



DOLORES COUNTY

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409 N. Main Street • Dove Creek, CO 81324

DOLORES COUNTY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan Forward

The Dolores County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) outlines how county public safety agencies and organizations will implement life and property saving action when a major disaster or emergency challenges our ability and our resources to respond effectively. Priorities during an event are to save lives; protect public health, protect property, protect the environment, and to restore the community. The EOP describes policies, planning assumptions, concept of operations, response and recovery actions. Responsibilities of each Dolores County department and agency are identified to guide operations in preparation for and following a major disaster or emergency.

The EOP has been established and includes the implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners by proclamation dated _____. This system has proven to be an effective framework for coordinating delivery of emergency services to the people of Dolores County. The EOP does not supersede individual agency Plans or Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's), nor does it interfere with best practices and protocols. It is a guide to the overall responsibilities, concepts, and best practices of emergency response agencies in Dolores County.

The EOP establishes thresholds for emergency response using resources available within our County. Once those thresholds have been crossed State and Federal assistance will be requested based on the needs of the incident.

The EOP is a living document. It will continue to evolve based on lessons learned from actual experiences in disasters and ongoing department and agency planning, training, and exercise activities. It will serve as a basis for improving coordination and strengthening relationships among all emergency partners to include federal, state and local governments, voluntary disaster relief organizations, and the private sector. The goal of creating these enhanced partnerships between agencies is to reduce loss of life and human suffering and decrease costly damages to property.

I would like to thank everyone who has assisted in development of the updated EOP. The continued commitment, cooperation, and collaboration of all of our stakeholders is greatly appreciated and speaks volumes to our continued success.

Keith Keesling, Dolores County Emergency Manager

**Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan
Signatories to the EOP**

DOLORES COUNTY

Board of County Commissioners Commissioner	Board of County Commissioners Commissioner	Board of County Commissioners Commissioner
Sheriff's Office Sheriff	Attorney's Office County Attorney	Administration County Administrator
Clerk and Recorder's Office Clerk and Recorder	Assessor's Office Assessor	Coroner's Office Coroner
Social Services Director	Road and Bridge Department Director	Health Department Director
Treasurer's Office Treasurer	GIS Department Director	IT Department Director

MUNICIPALITIES AND AGENCIES

Town of Dove Creek	Town of Rico	Dove Creek Fire Protection District
Rico Fire Protection District	Pleasant View Fire Protection District	Telluride Fire Protection District
Dolores Fire Protection District	Cortez Fire Protection District	San Miguel County Search and Rescue
Montezuma County Search and Rescue	Montezuma County Sheriff	San Miguel County Sheriff
Southwest Ambulance Service	San Juan National Forest	K-9 SAR
Lewis / Arriole	Egnar	Ute Mountain Ute
Mancos Fire Department		

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan Letter of Agreement

The Emergency Operation Plan for Dolores County outlines the process and structure by which Dolores County organizes, mobilizes resources and conducts activities to respond to any major emergency or disaster to save lives; protect public health and property; alleviate damage and hardship; and reduce future vulnerability.

By signing this letter of agreement, Dolores County departments and agencies commit to:

- A.** Support the EOP concept of operations and carry out their assigned functional responsibilities to ensure the orderly, timely delivery of emergency assistance.
- B.** Cooperate with the Emergency Manager appointed by the Board of Commissioners to provide effective oversight of disaster operations.
- C.** Make maximum use of existing authorities, organizations, resources, systems, and programs to reduce emergency response costs.
- D.** Form partnerships with counterpart State agencies, voluntary disaster relief organizations, and the private sector to take advantage of all existing resources.
- E.** Continue to develop and refine emergency services activities through planning, training, exercising, and collaboration to maintain necessary operational capabilities.

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Dolores County Emergency Declaration Resolution

Dolores County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan Basic Plan

I. PURPOSE

This plan describes the Emergency Management process to be utilized by Dolores County during response and recovery activities for emergencies or disasters. The EOP provides roles, responsibilities, guidelines and principles for effective coordination during emergencies/disasters within the county resulting from a natural or human-caused event.

II. AUTHORITIES

A. Federal

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and Amendments (Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707, October 30, 2000).
2. The National Response Plan as developed per Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) -5.

B. State

1. Title 24, Article 33.52, Part 710 et. seq., Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended; Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1992.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

Dolores County is exposed to a wide array of natural and human-caused hazards with potentially adverse threats to life and/or property. The county implemented the Dolores County Hazard Mitigation Plan on July 10, 2017 and determined the levels of risk as described in the following hazard table.

Hazard	Frequency of Occurrence	Spatial Extent	Potential Magnitude	Significance
Avalanche – Dolores County	likely	isolated	limited	medium
Avalanche – Town of Dove Creek	no exposure	none	none	none
Avalanche – Town of Rico	highly likely	large	critical	high
Dam/Levee Failure – Dolores County	unlikely	medium	limited	medium
Dam/Levee Failure – Town of Dove Creek	unlikely	medium	limited	medium
Dam/Levee Failure – Town of Rico	no exposure	none	none	none
Drought – Dolores County	highly likely	large	catastrophic	high
Drought – Town of Dove Creek	highly likely	large	catastrophic	high
Drought – Town of Rico	highly likely	large	critical	high
Extreme Temperatures Dolores County	occasional	large	limited	medium
Extreme Temperatures – Town of Dove Creek	occasional	large	limited	medium

Extreme Temperatures – Town of Rico	unlikely	small	negligible	low
Earthquake – Dolores County	unlikely	small	negligible	low
Hazard	Frequency of Occurrence	Spatial Extent	Potential Magnitude	Significance
Earthquake – Town of Dove Creek	unlikely	small	negligible	low
Earthquake – Town of Rico	unlikely	small	negligible	low
Flooding – Dolores County	occasional	small	limited	medium
Flooding – Town of Dove Creek	occasional	small	limited	medium
Flooding – Town of Rico	occasional	small	limited	high
HazMat Incidents – Dolores County	occasional	large	catastrophic	high
HazMat Incidents – Town of Dove Creek	occasional	large	catastrophic	high
HazMat Incidents – Town of Rico	occasional	large	catastrophic	high
Severe Winds – Dolores County	highly likely	medium	critical	high
High Winds – Town of Dove Creek	highly likely	medium	critical	high
High Winds – Town of Rico	occasional	isolated	limited	medium
Hail – Dolores County	unlikely	isolated	limited	low
Hail – Town of Dove Creek	unlikely	isolated	limited	low
Hail – Town of Rico	unlikely	isolated	limited	low
Lightening –	occasional	isolated	limited	medium

Dolores County				
Lightening – Town of Dove Creek	occasional	isolated	limited	medium
Lightening – Town of Rico	occasional	isolated	limited	medium
Hazard	Frequency of Occurrence	Spatial Extent	Potential Magnitude	Significance
Landslide, Debris Flow/Mudflow and Rockfall – Dolores County	occasional	isolated	limited	medium
Landslide, Debris Flow/Mudflow and Rockfall – Town of Dove Creek	unlikely	isolated	limited	low
Landslide, Debris Flow/Mudflow and Rockfall – Town of Rico	occasional	isolated	limited	medium
Tornado – Dolores County	unlikely	isolated	limited	low
Tornado – Town of Dove Creek	unlikely	isolated	limited	low
Tornado – Town of Rico	no exposure	none	none	none
Wildland fires – Dolores County	likely	large	critical	high
Wildland fires – Town of Dove Creek	occasional	large	limited	low
Wildland fires – Town of Rico	occasional	large	limited	medium
Winter Storm and Blizzards – Dolores County	highly likely	medium	critical	high
Winter Storm and Blizzards – Rico	highly likely	large	critical	high

Winter Storm and Blizzards – Dove Creek	likely	isolated	critical	medium
Pandemic (Human) – Dolores County	occasional	large	critical	low
Hazard	Frequency of Occurrence	Spatial Extent	Potential Magnitude	Significance
Pandemic (Human) – Town of Dove Creek	occasional	large	critical	low
Pandemic (Human) – Town of Rico	occasional	large	critical	low
Pandemic (Animals) – Dolores County	occasional	large	critical	low
Pandemic (Animals) – Town of Dove Creek	occasional	large	critical	low
Pandemic (Animals) – Town of Rico	unlikely	isolated	limited	low
Significant Acts of Violence – Dolores County	occasional	isolated	catastrophic	medium
Significant Acts of Violence – Town of Dove Creek	occasional	isolated	catastrophic	medium
Significant Acts of Violence – Town of Rico	occasional	isolated	catastrophic	medium

B. Assumptions

1. The developing, or actual, hazard threat situation is beyond the capability of the normal day-to-day emergency response structure to handle.

2. The hazard threat situation has developed to such an extent that Dolores County must move into an emergency/disaster-oriented posture in terms of resource (personnel, material, funds, etc.) utilization.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Local, State, and Federal Roles. During a potential, or actual, emergency/disaster, it is the responsibility of:
 - a. Dolores County (and/or incorporated areas) to apply the resources necessary for the protection of life and property.
 - b. The State to provide advice and assistance to the impacted jurisdiction(s), when so requested, and especially when the jurisdiction(s) have declared a properly documented emergency disaster, and requested State assistance.
 - c. The Federal government to provide advice and assistance to the State when so requested, and especially within the legal criteria for a Federal declaration.
2. Transition from normal to emergency and disaster operations.
 - a. An *emergency* is any event that threatens to or actually does inflict damage to people and/or property, which can be dealt with using internal and mutual aid resources.
 - b. A *disaster* is any event that threatens to or actually does inflict damage to people or property, which cannot be dealt with using internal and /or mutual aid resources.
3. As the emergency situation develops and external resources are required in a Disaster Declaration situation, the identified personnel, departments, and agencies will be prepared to assume the roles identified herein.

- B. Operational Phases – Emergency Management within Dolores County will normally occur in the following phases:
1. Preparedness – begins at the earliest time that a potential, or actual, hazard threat is identified. During this phase, the Dolores County Emergency Manager and/or the department head responsible for the specific emergency/disasters will be monitoring the threat and making prearranged notifications on the current/potential situation. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC), may be partially, or totally, activated by jurisdiction leadership, or key personnel placed on standby for emergency/disaster utilization should the situation so dictate at a later time. Concurrently, resource lists at all levels should be reviewed and updated, as required.
 2. Response – begins when the emergency/disaster situation starts. It includes all of the actions by the Emergency Management and response elements in a coordinated effort to protect and minimize adverse impacts on life and property. It will include a damage assessment and a situational analysis report, and will normally include County and/or Municipal emergency/disaster declaration(s); thereby authorizing the use of such powers as may be necessary in effectively responding to the situation.
 3. Recovery – may begin during the response phase for selected activities, and extends until normal day-to-day operations are resumed. Damage assessment actions will continue to be undertaken to determine the extent of adverse impacts associated with the emergency/disaster, the type and amount of damage in the various categories, and the short- and long-term actions required. Short-term actions seek to restore critical services to the area and satisfy basic needs of the community. Long-term actions aim to restore the area to a normal or higher condition than prior to the emergency/disaster.
 4. Mitigation – should be an integral part of the preceding phases and be used prior during an emergency/disaster event or in the recovery phase after initial response has occurred. Many mitigation options are available to lessen the magnitude of emergency/disaster events.
- C. National Incident Management System (NIMS) – A nationally recognized structure is the adopted method and organizational structure for managing emergency response and recovery operations both in the County and municipalities, as well as the State of Colorado. “Routine” emergency situations will be managed in the field under the NIMS structure. In larger incidents, the NIMS structure will be expanded and supported by the activation of the Dolores County Emergency

Operations Center (EOC), located at 409 N. Main Street, Dove Creek, Colorado, 81324 or other designated locations. The EOC will be staffed to serve as the coordination point for supplemental resources and intergovernmental assistance. As an emergency situation escalates, the NIMS structure will remain in place. The NIMS is extended to include the broader Emergency Management network within the EOC. With EOC support, the NIMS structure will enable representatives to fulfill additional functions that may be needed (i.e., the functional annexes such as damage assessment, in addition to coordination of outside agencies and volunteers, intergovernmental relations, etc.). Activation of the EOC is particularly important when resources are scarce or when multiple requests for similar resources are generated from the field. NIMS principles are nationally accepted for addressing all hazard types and for integrating multiple agencies, jurisdictions, and disciplines into a coordinated relief effort.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. General – Offices/agencies of government, and selected private groups, have specific duties and responsibilities, which may or may not be included in their normal day-to-day activities. The organization of Emergency Management, and the responsibilities contained herein, represent the general duties and relationships, and as a minimum require the development of and training in, detailed implementation of SOP's/checklists.

(The Colorado Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), located at 9195 E Mineral Ave, Centennial, Colorado, 80112, is available 24 hours a day (303-279-8855) to provide advice and technical assistance to Dolores County, and to coordinate State resources and/or other supplemental assistance in support of local Emergency Management actions. Further, a Southwest Regional Field Manager for DHSEM is stationed in Durango and is more readily accessible at the local level. A formal declaration of a disaster by the Dolores County Commissioners and/or municipalities within may be required for some forms of State assistance or to expedite the assistance. In addition, DHSEM is the State agency responsible for processing State and Federal disaster assistance requests. It should be noted that response and recovery operations are the responsibility of Dolores County and communities within its boundaries. As a result of an emergency or disaster event, supplemental funding assistance is not guaranteed.

