

LINCOLN COUNTY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Updated: DECEMBER 8, 2015

MARCH, 2003

LINCOLN COUNTY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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LINCOLN COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan establishes an outline for a coordinated response to either natural or man-made disasters. Each department / agency or individual assigned specific responsibility under this plan should have a broad understanding of the basic document and a thorough understanding of their assigned tasks.

This plan does not replace or replicate standard operating procedures of any department or agency. It will be used when a situation calls for multiple departments / agencies to integrate into a single command structure. That ability to integrate is especially important when an incident escalates beyond the capabilities of the community, and the need to request outside resources arises.

Major emergencies and disaster incidents are unique events that present communities and emergency personnel with extraordinary problems and challenges that cannot be adequately addressed within the routine operations of local government. The intent of this plan is to provide a basis for the coordinated management of disaster incidents so that impacts to people, property and public services are minimized and so that normal community conditions can be restored as quickly as possible.

In the event of a local disaster emergency, the principal executive officer(s) of the affected political subdivision(s) may declare a local disaster. Said declaration of a local disaster shall not be continued or renewed for a period in excess of seven days except by or with the consent of the governing board(s) of said political subdivision(s). The effect of a declaration of a local disaster emergency is to activate the response and recovery aspects of any and all applicable local and inter-jurisdictional disaster emergency plans and to authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance under such plans. No inter-jurisdictional disaster agency or official thereof may declare a local disaster emergency unless expressly authorized by the agreement pursuant to which the agency functions.

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LETTER OF PROMULGATION

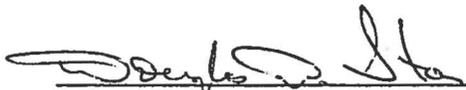
This emergency operations plan is approved and is hereby ordered published and distributed.



Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

6/5/15

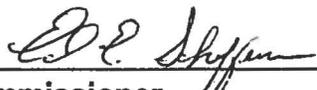
Date



Commissioner

6-5-15

Date



Commissioner

6-5-2015

Date

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DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN

The initial distribution of this plan was made to the following listed officials and / or agencies. Additional copies are available upon request from the Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management.

NAME/AGENCY

DATE

Genoa Fire Department	December 11, 2015
Hugo Volunteer Fire Department	December 11, 2015
Karval Fire Protection District	December 11, 2015
Limon Area Fire protection District	December 11, 2015
Northeast Lincoln Fire Protection Dist.	December 11, 2015
Limon Ambulance Service	December 11, 2015
Administrator	December 11, 2015
Assessor	December 11, 2015
Clerk & Recorder	December 11, 2015
Commissioners	December 11, 2015
Coroner	December 11, 2015
Public Health	December 11, 2015
Sheriff	December 11, 2015
Road & Bridge Shops	December 11, 2015
Human Services	December 11, 2015
Treasurer	December 11, 2015
Victims Advocate	December 11, 2015
Hugo Town Marshall	December 11, 2015
Limon Police Department	December 11, 2015
Lincoln Community Hospital	December 11, 2015
Town of Limon	December 11, 2015
Town of Hugo	December 11, 2015
Town of Genoa	December 11, 2015
Peak Vista Medical Center	December 11, 2015

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RECORD OF CHANGES

DATE	ANNEX - PAGES	ENTERED BY
10/6/2013	P-13 CHANGED SOCIAL SERVICES TO HUMAN SERVICES	J DEWITT
10/7/2013	P-14 CHANGED CLINICS TO REFLECT BEING OWNED BY LCHNH	J DEWITT
10/1/2013	P-14 UPDATED PHONE # FOR FIRE DEPARTMENTS/EMRGENCY MANAGER	J DEWITT
10/1/2013	P-14 CHANGED QWEST TO CENTURYLINK	J DEWITT
5/11/15	ANNEXES COMPLETELY REWRITTEN	J DEWITT
5/14/15	FORMAT CHANGES TO BASIC PLAN	J DEWITT
9/2/15	UPDATED TORNADO/WINTER STORM/ COMMUNICATIONS ANNEXES	J DEWITT

LINCOLN COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

I. LEGAL AUTHORITIES

Federal: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and Amendments (P.L. 93-288, as amended by P.L. 100-707).

State: Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1992 (Part 21 of Article 32, Title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1996 as amended).

Local: Lincoln County, Colorado Resolution #155 dated September 18, 1991.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to provide general guidelines and principles for planning, managing and coordinating the overall response and recovery activities before, during and after major emergencies and disaster events that affect unincorporated areas of the county, as well as incorporated areas that have agreements with Lincoln County and / or rely on Lincoln County for the provision of emergency management assistance.

III. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT POLICIES

This emergency operations plan has been developed in accordance with the requirements for local emergency planning established under the State of Colorado Disaster Emergency Act of 1992 and also meets the requirements of other state and federal guidelines for local emergency management plans and programs.

The contents of this plan are intended to provide a basis for the coordinated management of the types of emergencies and disaster events that may occur in Lincoln County. All municipalities are encouraged to maintain their own response and recovery plan. Other organizations and special districts are encouraged to develop and maintain current standard operating procedures (SOPs) to include checklists necessary for implementing assigned duties and functions.

The Emergency Manager for the county is responsible for regularly scheduled plan updates and revisions and for notifying county, municipal and other emergency officials with provisions of and changes to the plan (including volunteer organizations, media, and private sector organizations) and working in coordination with emergency services agencies in developing training exercises to familiarize them with the plan.

A nationally recognized Incident Command System (ICS) such as the National Incident Management System (NIMS) is the adopted method and organizational structure for managing emergency response and recovery operations at the site of a disaster emergency. The ICS principles are nationally accepted for addressing all types of hazards and for integrating multiple agencies, jurisdictions and disciplines into a coordinated relief effort. In larger incidents, the ICS structure will be extended and supported by activation of the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located at the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office at 103 3rd Avenue, Hugo, CO 80821. The EOC can be moved to an alternate site if necessary.

The EOC will be staffed to serve as the coordination point for supplemental resources, intergovernmental assistance, emergency activities and the management of resources. It is the central point to which essential information / reports concerning the disaster is coordinated for decision making.

IV. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situations

Lincoln County's capability to effectively respond to emergencies is essentially a function of the size of the tasks facing response agencies and the resources available to deal with these tasks. A disaster or emergency could arise at any time in this county. Hazards fall into two general categories:

1. Natural Hazards, including floods, fires, severe storms and drought.
2. Manmade Hazards including incidents involving hazardous substances, major air and ground transportation accidents, civil disturbances, emergency epidemics and terrorism.

B. Assumptions

Lincoln County is vulnerable (at a minimum) to the hazards specified in the Hazard Analysis that follows. Disasters may come with little or no warning. Priorities during an emergency are to address threats to:

1. Life and Health.
2. Property.
3. Environment.
4. Infrastructure.

Outside assistance from state and federal agencies will be available to supplement county resources during declared disaster and emergency events.

Events could occur elsewhere in the state which may require Lincoln County to host evacuees.

Events could occur that cross jurisdictional boundaries necessitating a cooperative response.

