post-Detonation Critical Actions

Rescue and recovery

- Structural integrity especially if there has been a partial collapse. To avoid risk to the responders, engineers should be called in as soon as possible by the department or governing body.
- Secondary devices and other hazards
- Accountability: rosters should be established and maintained and only those checked into the site permitted access to operational areas. This maintains an accounting of the responders.
- Coverage/Priority of Effort: rescue and recovery operations should be planned and executed where there is the greatest likelihood of locating victims whose lives can be saved.
- Time constraints: successful rescues occur within the first 72 hours. Also important is natural lighting if artificial lights are not available.
- Organizational capabilities: lack of specialized training will govern most response efforts.

Medical: On scene medical treatment and evacuation

- Protocol for triage, patient identification
- Evidence identification and preservation

Law Enforcement: Scene Control

- Managing traffic flow, establishing safe perimeters, fire and rescue vehicles should not be impeded by traffic problems.
- Control panic/disorder and handling victims and families. Victim Witness Advocate should be contacted as soon as possible for help with public.
- Implementing access control. Avoid disrupting emergency operations or tampering with evidence.
- Evidence recovery
 - Witness interviews
 - Physical evidence should not be moved unless necessary.

- Location documentation and chain of custody established to avoid contamination of evidence.

Law Enforcement: Suspect Identification

- Observations from responders for suspicious behavior at the scene
- Witness accounts/descriptions, victim screening
- Security video if available.
- Ingress/egress control established early on

Fire department: Fire Suppression

- Electrical or other hazards
- Secondary devices search should be made before continuing operations.
- Structural integrity
- Evidence contamination: avoid applying water or chemicals to potential items of evidence unless such action is essential for controlling the spread of fire.

Specialized training required: Render safe

- Keep everyone out of harm's way
- Never handle a device or suspected device.

C. Continuing Explosive Incident

Law Enforcement: Release of hostage/victims

- First priority is release of hostages or victims. Number of perpetrators, mental state, demands and number and nature of weapons will impact course of action.
- Location and type of cover afforded emergency responders will dictate response and rescue efforts.
- Medical: On scene medical treatment and evacuation similar to post-detonation. But danger is greater for responders. A decision may have to be made to leave an individual untreated because of risk to responders.
- Law Enforcement Scene control similar to post-detonation. Immediate danger to all persons in the area makes scene control an immediate and critical activity on the part of responders.
- Law Enforcement: Evidence recovery will be postponed until scene is neutralized. Render safe operations should be conducted.
- Law Enforcement: Suspect Apprehension. Identification of hostages and potential suspects will be difficult. Specialized hostage/rescue units should be called in from outside the county.

Fire Departments: Fire Suppression option to wait may not be available if the danger posed to hostages by rapidly spreading fire necessitates immediate response. Department's procedures should be followed.

Trained EOD and Bomb Technicians: Render safe operations.

C. EARTHQUAKE

PURPOSE: Carbon County is vulnerable to earthquake activity. Secondary earthquake hazards could also affect the county. Ground shaking may cause sloughing of water in lakes or bays. It may trigger the failure of snow (avalanche) or earth materials (landslide.) It can also change the mechanical properties of some fine-grained, saturated soils, whereupon they liquefy and act as a fluid. A dramatic reduction in bearing strength of such soils can cause buried utilities to rupture and otherwise undamaged building to collapse. The major form of damage from most earthquakes is damage to construction. Bridges are particularly vulnerable to collapse. Dam failure may generate downstream flooding. Buildings vary in susceptibility, dependent on construction and the types of soils on which they are built.

Operating Concept

The Carbon County Sheriff's Office will take the lead role in a major earthquake incident. A major earthquake may require activating many response functions and procedures. Response to a variety of incidents should be managed by a Unified Command. The decision to activate a Unified Command is made by the Incident Command. Any major earthquake in the county will involve multiple jurisdictions and multiple response functions including EMS, Fire, Public Works and transportation, utilities, the hospital, and others.