- B. Organization – Activities, associated with an emergency/disaster situation, will be accomplished within the framework of the following two elements:
1. Emergency Management Board (EMB) – provides overall policy management of the emergency/disaster and interface between government jurisdictions (incorporated areas, County, and the State) from a partially, or totally, activated EOC. The EMB members are senior level officials, or their representatives, including as a minimum:
 - a. Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) – Will declare an emergency/disaster when necessary.
 - b. Emergency Manager – Operates as an official representative of the County leadership for Emergency Management activities.
 - c. Sheriff/Police Chief – Provide for public safety.
 - d. Municipality Manager – The Chairperson of the Municipality EMB, when the jurisdiction is directly impacted by the emergency/disaster (Acts as Co-Chair of the County EMB for decision-making purposes on matters directly impacting the municipality). When the County EOC is activated in support of a multi-jurisdictional emergency/disaster situation, the Municipal Manager may use a representative liaison at the County EOC to act on the jurisdiction's behalf.
 - e. Fire Chief(s)
 - f. County and/or Municipal Attorney
 - g. Other – Personnel in an Emergency Support Staff role providing essential support functions and information/data gathering, direction and input to the leadership.
 2. National Incident Management System (NIMS) – This element includes a management system utilized in the field including agencies operating under the Incident Commander(s) (IC) at the incident command post(s) (ICP) for the emergency/disaster. It includes inter-agency activities associated with implementation of existing mutual aid agreements as well as activation of specific sections identified by the IC necessary to manage the incident. Section organizations (general staff) include: operations, plans, logistics, and

finance chiefs. Command staff includes incident commander, safety, liaison, and information offices.

C. Responsibilities

1. The County Commissioners, as Chief Executives and governing bodies within Dolores County, will:
 - a. Direct and oversee the implementation of the provisions of this EOP. Provide for planning requirements with regard to succession, pre-delegation of authority, emergency action items, continuity of government, and EOC staff.
 - b. Ensure the early development of an initial situation status (including damage assessment, where applicable), and provide continuous updates of the status thereafter. Resolve policy decisions on matters not covered in the EOP, and within NIMS, foster the timely exchange of information with other intra- and inter-jurisdictions/agencies and with the State Emergency Management structure (State DHSEM, or State EOC when operational).
 - c. Issue timely public proclamations, official orders (including matters such as evacuations, shelter movements, curfews, social restrictions and price controls), and emergency/disaster declarations, as appropriate to the situation, including emergency public/joint information centers.
 - d. Within NIMS, implement policy for emergency funding, control of expenditures, and allocation of resources for disaster/emergency purposes.
 - e. Be responsible for the coordination, commitment, and direction of Dolores County government in support of emergency or disaster relief efforts.
 - f. Issue directives to County departments and personnel regarding changes in normal duties/work schedules, temporary reassignments, and employment of temporary workers, as needed.
 - g. Act as intergovernmental liaison, thereby initiating formal requests for outside assistance from other local jurisdictions.

- h. Delegate authorities as necessary and reasonable to qualified individuals/teams to increase effectiveness/efficiency of response/recovery activities.

2. The County Administrator will:

- a. Act on behalf of the County BOCC, as delegated, and ensure the County BOCC is updated regularly with situational reports.
- b. Ensure the early development of an initial situation status (including damage assessment, where applicable), and provide continuous updates of the status thereafter.
- c. Ensure policies for emergency funding, control of expenditures, and allocation of resources for disaster/emergency are followed and cost expenditures are tracked and documented.
- d. Be responsible for the coordination, commitment, and direction of Dolores County government in support of emergency or disaster relief efforts
- e. Issue directives to County departments and personnel regarding changes in normal duties/work schedules, temporary reassignments, and employment of temporary workers, as needed.
- f. Act as intergovernmental liaison, thereby initiating formal requests for outside assistance from other local jurisdictions.

3. The County Attorney will:

- a. Provide legal counsel on preparation and maintenance of this local EOP.
- b. Provide legal counsel and assistance to the County BOCC before, during and after disaster/emergency incidents, and on all policy and documentation matters associated with the emergency/disaster.
- c. Draft and/or review emergency contracts, memoranda of understanding, and intergovernmental agreements.
- d. Provide interpretation of laws and regulations issued by Federal and State governments.

4. The County Emergency Manager will:
 - a. Act as a principal advisor to the Chief Executive (BOCC Chair), County Sheriff, and governing body prior to, during, and following potential or actual emergency/disaster situations. Recommend and coordinate the disaster declaration process with appropriate local, State, and Federal agencies.
 - b. Develop internal procedures for, and oversee the operation of the County EOC; arrange for staffing the EOC and for additional staff support during a disaster/emergency, and maintain contact with other appropriate Emergency Management facilities (i.e., ICP's, town EOC's and State EOC), when activated. Support ICP's with resource tracking/ordering, cost tracking, and planning.
 - c. Keep the Chief Executive, County Sheriff, and governing body apprised of the overall readiness of the County to respond to the recognized hazard threats to life and property. Conduct and/or coordinate the County annual program for updates of, training in, and exercise of, portions of the EOP.
 - d. Maintain an on-going dialogue with the Colorado DHSEM prior to, during, and following a potential, or actual, emergency/disaster event, including disseminating situation and damage assessment reports.
 - e. Establish a liaison with, and coordinate County disaster planning and operations with area private industries, public utilities, welfare agencies, and adjacent jurisdiction Emergency Managers to ensure integrated emergency plans. Coordinate mutual aid agreements.
 - g. Maintain situational awareness before and during an emergency/disaster and brief the County BOCC, County Administrator, County Sheriff, and other government officials as necessary/required.
5. The Sheriff will:
 - a. Establish and maintain law and order and provide for public safety within the County.

- b. Establish and maintain Countywide warning, as appropriate, when notification is received of a potential, or actual, emergency/disaster situation.
 - c. Direct and conduct search and rescue activities within the County.
 - d. Coordinate communications and provision of communications staff support for field command post(s).
 - e. Establish and implement, when appropriate, traffic control plans (including evacuation routes) as required by each type of recognized hazard threat. Provide security for emergency centers (i.e., EOC, ICP, temporary morgues, emergency shelters), evacuated areas, areas accommodating evacuees and disaster-impacted areas.
 - f. Provide Incident Management for those hazard threats as identified in the hazard-specific annexes of this plan and where not specifically identified (but necessary and appropriate) to other unidentified hazard threats.
 - h. Function as Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) for hazardous materials incidents within unincorporated Dolores County.
 - i. Provide representation at the County EOP if requested by County EOC Manager to fill Emergency Support Function 13 (ESF #13 Public Safety and Security).
6. The Respective Fire Chief will:
- a. Conduct regularly assigned functions regarding fire protection and control activities within defined fire areas; perform assistance/support roles as outlined in established mutual aid agreements.
 - b. Assist in warning the public of impending danger, and as necessary evacuate potential danger areas and provide fire security in evacuated areas as needed.
 - c. Establish fire command posts and maintain continuous communications between all such command posts, the Incident Command Post and the EOC.
 - d. Conduct and assist in emergency medical response and rescue operations.

- e. Coordinate ambulance service to areas where such medical assistance is required. Be prepared to receive and utilize additional resources from outside the County as the situation and support needs dictate, and from the IC and EOC.
 - f. Function as Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) for hazardous materials incidents within the designated fire district.
 - j. Provide representation at the County EOP if requested by County EOC Manager to fill Emergency Support Function 4 (ESF #4 Firefighting).
 - g. Develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).
7. The Victim Response Unit will:
- a. Provide on scene crisis intervention.
 - b. Provide referral to the appropriate location.
 - 1. EMS/Medical Providers.
 - 2. Red Cross/Salvation Army Shelters or Assistance.
 - 3. Mental Health.
 - 4. Any other appropriate services.
 - c. Provide information to Victims as allowed.
 - d. Provide Criminal Justice Support.
 - e. Provide follow up as needed.
 - f. Develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).
8. The Southwest Memorial Hospital Ambulance and EMS will:
- a. Provide ambulance service, as available, to areas where such medical assistance is required. Be prepared to receive and utilize additional

resources from outside the County as the situation and support needs dictate, and from the IC and EOC.

- b. Provide representation at the County EOP if requested by County EOC Manager to support Emergency Support Function 8. (ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services).
- c. Develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).

9. The County Road and Bridge Department will:

- a. Conduct regularly assigned duties, maintaining routes, facilities, and equipment in an operational mode.
- b. Provide materials, equipment, and/or personnel for the emergency maintenance and/or restoration of basic services to the public. Restore damaged streets, bridges and other related infrastructure. Coordinate with outside services, where appropriate.
- c. Provide for transportation services in support of emergency response and recovery efforts (i.e., movement of County personnel, equipment and supplies to designated staging areas).
- d. Conduct debris removal, clearance of public right-of-ways, and planning for street/route recovery operations, with priority assigned to critical emergency service lifeline.
- e. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and materials for flood control and flood hazard mitigation measures.
- f. Participate with representatives of other County departments on the Dolores County damage assessment team and on Local/State damage survey field teams as needed.
- g. Provide representation at the County EOP if requested by County EOC Manager to fill Emergency Support Function 1 (ESF #1, Transportation).
- h. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures (SOP's).

10. The County Clerk will:

- a. Maintain an operations log using NIMS, and copies of official documents (i.e., proclamations, emergency/disaster declarations) generated through the EOC, when partially or totally activated, and during other disaster emergency situation deliberations.
- b. Provide for the preservation and safeguard of the jurisdiction's vital records.
- c. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures (SOP's).

11. The Director of Social Services will:

- a. Maintain and keep current listings of temporary feeding and shelter facilities, and assist and coordinate with volunteer organizations.
- b. Assist in the coordination of overall efforts of volunteer organizations and other (spontaneous) volunteers.
- c. Provide resources for stress counseling/crisis counseling for disaster victims and disaster relief workers. Advise the EMB on the status of social services assistance needs and capabilities.
- d. Administer the Individual and Family Grant Program in Presidential-declared disasters in Dolores County with State assistance.
- e. Provide representation at the County EOP if requested by County EOC Manager to fill essential support function number 6 (ESF #6, Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Disaster Housing, and Emergency Assistance).
- e. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures (SOP's).

12. The County Administration will:

- a. Establish and maintain a hazard-related NIMS financial record-keeping system, including resource tracking and documentation of disaster-related costs and financial commitments.
- b. Provide a financial status report to the EMB, County Administrator and Emergency Operation Center Manager on a regular basis, with the frequency to be determined by the Chief Executive.

- c. Participate with other departmental representatives on the County damage assessment team and on local state damage survey field teams as needed.
- d. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures (SOP's).

13. The County Coroner will:

- a. Establish and maintain a system for body recovery, identification, storage, and transport.
- b. Establish and maintain a system for notification of next of kin.
- c. Establish and maintain a secure storage facility for collection and release of personal effects or property.
- d. Establish necessary temporary morgue facility and a processing system for fatalities.
- e. Maintain communication with County EOC and the Joint Information Center to ensure accurate counts and public information is coordinated.

14. The County Assessor will:

- a. Establish and maintain a system for receiving, recording, and utilizing the results of damage assessments conducted during an emergency/disaster situation. Contribute personnel, records and other resources to support the damage assessment function; participate on the EOC damage assessment team.
- c. Prepare the necessary administrative summaries of damage assessment data collected; participate in the analysis of impacts resulting from the reported losses, and document recovery actions.
- d. Provide representation at the County EOP if requested by County EOC Manager to fill essential support function number 14 (ESF #14, Long-Term Community Recovery).
- c. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures (SOP's).

15. County Health Department will:

- a. Advise the County Emergency Manager and Board of County Commissioners on actions necessary, given the situation, and provide environmental health services and public health services which may include the following:
 - b. Identify residents with health problems requiring special equipment or extra assistance in the event of an evacuation.
 - c. Conduct mass vaccination/prophylaxis operations to include operating a Point of Dispensing (POD).
 - d. Provide public health and medical information.
 - e. Monitor air quality.
 - f. Vector control.
 - g. Conduct inspections as necessary to prevent the spread of illnesses / diseases to include food preparation, septic systems, or other services as it pertains to public health.
 - h. Assist and coordinate with other agencies, local hospitals, assisted living centers and other caregivers, and emergency medical services to ensure needs, notifications, and resources are met as a function of ESF 8.
 - i. Provide representation at the County EOP if requested by County EOC Manager to lead Emergency Support Function 8 (ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services).
 - j. Develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).
16. School District Superintendent(s) will:
- a. Provide for the safety of students and staff.
 - b. Provide school bus support for evacuation and other life-saving purposes, when so requested by the EOC.

- c. Coordinate with designated shelter management personnel when use of the schools is directed for emergency care requirements (i.e., feeding and/or sheltering).
- d. Provide a liaison to the ICP and/or EOC to coordinate response with responders.
- e. Develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).

17. The American Red Cross/Salvation Army will:

- a. Coordinate activities with the County Emergency Manager/ Emergency Operations Center.
- b. Establish and manage emergency shelters and/or feeding facilities with the assistance of the Social Services Director; provide temporary and immediate housing for displaced disaster victims.
- c. Assist incident victims with immediate emergency needs (i.e., food, water, shelter, clothing, personal articles, physical and mental health counseling, and referrals).
- d. Provide food, beverages, and other assistance to emergency response personnel and emergency relief workers.
- e. Assist with management of donated goods, including cash, food, cleaning supplies, blankets, building materials, tools, work gloves, toiletries, and personal items, etc.
- f. Provide a representative to the EOC; provide Damage Assessment information upon request.
- g. Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).

18. Dolores County, San Miguel County and Montezuma County Search & Rescue Teams (USAR) and K-9 Search and Rescue Team will:

- a. Act under the direction of the Sheriff or the Incident Management Team as appropriate. Only the Sheriff or designee may activate USAR.

- b. Provide and manage search and rescue operations for missing persons and personal locator beacons. This also includes urban search and rescue operations, based on the nature of the incident.
- c. Provide assistance to fire departments with first-aid medical treatment and rescue.
- d. Assist law enforcement with traffic control, crowd control, incident searches, evacuation, and information distribution operations.
- f. Assist Coroner's Office as requested.
- g. Provide a liaison to the ICP and/or EOC to coordinate response with responders.
- h. Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).