V. HAZARD ANALYSIS

Following are the hazards that could occur in Lincoln County:

- A. Severe Winter Storms – Winter storms can occur from September through May. Heavy snows, high winds and low temperatures, in combination, can cause power outages, huge drifts and white out conditions. Conditions may last a few hours or days. Motorists can be stranded without food and heat on major highways or county roads. The need for shelters and emergency feeding and medical assistance for people may occur. The toll on livestock can be high, with feeding by air possibly becoming a necessity.
- B. Tornado – There is a high probability of tornado occurrence from March through August. Without adequate warning and proper protective measures, loss of life can occur. There is an immediate threat to property and buildings.
- C. Flood – Based on historical data, flooding does not present a serious hazard. However, without adequate warning, loss of life can occur when there is a flood. Property located in or near streambeds can be destroyed and there can be damage to infrastructure.
- D. Hazardous Substance Spills at Fixed Facility Sites – Substances include, but are not limited to, anhydrous ammonia, gasoline, propane, diesel, chemical fertilizers and natural gas. For specifics of each location, refer to Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III reports. Depending on the substance, it could be explosive or flammable and could present an inhalation hazard or freeze human skin if contact is made.
- E. Hazardous Material Transportation Accidents – Hazardous substances are transported on I-70, U.S. Highways 40/287, 24 and 71 and on the Union Pacific Railroad tank cars paralleling U.S. Highway 40/287. A truck or rail accident, depending on the substance involved, the quantity and weather conditions, could create a significant threat to life and property in populated areas.

- F. Mass Transportation Accidents – The primary threat is an accident involving buses or other public conveyances resulting in multiple injuries. Local emergency services and medical capabilities could be overwhelmed.
- G. Chemical, Biological, or Nuclear/Radiological Attack – This is not generally considered to be a significant threat. However, the possibility exists for transient terrorist activities. Local emergency services and medical capabilities could be overwhelmed. Multiple victims with serious illnesses are possible, along with dead or dying animals.
- H. Emergency Epidemics – The possibility exists for a large-scale epidemic of the county population. Local medical capabilities could be overwhelmed. Epidemics of this type would require collaboration of clinicians in the county and local public health.
- I. Wildfires – There is the possibility of wildfires due to lightning strikes. In times of drought, the chance of wildfires increases significantly. Depending on the size of the fire, wind velocity and location of the fire, such as in Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land, mutual aid from other counties could be required.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Lincoln County is responsible for emergency response operations in unincorporated areas of the county and in cooperation with the incorporated municipalities of Hugo, Arriba, Genoa, and Limon.

Disasters and large-scale emergencies are rarely confined to one jurisdiction. Although only a portion of Lincoln County is likely to be impacted by a single disaster or emergency event, a multi-jurisdictional effort will be required to effectively manage most major incidents. Accordingly, emergency plans and exercises should incorporate procedures for integrating the resources of county and municipal governments, private and volunteer organizations, and state and federal governments. Emergency response agencies in Lincoln County request resources through pre-arranged mutual aid agreements. All local governments and special districts within Lincoln County are responsible for coordinating with one another and for providing mutual aid within their capabilities in accordance with established written agreements.

Based on the assessment of emergency conditions by the designated Incident Commander (IC) in the field, the Emergency Manager, County Administrator, County Department Heads, Board of County Commissioners and/or municipal leadership may be notified and advised of the situation and the need to report to the county and / or municipal EOC or other county facilities.

“Routine” emergencies will be managed in the field under the ICS structure. As an emergency escalates, ICS remains in place, but is extended to the broader emergency management network within the EOC to help support ICS and to carry out the additional functions that are needed (e.g., damage assessment, coordination of outside agencies and volunteers, intergovernmental relations, etc.). Activation of the EOC is particularly important when needed resources are scarce or when multiple requests for similar resources are generated from the field.

The Colorado Emergency Operations Line (OEM) is available 24 hours a day (Hotline: 303-279-8855) to provide advice and technical assistance to the County and to provide state resources or coordinate other supplemental assistance in support of local emergency management actions. A formal declaration of a disaster by the Lincoln County Board of County Commissioners and/or by affected municipalities may be required as a precondition of some forms of state assistance or to expedite state assistance. OEM is also the state agency responsible for processing requests for state and federal disaster assistance. It should be noted that response and recovery operations are the responsibility of Lincoln County and the municipalities within its boundaries. As a result of an emergency or disaster event, outside funding or assistance is not guaranteed.

VII. DESIGNATED ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Lincoln County Board of Commissioners:

- A. Approval of the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan and delegation of authority and responsibility to those key individuals within the County.
- B. Approval of Lincoln County resources and funds for disaster or emergency purposes.
- C. Formal declaration of a county emergency or disaster.
- D. Issuance of official orders or proclamations regarding population protection or temporary social restrictions, such as evacuation orders or establishment of curfew.
- E. Issuance of formal requests to the Governor’s Office (through Colorado OEM) for the declaration of a state of emergency for the purposes of obtaining state and / or federal assistance.

Lincoln County Sheriff’s Department:

- A. Implementation of the ICS, including determining the location of the Incident Command Post (ICP) and establishing necessary positions and functions required to perform incident operations.

- B. Assessment of emergency conditions and determination of required levels of immediate assistance.
- C. Activation of the Lincoln County EOC.
- D. Implementation of available public warning measures (i.e. Code Red).
- E. Conduct and coordinate search and rescue operations.
- F. Determination of the need for population evacuations and provision of instructions to uniformed law enforcement personnel regarding evacuation operations.
- G. Coordination of communications and provision of communications staff support for field command post(s).
- H. Coordination of volunteer amateur radio resources to augment primary communications and provide back-up capabilities.
- I. Provision of law enforcement, traffic control, and access control within the disaster area(s) and in other areas of the county.
- J. Provision of aviation support to include search & rescue, rapid transportation and aerial observation.
- K. Establish locations for temporary shelters, in coordination with volunteer agencies and Human Services, or in cooperation with the American Red Cross.
- L. Provision of security measures at ICP, EOC, temporary emergency shelters, temporary morgues, and in evacuated and disaster-impacted areas, if available.
- M. Coordination of wild land fire suppression in unincorporated areas of Lincoln County.
- N. Provide lead role as the Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) for hazardous materials incidents within unincorporated Lincoln County.

Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management:

- A. Coordination of resources to support the IC's requirements.
- B. Emergency situation assessment and, in coordination with the Board of County Commissioners and the Sheriff, determine the need for local disaster declarations, travel restrictions, curfews or other temporary social restrictions.
- C. Preparation of situation reports and damage assessment reports for the Board of County Commissioners, County Administrator, and to Regional EM.

- D. Establishment of communications with Colorado OEM for purposes of providing situation reports and forwarding requests for state assistance.
- E. Technical support to EOC staff and other county personnel with respect to resource management, damage assessment, intergovernmental coordination, disaster recovery, hazard mitigation and other emergency management functions as needed.
- F. Plan maintenance, training, and exercises.

Lincoln County Administrator:

- A. Coordination, commitment, and direction of Lincoln County government activities in support of emergency or disaster relief efforts.
- B. Issuance of directives to county departments and personnel regarding changes in normal duties/work schedules, temporary assignments, and employment of temporary workers as needed.
- C. Intergovernmental liaison and initiation of formal requests for outside assistance from other local jurisdictions.
- D. Resource tracking, record keeping and documentation of disaster-related costs and financial commitments.

Lincoln County Attorney:

- A. Provide legal counsel and assistance to the Board of County Commissioners, and to other county officials before, during, and after disaster and emergency incidents.
- B. Draft and / or review emergency contracts, memoranda of understanding and intergovernmental agreements.
- C. Prepare legal documents (disaster declaration, resolutions or regulations required to facilitate emergency operations).