- It is essential for emergency response personnel to take immediate action to gather damage assessment information. This information is needed to determine the severity and extent of injuries and damages.
- Assessment information will provide decision makers data to prioritize response actions including:
 - Search and rescue activities
 - Access control and re-entry to the impacted area
 - Debris clearance
 - Restoration of utilities and lifeline repairs
 - Inspection, condemnation and/or demolition of buildings and other structures.

Responsibilities

Functional Area	Responsibility
County Sheriff	Location and extraction of living victims will be the highest priority.
Public Works	Identification, removal and disposal of rubble, landslides, wreckage, and other material which block or hamper the performance of emergency response functions should be a high priority action.
Private utilities, Public Works	Restoration and repair of electrical power, water, sewer and telephone and other communications systems should be accomplished to minimize the impact on critical services and the public.
Fire Departments Engineers	Inspections of buildings and structures which are critical to emergency services operations and mass care activities. Designate those that may be occupied and identify/mark those that are unsafe.
Engineers	Inspection of buildings and structures that may threaten public safety. Identify those that are unsafe and may not be occupied.
DNRC	Report on dams should be examined immediately and actions determined according to Dam plans on file at the Sheriff's Office or the DES Office.

Collateral Procedures

Public Information and Alerts.

- The flow of accurate and timely emergency information is critical to the protection of lives and property in the wake of an earthquake.
- Information which should be addressed include survival tips, warnings and advice on the continuing threat of fire, unsafe areas, building collapse, after shocks and other hazards as may be noted from the assessment.

Emergency Finance

Coordination of fire, law enforcement, EMS and public works

Activate Mass Casualty/Mass Fatality Annex

Extraordinary Powers

General

Crisis Relocation

Evacuation

Closure of Roads and Streets

Closure of Public Places/Buildings

Restricting Area Access

D. FLOOD/DAM INCIDENT

PURPOSE: Procedures, services and response actions to be used by local agencies during a flood, or period of flood threat, are hereby established.

Operating Concept

Public Safety: The Incident Commander for public safety during a flood is the Sheriff. Public Facilities, Streets and Roads: The Incident Commander for public facilities, streets, bridges and roads during a flood is the local government Public Works Director.

- Carbon County has qualified the jurisdiction for federal flood insurance. Because this insurance is available at moderate expense to all property owners, the county does not provide programmed assistance to protect private property. However, personnel of emergency service agencies (fire, law enforcement, public works) are free to follow their own policies and provide limited assistance in critical situations.
- Before and during a flood, County resources shall be directed at achieving the following objectives:
 - Public safety
 - Timely public information and warning on flood potential
 - The efficient flow of all flood waters through the community
 - Monitoring Seasonal flood potential and initiating phased flood fight preparations to protect public facilities, streets, roads and bridges
 - Monitoring ice jams and providing public warning to downstream property owners.
- Safety dictates that water rescue be conducted by those individuals who are properly equipped and the best trained for this type of operations. The Incident Commander shall assign responsibility for rescue operations.
- The public shall not be allowed to sandbag, barricade or in any way obstruct a public right-of-way. If necessary, the Incident Commander shall request assistance to prevent such obstructions.

E. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

PURPOSE: Procedures, services and response actions to be used by local agencies during a hazardous material incident are hereby established.

Operating Concept

The Incident Commander for hazardous material incidents shall be the senior officer (at the scene) of a fire department with Hazardous Material Awareness and Technician level training. For the State and Federal Lands, the Fire Management Officer shall be the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander shall have the authority and the duty to use all emergency powers and resources available to protect public health and safety. Responders must use the Incident Command System during a hazmat incident. A safety officer must be named at the scene of a hazmat incident.