19. Cortez Dispatch Center will:

- a. Answer emergency calls and provide dispatch services for law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services within Dolores County.
- b. During the initial phases of a large scale emergency/disaster support mutual aid and other requests for additional resources from outside the county as requested by the Incident Commander.
- c. Increase staffing as required/available to support increased need to support Incident Command(s).
- d. Support interoperable communications and as situation dictates assign additional radio channels as necessary.
- e. Provide emergency notifications and incident updates to emergency response officials and county EOC.
- f. Issue emergency alerts to the community via available emergency notification systems as requested by IC/EOC.
- g. Activate alternate dispatch center facility as necessary.

- h. Provide representation at the County EOP if requested by County EOC Manager to lead Emergency Support Function 2 (ESF #2 Communications).

20. Other Emergency Services Agencies:

- a. The Clergy will prepare such religious activities as suitable to displaced persons and others impacted by the disaster/emergency situation.
- b. Public Utilities, in time of emergency or disaster, shall expedite restoration of public facilities and utilities, with priorities dictated by the current situation. Provide a liaison to the ICP/EOP as requested/required.
- c. Amateur Radio Operators (ARES/RACES) will provide emergency communications support, as requested by the Emergency Manager.
- d. Southwest Memorial Hospital will coordinate, with input from the EOC, all medical and public health disaster operations, including request for additional personnel equipment supplies. Also, identify special equipment or extra assistance in the event of an evacuation. Provide a liaison to the ICP/EOC as requested/required.

21. Critical Incident Stress Management Team:

- a. Provide defusing (on scene or immediately after the event)
- b. Provide debriefing for the critical incident.
- c. Provide referral to appropriate providers.
- d. Provide follow up as needed.
- e. Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP'S) and/or guidelines.

22. Information Technology:

- a. Coordinate with the EOC on requests for service and provide a representative to the EOC, if required.
- b. Provide Information Technology (IT) services as needed and available.

- c. Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) as needed.

23. County GIS

- a. Utilizing the Dolores County Planning GIS office capabilities, provide mapping services as required in the event of a disaster/emergency situation and throughout the recovery period.
- b. Provide a representative to the ICP/EOC if requested.

24. County Transportation:

- a. County Transportation will make available vehicles for the transport of victims and evacuees, including people with special needs during evacuations or other emergencies.
- b. Provide liaison to the County EOC to support ESF #1 if requested.
- c. Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) as needed.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Dolores County Emergency Operations Plan is developed/updated in accordance with the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0.

- A. Development: This EOP is developed with input/collaboration from all entities/agencies listed within to ensure commitment to the process and approval/acceptance of the responsibilities identified.
- B. Maintenance: The Dolores County Emergency Operations Plan will be updated as needed but no less than every three years.

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan Appendix A – Definitions and Acronyms

Advance Alert – highest federal civil readiness level. At this level, primary emergency operating centers of the Federal Government at headquarters, regions, and other major field offices will be staffed.

Allocation (General) (Community Shelter Planning) – the process of allocating geographically defined areas of population to specific shelter facilities, or to host areas.

Alternate Emergency Operations Center (AEOC) – an established location to evacuate to in the event that the primary EOC.

Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) – volunteer amateur radio operators who support state and local governments with amateur radio transmission support during times of emergency.

American Red Cross (ARC) – a volunteer organization that works closely with government at all levels in planning for and providing assistance to disaster victims. The ARC operates under a Congressional Charter. All of its disaster assistance is based on verified disaster-caused need, and is an outright grant from the American people.

Applicant – the state or local government submitting a project application or request for direct Federal assistance under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 or on whose behalf the Governor's authorized Representative takes such action.

Avoidance – to eliminate a hazard through measures such as relocation or prohibition of construction within an area susceptible to risk or danger, or by other means.

Base Floodplain – the 100-year floodplain (one percent annual chance floodplain).

Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) – governing body of public officials elected within a county.

Casualty – a person injured, and needing treatment, or killed because of human-caused or natural disaster.

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) – the official of the community who is charged with the authority to implement and administer laws, ordinances, and regulations for the community.

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) – an auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force, which has volunteered its services to conduct various emergency services missions. These missions are mainly the use of light aircraft in Search & Rescue (SAR), Civil Defense (CD), and disaster relief missions.

Civil Defense (CD) – all activities and measures taken by government (local, state, and federal) before, during, and after natural or human-caused disaster, including nuclear war, to deal with the emergency conditions.

Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) – the computer system with terminals in most law enforcement and communications agencies in Colorado as well as the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Colorado Incident Command System (CICS) – a standardized method of managing emergency incidents based on a common organizational structure, common terminology, common operating procedures and known qualifications of agency operating personnel; used on-scene or to coordinate two or more on-scene operations.

Colorado Search and Rescue Board (CSRB) – that organization that coordinates the provision of assistance to local government during search and rescue missions.

Colorado Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (COVOAD) – a group of organizations providing voluntary assistance following an emergency or disaster.

Communication Watch – the lowest federal civil readiness level; plans are reviewed and 24-hour communications capability is established at national offices.

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) – an integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery), for all types of emergencies and disaster (natural, human-caused, and attack) and for all levels of government (local, state, and federal) and the private sector.

Contamination – the deposit of chemical or radioactive material on the surface of structures, areas, objects, and personnel following a hazardous materials accident or a nuclear accident or explosion.

Continuity of Government (COG) – all measures that may be taken to assure the continuity of essential functions of government in the event of a disaster emergency situation.

Damage Assessment (DA) – the appraisal or determination of the actual effects resulting from a natural or human-caused disaster.

Damage Survey Report (DSR) – a comprehensive engineering report prepared by a federal-state-local team that outlines the scope of work and estimated cost of repairs at each site of damage that has occurred as a result of disaster.

Decontamination (DECON) – the reduction or removal of the health hazard resulting from contaminated materials. This may be accomplished by: (1) treating the surface to remove the contaminating agent, or reducing it to a safe level; (2) letting the material stand long enough for a reduction of concentration; (3) covering the material with a sealing material; (4) removing and entombing the hazardous material.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) – the federal agency that has been charged with the responsibility for unifying the nation’s efforts to deal with domestic contingencies by integrating the federal government’s domestic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery plans into one all-discipline hazards plan.

Department of Local Affairs (DoLA) – the department of Colorado state government in which the Office of Emergency Management is located.

Disaster – any event which threatens to, or actually does, inflict damage to people or property that **cannot** be dealt with using only internal and mutual aid resources. (*state definition* - The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property, or significant adverse impact on the environment, resulting from any natural or human-caused disaster).

Drill – a practice or simulated response to a natural or human-caused disaster involving planning, preparation, and execution carried out for the purpose of training and/or evaluation. A drill is usually of a smaller scale than an exercise.

Emergency – any event which threatens to, or actually does, inflict damage to people or property that **can** be dealt with using only internal and mutual aid resources. (*state definition* – A suddenly occurring and often unforeseen situation which is determined by the Governor to require state response or mitigation actions to immediately supplement local government in protecting lives and property, to provide for public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of disaster).

Emergency Alert System (EAS) – the replacement for the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) consisting of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities that have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to operate in a controlled manner during a state of public peril or disaster, war, or other national emergency as provided by the EAS Plan. The EAS allows local government representatives to disseminate local warnings and alerts from and

for their geographic areas; it also allows for alerts and warnings to be broadcast regardless of radio station staffing and hours.

Emergency Management Board (EMB) – a team composed of policy makers from a jurisdiction that provides guidance and policy for emergency management issues before, during and after an emergency.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – the protected site from which civil government officials (municipal, county, state, and federal) exercise direction and control in an emergency. Also known as Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) – a brief, clear and concise documented description of action to be taken or instructions to all individuals and local government services concerned stating what will be done in the event of an anticipated emergency. The plan will state the method or scheme for taking coordinated action to meet the needs of the situation. It will state the action to be taken by whom, what, when, and where based on predetermined assumptions, objectives, capabilities, and direction and control in a civil defense emergency. Also known as a Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP).

Emergency Public Information (EPI) – information that is disseminated primarily, but not unconditionally, at the actual time of an emergency and in addition to providing information as such, frequently directs actions, instructs, and transmits direct orders.

Emergency Shelter – a form of mass or other shelter provided for the communal care of individuals or families made homeless by a major disaster or emergency.

Evacuation – organized, timed, and supervised dispersal of civilians from dangerous and potentially hazardous areas, their reception and care in safety areas, and their return to their own home communities. Evacuation may be of three types: strategic, tactical, or remedial.

Evacuees – all persons moved, or moving from disaster areas to reception areas.

Executive Order (EO) – a rule or order having the force of law, issued by an executive authority of a government.

Exercise – a maneuver, practice, or simulated natural or human-caused disaster operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and/or evaluation.

Fallout Shelter – a structure specifically built to protect people, records, and equipment from the effects of a nuclear detonation.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – the federal agency responsible for the federal government’s portion of the comprehensive emergency management program. It consists of a national office in Washington, DC and ten regional offices, one (Region VIII) of which is located in the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood, Colorado.

Federal Warning Point – a National Warning System (NAWAS) Warning Point located at a federal installation.

Flood/Flooding – a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland and/or tidal waters, and/or unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Hazard Management – encompasses all local, state, and federal activities taken before, during, and after a flood to reduce flood losses or in response to a flood disaster.

Floodplain – the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including, at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Government Emergency Telephone System (GETS) – a federal government system that will allow landline telephone trunk access when systems are overloaded due to usage.

Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR) – usually the director (or staff designee) of the Department of Emergency Management (DEM), serving as the State representative for the execution of all necessary documents for disaster assistance following a gubernatorial or Presidential declaration of an emergency or disaster.

Hazardous Materials (HazMat) – any element, compound, or combination thereof, which is flammable, corrosive, detonable, toxic, radioactive, an oxidizer, an etiologic agent, or highly reactive, and which because of handling, storing, processing, or packaging, may have detrimental effects upon operating and emergency personnel, the public, equipment and/or the environment.

Incident Command System (ICS) – a predetermined method for the management of an event, disaster, or emergency situation. Also known as Incident Management System.

Individual Assistance (IA) – a division of a disaster response organization that directs or monitors assistance to families or individuals.

Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) – a system designed to coordinate responses to all of the major hazards that face a community or government; is based on the premise that there are common functions required in all emergency situations (i.e., warning, direction and control, etc.).

Initial Alert – an intermediate civil defense level. At this level national offices will begin continuous staffing at emergency operating centers and regions will begin communications watch.

Joint Damage Assessment – conduct of a damage assessment by a team of federal and state or local inspectors and/or engineers viewing the impact simultaneously and each writing their own separate report.

Local Warning Point – a facility in a city, town, or community which receives warnings over NAWAS and activates the public warning system in its area of responsibility.

Major Damage – a structure that has received substantial damage but is technically and economically feasible to repair.

Major Disaster – any flood, drought, fire, wind event, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of state and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Major Injury – injury requiring hospitalization.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – a document between two or more agencies proscribing reciprocal assistance to be provided upon request (if available from the supplying agency) and determining the guidelines under which this assistance will operate. May also be known as Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Mutual Aid Agreement.

Mitigate – to lessen in force or intensity.

National Warning System (NAWAS) – a nationwide warning system to alert governments, industry, and the public to the threat of enemy attack and other extraordinary dangers.

National Weather Service (NWS) – the federal government agency charged with weather-related reporting, watches, warnings, and projections.

Office of Preparedness, Security & Fire Safety (OPSFS) – the Homeland Security office for the State of Colorado. OPSFS shall inquire into the threat of terrorism in Colorado, and the state of preparedness to respond to that threat, and to make recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly.

One Hundred Year Floodplain – the land area adjoining a river, stream, lake, or ocean which is inundated by the 100-year flood. The 100-year flood is the regulatory (base) flood under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Population Protection Planning – state and local government plans, systems, and functional capabilities required to improve the survivability of the population from the effects of natural disasters and human-caused technological hazards inclusive of the act of war.

Preparedness – those activities, programs and systems that exist prior to an emergency that are used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster.

Public Assistance (PA) – the federal financial assistance provided to state and local governments or to eligible private nonprofit organizations for disaster-related requirements.

Public Information Officer (PIO) – that individual identified as being responsible for disseminating information to the public.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) – volunteer amateur radio operators that support state and local governments with amateur radio transmission support during times of emergency or disaster.

Radiological Defense (RADEF) – the organized effort, through warning, detection, preventative and remedial measures, to minimize the effect of nuclear radiation on people and resources.

Radiological Survey – the directed effort to determine the distribution and dose rates of radiation in an area.

Recovery – those long-term activities and programs beyond the initial crisis period of an emergency or disaster designed to return all systems to normal status or to reconstitute these systems to a new state that is less vulnerable.

Response – those activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster.

Standard Operating Guidelines (SEG's) – a set of instructions addressing steps or features of operations to promote effective actions.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) – a set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO) – usually the Executive Director of the Department of Local Affairs serving as the Governor's principal assistant in the coordination and supervision of all activities of state and local government in conducting emergency operations under a gubernatorial and/or Presidential emergency or disaster declaration. The SCO acts in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) during a Presidential disaster declaration.

State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) – the facility located at Camp George West in Golden Colorado from which state emergency/disaster operations are coordinated.

State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) – the state level plan for actions to be taken by government and citizens when disaster threatens or strikes. It consists of assignment of responsibilities to state agencies, coordinating instructions, staffing, essential facilities, and general operations common to all major emergencies.

State Department of Emergency Management (State DEM or CDEM) – the agency within the Division of Local Government (DLG), Department of Local Affairs (DoLA), responsible for emergency management programs in the State of Colorado. It is located in Camp George West in Golden, Colorado, and is situated in the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which CDEM organizes and operates during emergencies or disasters.

State Warning Point – a point responsible for supervising and controlling that part of NAWAS, which is within the state. The warning system is established by the state to relay warning and other emergency information received over NAWAS to political subdivisions that are not served by NAWAS.

Volunteer – a person who, of his/her own free will, assumes responsibility for the performance of a task in the civil defense program for which no salary is received.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) – includes any large quantity of high order explosives, weapons, or devices that are intended, or have the capability, to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through the release of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors, a disease organism, or radiation or radioactivity.

ZULU Time – mean solar time at the zero meridian of Greenwich, England, used as the basis for standard time throughout the world.