Lincoln County Assessor:

- A. Contribution of personnel, records, and other resources to support damage assessment function, including participation on the EOC damage assessment team.
- B. Provide County maps if necessary.

Lincoln County Clerk & Recorder:

- A. Provide for the safe keeping of vital records.
- B. Provide for the storage and maintenance of both paper and computerized records.
- C. Provide clerical and support staff as needed.
- D. Record keeping and documentation of disaster-related costs.

Lincoln County Treasurer:

- A. Provide clerical and support staff as needed.

Lincoln County Coroner:

- A. Arrange for temporary morgue and mortuary services.
- B. Identification, verification, autopsies (if determined by the Coroner to be necessary) and disposition of deceased persons.
- C. Protect personal effects of deceased persons.
- D. Notify relatives of deceased persons.

Lincoln County Public Health:

- A. In cooperation with EMS agencies, coordinate outside health resources providing assistance to Lincoln County
- B. Assistance to EOC staff in assessing overall health and medical resource needs during response and recovery operations and maintenance of situation status information within the EOC.
- C. Assist with the facilitation of the prevention and control of disease and injury by organizing health services, resources and facilities within the County (hospital, clinics, doctor's offices, nursing homes).
- D. Advise the Board of County Commissioners on actions to be taken regarding public health and medical matters.
- E. Assist in identifying residents with health problems that would require special equipment or extra assistance in the event of an evacuation.
- F. Coordinate mental health services provided by Centennial Mental Health.

- G. Provide environmental health services and technical support, including the identification of chemical hazards, sources of contamination, or unsanitary conditions that present health hazards to the general public.
- H. Inspect food and water stocks and evaluate and recommend methods for disposal of contaminated or spoiled foods.
- I. Will act as the liaison between the county and the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE)

Lincoln County Department of Human Services:

- A. Assist the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other volunteer organizations in the provision of emergency shelters, temporary housing, and other assistance to displaced citizens.
- B. Assist in the coordination of overall efforts of volunteer organizations, and other (spontaneous) volunteers, in coordination with the Colorado Volunteer Organizations
- C. Active in Disasters (COVOADS) in responding to individual disaster needs such as food, clothing, occupational needs, furniture, etc.
- D. Provide resources for stress counseling / crisis counseling for disaster victims and disaster relief workers.
- E. Administrate Individual and Family Grant Program in presidential-declared disasters in Lincoln County.

Lincoln County Victims Advocate:

- A. Provide crisis counseling and sources for crisis counseling for disaster victims and disaster relief workers.
- B. Assist in the overall efforts of volunteer organizations and other volunteers in responding to individual disaster needs.
- C. Assist with the provision of emergency shelters, temporary housing and other assistance to displaced citizens.

Lincoln County Road and Bridge Department:

- A. Provide transportation services in support of emergency response and recovery efforts (e.g., movement of county personnel, equipment, and supplies to designated staging areas).

- B. Remove debris, clear public rights-of-way, and plan for street / route recovery operations, with priority assigned to critical emergency services life lines.
- C. Provide personnel and heavy equipment in support of search and rescue operations.
- D. Provide personnel, equipment, supplies and materials for flood control and flood hazard mitigation measures.
- E. Restore damaged county roads and bridges and other related infrastructure.
- F. Provide emergency traffic control measures, including barricades, flares, and in coordination with the Sheriff's Office, mark emergency traffic routes and dangerous areas.
- G. Provide personnel for minor emergency repairs to county buildings.
- H. Participate with representatives of other county departments on EOC damage assessment team and on local / state field damage survey teams as needed.

Lincoln County Land Use Department:

- A. Participate in long-term disaster recovery and hazard mitigation planning to ensure the compatibility of community redevelopment plans and hazard mitigation measures with the comprehensive county land use plan, and community development plans.
- B. Provide County maps if necessary.
- C. Participate on EOC damage assessment team.

Lincoln County Extension Office:

- A. Coordinate activities, with assistance from Lincoln County Fair personnel and local veterinarians, for the protection, care and disposal of animals impacted by disasters.
- B. In conjunction with the Fair Manager and local veterinarians, provide temporary shelters for animals owned by persons displaced from their homes.

Lincoln County School Districts:

- A. Provide for the safety and protection of pupils and school personnel.
- B. Coordinate with the Department of Human Services, municipalities, fire departments, in cooperation with the American Red Cross, to provide schools as temporary shelters when needed.
- C. Provide buses and drivers for evacuation and transportation.

Amateur Radio Operators:

A. Provide emergency communications support as requested by the Sheriff.

American Red Cross / Salvation Army:

- A. Provide immediate assistance to disaster victims, including food, water, shelter, clothes, physical and mental health counseling and referrals.
- B. Establish and manage emergency shelters for mass care, in cooperation with Lincoln County Department of Human Services and affected municipalities, including registration, feeding, lodging and responding to public inquiries concerning shelter residents.
- C. Provide temporary and immediate housing for displaced disaster victims.
- D. Provide food, beverages and other assistance to emergency response personnel, and emergency relief workers.
- E. Manage donated goods, such as cash, food, and cleaning supplies.
- F. Provide damage assessment information upon request.

VIII. NOTIFICATIONS

The notification of any disaster should come to the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Communications Center. Upon notification of any disaster, the following personnel should be notified:

- Sheriff
- County Office of Emergency Management
- County Administrator
- Board of County Commissioners
- Other key county personnel as needed

The Board of County Commissioners, as the elected legislative body of Lincoln County, shall be notified immediately of a disaster. This will include any of the listed disasters, as well as a major occurrence affecting lives, and property within the county limits.

IX. PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is to give timely, accurate and comprehensive information to the public and the news media about an emergency situation. Information will come from the PIO as soon as practicable in the event of impending disaster. If the disaster has already occurred, the PIO will give factual information regarding assistance via any means available to the residents of Lincoln County. Immediate concerns, as follows, will be addressed:

- Type of disaster
- Extent of the disaster
- Actions that can be taken by local, state and national governments, including acts or declarations of war.

The PIO will be established and work out of the Sheriff's Department at the direction of the Sheriff or his / her designee.

List of local and regional media outlets:

Eastern Colorado Plainsman	719-775-2064
The Limon Leader	719-775-2064
KNAB Radio	719-346-5566
KOA Radio	303-713-8000
KHOW Radio	303-713-8000
KMGH, Channel 7	303-832-7777
KUSA, Channel 9	303-871-1499
KCNC, Channel 4	303-861-4444
KWGN, Channel 2	303-740-2222
KKTV, Channel 11	719-634-2844
KRDO, Channel 13	719-575-6285

The PIO will be responsible for making contact with all or as many of these organizations and keeping them updated as frequently as possible.

Any requests for information will be channeled through the designated PIO. He / she will urge the reporting entities to use the exact wording as given in text or personal appearances.

The PIO will keep the public fully informed of the impending disaster, after the disaster occurs, and during recovery. All survival information and useful information to the residents of the county will be distributed to the PIO.

X. EMERGENCY SHELTERS

In the event that Lincoln County residents are displaced from their homes, the Red Cross will open / manage temporary emergency shelters, and provide for lodging, food, clothing and personal items. The local Red Cross office will be contacted to arrange for shelter opening, preparation and management. The Lincoln County Sheriff's Department and law enforcement personnel from other jurisdictions in the county, if available, will be responsible for providing security for designated shelters.