Responsibilities

Initial Response:

- 1) Call comes in to 9-1-1 dispatch. Fire Department is dispatched.
- 2) Establish control zone. Remove public and non-essential personnel.
- 3) Identify specific chemicals and related hazards.
- 4) Have 9-1-1 dispatch contact County DES and Central Montana Agency
- 5) Identify Command Post location and proceed with tactical plan
- 6) The authority and responsibility to select specific response actions to contain and control a hazardous material incident rest with the Incident Commander. Hazardous material incident tactical pre-plans are the responsibility of the Fire Department with hazardous material training—most likely from Billings.
- 7) If movement of hazardous material in the air or water has a potential to endanger life, livestock or property, Incident Commander shall delegate law enforcement to notify potentially affected parties immediately.
- 8) The selection of containment, control, and site safety actions by the Incident Commander shall include consultation with the Health Officer and those individuals identified in the resource list as having expertise with handling the material involved.
- 9) Establish control zones, when to proceed into control zones.
- 10) The Health Officer and/or County DES shall contact the owner or carrier representative and request that the insuring agency and the Environmental Protection Agency be informed of the incident as soon as possible. The insurance carrier or owner shall be advised that he may either carry out clean-up, transport and disposal, or the Health Officer and/or County DES shall contract such work with costs to be charged to the owner or his insurance company.
- 11) With the exception of situations which involve felony evidence or an immediate threat to public health or safety, no employee of the County shall

store, receive, transpose of or take possession of a hazardous material without the approval from Central Montana Health District.

- 12) All expenses for response and clean-up, including the cost of transport and disposal shall be billed to the owner or insurance carrier.
- 13) In the event of an incident-related death, all human remains will be considered contaminated until or unless medically proven otherwise.
- 14) The Incident Commander and Health Officer shall appoint one or more Public Information Officers. These individuals shall coordinate activities to insure the public is given consistent and accurate information on health and safety.

Reports

- To local government officials. Incident Commander's responsibility.
- To Montana Department of Environmental Quality. Hazardous
- Material Incident Report. Health Officer's responsibility.
- To the Environmental Protection Agency. Responsibility of company which owns or transports the material.

Collateral Procedures

Public Information and Alerts
Emergency Finance
Coordination of fire, law enforcement, EMS and public works
Emergency Proclamation and Disaster Declaration
Hospital/Nursing Home Evacuation
Hazardous Material – Monitoring and Disposal

Extraordinary Powers

General
Crisis Relocation
Evacuation
Closure of Roads and Streets
Closure of Public Places/Buildings
Restricting Area Access
Montana Clean Air Act

Authority

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Titles I and III, commonly known as SARA Title I and Title III
Final Rule, OSHA, 29 CFR, 1910.120
Final Rule, EPA, 40 CFR part 311
PUBLIC LAW 92-500: Required immediate notification of the appropriate agency of the U.S. Government of discharges of oil or hazardous substances.

F. LARGE EVENT/URBAN CONFLAGRATION

PURPOSE: In the event of a demonstration, strike, or riot, resources of local law enforcement may become over taxed. Due to the nature of civil unrest other annexes may be put into operations.

Operating Concept

Carbon County Sheriff or Police Chief, if a municipality, will take the lead role.

Responsibilities

- 1) A threat level assessment will be completed by the sheriff, CEO and DES to determine possible needs for resources and security.
- 2) The emergency operations center will be staffed at a level required for the type of incident and at the request of the Sheriff.
- 3) Carbon County Commissioners will be informed of needed resources and staffing requirements.
- 4) Additional security may be required at essential services locations and government buildings.
- 5) EMTs and fire department(s) will be informed and periodically updated concerning possible need for services.
- 6) Public information officer will release information on public safety and event updates. Information will be approved by the Sheriff and County Attorney prior to release.
- 7) State DES will be alerted of possible needs or requests for resources.

Collateral Procedures (Annexes)

Public Information
Structure Collapse or Fire
Mass Casualty
Terrorism
Bomb or Explosion
Debris Management

Extraordinary Powers

Evacuation
Closure of public buildings
Closure of roads and streets
Restricting access to an area

G. PIPELINE RUPTURE

PURPOSE: Response and recovery efforts from a pipeline rupture will require a coordinated response from the Pipeline Company and the emergency responders. This establishes services and response actions to be used by local agencies during a pipeline rupture (hazardous spill).

Operating Concept

The Chief of the Fire Department having jurisdiction will be the IC during any hazardous material situations. The Incident Commander shall be the senior officer of the fire department with Hazardous Material Awareness and Technician level training.