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan

Appendix A – Emergency Alert and Warning

I. PURPOSE

This annex prescribes the process for timely notification to the government and to the public of potential, or actual, natural or human-caused hazard occurrences.

II. AUTHORITIES

A. Federal and State

1. National Warning System Operations Manual, FEMA Publication CPG1-16, dated November 1980.
2. Colorado Warning Plan dated 1983.

B. Local

1. Dolores County
2. Town of Dove Creek
3. Town of Cahone
4. Town of Rico

III. SITUATION

See Paragraph III to the Basic Plan.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Sources of Warning

1. National Warning System (NAWAS) – Central Dispatch will notify Cortez Communication Center who will then notify the Dolores County Emergency Manager.
2. National Weather Service (NWS) – Central Dispatch will notify Cortez Communication Center who will then notify the Dolores County Emergency Manager.

3. Private Citizen – telephone 911.
 4. Health Alert & Notification (HAN) Network.
- B. The Cortez Communication Center, located at 608 N. Park, will be used as the focal point of City and County government notifications to the public. Accordingly, Cortez Communication Center will notify one or all of the following in order of succession:
1. Dolores County Emergency Manger
 2. Sheriff
 3. Police Chief
 4. Fire Chief
 5. BOCC
 6. Municipal or Town Manager
 7. Town Marshals
 8. Director of Public Works
 9. Public Health
- C. The County government will establish and maintain internal procedures for disseminating warning notifications received for each potential hazard threat (See Tab A – Detailed Hazard Analysis to the Basic Plan).

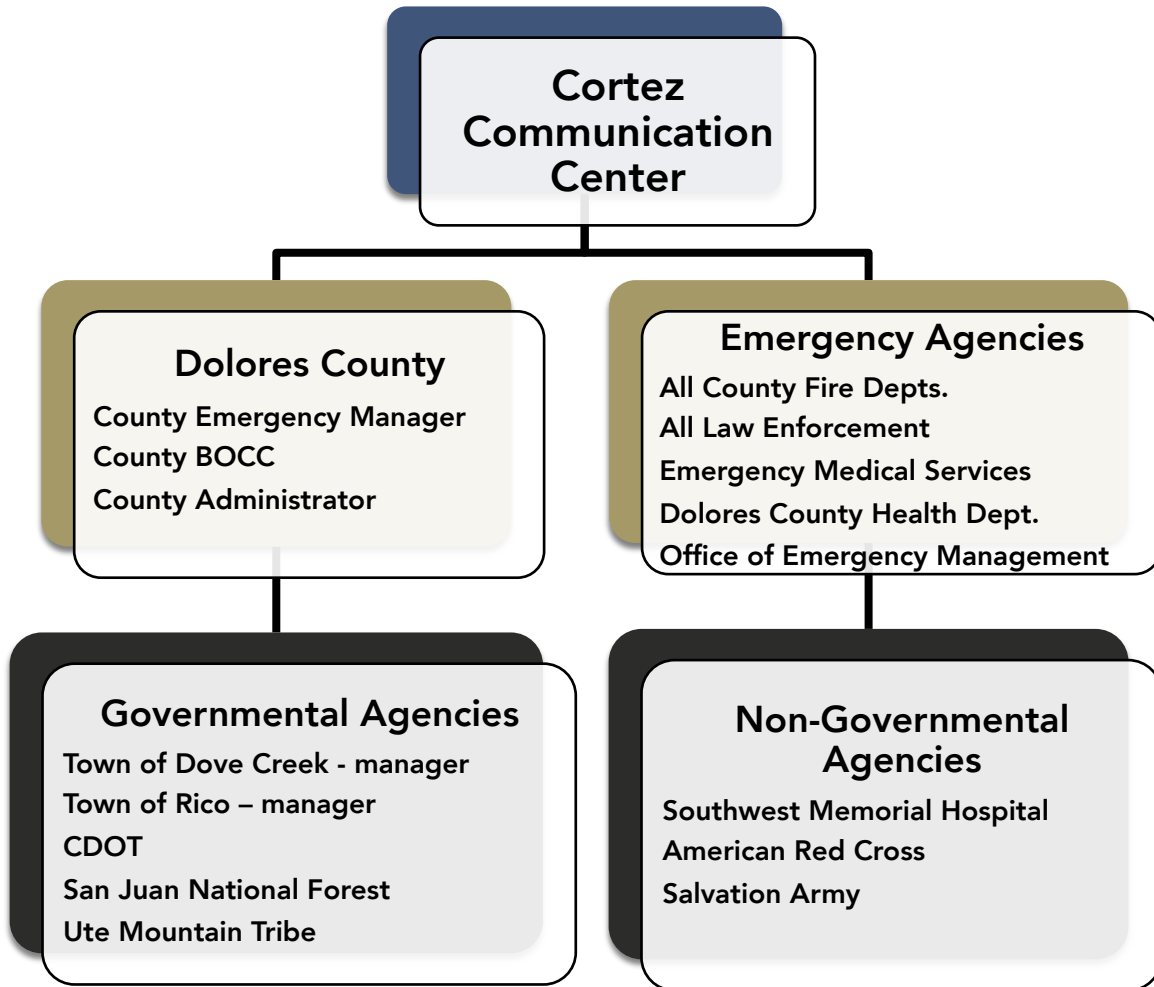
V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. County

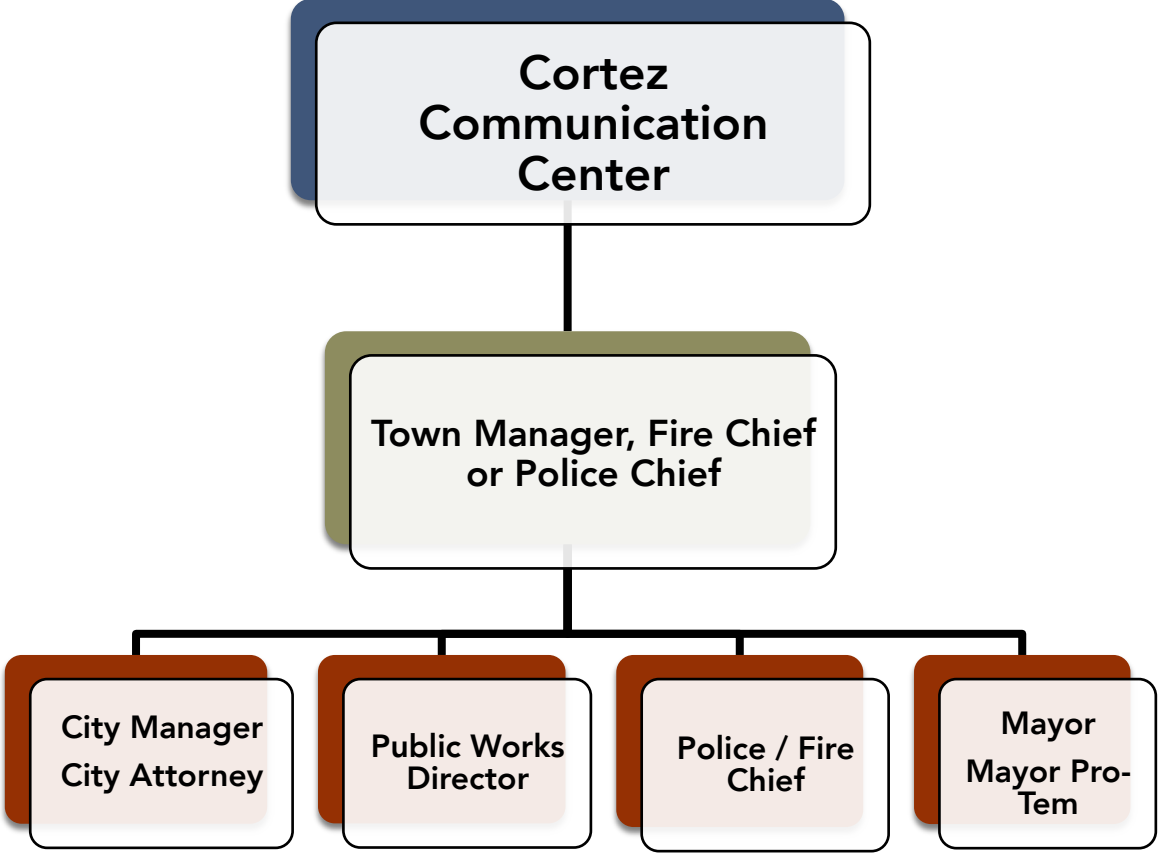
1. The Sheriff will:
 - a. Develop and maintain a call-up list for use externally for each type of hazard threat.
 - b. Identify non-county government and/or non-town agencies, which by necessity should be part of a particular call-up listing (i.e., State agencies operating in the County, utility companies, etc.).
 - c. Develop and maintain procedures for notification of the public in the unincorporated area of the County.
2. The County Emergency Manager will:

- a. Develop and maintain a critical personnel notification roster for use during various stages of a potential, or actual, hazard threat. This roster will include contacts and procedures for accessing radio and television programming with emergency information.
- b. Develop, maintain and exercise an internal SOP for transition from normal day-to-day activities to an emergency/disaster posture (i.e., establishment of the County EOC should a hazard threat occur).

**Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan
Appendix A – County Call Up Schematic**



**Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan
Appendix B to Annex A – County Call Up Schematic**



Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan

Appendix B - Communication

I. PURPOSE

This annex prescribes the processes for communications during a developing potential, or actual, emergency/disaster situation within the County, and/or one or more of the incorporated jurisdictions therein.

II. AUTHORITIES

A. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Regulations

B. County/City/Response Agency Assigned Frequencies

III. SITUATION

See Paragraph III of the Basic Plan

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. During the buildup of a potential, or actual, emergency/disaster situation, and at a time to be announced by the Sheriff or his designee, a "command channel" (Appendix 1) will be established. This channel, when established, will be confined to emergency communications between officials (i.e., County Manager, Commissioners, Mayors, Sheriff, Police Chief, Fire Chief(s), EMS Director, Incident Commander(s), the Emergency Manager, Rico Fire Chief(s) the City Manager and the EOC's). (See Annex C).

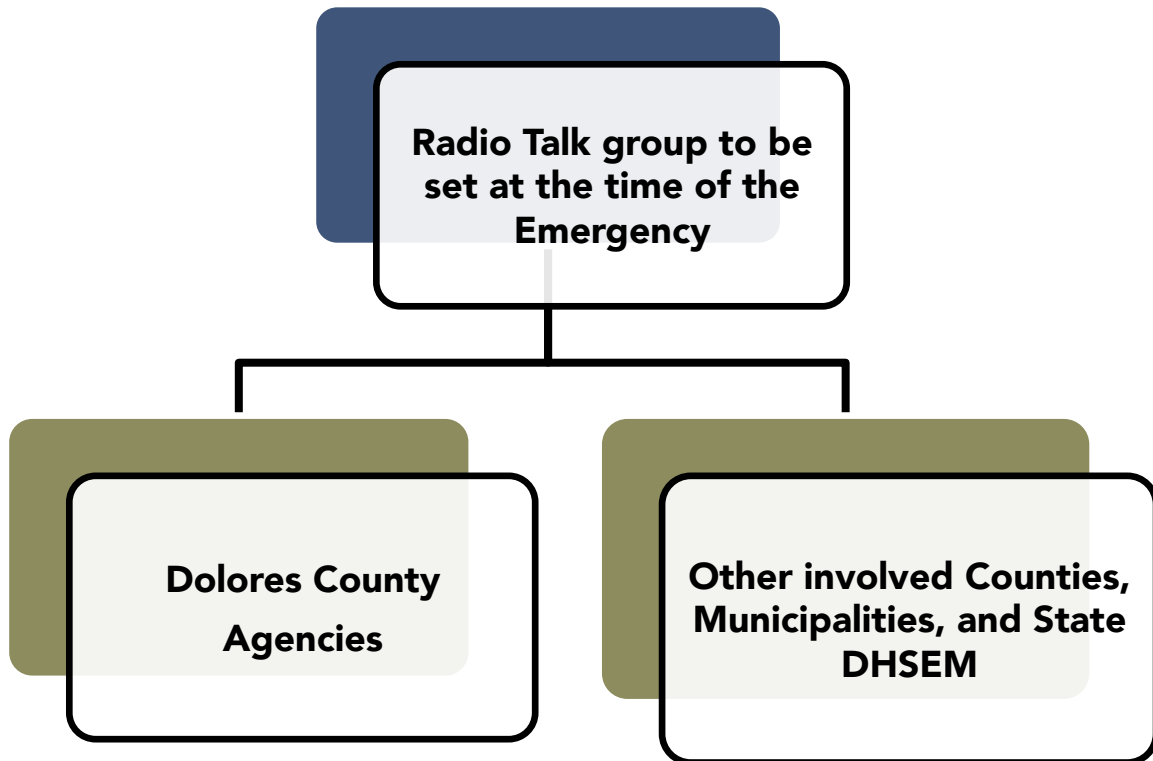
B. Response agencies will utilize frequencies/channels (Appendix 2), other than the "command channel", handling emergency response traffic as in normal day-to-day activities.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The Sheriff or his designee will:

1. When the situation dictates, direct activation of one of the County's frequencies as the "command channel" and make its use for emergency management purposes known throughout the County, with adjacent counties (as deemed appropriate), and with locally assigned State agencies, and the State DHSEM.
2. Announce termination of the use of the "command channel" when no longer considered necessary as an emergency management communications mode.

**Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan
Appendix A to Annex B – County “Command Channel”
Schematic**



**Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan
Appendix B to Annex B – Dispatch Frequencies/Talkgroups**

VHF Channel	Transmit	Receive	Tone
Dolores Repeater	155.880	155.115	127.3
Cortez Repeater	159.435	151.295	162.2
VFire 21 (FERN)	154.280	154.280	
Menefee Law Repeater	159.270	151.385	127.3
Menefee EMS	159.315	155.535	167.9
Pleasant View EMS	159.390	156.000	167.9
NLEEC	155.475	155.475	
Mesa Verde NP	170.050	169.400	103.5
Towaoc PD	155.415	155.415	

800 MHz DTR Consolettes

Primary Talkgroup	Additional Talkgroups*					
MTZ SO	CTZ PD	MTZ MAC	CSP 5A	MAC 13 SW	MTZ TRAN	SWRIC B
CTZ PD	MTZ SO	MTZ MAC	CSP 5A	MAC 14 SW	SWRIC A	MAN MAR
MTZ FD	MTZ CVFD	DOL FD	MANC FD	LEWA FD	MTZ PVFD	RV FD
MCSO TAC	CPD TAC	MTZ MAC	CTZ PD	MTZ SO	OIT	8TAC92
MTZ MAC	MAC 15 SW	MAC 16 SW	MAC 21	MTZ MAC	CTZ PD	MTZ SO
MAC 15 SW	MTZ MAC	CTZ PD	MTZ TRAN	MAC 15 SW	SWRIC D	DOLCOSO
8 TAC 92	MTZ TRAN	MTZ DETN	OIT			
MAC 13 SW	DOLCOSO	CTZ PD	MTZ SO	STAC D	MAC 13 SW	CSP 5A

*If the consolette is changed to one of the additional talkgroups, dispatch will no longer be able to monitor the primary talkgroup.

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan

Appendix C – Direction and Control

I. PURPOSE

This annex prescribes the responsibilities and relationships for direction and control of emergencies/disasters under various potential hazard threats, which could confront the County and/or the incorporated jurisdictions therein.

II. AUTHORITIES

A. State and Federal

1. Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1992.
2. State DEM Pamphlet, "Disaster Emergency Procedures Handbook for Colorado Local Governments," dated January 1999.
3. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act (PL-288, as amended).

B. County and City

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dolores County | 3. Town of Cahone |
| 2. Town of Dove Cree | 4. Town of Rico |

III. SITUATION

See Paragraph III of the Basic Plan

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

- A. General. The direction and control of emergency/disaster situations rests, first and foremost, with the duly elected leadership of the impacted jurisdiction. It is also recognized that in any given emergency/disaster situation, it is likely that more than one jurisdiction may be directly involved, and in any case, the resources of the impacted jurisdiction(s) may be taxed to the point whereby outside assistance may be required. Accordingly, the

County emergency structure must be designed to meet the needs of the immediate overall hazard threat situation, while maintaining cognizance of the inherent jurisdictional legal authorities and responsibilities therein.

- B. Town of Dove Creek. Should one or more of the hazard threats occur, and be confined to the limits of the incorporated area; the jurisdiction leadership will manage the situation unilaterally from its respective Town-EOC. To ensure that early awareness of the situation occurs for possible resources assistance purposes, the County Emergency Manager and State DEM will always be advised and kept current as a potential, or actual, emergency/disaster progresses.
- C. Town of Cahone. Should one or more of the hazard threats occur, and be confined to the limits of the incorporated area; the jurisdiction leadership will manage the situation unilaterally from its respective Town-EOC. To ensure that early awareness of the situation occurs for possible resources assistance purposes, the County Emergency Manager and State DEM will always be advised and kept current as a potential, or actual, emergency/disaster progresses.
- D. Town of Rico. Should one or more of the hazard threats occur, and be confined to the limits of the incorporated area; the jurisdiction leadership will manage the situation unilaterally from its respective Town-EOC. To ensure that early awareness of the situation occurs for possible resources assistance purposes, the County Emergency Manager and State DEM will always be advised and kept current as a potential, or actual, emergency/disaster progresses.
- E. Unincorporated Area. Should one or more of the hazard threats occur, and be confined to the limits of the unincorporated area without direct incorporated jurisdiction threat impact, the County leadership will manage the situation from the County EOC. To ensure that early awareness of the situation occurs for possible resource assistance purposes, the towns within the county and the State DEM will be advised and kept current as the potential, or actual, emergency/disaster progresses.
- F. Multi-jurisdictional Area. Should one or more of the hazard threats occur directly impacting two or more of the jurisdictions, the County leadership and affected jurisdiction(s) leadership will actively manage the situation from their respective EOC's. Additionally, each impacted incorporated jurisdiction will provide a representative liaison to the County EOC for composite decision-

making requirements. The Town Manager, as Co-Chair, or a designated representative liaison, will actively participate in the decisions at the County EOC.

V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) will:

1. Develop an EOC organization capable of operating under the twenty-four hour a day extended period conditions of an emergency/disaster.
2. Direct activation, partially or totally, of the County EOC should a hazard threat occur within the County, or one of the incorporated jurisdictions. Perform emergency management functions and responsibilities during the period of the threat, and until the EOC is no longer needed for management of the situation (i.e., preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases).
3. Utilize in multi-jurisdictional emergencies/disasters the representative liaison and/or direct contact with the Mayor of the impacted jurisdiction(s) for decisions having multi-jurisdictional implications.
4. Keep the State DHSEM (or State EOC, when activated) informed throughout the period of potential, or actual, emergency/disaster, and possible State assistance involvement.

B. Town of Dove Creek, Town of Cahone and Town of Rico Leadership will:

1. Develop a Town-EOC organization capable of operating the twenty-four hour a day extended period conditions of an emergency/disaster situation.
2. Identify a representative liaison person (and alternate) for dispatch to the County EOC should a multi-jurisdictional hazard threat occur, or the jurisdiction has the potential need for (or be the possible source of) outside assistance.
3. Direct activation partially, or totally, of the Town-EOC should a hazard threat occur. Perform emergency functions and responsibilities during the period of threat, and until the Town-EOC is no longer needed for

management of the situation (i.e., preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases).

4. Actively participate directly as Co-Chair, or through the representative liaison, at the County EOC in the decision-making process on matters having jurisdiction impacts.

C. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) structures are listed in Appendices 1-3.

VI. LINES OF SUCCESSION

A. County

1. Chairperson, Board of County Commissioners
2. Commissioners remaining, in order of seniority
3. Sheriff
4. County Administrator

B. Municipalities within Dolores County will establish their own lines of succession.

VII. EOC Locations

A. Dolores County Office of Emergency Management
409 N. Main St., Dove Creek, Colorado (Primary)

B. Dove Creek Volunteer Fire Department
101 N. Main St., Dove Creek Colorado (Alternate)

C. Montezuma County Sheriff's Office
730 E. Driscoll, Cortez, Colorado (alternate)

D. Town Of Dove Creek
505 Road 4, Dove Creek, Colorado

E. Town Of Cahone
505 Road 4, Dove Creek, Colorado

F. Town of Rico
2 Commercial St., Rico, Colorado

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan

Appendix to Annex C – Emergency Operations Staffing

Board of County Commissioners
County Administrator
County Attorney
County Sheriff
Municipality Officials

Emergency Operations Center Staffing

Emergency Manager (Emergency Operations Center Manager)

Emergency Supporting Functions:

ESF #1 Transport	County Road and Bridge Director/Appointee
ESF #2 Communications	Cortez Dispatch Supervisor/Appointee
ESF #3 Public Works	As needed/Assigned
ESF #4 Firefighting	Fire Chief/Appointee
ESF #5 Emergency Management	County Emergency Manager
ESF #6 Mass Care/Human Services	County Director of Social Services
ESF #7 Logistics/Resource Management	County Administration/ as assigned
ESF #8 Public Health/Medical Services	County Health Dept. Director /Appointee
ESF #9 Search and Rescue	USAR Liaison/As assigned
ESF #10 Hazardous Materials Response	As required, as assigned
ESF #11 Natural Resources	As required, as assigned
ESF #12 Energy	As required, as assigned
ESF #13 Public Safety	Sheriff/Appointee
ESF #14 Long Term Recovery	County Assessor/Appointee
ESF #15 External Affairs (PIO/JIC)	County PIO Group /Agency Appointees

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan

Annex D – Public Information

I. PURPOSE

This annex prescribes the responsibilities and relationships for dealing with the public directly and through the media prior to, during, and following an emergency/disaster.

II. AUTHORITY

County Policy Statements

III. SITUATION

See Paragraph III of the Basic Plan

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. General. In order to ensure the timely, accurate, and comprehensive flow of information to the public, it is essential that authoritative spokespersons within each jurisdiction be identified, as well as conflicting assessments and directions/guidance be minimized through coordination between jurisdictions. This can be accomplished best through a designated Joint Information Center (JIC) where designated Public Information Officers (PIO) work collaboratively.

- B. Specific. Each response agency official (i.e., Sheriff, Fire Chief, Director of Road and Bridge Department, etc.) will be expected to give information to designated Public Information Officer (PIO) or Joint Information Center (JIC) so that they can respond to queries from the media on the immediate situation and activities within their area of responsibility consistent with the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as practiced within the County. Concurrently, overall situational reporting, and mid- and long-term decisions having financial implications within a jurisdiction and among the participating jurisdictions, will normally rest with the political leadership and their staffs. It is essential that a dialogue be maintained on a

regular basis between the Incident Commander(s) at the incident site(s) and leadership in the EOC's to ensure accurate, timely and consistent information dissemination to the media and to the public.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Each jurisdiction leadership will:

1. Designate primary and alternate Public Information Officers (PIO)) for emergency disaster situations.
2. Identify a location for media briefings, and also make available a Public Inquiry Center.
3. Make known (confirm) to the media and public early in the response phase of an emergency/disaster situation, the name and location of the PIO/JIC and specific times for media updates and public inquiry.

B. Each PIO (primary and alternate) will:

1. Be familiar with the contents of the County EOP and the functional responsibilities/relationships contained therein.
2. Develop, and have readily available, materials and equipment necessary to conduct their assigned duties.
3. Develop procedures to ensure that releases of information on injured and deceased are strictly coordinated with the Coroner and other medical officers (i.e., releases of the names of the deceased are not authorized without the expressed approval of the Coroner).
4. Ensure a process is implemented for preservation of records associated with performance of their PIO role (i.e., copies of press releases, responses to public inquiries) throughout the duration of their duties during an emergency/disaster for subsequent use, as necessary.

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan

Annex E Damage Assessment/Disaster Declaration

I. PURPOSE

This annex prescribes the responsibilities and types of expertise required in assessing damage resulting from a hazard threat, and outline the processes used to officially declare an emergency/disaster.

II. AUTHORITY

A. State

1. Colorado Damage Assessment Handbook, DOLA/DEM, dated January 27, 1992.
2. Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1992.
3. State DEM Pamphlet, "Disaster Emergency Procedures Handbook for Colorado Local Governments," dated January 1999.

III. SITUATION

A. See Paragraph III of the Basic Plan

B. A potential, or actual, emergency/disaster, regardless of hazard, requires an accurate assessment of impacts on life and property. Such an assessment defines the severity of potential or actual loss, and identifies needs (City, County, State, and Federal) for mobilization of resources (personnel, equipment, materials, funds) to cope with the situation.

C. Information/data, collected and reported, will:

1. Validate the need for disaster/emergency declarations at City, County, State, and Federal levels, should such action become necessary.
2. Identify response and recovery needs in a consolidated, recognized format.

3. Provide the required supporting documentation needed for State and possibly Federal assistance.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. At the onset of a potential, or actual, emergency/disaster situation, the Emergency Manager will, with leadership concurrence, begin implementation of applicable portions of the Emergency Operations Plan. At the first indication of property losses, damage assessment information/data will be collected and recorded for affected areas in a 'Windshield Survey' (Appendix 1 – Windshield Survey Form). This compilation will usually provide the basis for the initial situation report to the State EOC.
- B. Damage assessment information/data, in conjunction with situation and resource status reports, will serve as the basis for assessing the need for a disaster/emergency declaration. If a County disaster/emergency declaration is considered, a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) (Appendix 2 - Initial Damage Assessment Report Form) contributes to the determination of need for State assistance; likewise, if a town is directly impacted, a PDA will be undertaken to determine the need for a County emergency/disaster declaration and State assistance.

V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The Sheriff will:
 1. Designate a County Damage Assessment Coordinator (Assessor's Department) responsible for training and operational deployment of damage assessment teams.
 2. Identify selected specialists, and assign additional duties as members of the composite County Damage Assessment Staff (Appendix 3 – County Damage Assessment Staffing).
 3. Conduct ongoing analysis of the situation based on damage assessments, response/recovery needs, and local resource capabilities. Recommend to (BOCC) declaration of a disaster/emergency, when the situation either requires instituting special authorities, or when a request for outside assistance becomes necessary. Ensure timely publicity and filing of any disaster/emergency declaration.

B. The County Emergency Manager will:

1. In coordination with County staff, identify personnel with necessary types of expertise; make recommendations to County leadership for designation approval.
2. Arrange (in coordination with the County Damage Assessment Coordinator), for necessary training of Damage Assessment Staff members, and insure roster membership and individual/team training is kept up to date.
3. Recommend to the County Administrator/Sheriff activation of the Damage Assessment Staff, when a potential or actual hazard threat situation occurs.
4. Assist the County Manager in situation analyses, and the response/recovery needs against existing capabilities.
5. Recommend emergency/disaster declarations, when warranted and prepare necessary declarations in the proper format for the Chief Executive signature (Appendix 4 – Declaration of Emergency/Disaster Format).