XI. TRANSPORTATION

The Lincoln County Road and Bridge Department will provide emergency transportation for residents that are unable to provide transportation for themselves to shelters, hospitals, and retail food outlets.

Local school bus drivers and school buses, if available, will be requested to provide emergency transportation service for the public, public service or health care professionals, and other personnel that are not able to meet their own transportation needs.

XII. RAPID NEEDS / DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Damage assessment will be performed by county staff including, but not limited to:

- Emergency Manager.
- Law Enforcement.
- Land Use Administrator.
- Assessor's Office.

Damage assessment will be done for all public and privately owned property within the unincorporated areas of the county. This assessment include a record of monetary damages for the purpose of declaring the area a disaster.

Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA's) will be made immediately after the disaster and for an extended length of time to be determined by the Emergency Manager. RNA's shall be made to the County Administrator, and to the Regional Emergency Field Manager as soon as possible after the disaster. The information contained on the RNA's shall be forwarded to the proper agency / authority.

XIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE, TRAINING, AND EXERCISES

Authority for maintenance and regular updates of this plan rests with the Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management. The Emergency Management Office may conduct exercises and training sessions to ensure that all departments and offices with assigned responsibilities understand provisions of the plan.

Departments, offices and other organizations with authorities identified in this plan are encouraged to conduct their own exercises and training sessions. Staff participation in periodic exercises provides the best opportunities for refining plans and procedures in preparation for actual disaster and emergency events. The Emergency Manager will coordinate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional exercises.

CHECKLIST FOR PLAN MAINTENANCE, TRAINING AND EXERCISES

- Ensure that ICS policies and procedures are communicated to all agencies that may become involved in emergency response operations.
- Provide ICS and EOC training and exercise opportunities to all agencies and offices with emergency management responsibilities.
- Encourage all agencies with emergency responsibilities to develop and maintain internal procedures for carrying out assigned functions, where appropriate.
- Conduct multi-agency exercises to improve coordination and reduce overall training costs.
- Establish procedures for distributing plan revisions to all agencies with assigned responsibilities.

ATTACHMENT 1
PHONE NUMBERS

County Departments:

Administrator.....	719-743-2810
Assessor.....	719-743-2358
Attorney.....	719-775-2826
Clerk & Recorder.....	719-743-2444
Commissioners.....	719-743-2842
Coroner.....	719-740-1163 (cell)
Emergency Manager.....	719-743-2337 (719-760-9850 cell)
Extension Office.....	719-743-2542
Land Use.....	719-743-2337
Public Health.....	719-743-2526
Sheriff.....	719-743-2426
Road & Bridge Shops	
Hugo.....	719-743-2411
Genoa.....	719-763-2245
Karval.....	719-446-5259
Human Services.....	719-743-2404
Treasurer.....	719-743-2633
Victims Advocate.....	719-743-2889

Law Enforcement (For emergencies, call 911):

County Sheriff.....	719-743-2426
Hugo Marshall's Office.....	719-743-2485
Limon Police Department.....	719-775-9211
Colorado State Patrol.....	719-775-2964

Fire Departments (For emergencies, call 911):

Edison Fire Protection District.....	911
Genoa Volunteer Fire Department.....	911
Hugo Volunteer Fire Department.....	911
Karval Fire Protection District.....	911
Limon Area Fire Protection District.....	719-775-8155
Northeast Lincoln Fire Protection District.....	911
Tri-County Fire Protection District.....	719-478-2345

Ambulance Services (For emergencies, call 911):

Hugo Ambulance Service.....911
Karval Ambulance Service.....911
Limon Ambulance Service.....719-775-2256

Town Governments:

Arriba City Hall.....719-768-3381
Genoa City Hall.....719-763-2313
Hugo City Hall.....719-743-2485
Limon City Hall.....719-775-2346

Hospital and Clinics:

Lincoln Community Hospital.....719-743-2421
Flagler Family Practice Clinic.....719-765-4340
LCH Family Practice Clinic (Gordon Clinic).....719-743-2155
Limon Family Practice Clinic.....719-775-8662
Peak Vista Medical Center (Limon).....719-775-2367

School Districts:

Arriba-Flagler.....719-765-4684
Crowley County.....719-267-3117
Edison.....719-478-2125
Genoa-Hugo.....719-743-2428
Karval.....719-446-5311
Limon.....719-775-2350
Miami/Yoder.....719-478-2186

Utility Companies:

Black Hills Energy.....800-694-8989
Eastern Slope Rural Telephone.....719-743-2441
El Paso County Telephone Company.....719-683-2323
K C Electric Association.....719-743-2431
Mountain View Electric.....719-775-2861
Southeast Colorado Power Association.....719-384-2551
CenturyLink.....800-573-1311

Colorado Office of Emergency Management:

Emergency Line.....303-279-8855

Kevin Kuretich – Office of Emergency Management – Regional Coordinator:

Phone..... 970-867-4300

Mobile..... 970-290-5480

Fax.....970-867-5887

Red Cross (Northern Colorado Chapter).....719-632-3563

ATTACHMENT 2
ACRONYMS

CDPHE – Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

COVOADS – Colorado Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

CRP – Conservation Reserve Program

DAR – Damage Assessment Report

DERA – Designated Emergency Response Authority

EOC – Emergency Operations Center

EOP – Emergency Operations Plan

IC – Incident Commander

ICP – Incident Command Post

ICS – Incident Command System

NIMS – National Incident Management System

OEM – Office of Emergency Management

PIO – Public Information Officer

SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SOP – Standard Operating Procedure

**LINCOLN
COUNTY
COLORADO**

**EMERGENCY
OPERATIONS**

PLAN

ANNEXES

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
DIRECTION AND CONTROL
ANNEX A

I. PURPOSE:

This annex addresses the facility, personnel, procedures, and support requirements for activating the county Emergency Operating Center (EOC) and for directing and controlling the conduct of emergency operations from that center, or from an alternate facility, in large-scale emergency situations.

II. SITUATION:

- A. The Lincoln County Dispatch Center has been designated as the EOC for Lincoln County and is located in the County Sheriff's Office. Emergency dispatching operations are normally carried out there and local government communications are permanently installed.
- B. Many of the hazards which exist in or about Lincoln County have the potential for causing disasters of such magnitude as to make centralized command and control desirable or essential.
- C. Dispatch is manned daily on a 24 hour basis. Dispatch has an emergency power generator with an emergency fuel supply.
- D. Radio communications are the primary source for direction and control with text page, cell phones, internet, and land-line communications secondary.