- Responders must use the Incident Command System during a pipeline rupture incident. Response will be the same as for a Hazardous Material Incident
- A safety officer must be named at the scene of a pipeline rupture.
- The Public Health Department will be informed of the rupture by the quickest means possible.
- State DES will be notified by the local DES coordinator.
- If a criminal act, the Carbon County Sheriff's Office will take control of the scene once it is determined safe to do so.
- A Liaison Officer will be appointed to work and coordinate with the Pipeline Company.
- A Public Information Officer will be appointed and will work with the Pipeline Company information officer.

Responsibilities

- 1) 9-1-1 Dispatch notify responders and pipeline company
- 2) On-scene commander establish control zone and remove public and non-essential personnel.
- 3) 9-1-1 dispatch contact County DES and Central Montana Agency
- 4) Identify Command Post location and proceed with tactical plan
- 5) The authority and responsibility to select specific response actions to contain and control a hazardous material incident rest with the Incident Commander. Hazardous material incident tactical pre-plans are the responsibility of the Fire Department with hazardous material training.
- 6) If movement of hazardous material in the air or water has a potential to endanger life, livestock or property. The Incident Commander shall delegate to law enforcement to notify potentially affected parties immediately.
- 7) The selection of containment, control, and site safety actions by the Incident Commander shall include consultation with the responsible Pipeline Company, Public Health, and those individuals identified in the resource list as having expertise with handling the material involved.

- 8) The Public Health Department and/or County DES shall contact the owner of the property. The pipeline company and the Environmental Protection Agency Helena office will be informed of the incident as soon as possible. All clean up will be responsibility of the pipeline company.
- 9) With the exception of situations which involve felony evidence or an immediate threat to public health or safety, no employee of the County shall store, receive, dispose of or take possession of a hazardous material without the approval from the Public Health Department.
- 10) Any incident involving a criminal act will be under the control of the Carbon County Sheriff's office once the hazardous condition is contained. All efforts will be made to preserve evidence.
- 11) All expenses for response and clean-up, including the cost of transport and disposal shall be the responsibility of the pipeline company.
- 12) In the event of an incident-related death, all human remains will be considered contaminated until or unless medically proven otherwise.

Extraordinary Powers

- General
- Crisis Relocation
- Evacuation
- Closure of Roads and Streets
- Closure of Public Places/Buildings
- Restricting Area Access

Authority

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title I and Title II also know as Sara Title I and Title III; Final Rule, OSHA, 29 CFR, 1910.120; Final Rule EPA, 40 CFR part 311, Montana Hazardous Material Response Plan, MCA 75-5-605,75-5-213, 75-5-601, 75-5-635

H. SEVERE WEATHER

PURPOSE: Procedures, services and response actions to be used by local agencies during severe weather are hereby established.

Operating Concept

Public Works Director or Law Enforcement will serve as the incident commander.

Severe weather will usually not require an Emergency Proclamation or a Disaster Declaration. In the absence of such declaration, the authority of the Incident Commander and the extent of services under the Severe Weather Guidelines are restricted to the following:

- Collecting and distributing information;
- Issuing advisories; and
- Coordinating the response and recovery actions of emergency managers and support agencies with authority independent of these Guidelines

In extreme situations, where an emergency has been proclaimed by the Chairman of the County Commissioners or the Mayor of the incorporated municipality, and the Governor, the Incident Commander shall have the authority to activate such elements of these Guidelines as may be necessary to protect lives, health, and property.

Responsibilities

- 1) Initial notification of severe weather conditions is made by the National Weather Service to the 9-1-1 Center.
- 2) The 9-1-1 Center shall notify the Director of Public Works, and/or County Commissioners.
- 3) If appropriate, and required by emergency closure policies, the 9-1-1 Center will be advised by the Incident Commander and the Sheriff to notify the DES Coordinator.
- 4) The DES Coordinator shall notify the Superintendent of Schools as directed by the Incident Commander.
- 5) The DES Coordinator shall track the progress of the storm by periodically collecting field reports from specified public spotters and, if necessary, NWS spotters.
- 6) The DES Coordinator shall provide periodic field reports to school administrators.
- 7) The DES Coordinator shall forward field reports to the National Weather Service as soon as they are received.