C. The County Damage Assessment Coordinator will:

1. Upon notification of Damage Assessment Staff activation, obtain a current briefing on the situation and coordinate the anticipated tasks (identification and prioritization) with the County EOC staff. Obtain specific impacted County information, as necessary, from the applicable mini-EOC.
2. Brief and organize the Damage Assessment Staff into necessary teams with assigned prioritized tasks designating a leader for each team. Establish times for receipt of accumulated information/data; record reported information on summary sheets and provide with supporting data, as requested.
3. Arrange and provide administrative/logistical support to the Damage Assessment Staff teams, as required

**Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan
Appendix A to Annex E – Windshield Survey Form**

Initial Damage Assessment – Windshield Survey		
Road Name	City	County
Area Boundaries		
North		South
East		West
Surveyed By		
Title	Phone Number	Date

	Single Family Dwellings	Mobile Homes	Apartments	Businesses	Total
Destroyed					
Major					
Minor					

**Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan
Appendix B to Annex E – Initial Damage Assessment Report
Form**

1. Reporting location _____
(Name of County) (Date & time)

2. Area affected _____

3. Cause of damage _____

4. Persons (insert numbers in space provided)

A. Killed _____ B. Injured _____ C. Sick _____

D. Displaced _____ E. Missing _____ F. Hospitalized _____

5. Damage to essential facilities (indicate capability lost and estimated \$ loss)

A. Hospital	%	\$	D. Communications	%	\$
B. Power Plants	%	\$	E. Railroads	%	\$
C. Food Availability	%	\$	F. _____	%	\$

6. Damage to Public Property

A. Roads	%	\$	E. Water Treatment	%	\$
B. Bridges	%	\$	F. Sewage Plants	%	\$
C. Schools	%	\$	G. Distribution Lines	%	\$
D. Irrigation Districts	%	\$	H. Airports	%	\$

7. Damage to Private Property

A. Dwelling Units	%	\$	C. Farms/Ranches	%	\$
B. Commercial Facilities	%	\$	D. Livestock	%	\$

8. Are there large accumulations of debris? Yes _____ (If yes, explain in remarks) No _____

9. Is the reporting government intact enough to fulfill its governing functions? Yes _____ No _____

10. Dollar amount of reporting government resources that have been committed to alleviating damage, loss, hardship, or suffering?

	PERSONNEL	MATERIALS	EQUIPMENT
Emergency Services	_____	_____	_____
Road/Bridges	_____	_____	_____
Law Enforcement	_____	_____	_____
Fire/Rescue	_____	_____	_____
Other Services	_____	_____	_____
Contractual Services	_____	_____	_____
Sub Total	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ _____		

11. Assistance required to cope with the disaster or emergency (check () requirement)

PUBLIC NEEDS	WATER SUPPLY	FLOOD FIGHTING
____ Restore Power	____ Drinking	____ Levee Building
____ Communications	____ Sanitary/Sewers, etc.	____ Sandbagging
____ Transportation	____ Fire Fighting	____ Pumps
____ Secure Area	____ Other (Specify)	____ Other (Specify)
____ Debris Clearance		

VICTIM NEEDS		ADMINISTRATION
____ Search/Rescue		____ Activate EOC
____ Evacuation		____ Public Announcements

- ____ Food
- ____ Shelter
- ____ Clothing
- ____ Medical
- ____ Other (Specify)

- ____ Maps Available for:
- ____ General Disaster Area
- ____ Specific Damage Sites
- ____ Location of EOC, DAC, Field Offices
- ____ Other

(Explain items checked in remarks)

12. Location of Emergency Operations Center (EOC) _____

Telephone Number of EOC _____

Other Communications _____

13. Amount of local government funding available and expected to be appropriated to meet the needs of this disaster

14. Remarks _____

15. Name and Title of Person Filing Report _____

Date and Time _____

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan Appendix C to Annex E – Damage Assessment Staffing

POSITION

Damage Assessment Coordinator

County Assessor

Road and Bridge Department

County Clerk

Atmos Energy Gas Company

American Red Cross

Empire Electric Power Company

San Miguel Power Association

Telephone Company(s)

Division of Wildlife

Dolores County Health Department

Charter Communications (Cable TV)

Victim Assistance / Advocate

Other as required

**Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan
Emergency Disaster Declaration
(sample)**

WHEREAS, Dolores County suffered serious damage to

_____ (i.e., roads, bridges, private residences, businesses, and other public/private facilities, etc.)

caused

by _____ (i.e., flood, tornado, hazardous materials incident, wildfire, etc.)

which occurred _____; (inclusive dates)

and

WHEREAS, the cost and magnitude of the incident (responding to and recovering from the impact of

_____) is far in excess of the County's available resources;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the County Commissioners of Dolores County,

Colorado, declare this to be an Emergency/Disaster.

Dated at _____, Colorado, this _____ day of _____,
_____.

Commissioner _____

Distribution:

Original – BOCC

One Copy – County Clerk

Two Copies – State Office of Emergency Management (one of which will be forwarded by State DEM to the Governor's Office)

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan Annex F – Public Health, Mass Casualties and Mass Facilities

I. PURPOSE

This annex identifies the immediate health and medical resources available in an emergency/disaster, their utilization, and the public health issues that need to be addressed given the potential magnitude of the situation. It will also provide response and recovery actions related to lifesaving, transport, evacuation, and treatment of the injured, controlling the spread of contamination, disease control activities and preventing the contamination of water and food supplies. It identifies the responsibilities of the appropriate agencies in a mass casualty/mass fatality incident.

II. AUTHORITY

- A. County and Town Policy Statements
- B. Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) – Interim Plan 2003, Mass Casualty Plan Appendix – [State Emergency Function (SEF) #8 – Health, Medical & Mortuary].

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

See Paragraph III of the Basic Plan.

- A. Many emergency situations may pose public health problems. Depending upon the nature of the incident, complications might include disease, sanitation problems, contamination of food and water, and community mental health problems.
- B. Disaster and mass-casualty incidents take many forms. Proper emergency medical response must be structured to provide optimum resource application without total abandonment of day-to-day responsibilities.

- C. All public health and medical services events will operate under the established Incident Command System (ICS) structure within the county.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. During the initial stages of an emergency/disaster situation, health and medical services will be provided by county EMS personnel, the local ambulance service, trained medical volunteers, and the County Coroner. The Southwest Memorial Hospital in Cortez will serve as the principal resource in normal day-to-day levels of medical activity.
- B. The Fire Department with jurisdictional responsibility will be the agency responsible for establishing the on-scene Incident Command Post utilizing single or unified command as appropriate, and will maintain overall responsibility for communication with health and medical facilities, and will serve as coordinator for local health and medical services, with assisting agencies cooperating in their area of responsibility. If the incident is larger than can be properly handled by a single agency, an EOC (Emergency Operations Center) will be activated. The Incident Command System will be established and command of the medical response will be coordinated by the Incident Management Team handling the incident.
- C. As the situation develops, and the existing resources are exhausted and/or insufficient to meet the needs of the current or projected situation, additional outside support will be requested based on a needs analysis.
- D. Assisting the Incident Management Team will be:
 - 1. Dolores County Public Health Director or designee
 - 2. Regional Epidemiologist
 - 2. Mental Health Generalist (Axis Mental Health)
 - 4. Dolores County Coroner or designee

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The Incident Management Team shall:

1. Begin development of a public health and medical assessment within the county and its affected areas immediately on notification of a potential, or actual, emergency/disaster situation. This assessment will be updated on a regular basis as the situation develops, and until such time as the assessment is no longer required.
2. Determine, in coordination with the Hospital Administrator and the EMS Board, resource implications of the on-going situation assessment, identify resources available, and initiate timely action in acquiring resource shortfalls.
3. Contact the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) and the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) and access state medical services.
4. Provide a qualified public health spokesperson responsible for advice and education on disease prevention, environmental sanitation, vector control, self-protection, actions being taken to control the situation, and incident/situation resolution. After approval for release by the Incident Commander (IC), all information should be provided to the public and the media under the ICS structure and through the Joint Information Center (JIC) serving the emergency, if one is established, to ensure overall accountability and coordination of the information disseminated.
5. In coordination with law enforcement, arrange for the organization, staffing, security, and logistics of the distribution and delivery of antibiotics, antiviral medications, vaccines, or other prophylaxis medication in an emergency situation.
6. Create an information system to (1) monitor the situation, including infectious control, with assistance from the Dolores County Public Health Agency (MCPHA) as necessary and with assistance from CDPHE as appropriate; (2) evaluate and manage infection control in the community and outside of the hospital; and (3) evaluates and manage,

in coordination with local area hospitals and the County Coroner, the proper disposition of human corpses and tissue.

7. In coordination with law enforcement/Sheriff, implement quarantine protocol as enacted by the Governor's Executive Order 6.0, [under CRS 25-1-506(1)(c)?], if warranted.
8. Document all actions so that records can be compiled for financial, historical, and legal data.

B. The Coordinator for Medical Services (Regional Epidemiologist) shall:

1. If necessary, serve as designee for DCHD director, assuming some of the aforementioned responsibilities as requested and reporting specifically to the DCHD director. Regularly maintain current status updates.
2. Monitor and serve as a resource for county medical activities.
3. In cooperation with the SWRETAC coordinator, contact all health and medical facilities and medical transporting agencies within the area, as needed.
4. Maintain a situation status of medical and health operations and resources, and continue to update regularly.
5. Coordinate with the DCHD director and Southwest Memorial Hospital Administration, the establishment of site and personnel for general and/or mass emergency immunizations and quarantine procedures when necessary.
6. Identify medical facilities, fixed and mobile, that have the capability to decontaminate injured individuals that have been biologically, radiologically or chemically contaminated.

D. Hospitals shall:

1. Operate within the scope of their own internal plans and established procedures for maximum effort conditions.

2. Inform the Incident Management Team of capabilities and limitations.
3. Provide hospital triage as necessary; operate as a decontamination staging area in cooperation with hospital protocols as provided in their internal Emergency Operations Plan.
4. Maintain a patient/casualty tracking system.
5. Provide individual hospital PIO spokesperson to the Joint Information Center (JIC) to handle news media personnel in accordance with their own policies and procedures.
6. Adjust the patient population in their hospital and coordinate with other health care facilities to prepare for an emergency/ disaster-related patient load or evacuation if necessary, while continuing medical care for those that cannot be evacuated.

E. Fire, EMS and HazMat shall:

1. Operate according to standard operating procedures and emergency medical protocols.
2. Provide personnel and equipment to administer emergency medical assistance at the scene.
3. Assist in triage of casualties.
4. Coordinate with Southwest Memorial Hospital and the Incident Management Team to ensure that all medical operations are thoroughly integrated.
5. Report casualty numbers to be transported, and those that may otherwise self-transport to the hospitals, to the county medical coordinator in the EOC.
6. Determine if contamination exists on exposed individuals and advise transporting agencies, health care providers, hospitals and EOC medical coordinator of the circumstances.

7. Coordinate field decontamination utilizing the local fire departments and other assisting agencies, as necessary.

F. The Emergency Medical Services Director/Board will:

1. Develop and maintain procedures for the handling of mass casualties within the parameters of the identified hazard threats.
2. In coordination with the Southwest Memorial Hospital Administrator, keep the Incident Management Team abreast of the current and projected status of medical resources within the county based on the potential, or actual, developing emergency/disaster situation.
3. Be prepared to receive, organize, utilize, augmentation land and/or air medical resources should the need arise.
4. See Appendix 1 for current county health and medical resources.

G. The Ambulance Services will:

1. Provide initial emergency medical service to casualties within their normal areas of response.
2. Prepare to carry on in a consolidated operation under the Incident Management Team and EMS direction, when an emergency/disaster is isolated in a particular area of the county, or when additional outside ambulance resources are provided to the county in response to mutual aid agreements or other requests for outside assistance.

H. The Coroner will:

1. Coordinate local resources utilized for the decontamination, collection, identification, transportation, storage and disposition of deceased persons, human tissue and remains, as necessary. The site of a Mass Casualty/Mass Fatality incident is considered a crime scene; it will be secured according to established law enforcement protocols. The County Coroner and the County Sheriff, or his/her designee in

cooperation with other law enforcement agencies will coordinate management of the scene.

2. Establish recovery points, when deemed necessary, to facilitate recovery actions.
3. Determine cause of death of the deceased. Ensure that fatalities are handled to conform to legal and moral standards, and that deviations are accurately documented, verified, and witnessed.
4. Protect the property and personal effects of the deceased.
5. Establish temporary morgues as required. These sites must include areas for administrative processes. Ertel Funeral Home has a facility available with limited capacity at 42 N. Market St. Cortez. Activate the facility by calling 564-3468 (24 hours).
6. Assure identification of fatalities and notify relatives of the deceased. Inform the Public Information Officer (PIO) of names, when reasonable to the public, directly or through the media. (No release of information without Coroner approval).
7. Establish, and maintain, a comprehensive record-keeping system for continuous updating and recording of fatalities. Provide for integration of fatalities.
8. Submit requests for assistance to the County Health Nurse, when resource shortfalls are identified.
9. Provide, through the County PIO, information for the dissemination to the media and the public on the number of confirmed deaths, morgue operations, and other pertinent information.
10. Coordinate services of funeral directors, morticians, other pathologists and D-MORT Teams; the American Red Cross for locating and notifying relatives; dentist and x-ray technicians for purposes of identification; law enforcement agencies for security, property protection, and evidence collection. Alert all local funeral homes and provide guidance and instructions to funeral directors for identification, storage and burial of

deceased. Request assistance from the Colorado Coroner's Association or D-MORT team, depending upon the size and character of the incident.

The Colorado Coroner's Association Disaster Trailer can be requested by calling the Morgan County Coroner's Office (970) 842-4955, followed by a written request (email) to: don@heermortuary.com. Deployment depends upon travel from Morgan County to Dolores County.

D-MORT activation requires a State Disaster Declaration, because it is a Federal resource.

11. Request security support as needed.

I. Mental Health Services shall:

1. Provide counseling assessment and assistance at medical and shelter facilities.
2. Assist in mobilizing community counseling for victims, families, emergency workers, and others recognized as having or seeking mental health needs.

J. General Tasks for all public health and medical services as defined by each specific agency's internal plan or standard operating procedures (SOP's) shall:

1. Maintain and keep current a personnel alerting and call-up roster.
2. Maintain primary and secondary communications systems that are to be tested and verified twice yearly.
3. Provide fully qualified representatives (and dispatchers) to the EOC in order to provide information and make informed decisions, as required.
4. Prepare to escalate to full and sustained operational status on short notice, and maintain relief personnel and shift schedules as necessary.