III. ASSUMPTIONS:

- A. Most emergency situations are handled routinely by the emergency services agencies of Lincoln County.
- B. Most major emergencies can be managed at the field level under established procedures of local government emergency services agencies.
- C. In most major emergency situations, many management activities can be carried out in Dispatch, thereby allowing field forces to concentrate on essential on-scene tasks.
- D. In most large-scale disaster situations, centralized direction and control, is the most effective approach to management of emergency operations.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. Activation

1. Because emergency services dispatching is carried out at the Lincoln County Dispatch on a 24-hour basis, and because terminals for receiving warnings from the State and Federal levels of government are located in Dispatch, the communications officer is likely to be aware of any major emergency situation affecting the county. Emergency situations vary markedly in speed and onset and in their potential for escalation to disaster proportions. The extent to which the emergency response is activated depends upon the type of emergency situation, its potential for escalation, its geographical extent, and other factors. The Emergency Management Director will proceed to the scene of the emergency /disaster or to Dispatch as soon as possible when the Incident Commander requests their activation. Alerting of key officials depending on the actual situation, may also happen at this time. Immediate requests for resources from State EOC will be channeled through the communications officer to the appropriate agency /organization making the request.
2. Dispatch will ordinarily be fully activated and Incident Command will assume control of emergency operations in any emergency situation of such magnitude as to require mobilization of elements of local government other than those principally involved in emergency services on a day-to-day basis.
3. In any emergency situation of such magnitude as to require emergency services personnel to establish a field command post and to initiate control at the scene, some activities may be carried out at the EOC. Typically, these would include an Operations Officer, a Public Information Officer, and the Emergency Manager. These personnel would monitor the situation and assist with emergency operations as requested by the Incident Commander. The alerting of key officials may be ordered by the Incident Commander or his designated appointee.

B. EOC Operations

1. The Incident Commander will determine the level of staffing required, based upon the situation, and alert the appropriate personnel, agencies, and organizations.
2. The EOC contains updated maps of Lincoln County and its cities as well as access to Web EOC and EMS systems which are status boards required for tracking significant State and local events and actions.
3. EOC security is provided by the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office. The Limon Police Department or the Hugo Marshall's Office may be requested as well. All radio communications at the EOC are logged by Dispatch staff. A detailed activity log of EOC operations will be maintained by Dispatch. In times of large scale emergencies, the Emergency Manager may be requested to assist in this duty.

4. The Dispatch Supervisor oversees all logs and the message / information flow system.
5. Alternate EOC: In the event the primary EOC is damaged or otherwise unavailable, the mobile Command vehicle should be used as the alternate EOC. An alternate site might also be determined. The alternate EOC must have the same communications capabilities as the primary EOC. At the direction of the Incident Commander, the EOC staff will relocate to the alternate EOC. In the event both the EOC and the alternate cannot be used, the Incident Commander can also designate a patrol vehicle to be used as a Communications Center. Departments and agencies having emergency support responsibilities are encouraged to establish alternative operating locations.

D. Request for Assistance

1. Lincoln County will first implement mutual aid agreements within the county and with neighboring jurisdictions. Lincoln County has established mutual aid agreements with many neighboring jurisdictions.
2. In the event the available mutual aid resources are not sufficient to meet the requirements, the Incident Commander or his designated appointee, may request assistance from the state. This State resource ordering can be done by key Dispatch personnel or by the Lincoln County emergency Manager.

**LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING
ANNEX B**

I. PURPOSE:

This annex is to assure necessary communications and warning capability to receive and disseminate information as it becomes available to support operations involving natural, man-caused peacetime disasters or emergencies and nuclear disasters / emergencies to the citizens of Lincoln County.

II. SITUATION:

- A. The Lincoln County Dispatch has been designated the county warning point and is manned twenty-four hours daily. Upon receipt of warning information, the county warning point will immediately disseminate warning information to the various warning points located within the county.
- B. Limon, Arriba, Hugo, and Genoa each have a fixed outdoor siren to warn its citizens. The unincorporated town of Karval also has a siren installed in Fall of 2014. The remainder of the unincorporated County does not have sirens.
- C. Lincoln County does have reverse 911 capabilities that can be geographically targeted to the citizens of the County. This capability is shared with the neighboring Counties of Kit Carson and Cheyenne, who have the same reverse 911 provider. This allows Dispatch from any of the three counties to post warnings to the other two counties when events such as a tornado occur, and have the potential to affect more than the county it originated in.
- D. Lincoln County does have the 911 call in system in effect for the county. A central paging system located in dispatch is used for notifying first responder agencies quickly and also for dissemination of warnings.
- E. The 800 Megahertz radio system is the primary means of communications between Dispatch and the various first responder agencies in the County. VHF is available as a secondary radio system
- F. In the event they are needed, the local amateur radio club can be requested for operations, to assist in communications capabilities.
- G. Cell phones, land lines will be a secondary means of communications. Internet based communications such as Skype and Brosix may also be used.

III. ASSUMPTIONS:

- A. Communications systems for receipt and dissemination of emergency operations must be available when needed.
- B. Sheriff's Department and / or local police and fire department personnel will provide house to house warning, if needed, in local disaster situations such as hazardous material spills, floods, or fires.
- C. Local government will provide warning to the population by every means available.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

- A. The core of any emergency communications network is the existing communications system in use day-to-day. During an incident, the normal channel of communication system might be overwhelmed by the increase in traffic. Therefore, dispatchers and system users must be prepared to reroute incident traffic to another frequency.
- B. The keystone to emergency communications planning is redundant capability. A communications resource listing must be prepared and maintained. If one system fails, the capability to revert to another must exist and decisions to implement alternate systems made known to communications system users.

V. ORGANIZATION:

The county communications network consists of:

- A. County communications 800 Mhz system operated by the Sheriff.
- B. Colorado Crime Information Center System (CCIC).
- C. Telephone systems, including mobile and cellular phones.
- D. Amateur radio operators (Big Sandy Radio Club).
- E. Various internet systems (Brosix, Skype)
- F. Radio / television Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- G. Reverse 911

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. Provides county emergency communications.
- B. Provides liaison with state, adjacent counties, or local municipalities.
- C. Maintains communication links with municipalities' ambulances / fire districts via County 800 Mhz radio, paging systems, and telephone links.

- D. May organize amateur radio operators as an auxiliary communications network to supplement day-to-day communications, or provide emergency backup.
- E. Establish Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with neighboring jurisdictions.
- F. Initiates planning for a comprehensive county emergency communications system.
- G. Establishes a plan for Emergency Public Information including the use of EAS. Clearly indicate who is authorized to activate the system.
- H. Establishes a plan for staffing Dispatch with trained personnel during operations.

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
LAW ENFORCEMENT
ANNEX C

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this annex is to establish and maintain public order and security during emergencies and disasters occurring in Lincoln County.

II. SITUATION:

- A. Since the county is subjected to natural and man-caused peacetime emergencies and disasters, the law enforcement service will be taxed to its limits in providing law enforcement services during a large-scale emergency or disaster.
- B. Following a disaster /emergency in one or more populated areas of the county the law enforcement service may be required to provide large scale traffic and scene control in addition to security measures in the disaster area.
- C. Numerous traffic control points will require an increased number of law enforcement personnel to man these positions any time an evacuation is implemented or possible movement to shelter occurs.
- D. Due to confusion and interruption of normal life patterns of county residents in evacuating, there will be an increase in disorderly or criminal activity. Normal Law Enforcement activities may be suspended or curtailed. The combination of these problems during a large scale peacetime emergency or disaster may require a law enforcement organization to augment their staff with additional resources to cope with the situation.