Collateral Procedures

School Closure: Decisions on closure, running buses, cancellations, etc., are the responsibility of the administrative authority of each school. Recommendations, as approved by the Incident Commander, may be released through the DES Coordinator to assist administrators in reaching a decision on closures.

Road Closures: Local Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) staff and the Sheriff work with the MDT Regional Office in Billings to close state highways. Carbon County Sheriff works with County Commissioners and Road Department to close county roads.

Plowing Priorities: The State, County, City, and Towns may establish priorities for plowing and sanding roads and streets.

Extraordinary Powers

- Evacuation
- Closure of Roads and Streets
- Closure of Public Places and Buildings
- Restricting Area Access

I. STRUCTURE COLLAPSE/STRUCTURAL FIRE

PURPOSE: Procedures, services and response actions to be used by local agencies during a structural fire are hereby established.

Operating Concept

The Chief of the fire agency within the jurisdiction will

Responsibilities

- 1) The authority and responsibility to select specific response actions to contain and control a major fire rests with the Incident Commander.
- 2) The Incident Command System is adopted by reference and shall serve as the management structure for response to a structural fire or structure collapse.
- 3) Aspects of the fire which have, or could, result in pollution of the air, surface water or ground water may be subject to the control and authority of the Health Officer. A Health Officer should be notified of any major fire.

Collateral Procedures

Public Information and alerts

Emergency Finance
Emergency Proclamation of Disaster Declaration by CEO (Mayor or
County Commissioners)
Hazardous Material Incident
Mass Casualty Incident
Hospital/Nursing Home Evacuation

Extraordinary Powers

General
Evacuation – Law Enforcement and/or Fire
Closure of Roads and Streets
Closure of Public Places/Buildings
Restricting Area Access

Resources

Communications

Emergency Operations Center
Mobile Command Post

Evacuation

Red Cross
Assistance/Evacuation Centers
Evacuation Transportation

Fire fighting: Resource List

Medical

Mass Casualty
Coroner
First-aid stations. Contact Red Cross

Public Information Alerts

Emergency Alert System (EAS).
Local Media

State Assistance

See Montana Disaster and Emergency Plan, Annex

Pre-Plans

Pre-plans are the responsibility of each fire department. The written plans address specific major fire hazards (structures) with objectives, procedures and resources. Without preplans, fire agencies will be forced into crisis management of major fires.

J. TERRORISM THREAT

PURPOSE: Responding to terrorism involves instruments that provide crisis management and consequence management. The purpose of this annex is to ensure that the Carbon County Emergency Operation Plan is adequate to respond to the consequences of terrorism within the county including terrorism involving Weapons of Mass Destructions (WMD).

Operating Concept

The incident commander is the Carbon County Sheriff until unified command is determined to be needed or in place.

Planning Assumptions

- No single private sector entity or agency at the local, State, Federal level possesses the authority and expertise to act unilaterally on the issues that may arise in response to a threat or act of terrorism, particularly if WMD are involved.
- An act of terrorism, particularly an act involving WMD, may produce major consequences that would overwhelm the capabilities of many local and State governments almost immediately.
- Major consequences involving WMD may overwhelm existing Federal capabilities as well, particularly if multiple locations are affected.
- Local, State, and Federal responders will define working perimeters that may overlap. Perimeters may be used to control access to the area, target public information messages, assign operational sectors among responding organizations, and assess potential effects on the population and the environment. Establishing adequate coordination for control of the perimeters is necessary to ensure overall response is not impeded.
- If appropriate personal protective equipment is not available, entry into a contaminated area (i.e., a hot zone) may be delayed until the material dissipates to levels that are safe for emergency response personnel.
- The Carbon County Sheriff's Department, County Commissioners, and Disaster and Emergency Services will establish coordination relationships as appropriate, based on the geographic areas involved.