5. Obtain and ensure optimal operational condition of equipment necessary for 24-hour operations.
6. Arrange for necessary supporting resources (i.e., medical supplies, including procurement of antibiotics, personal protective equipment (PPE), an internal operations/coordination center, equipment and staff).
7. Maintain accurate records for potential legal, historical, and financial purposes.

VI. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT

The primary responsibility for the continued development and maintenance of this Public Health & Medical Services annex is that of the Dolores County Emergency Manager, Dolores County Public Health Agency (and other local health agencies as required, as they are the annex specialists and experts) with assistance from responsible supporting agencies. As stated in the Dolores County Emergency Operations Plan – Basic Plan, this annex (as a part of the entire EOP) will be reviewed annually and updated as needed, unless significant changes warrant earlier revisions.

VII. STRATEGIC NATIONAL STOCKPILE MEDICATION PLAN

- A. The Regional Transport Place (RTP) will be located at Dolores County Public Health Agency in Cortez, Colorado. The stockpile will arrive in Dove Creek from Mesa County, Colorado.
- B. Dolores County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), in cooperation with the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) and/or Colorado National Guard (CONG), will transport the Dolores County stockpile from Mesa County to the Dolores County dispensing site. MCSO, in cooperation with the CSP, CONG, and other responding law enforcement agencies as necessary, will provide site security.
- C. The Dolores County dispensing center will be located at the Dolores County Public Health Department, 425 N. Main St., in Dove Creek, Colorado, 81324.
- D. The point of contact for the Dolores County stockpile is the MCPHA director or designee.

- E. For additional information on procedures for the Strategic National Stockpile Medication Plan, see the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) interim state plan Mass Casualty Plan Appendix – [State Emergency Function (SEF) #8 – Health, Medical & Mortuary].

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan Annex G – Emergency Medical Services

Purpose

This annex establishes the authority and responsibilities in the event of an incident requiring mobilization of significant medical resources to deal with multiple (mass) casualties. It does not supersede established medical protocols or standard operating procedures of any EMS agency or entity. The contents of this Annex are based on information provided by the SWRETAC.

Definitions:

SWRETAC - Southwest Regional Emergency & Trauma Advisory Council

Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) – An MCI is an event resulting from man-made or natural causes which results in illness and/or injuries which exceed the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) capabilities of a hospital, locality, jurisdiction and/or region.

Disaster – Any natural or man-made event, civil disturbance or hostile attack, or any other hazardous occurrence of unusual or severe effect, threatening or causing injury to multiple individuals.

Situation: SW Colorado is vulnerable to damaging effects of natural, technological, and national security hazards as well as any other region in the state. Incidents can vary in scope and intensity, from small local emergencies with minimal damage/injury to multi-county disasters with extensive devastation and loss of life. Whereas this is a Regional document, the nature and cause of any specific MCI is not covered herein. Local MCI plans should include the assessment and analysis of vulnerabilities for MCI in their area.

Assumptions: This is a *system* plan providing a broad overview and general planning and operating principles and recommendations. It is not an operational plan and does not contain detailed guidance for any role, discipline, jurisdiction, or incident type. That level of detail should be contained in individual county, facility and organizational plans. This plan may not address all situations. Improvisation and modification of its content may be necessary to deal with a specific event.

An MCI can occur at any time and in any place.

- Citizens expect governments to keep them informed and to provide assistance in any emergency, no matter how severe or wide-ranging.
- Prior to an event, supporting plans, policies and operating procedures, including mutual aid agreements, must be established, updated and maintained by responsible parties in both the public and private sector.
- All levels of government, the private sector, nonprofit sector and volunteer organizations have a potential role and some measure of obligation (constitutional, regulatory, contractual, moral or other) to work for the public safety in an emergency.
- Any agency or jurisdiction activating or responding under the MCI plan will adhere to the ICS structure.
- Mutual aid will be requested as needed and provided as available.
- It may be necessary to relocate hospital facilities to contingency field facilities (surge capacity sites) that will provide patients and medical staff adequate protection from the effects of the disaster.
- Local governments will respond and commit resources to an emergency or disaster.
- Civil government will continue to function under all disaster and emergency conditions.
- State government has resources and expertise available to relieve emergency or disaster related problems, which are beyond the capability of local government. The state will modify normal operations and redirect resources to support local government in order to save lives, relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, protect property, and assist in reestablishing essential services.

Purpose: To prepare, on regional basis, for effective, unified, coordinated and immediate emergency medical services (EMS) mutual aid response by prehospital and hospital agencies to, and the effective emergency medical management of, the victims of any type of Mass Casualty Incident (MCI).

Authority:

Local

Intergovernmental agreement entered into on (date) by (Counties), Colorado establishing the SWRETAC.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

CRS 25-3.5-101 through 709 and 25-1-107 (1) (L) - Authority for the CDPHE to license hospitals and other health care facilities, certify emergency medical technicians, establish minimum standards for training EMTs and county licensure of ambulance services, licensure for air medical services and designate trauma centers.

State

Title 24, Article 32, Part 2104, Colorado Revised Statutes, " Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1992", The Governor, as the executive head of state, has the inherent responsibility, constitute and statutory authority, to commit state and local resources (personnel, equipment and financial) for the purpose of meeting the dangers to the state and its people presented by disasters.

Federal

Public law 93-288, Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 - Authorizes federal resources to supplement state and local efforts; defines the intent of federal disaster aid; establishes federal assistance programs and procedures; establishes federal and state disaster preparedness programs.

In accordance with the "Colorado Emergency Medical and Trauma Services Act", Section 35-3.5-704, the SWRETAC will develop a regional emergency and trauma system plan. The council has no authority to enforce this plan but rather puts it forth as a resource guideline for use in an MCI event.

Incident Command System: While this plan does not supplant or dictate local department operations, it encourages all agencies to follow consistent procedures. The suggested standard command and control structure for all incidents occurring within the SWRETAC should be implementation of the Colorado Incident Command System and the Colorado Mass Casualty Medical Response System.

The top priorities of an MCI are:

1. Provider safety, accountability and welfare.
2. Life safety
3. Incident Stabilization
4. Conservation of property and equipment

Medical Protocols: Whereas, numerous medical responders working under the direction of different Medical Directors would be expected to respond to a MCI, those medical responders will work under their own Medical Director's protocols for austere medical conditions.

Infection Control and Personal Protective Equipment: These items and the training to use them are the responsibility of the responding agency. In the event that additional supplies are needed, IC will be responsible for procuring said equipment.

Patient Triage System: The method of initial field triage to be utilized is the START (Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment) method for adult patients and the JumpSTART method for pediatric patients age 8 and under.

Essential Elements of Information: The Authority Having Jurisdiction for a mass casualty incident may request support from additional emergency service organizations by contacting each of the Region's Counties central point of contact listed in appendix. The following information must be provided with the request for support:

- A. Identity of Requestor (Authority Having Jurisdiction)
- B. Nature of Mass Casualty Incident.
 - e.g. Haz Mat, Vehicle Accident, etc
 - Number of potential casualties
- C. Specific location of the incident staging area
Incident commander and command post location
Who's been notified?
- D. Type and amount of support being requested.
 - e.g. Ambulances (ALS, BLS), Fire Rescue, Special Equipment (extrication, air bags, combustible gas meters, hazmat).
- E. Desired response to Staging Area
(Emergent or Non-emergent)
- F. Specific Route to Staging Area
- G. Call back point of contact.
 - Telephone number to allow the responding agency to provide response information to the requesting authority.

Reimbursement of Agency Expenses: Expenses incurred by responding agencies will be borne by the responding agency until such time as the event has expanded and been declared a disaster by either state or federal officials. Upon such declaration by state or federal officials, Incident Command shall appoint a Finance officer if that position has not already been filled

and the responding agencies shall maintain records of allocated resources Those records shall be given to the requesting agency in a timely and accurate manner. The requesting agency shall be responsible for submitting reimbursement requests to the appropriate state or federal agency and providing reasonable tracking until all agencies have been reimbursed for appropriate/allowable expenses incurred during the MCI event.

Plan Update: The basic response plan will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect changes in policies, technology or operational procedures that affect the emergency response capabilities of the EMS/Trauma agencies in the Southwest Region of Colorado. Resource information will be updated as needed.

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan

Annex H – Mass Care

I. PURPOSE

This annex provides for the protection of the population from the effects of hazards through the identification of shelters, and the provision of mass, and social services while in the shelters.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTION

A. Situation

1. Based upon the County's hazard analysis, there are several emergencies for which shelters may be required including severe winter storms, wildfires, floods, high wind events, and urban fires.
2. The Dolores County Office of Emergency Management and the America Red Cross have identified and surveyed potential shelters in the county and have determined which would be appropriate to use during disasters.

B. Assumptions

1. Sufficient in-county sheltering exists to meet the needs of an evacuation during emergencies or disasters.
2. For out-of county evacuation, sufficient shelter capacity exists in adjacent counties and shelter locations can be arranged and made available.
3. A high percentage of evacuees will seek shelter with friends or relatives rather than go to the public shelters.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The Dolores County Office of Emergency Management with the assistance of The American Red Cross will provide shelter and mass care to the general population. The Department of Social Services will assure that shelter care is made available to complement American Red Cross services in situations where American Red Cross cannot provide shelter and mass care.
- B. The Dolores County Emergency Manager and the American Red Cross will coordinate shelter locations. Operations will mutually be supported with shared personnel and support services of American Red Cross and Dolores County Department of Social Services.
- C. Public and private providers of institutional care (medical and residential) remain responsible for having shelter plans, which are approved by the Dolores County Department of Social Services and Emergency Manager, for continued care of their clientele when in shelters. The Dolores County Emergency Manager will maintain a copy of these shelter plans.

IV. OBJECTIVES

To provide for the basic human needs (such as shelter, food, water, clothing, inquiry and mental health) in the event of disaster within Dolores County. The Department of Social Services will assist in locating temporary housing to move the population out of the shelter within 72 hours if at all possible.

V. ACTIVATION

The Dolores County Sheriff or the Emergency Manager under the authority of the Dolores County Commissioners will issue the order to open mass care facilities when appropriate.

VII. CALLOUT PROCEDURES

- A. The Emergency Social Services Director will be required to respond to the EOC under the direction of the Dolores County Sheriff or his designee when notified of an emergency condition.
- B. Upon notification of activation, the ESS Director will notify volunteers to respond to the appropriate facilities.

VIII. EMERGENCY LODGING

Emergency lodging will be selected according to the area of the county affected.

IX. EMERGENCY FEEDING

Meals will be provided by the volunteers under the direction of The American Red Cross. Volunteers will assist with the delivery to the shelters. The meals provided will consist of two hot meals and snacks.

X. CURRENT EMERGENCY SHELTERS

These are the current approved and inspected emergency shelters in the County:

-Dove Creek High School ?

XI. EMERGENCY CLOTHING

The Director of the Good Samaritan Center will be in charge of clothing for the displaced population. The Director will be notified of the needs by the Reception Center Administration. All clothing donations will be directed to the Director. ?

XII. REGISTRATION AND INQUIRY

Registration of the population will be conducted at the shelters through the direction of the Reception Center Administrator. The information will be logged as to the location of all evacuees and a list of contact numbers. This information will be used to located individual in case of inquiry by concerned parties.

XIII. INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES

Dolores County Social Services and counselors from Discovery will be available to respond to the emergency shelters as needed.

XIV. RECEPTION CENTER ADMINISTRATION

The reception center administration will be directed by the Victim Assistance Coordinator. The administrator will see that all the needs of the volunteers and

evacuees are being met. The administration will be responsible for records and reports associated with the facilities and care given.

XV. SUPPLIES

All supplies for the mass care of evacuees will be requested through the Director of ESS. The director will make the request through the resource section chief at the EOC. Volunteers will aid in transporting supplies.

XVII. EXTENDED OPERATIONS

In the event of extended operations, the shelters will be moved from the schools and located at the community centers and churches to allow for continuation of normal business. Evacuees will be moved to temporary housing as quickly as possible, based on the nature and extent of the incident.

XVIII. SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS

Some members of the evacuated population have special needs based on medical, physical or psychological conditions. The Red Cross does not provide shelter staffs that are trained in working with special needs patients. The Dolores County Office of Emergency Management maintains Memorandum of Understanding with home health care professionals to provide staff for shelters who are trained to work with special needs populations. These agreements are maintained and updated as needed by the County Emergency Manager. Emergency contact information to activate a response is included in the Resource List. ?

XVIX. CLOSING DOWN

The shelters will remain in operation as long as they are needed. The Incident Management Team with assistance from the Emergency Manger and the Director of The Red Cross will decide when the shelters will be closed down. The facilities will be cleared and cleaned. The facilities will be left in the same or better shape than when they came into use. All appropriate paperwork will be gathered and delivered to the EOC for filing with the incident reports.