III. ASSUMPTIONS:

- A. The law enforcement agencies will be fully organized and trained to perform the necessary emergency functions required in a disaster situation.
- B. Current emergency plans and procedures will be available to law enforcement personnel at all times.
- C. Local law enforcement personnel will be supported by the Colorado State Patrol.
- D. If it becomes necessary to relocate prisoners from the county jail, the prisoners will be moved to the nearest available correctional facility.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

- A. Emergency law enforcement operations will be an expansion of normal operations and responsibilities.
- B. Traffic and Crowd Control Law enforcement agencies have the major responsibility of providing traffic and crowd control in emergency situations to ensure a safe and orderly evacuation, reception, and scene control.
- C. Law enforcement personnel may be required to support warning requirements by utilizing emergency vehicles with sirens and public address systems to ensure notification of all residents in the affected area of imminent danger. The need for implementation of this procedure will depend on the actual situation and will be coordinated with the Incident Commander and responding law enforcement personnel.
- D. Law enforcement officials are responsible for the coordination of search efforts.
- E. Mutual aid information may be coordinated through Dispatch Law Enforcement personnel.
- F. Evacuation. Law enforcement agencies have two major tasks during evacuations:
 - 1. To provide security and to promote orderly departure and return of the risk area population. Limon PD and the Hugo Marshall's Office will be responsible for routes within their jurisdictions.
 - 2. Priority of the wrecker or towing services will be to clear disabled vehicles off roadways in order to keep traffic flowing.
- G. Policies for animal control will be determined by Law Enforcement personnel.
- H. Upon issuance of a severe weather warning affecting Lincoln County, the law enforcement through Dispatch will disseminate the warning throughout the county via reverse 911.

V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. Organization

The Lincoln County law enforcement service includes all paid and auxiliary personnel (Sheriff's Posse) of the County Sheriff's Office. The Lincoln County Sheriff is the Chief Law Enforcement Officer and the Undersheriff serves as the Chief Deputy County Law Enforcement Officer. The Line of Succession for the Lincoln County Law Enforcement is as follows: (1) Sheriff, (2) Undersheriff, (3) Captain, (4) Corporal.

B. Responsibilities

The County Law Enforcement Officer (Sheriff) will:

1. Review law enforcement plans and develop procedures that address how law enforcement services will accomplish its assigned tasks and how it will deal with the hazards the jurisdiction faces.
2. Maintain call down structure to alert and activate law enforcement personnel for emergency operations and establish a work / control / dispatch center to manage organizational resources and response personnel and maintain contact with the EOC should an EOC be established during large scale emergency, as well as providing a representative to the EOC, if one is available.
3. Establish procedures for reporting appropriate information to EOC during disaster operations.
4. Provide traffic and crowd control and law and order security in the county as well as security in lodging and feeding facilities, emergency shelters, and critical facilities and resources.
5. Recruit and train auxiliary personnel.
6. Assist evacuees with identifying evacuation routes, and provide security during the evacuation.
7. Support cleanup and recovery operations during disaster events.

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION
ANNEX D

I. PURPOSE:

This annex establishes policies and procedures and assigns responsibilities to ensure the maintenance of a capability to disseminate information on potential and actual large-scale emergencies to the people of Lincoln County. It is through a timely and precise public information program that the populace will be advised of whether or not any hazard exists and gain knowledge of any necessary actions they will need to take to ensure their safety and survival.

II. SITUATION:

- A. Lincoln County uses reverse 911 to alert the residents of typical emergency situations life or property may be in jeopardy. For larger scale emergencies, mass media may be needed to provide desired information about the emergency such things as notifications, sheltering requirements, warnings and services to the public.
- B. There are times, however, when disaster strikes without warning and the public information system cannot react rapidly enough to properly inform the public about the hazard. For this reason, it is important that prior to the occurrence of an emergency the public be made aware of potential hazards and the protective measures that can be employed.
- C. In major emergency situations, there may be large numbers of media representatives seeking information about the situation and about response actions. It is the policy of Lincoln County to cooperate fully with the media, to provide complete and accurate information, and to create an atmosphere conducive to useful and constructive participation by the media, and to develop procedures in cooperation with news media to disseminate emergency information to the public.

III. ASSUMPTIONS:

- A. During emergency situations, the general public will demand information about the emergency situation and instructions on proper survival / response actions.
- B. The media will demand information about emergency situations. The media, particularly broadcasts, will perform an essential role in providing emergency instructions and up-to-date information to the public. Depending on the severity of the emergency, or the media's perception of the severity of the emergency, the media will also cover the story and demand information and comment from local officials.

- C. Depending on the severity of the emergency, telephone communications may be sporadic or impossible. Radio / television stations transmissions may not be received by residents that do not have back up power should electrical service be lost.
- D. Dispatch may be overwhelmed by calls if sufficient staff is not provided and trained to handle incoming calls.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

- A. The Lincoln County Emergency Public Information Officer or the Sheriff's designated PIO will report to the EOC if requested by Incident Command to coordinate news release information on impact and recovery operations following disaster / emergency. The Public Information Officer will establish a contact point for all news media which shall be the only official point for dissemination of information. The Public Information Officer will have regularly scheduled briefings if the amount of press coverage warrants.
- B. The Public Information Officer will clear all releases with the Incident Commander before disseminating information to the citizens of Lincoln County and /or the media. The Public Information Officer may operate from the field command post and have scheduled press briefings. These briefings should include any new information and rumor control information.

V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. Organization

The Public Information Officer operates directly under the direction of the Incident Commander. For proper coordination in a large-scale emergency, it is essential that public information be released from a single point to assure consistency and authenticity.

B. Responsibilities

Emergency Public Information Officer will:

1. Following the approval of the Incident Commander, the Public Information Officer will keep local residents informed of all disasters detrimental to the lives and property of the citizens of Lincoln County.
2. Develop and maintain hazard-specific public information materials, as requested by the Incident Commander and prepare news releases.
3. Receive all calls from the media and the public concerning an emergency situation and respond with official information or relay calls to the EOC staff members, as appropriate.

4. Where possible accommodate the needs of the visual and hearing impaired.
5. Make arrangements or agreements with the information media for dissemination of emergency information and emergency warnings.
6. Will authenticate information sources before release to the media.
7. Will coordinate release of information on inquiries about missing relatives, etc.
8. Coordinate information with the Colorado Department of Emergency Management Public Information Officer.

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
FIRE AND RESCUE
ANNEX E

I. PURPOSE:

This annex is to provide emergency fire and rescue protection to the citizens of Lincoln County during natural or man-caused emergency.

II. SITUATION:

- A. Lincoln County contains major transportation routes which carry many types of hazardous materials. Major highways include Interstate 70, State Highway 71, US Highway 40/287, the Union Pacific, and the Kyle Railroad cross the county. Several pipelines pass through Lincoln County. These pipelines transport natural gas, natural gas liquids, jet fuel, crude oil, and gasoline.
- B. Lincoln County is served by 5 fire departments all of which have verbal or written agreements to respond to aid each other on request.
- C. Disasters such as tornadoes, explosions, fires, etc. will usually generate situations involving injury or death of citizens, downed power lines, ruptured gas lines and debris blocking access to some areas. Fire department personnel will be the primary responders to fight fires and rescue victims of the disasters.
- D. Fire departments are dispatched either by radio or by paging. There are agreements between each fire department in the county to support all of the other departments countywide.
- E. In the event of a disaster, fire and rescue personnel will be concentrating initially in the following major areas:
 - 1. Activities that save lives (e.g. search and rescue, first aid, fire-fighting, etc.).
 - 2. Activities that prevent or minimize loss of property.
 - 3. Surveying for dangerous conditions so as to prevent injury to fire personnel, and damage to equipment.
 - 4. Assist with evacuation if needed.