Situation/Conditions

- The Carbon County Commissioners' assessment of a potential or credible consequence of terrorism within the county may cause the commissioners to direct members of the law enforcement community and to coordinate with other organizations to implement a response.
- Requirements for assistance from other organizations will be coordinated through the Carbon County Sheriff's Department and/or through the Office of Disaster and Emergency Services.

- The Carbon County Commissioners will advise and assist the Sheriff's Department and coordinate with the affected State and local office of Disaster and Emergency Services to identify potential consequence management requirements.
- An act that occurs without warning and produces major consequences may cause the County Commissioners to implement a response under the Carbon County Emergency Operations Plan. The County Commissioners will exercise their authority and provide concurrent support to the Sheriff's Department as appropriate to the specific incident.

Responsibilities

- 1) The Carbon County Sheriff's Department will notify the County Commissioners and other organizations providing direct support to the Sheriff's office of a credible threat of terrorism.
- 2) A threat assessment process will be initiated by notifying State or Federal agencies with technical expertise, in order that those agencies may determine the viability of the threat from technical as well as tactical and behavioral standpoints.
- 3) If warranted or directed by the State or Federal agency, the Carbon County Sheriff's Department will implement a response and advise the appropriate organizations.
- 4) The Carbon County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated. The County Commissioners will determine the appropriate agencies to staff the EOC, based on input from the Sheriff's Department and County Disaster and Emergency Services.
- 5) When warranted, the County Commissioners will consult immediately with Montana Disaster and Emergency Services to determine if State or Federal assistance is required and if the county is permitted to use authorities of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to mission-assign Federal consequence management agencies to pre-deploy assets to lessen or avert the threat of catastrophe. Responses will be coordinated with the Carbon County Sheriff's Office.
- 6) An Information Center will be established and agencies will coordinate incident related information through the information center. The County Commissioners and the County Sheriff's Department will ensure that appropriate spokespersons provide information concerning the incident. Release of information will be coordinated with other agencies before it is released.
- 7) If an act of terrorism does not occur, the response agencies will disengage when the County Commissioners, in consultation with the Sheriff's Department, issue a cancellation notification to appropriate officials.
- 8) If an act of terrorism occurs that results in major consequences, each organization that is part of the incident, disengages at the appropriate time according to standard procedures. Following disengagement, operations by appropriate organizations may continue, in order to support the affected State

and local governments with long-term hazard monitoring, environmental decontamination, and site restoration (clean-up).

Resources

Presidential Decision Directive 39, U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism (unclassified extract from FEMA website).
 Federal Bureau of Investigation, Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Contingency Plan.
 Health and Human Services. Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical or Biological Terrorism.

K. TRAIN DERAILMENT

PURPOSE: This annex establishes how a coordinated response would be made to a train derailment.

Operating Concept

Command would most likely be assumed by the local Fire Department. If criminal activity was suspected or traffic interrupted, law enforcement would need to be involved. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality should be notified if air or water quality are affected.

Situation/Conditions

A train derailment could occur in the Clarks’ Fork Valley. A derailment could involve large quantities of materials and/or hazardous materials. A derailment close to a road or highway could disrupt the flow of traffic. A derailment along the Clarks Fork River could cause water pollution. Depending on the location of the derailment, communities could be directly affected.

Responsibilities

Function	Responsibility
Fire Department	Assess situation, provide Command, request Hazmat Team as indicated, put out fires, extrication
Law Enforcement	Control access, assist with traffic control, close roads as needed, preserve evidence
Hazmat	Assess, contain hazardous materials, clean-up
EMS	Provide emergency medical services and transport
Railroad	Take responsibility for rail cars and contents, clean up, Provide response resources as needed and available
State DEQ	Provide technical expertise on impacts to air or water, work with law enforcement on investigation
Sheriff’s Office	Contact railroad for list of materials on train

L. UTILITY INTERRUPTION

PURPOSE: An energy / fuel shortage can occur without adequate warning. Fuel shortage affects production and transportation shipping, which can cause severe food and merchandise shortages. Heating fuels and electrical supplies are critical during severe winter weather. Water / wastewater treatment plants without power can cause health and sanitation problems. Lack of fuel for emergency operations could cause life safety problems. A coordinated response to an energy emergency is required. This annex provides for procedures, services and response to be used by local agencies during utility interruption or an energy shortage.