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan Annex I – Continuity of Government (COG)

1. In accordance with CRS 24-32-2107(9), it is the intent of the Dolores County Board of Commissioners that county government will continue to provide essential services in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare during an emergency or disaster event by distribution of these disaster chain of command procedures and protocols.
2. During a declared emergency or disaster event, the following Dolores County elected and appointed officials, in the order listed, have the authority to execute the powers of the board in accordance with CRS 30-11-107
 - a. Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners
 - b. Any duly elected member of the Board of County Commissioners by seniority.
 - c. County Sheriff
 - d. County Administrator
3. If possible, all Dolores County department heads and county elected officials (or their designee) shall be consulted regarding emergency or disaster event issues that might impact their area of responsibility.
4. Each Dolores County department head and county elected official shall work within the framework established by the Dolores County emergency operations plan.
5. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES. The head of each County department and County elected office, as appropriate, shall:
 - a. Be prepared to respond adequately to all emergency or disaster events.
 - b. Consider potential emergency or disaster events in the conduct of his or her regular functions, particularly those functions essential in time of emergency.
 - c. Design preparedness measures to permit a rapid and effective transition from routine to emergency operations, and to make effective use of the period following initial indication of a probable emergency or disaster events. This will include:

- i. Development of a system of emergency actions that defines alternatives, processes, and issues to be considered during various stages of an emergency or disaster event;
 - ii. Identification of actions that could be taken in the early stages of an emergency or disaster event to mitigate the impact of, or reduce significantly, the lead times associated with full emergency action implementation.
 - d. Identify areas where additional legal authorities may be needed to assist management and notify the county emergency manager of those authorities.
 - e. Coordinate with State and local government agencies and other organizations, including private sector organizations, when appropriate.
 - f. Cooperate, to the extent appropriate, in compiling, evaluating, and exchanging relevant data related to all aspects of emergency or disaster events.
 - g. Ensure that plans consider the consequences for essential services provided by the county if the flow of State and/or Federal funds is disrupted.
- 6. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS. The head of each county department and each county elected official shall ensure the continuity of essential functions in any emergency or disaster event by providing for: succession to office and emergency delegation of authority in accordance with applicable law; safekeeping of essential resources, facilities, and records; and establishment of emergency operating capabilities.
- 7. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. The head of each county department and each county elected official, as appropriate within assigned areas of responsibility, shall:
 - a. Develop plans and programs to mobilize personnel, equipment, facilities, and other resources.
 - b. Assess essential emergency requirements and plan for the possible use of alternative resources to meet essential demands during and following an emergency or disaster event.

- c. Prepare plans and procedures to share between and among the responsible agencies such resources as energy, equipment, food, land, materials, services, supplies, transportation, water, and workforce needed to carry out assigned responsibilities and other essential functions, and cooperate with other agencies in developing programs to ensure availability of such resources in an emergency or disaster event.
 - d. Each department will ensure that a copy of their plans are in the Emergency Operations/Coordination Center (EOC/ECC).
8. PROTECTION OF ESSENTIAL RESOURCES AND FACILITIES. The head of each county department and each county elected official, as appropriate within assigned areas of responsibility, shall:
- a. Identify facilities and resources, both government and private, essential to the public welfare, and assess their vulnerabilities and develop plans to provide for the security of such facilities and resources, and to avoid or minimize disruptions of essential services during any emergency or disaster event.
 - b. Participate in interagency activities to assess the relative importance of various facilities and resources essential community needs and to integrate preparedness and response strategies and procedures.

Adopted on _____

By: _____
 Chair, BOCC

Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan

Annex J – Hazard Analysis

I. Severe Storms

Severe weather events occur regularly in this region of Colorado. In winter, storms can result in several feet of snow within a 24 hour period. Significant snowfall can occur at any time during the winter. Typically December and January can result in two to three feet of snowfall over a period of two days. Late winter storms in February and March traditionally have resulted in heavy snowfall.

Summer rainfall is sporadic; late summer (July and August) often brings a “monsoon” period during which rain falls almost daily, with locally severe rain and localized flooding. The monsoon traditionally last approximately three weeks.

Sudden and violent rainstorms occur infrequently. These can result in localized flooding of streets and low-lying areas, disrupting traffic and causing property damage. Motorists are most at risk in these incidents.

Local high winds and “micro-bursts” occur frequently during the spring and summer.

Severe storms can result in restricted emergency responder access, utility interruptions and structural damage. Special needs populations are at greatest risk during these incidents.

II. Fire

Fire in urban areas can occur at any time. The fire agencies within Dolores County are equipped and trained to attack structure fires with preventing loss of life as the first priority. As modernization of structures occurs within the County, the hazards from fires will be reduced. **The Dolores County Fire Protection District** has adopted the International Fire Code in order to minimize the fire risks in new construction throughout their District.

A large commercial structure fire has the potential for serious economic impact to the County. Large fires in multiple unit dwellings pose a threat to life as well as creating an immediate need for temporary housing. The indigent and special needs populations would again be most at risk in an incident of this kind.

Wildland fires occur regularly in southwest Colorado. In recent history (2012), significant fires have occurred throughout the region. Ongoing drought and development of properties in the Wildland-Urban Interface has significantly increased this problem. Wildland fires can result in extensive loss of property, damage to the ecosystem, economic disruption, and significant financial burdens to property owners and government during recovery. While loss of life is always a possibility, in the past no fatalities have occurred in Dolores County during these Wildland fires.

Dolores County Firewise has undertaken an extensive education campaign with property owners to engage in mitigation efforts. Local communities such as Elk Stream Ranch, Indian Camp Ranch and Cedar Mesa Ranches, as well as others, have developed and adopted Community Wildfire Protection Programs to reduce the risk of Wildland fires in their respective areas. The mitigation work done by Elk Springs Ranch, and Eel Streams Ranch proved highly beneficial during the Weber Fire in 2012. The mitigation work allowed firefighters access to protect property but also a place to halt the fire's progress. County and municipal governments have partnered with local, state and Federal fire agencies in adopting a County Wildfire Protection Plan and Annual Operating Plan. These efforts will continue.

III. Flood

Spring thaw often brings localized flooding of low-lying areas and small streams. Late snow storms can exaggerate this problem. The most significant flood threat is "flash" flooding, which can occur due to the onset of sudden, violent rainstorms.

Flooding in the Dolores River watershed has occurred infrequently; in the late 1940's portions of the town of Dolores were flooded. Development along the Dolores River Canyon has created a similar situation to that of the Wildland Urban Interface. Resort properties such as the Dolores River RV Park as well as individual private homes are now located within the floodplain. Sudden flooding in the watershed could result in significant loss of life as well as extensive property damage. At present, there is no early warning system upstream to notify emergency personnel of the onset of flash flooding.

The terrain in some portions of the County is vulnerable to flash flooding. Dolores County is a tourist destination; canyon hikers and campers are at risk in flash flood incidents. Historically, loss of life occurs in the American Southwest on a regular basis due to flash floods. No fatalities have occurred in Dolores County in the recent past; however, flash flooding in these areas can occur regularly. Flash floods also pose a risk to first responders in some areas of the County.

At present, this region is in a weather radar “black hole” due to lack of radar coverage. Emergency personnel within the County need to work with the regional National Weather Service office in Grand Junction to plan, fund and install radar capable of filling this gap. Until this occurs, local weather spotters provide the best network for notification of localized violent weather events.

IV. Transportation Incidents

Dolores County is a tourist destination throughout the year; large tour buses travel through the County regularly. Commercial carriers transit the County on four highways: US 160, US 491, Colorado 145 and Colorado 184. All grades of children are bused throughout the County during the school year.

Typically, transportation emergencies do not result in significant impact to property. Loss of life could be significant in a bus or commercial carrier accident. Local law enforcement and the Colorado State Patrol are well trained in the investigation of accidents, and conduct regular educational campaigns to encourage safe driving practices such as the use of safety belts.

V. Hazardous Materials

There are two designated hazardous materials transportation routes through Dolores County: US 160 and US 491 ?. The latest information from the Colorado State Patrol (February 2011) is that there are no anticipated additions to these routes. The State Patrol conducts regular monitoring studies and enforcement efforts on these routes.

A wide variety of hazardous material, including nuclear material, transits the County every day. In addition, agricultural use, and fossil fuel exploration and extraction continue to occur within the County. An incident on the County roads or at a drill site could occur at any time.

A spill of any hazardous material would impact life and property in the immediate proximity; depending upon the nature of the material spilled, the impact could be widespread. Life, property and the ecosystem could be significantly impacted.

Cortez FPD maintains a hazardous material response unit in Cortez. In the case of a large or complex incident, the State Patrol Haz-Mat unit and the regional team from Durango would need to be deployed. Response time is limited by travel time as well as weather (iced or snow packed roads, etc.). Local fire agencies personnel have received some haz-mat training, however more is needed. ?

There is no centralized emergency warning system in the County. Nixle.com was accepted for use by the Sheriff's Office in 2012 to increase public warning but is limited as it requires citizens to sign up for the service. As a result, it would be difficult to notify residents in some areas of the County in the event of a hazardous materials incident requiring immediate evacuation or to shelter-in-place.

Most fixed sites in the County are bulk storage facilities storing motor vehicle fuel or propane. The greatest risk at these locations is fire or release due to a catastrophic tank rupture. Municipal water facilities store some hazardous chemicals onsite. Several agricultural supply outlets also store chemicals onsite.

Up-to-date monitoring and reporting systems are in place in city and County facilities. Federal and state reporting standards are readily complied with by local suppliers and businesses.

Privately owned pipelines and pump stations are located in several areas of the County. The owners distribute their emergency response plans to the Emergency Manager annually. The possibility of an explosion, rupture or release at these sites exists. Most of this infrastructure is relatively new, which decreases the probability of an incident. Nevertheless, an incident could not only impact life and property, but could have significant economic impact on the region due to loss of distribution capability.

VI. Power outage

A widespread power outage would seriously impact life and property in the County. Few residents are capable of sustaining themselves over a period of several days during a loss of electricity. At present, there is only one transmission line, which carries power to the County. A second line is planned to bring power to the region, however is still in the planning stages.

Recent events in New Mexico (February 2011) demonstrate the vulnerability of widespread areas in our region to power loss. In a widespread incident, power may not be restored for several days.

The County has shelter capacity for a significant number of residents. Critical government facilities have backup emergency generators. However, the emergency shelters in the County do not have backup generators. Also, the commercial grocery outlets in Cortez can maintain supplies for a maximum of three days ?. A power outage lasting for longer periods of

time would create the need to move some residents out of the area, and to transport water and food into the County from out of the area.

The County needs to develop agreements with private industry to supply portable generators to shelters if needed. The region also needs to create a generator “cache” to supply portable generators to any of the five counties in the Southwest region in the event of a widespread power outage.

Empire Electric maintains an up-to-date Emergency Response Plan to deal with power loss.

VII. Pandemic/Epidemic/Agricultural Epidemic

In 2009 the H1N1 flu outbreak had minimal impact on Dolores County. The County Public Health Agency, the three school districts in the County, Southwest Memorial Hospital and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal authorities pre-planned for the event and were well prepared for a significant outbreak. Mass vaccinations were conducted at the schools. A far-reaching public information campaign was conducted. As a result, health and economic impacts were minimal. These plans have been updated and exercised. ?

A widespread outbreak of disease would have an enormous social and economic impact. The Dolores County Public Health Agency has access to vaccines distributed from the National Strategic Stockpile, cached in Grand Junction.

In the event of a bio-terrorism incident, early reporting and recognition are key elements in responding to the incident. The H1N1 experience provides a useful template for such a response.

An agricultural disease outbreak would also cause significant economic impact. Dolores County has a large agricultural business base. In the event of an outbreak of disease in livestock, the County would need to rely on regional and state resources to cope with the problem. Assistance would be requested through the Colorado Division of Emergency Management. As in human pandemics, early detection and recognition are key elements. The local veterinarian network is well versed in disease recognition.

The County is well prepared to deal with pandemics, with training, planning and monitoring tools in place.

**Dolores County Emergency Operating Plan
Annex K – Key Emergency Personnel**

COUNTY

TITLE	NAME	ADDRESS	WORK	CELL
Emergency Manager	Keith Keesling	409 N. Main, Dove Creek, CO	970-769-0005	
Sheriff	Jerry Martin	409 N. Main, Dove Creek, CO	970-677-2257	
Commissioner	Steve Garchar	409 N. Main, Dove Creek, CO	970-677-2383	
Commissioner	Julie Kibel	409 N. Main, Dove Creek, CO	970-677-2383	
Commissioner	Floyd Cook	409 N. Main, Dove Creek, CO	970-677-2383	
Administrator	Margaret Daves	409 N. Main, Dove Creek, CO	970-677-2383	
Public Health Director	Mary Randolph	425 N. Main Dove Creek, CO	970-677-2387	
Social Services Director		409 N. Main, Dove Creek, CO	970-677-2250	
Coroner	Tom Myers			
Road & Bridge Director		1010 Guyrene Dove Creek, CO	970-677-2328	
Assessor	Berna Ernst	409 N. Main, Dove Creek, CO	970-677-2385	
Transportation				
Victim Assistance				
Dispatch				
County IT				
Senior Services		52288 Highway 491 Cahone, CO	970-562-4626	

TITLE	NAME	ADDRESS	WORK	CELL
CSU Extension	Gus	409 N. Main, Dove Creek, CO	970-677- 2283	
Landfill				

LOCAL, STATE AND NGO'S

TITLE	NAME	ADDRESS	WORK	CELL
DHSEM Regional Field Manager	Trevor Denney	1000 Rim Dr. Fort Lewis Col.		970) 759- 1187
State Emergency Number			303-279- 8855	
Fire Prevention and Control Regional Field Manager	Ryan McCulley	Durango		970-765- 6279
Colorado State Patrol	Capt. Adrian Driscoll	Durango	970-385- 1675	970-903- 3463
Airport Manager	Russ Machan	Cortez Airport	970-565- 7458	970739- 3661
American Red Cross	Colleen Johnson	1911 Main Ave, Ste 282, Durango	970-259- 6642	970-560- 1880
American Red Cross	Bill Werner			970-588- 5812
Sheriff's Posse				
Search and Rescue (USAR)				
K-9 Search/Rescue				
Southwest Memorial Hospital		1311 N. Mildred Rd., Cortez CO	970-565- 6666	
Pipeline Emergency				811

Hotline				
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TOWNS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

TITLE	NAME	ADDRESS	WORK	CELL
Dove Creek Town Manager				
Dove Creek Police Chief				
Rico Town Manager	Kari Distefano	2 Commercial St., Rico CO	970-967-2863	970-901-3420
Dolores County School District Superintendent		425 N. Main St. Dove Creek CO	970-677-2522	

Fire District Chiefs

TITLE	NAME	ADDRESS	WORK	CELL
Dolores County Fire Protection District				
Rico Fire Protection District	Dave Kunz	119 S. Glasgow, Rico CO		
Pleasant View	Jeff Yoder	15529 CR CC	970-562-4210	970-739-6060
Ute Mountain Ute	John Trocheck	101 N. Beardance Rd	970-564-5441	970-7496791