III. ASSUMPTIONS:

- A. Existing fire personnel and equipment will be able to handle most emergency situations through their own resources or mutual aid.

- B. Clearing roads to permit passage of emergency vehicles will be a high priority of the Road and Bridge Department after any disaster.
- C. Law enforcement will handle traffic and crowd control at the scene to permit access for emergency personnel and equipment.
- D. Emergency plans and SOP's will be kept current, and all personnel will be familiar with these provisions.
- E. In the event of a Hazardous Material spill the fire services will work in conjunction with the Colorado Highway Patrol Hazmat team to advise other emergency workers on the dangers of the material and how to respond.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. Hazardous Materials

- 1. The local fire department is responsible for initial response, and, if possible, containment of hazardous material incidents. The on-scene Fire Chief will coordinate with Law Enforcement, and / or CSP Hazmat regarding defining the hazard area, and identifying the hot, warm, and cold zones.
- 2. All major hazardous material incidents will be reported to CSP Hazmat to arrange for additional support and for notifying /reporting to other appropriate state agencies.

B. Searches

- 1. The Senior Fire Officer of the jurisdiction will coordinate all searches involving:
 - a. Fires
 - b. Personal injuries
- 2. Law enforcement officials are responsible for searches involving:
 - a. Lost or missing persons
 - b. Fugitives
 - c. Bomb threats
 - d. Missing or downed aircraft (other than military).

3. When a search extends beyond the capabilities of the coordinating agency, additional resources (personnel, equipment, supplies) may be available through:
 - a. Mutual Aid
 - b. Local, state, and / or federal agencies
 - c. Volunteer organizations

C. Rescue

Each jurisdiction is responsible for providing rescue, emergency treatment, and transportation for the seriously ill or injured. This is accomplished through:

1. The local fire department's rescue unit.
2. Ambulance service.
3. An out of County fire department's rescue unit when the local fire department does not operate a rescue unit or when the rescue unit is unavailable (mutual aid agreements.)

D. Support to Other Agencies

The Senior Fire Officer has the authority to utilize fire department personnel and equipment to support other agencies or organizations during an emergency / disaster (dependent on the current situation and resources available). Areas of possible support include:

1. Warning : Assist as needed.
2. Law Enforcement: traffic and crowd control.
3. Health and Medical: first aid stations, public health, and transportation to assist a medical facility during evacuation.
4. Shelter Operations: fire safety inspections of housing and feeding facilities for victims of a disaster.
5. Recovery Operations: as needed.

V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. The primary responsibilities of the fire and rescue service are: prevention and suppression of fires; rescue services; and response to hazardous material incidents.
- B. The Lincoln County Fire and Rescue service includes volunteer personnel of incorporated and unincorporated towns of Lincoln County.

- C. The Fire Chief of each jurisdiction is responsible for coordination, planning, training, and the development of fire-fighting operational policy for that jurisdiction, and for the coordination of fire services during an emergency / disaster occurring within the jurisdictional boundaries of that department.
- D. During emergency operations, the Fire Chief of the affected jurisdiction will serve as Incident Commander for all fire related incidents.
- E. Responsibilities and tasks of the Fire Chief may include:
 - 1. Develops standard operating procedures and policies of his /her department.
 - 2. Coordinates and directs the fire department volunteers.
 - 3. Ensures that every on scene fire-fighter has the necessary equipment, clothing and monitoring devices to respond to the incident.
 - 4. Coordinates fire inspections for homes or commercial buildings during or after a disaster to ascertain if the facility is safe for occupancy.
 - 5. Directs the level of response, requests mutual aid or other assistance, and makes all decisions concerning the fire department's actions and policies during emergency operations.
 - 6. Directs search and rescue operations.
 - 7. Requests the ambulance dispatch in the event of a Casualty Incident if required.
 - 8. Authorizes fire department personnel and equipment to respond to mutual aid requests.

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
ANNEX F
SHELTERING

I. PURPOSE:

This annex describes the organizational and operational policies and procedures to shelter and feed victims of a disaster, whether man-made or technological.

II. SITUATION:

Emergencies or disasters can occur in Lincoln County that may displace residents from their homes and require them to seek temporary shelter. This may result directly from damage that makes the home uninhabitable, such as a tornado, or indirectly from a threatening situation that may endanger life or property, such as a slow rising flood or a hazardous materials spill.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. Shelters serve two basic functions:

1. The shelter that protects people from an immediate or ongoing danger such as tornado or slow rising flood.
2. The care and lodging of disaster victims made homeless as a result of a disaster or emergency.

B. There are two basic types of shelters:

1. One is the Emergency Shelter, often referred to as Congregate Care or Congregate Lodging. These are facilities, such as churches or schools that are adequate to provide short-term (emergency) shelter for disaster victims.
2. The other is Temporary Housing. This is longer duration shelter for disaster victims that may include unoccupied, available, public or federally-owned housing, rental properties including hotels and motels, or mobile homes made available following a Presidential Declaration.

C. Emergency shelters for care of disaster victims should:

1. Be a safe and healthful facility reasonably near victims' homes.
2. Have suitable space for sleeping quarters, office, infirmary, and storeroom.
3. Have an adequate supply of drinking water, toilet and bathing facilities.

4. Include provisions for storing, cooking and serving food.
 5. Have fire and police protection.
- D. This annex will be activated when a disaster or emergency has occurred within this jurisdiction that requires the evacuation of people from residences into emergency shelters.
 - E. When the decision to evacuate people to emergency shelter is made by the Incident Commander, the County Human Services Office may be called if their services are needed.
 - F. Should the local government emergency sheltering procedures under this annex be implemented, the Northern Colorado Chapter of the American Red Cross will also be notified so that their resources can be made available as required.
 - G. Different shelter facilities may be selected for each type of disaster. Locations of emergency shelters should be provided to the public prior to, as well as during, the emergency.
 - H. Normally, disaster victims not requiring medical care are sheltered in accordance with the procedures outlined in this annex. Victims requiring medical treatment and / or hospitalization should be directed or transported to the nearest available medical facility.
 - I. An agreement to use each facility or structure as a shelter should be confirmed in writing. These agreements should provide for reimbursement of utilities, supplies, and repair of damages.
 - J. Emergency shelters will normally remain open no longer than absolutely required.
 - L. If the magnitude of the disaster is such that the services of other volunteer groups are needed to mitigate suffering and aid in sheltering, the Emergency Manager will contact other volunteer organizations for assistance.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. It is the responsibility of local government to provide for emergency shelter for disaster victims within local capabilities and to request sheltering assistance from private relief agencies. When local resources are fully committed, and upon request, the State Office of Emergency Management will assess the need for additional housing and provide guidance as required.
- B. Elements of local government, including the county Human Services Director, Public Health Director, and Emergency Manager, together with private and volunteer welfare organizations, acting as a county sheltering committee, will:

1. Develop emergency shelter lists and the procedures for providing emergency shelter for disaster victims.
2. The Red Cross may take the lead in developing procedures, selecting facilities, obtaining shelter facility agreements, developing sheltering procedures, and training shelter managers.
3. Recruit, select, and train local residents in shelter operations and management.
4. Select sources, establish quantitative and qualitative requirements and maintain suitable inventory of shelter supplies.
5. Local government authorities must review, exercise, and update the plans at regular intervals.