Operating Concept

Carbon County Sheriff will act as incident commander. Utility companies will provide personnel at the EOC if activated. They will provide updated information on repairs, supplies and demands on services. Public Officials will report to the EOC for briefings and planning meetings. Public Information Officer will be appointed to work with mass media and get information to affected parties.

Situation/Conditions

- Fuel shortages could result in response vehicle delays.
- Lack of electricity would affect water and wastewater treatment operations. A portable generator would be needed to continue water and sewer treatment operations.
- Phone service disruption could affect the 9-1-1 Center dispatch and communications of emergency responders.

Responsibilities

- 1) Locations of portable generators are given in the Carbon County Resource List.
- 2) Radio repeater channels have backup power operations. Talk on these channels will be limited to conserve the battery operation.
- 3) Mobile to mobile radio channels will be main communication link.
- 4) Cell phones may be of use. Listing of county cell phones can be found in the resource book.
- 5) Communication may need to be done face to face.
- 6) Fan out communications may be needed. Emergency Responders should have an SOP established for this type of communication.
- 7) Priority areas will be established with utility companies at the EOC.
 - 9-1-1 Dispatch
 - Fuel for emergency response vehicles

- Water/wastewater treatment
 - Communications
- 8) Public Information Officer will keep public informed on outages and/or shortages.
- Estimated times for repairs or supply will be provided to the PIO as utility companies receive information
 - Public releases will be approved by IC and Town/City /and/or County officials.

Extraordinary Powers

Evacuation
Closure of Roads and Streets
Closure of Public Places and Buildings
Restricting Area Access

Authority

MCA 90-4-302, 90-4-309

M. WILDLAND FIRE

PURPOSE: Procedures, services and response actions to be used by local agencies during a wildland fire are hereby established.

Operating Concept

Initially the senior officer of the first responding unit will command the incident. Incident command will be turned over to more senior officers from the authority having jurisdiction as they arrive, unless they decline. The Incident Commander may initiate mutual aid with adjoining counties, state or federal agencies.

Generally the County is responsible for wildland fires on private and state-owned lands. The Forest Service is responsible for fires on Forest Service lands and most lands within the National Forest boundary regardless of ownership. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible on BLM land. The Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) will provide assistance at no cost to the County when a wildland fire in its jurisdiction is beyond the County's capability to control. BLM will provide support at no cost to the county for the first 24 hours of a fire within the county and the Forest Service will provide support at no cost for the first eight hours. Any agency may take initial action on a wildland fire while notification is being made to the agency with jurisdiction. Assisting agencies must meet the minimum qualifications and certifications set by the agency with jurisdiction. Radio communications will be on regular agency frequencies unless more than one agency is involved then the State Fire Mutual Aid frequency should be utilized.

Responsibilities

- 1) 9-1-1 dispatch receives information that there is a fire.
- 2) 9-1-1 dispatch notifies the appropriate department/agency.
- 3) Incident Commander is designated.
- 4) Incident Commander requests resources as needed.

Collateral Procedures

Public Information and alerts
Emergency Finance
Emergency Proclamation of Disaster Declaration by CEO (Mayor or
County Commissioners)
Mass Casualty Incident
Evacuation

Additional Information

CLOSURE OF PUBLIC LAND

- The local governing body may wish to coordinate with local representatives of the state and federal agencies and potentially affected private landowners prior to filing a closure notice.
- The local governing body reserves the right to post roads and streets with signs requesting the public not to enter state or federal lands because of fire danger.

COORDINATION OF FIRE PREVENTION

- During the wildland fire season, federal, state and local fire agencies can establish a committee to review fire dangers, prevention programs, public information and mutual cooperation procedures.
- The DES Coordinator shall support said committee's efforts and make periodic reports of the activity to the local governing body.

Authority

The authority and responsibility to select specific response actions to contain and control a wildfire rests with the Incident Commander/Unified Command. The Command must work to meet the incident objectives.