V. ADMINISTRATION:

It is essential that all county and municipal agencies, as well as all private and volunteer welfare agencies, maintain cost data and other records that would clarify liability or similar questions. If this requires development of special record keeping procedures, these must be developed as part of the emergency and response procedures.

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
HEALTH AND MEDICAL
ANNEX G

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Annex is to ensure an orderly approach to the coordination of various medical care and health protection services and support units during any disaster or major emergency situation which may occur in Lincoln County.

II. SITUATION

A. Medical Care

1. HOSPITAL

Lincoln County has one (1) hospital, Lincoln Community Hospital. This Hospital is a Level IV trauma designation that has a 15 bed capacity with a capability to add 5 beds in an emergency. This hospital maintains an up-to-date disaster plan which includes:

- a. Increased security procedures.
- b. Procedures for evacuating patients.
- c. Procedures for handling patients who cannot be evacuated.
- d. Procedures for decontamination of persons who have been exposed to chemical or radiological agents.

2. EMS / AMBULANCE SERVICES

Lincoln County ambulance services are as follows:

- a. Limon Ambulance with ALS /BLS capability.
- b. Hugo Ambulance with BLS capability.
- c. Lincoln Community Hospital with ALS capability (if requested).
- d. Karval Ambulance with BLS capability.
- e. Arriba uses Flagler's Ambulance service.
- f. Tri-County can be called for mutual aid from El Paso County. Tri-County uses AMR Ambulance Service based out of Colorado Springs, and has ALS capabilities.

g. In September 2015 Lincoln County installed a helicopter air ambulance facility adjacent to the Hospital operated by HCA AirLife. This type of support would also be available from services such as Flight for Life and North Colorado Med Evac.

3. OTHER FACILITIES: Medical clinics /physician offices located in the county are potential facilities for establishing triage, clearing stations, or treatment centers during major emergencies. One or more of these facilities may be utilized as emergency medical centers for essential workers in the event of evacuation of the general population. They are:

a. Peak Vista Community Health Center - (719) 775-2367

820 1st St.

Limon, CO 80828

b. Lincoln Community Hospital (Hugo Clinic) - (719) 743-2155

111 6th St.

Hugo, CO 80821

c. Lincoln Community Hospital (Limon Clinic) - (719) 775-8662

2110 6th St.

Limon, CO 80828

4. OTHER RESOURCES

a. PUBLIC HEALTH

Most emergency situations can lead to public health problems. Depending upon the nature of the incident, complications might include communicable diseases, sanitation problems, contamination of food and water. The Lincoln County Public Health Office, located in Hugo, provides public health services for citizens of the County. During disaster or major emergency situations, day-to-day operations will be suspended and the Public Health Office will be modified to concentrate resources on critical health protection activities such as communicable disease control, environmental surveillance and control, and providing support for mass casualty care. The provisions for how LCPH will provide technical assistance and coordination for identifying and meeting the health, medical and environmental needs are:

1. Health Surveillance: Providing assistance in establishing and maintaining surveillance systems to monitor the general health of the population and special high-risk population segments; carry out field studies and investigations; monitor injury, disease patterns and potential disease outbreaks; provide technical assistance on disease and injury prevention and precautions.

2. Biological Hazards Consultation: Provide assistance to the Lincoln County Sheriff, EMS services, Hazardous Material Teams, and LCEOC, in assessing health and medical effects of biological exposures on the general population and on high-risk population groups; conduct field investigations, including collection and analysis of relevant samples; advice on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposure, and on indirect exposure through biologically contaminated food, drugs, water supply, and fomites; and provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment and decontamination of biologically injured / contaminated victims.
3. Pharmaceutical Supplies and Distribution: Provide assistance in obtaining and coordinating the distribution of pharmaceutical supplies. Coordinate the acquisition of medicines and vaccines from State and private sources outside of the impacted area and assure appropriate distribution as determined by local health officials or local emergency management officials. Coordinate the receipt and distribution of pharmaceutical supplies and equipment included as part of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).
4. Assessment of Health / Medical Needs: Provide assistance in determining specific health / medical needs and priorities.
5. Health / Medical Equipment and Supplies: Provide assistance in obtaining health and medical equipment and supplies, through vendors commonly utilized for such purchases, as well as through receipt and distribution of material contained within the SNS.
6. Mortuary Services: Provide assistance to the County Coroner in obtaining private resources to assist in victim identification and mortuary services, including temporary morgue facilities, and processing, preparation, and disposition of remains.
7. Food Safety: Provide assistance in ensuring the safety of food supplies, including licensed food establishments following an emergency or disaster. Arrange for seizure, removal, disposal, and / or destruction of contaminated or unsafe products.
8. Potable Water / Wastewater: Provide assistance in assessing potable water and water disposal issues; conduct field investigations, including assuring the collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples; provide advice for the provision of water purification and wastewater disposal equipment and supplies; provide technical assistance and consultation on potable water and wastewater disposal issues.

9. Solid Waste Disposal: Provide assistance in assessing solid waste disposal issues; conduct field investigations, including collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples; provide technical assistance and consultation on solid waste disposal issues. Kit Carson County Public Health may also be called on this issue.
10. Radiological Hazards Consultation: Provide assistance in assessing health and medical effects of radiological exposures on the general population, conduct field investigations, arrange for the collection and analysis of relevant samples; advise on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposure, and on indirect exposure through radiological contaminated food, drugs, water supply, and other media; and provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment and decontamination and long-term management of radiological injured / contaminated victims.
11. Chemical Hazards Consultation: Provide assistance to the Lincoln County Sheriff, EMS services, Hazardous Material Teams, and LCEOC in assessing health and medical effects of chemical exposures on the general population and on high-risk population groups; conduct field investigations, arrange for the collection and analysis of relevant samples; advise on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposure, and on indirect exposure through chemically contaminated food, drugs, water supply, and other media; and provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment and decontamination and long-term management of chemically injured / contaminated victims.
12. Vector Control: Provide assistance in assessing the threat of vector-borne diseases following a major emergency or disaster; conduct field investigations, including the collection and laboratory analysis of relevant samples; provide assistance in acquisition of vector controls and supplies; provide technical assistance and consultation on protective actions regarding vector-borne diseases.

b. CORONER (Mass Fatality)

A mass fatality disaster is defined as an occurrence of multiple deaths that overwhelms the routine capabilities of the community. Mass fatality response is separate from, and secondary to, search and rescue operations. Mass fatality disaster response should begin only after all survivors of the incident have been moved to safety.

The primary concerns of mass fatality response are:

- Recovery
- Identification of human remains
- Determination of cause and manner of death
- Aid to distressed families

The ultimate responsibility for the collection, identification, storage, and dispatch of human remains lies with the Coroner as set forth by law. Mitigation efforts consist of predesignating of morgue sites if available, acquiring temporary sites if they are not, and the development of mutual aid agreements with surrounding counties and other entities able to provide assistance.

In the event a mass fatality incident should occur in Lincoln County, the Coroner's command team will be activated. This team will consist of the Coroner, Chief Deputy, and investigators (internal and external). The response team is responsible for the initial scene, and the coordination of all other phases of the recovery effort.

The 4 phases of recovery are equally important and are conducted concurrently:

- Phase 1: Initial evaluation of scene /determination of equipment needs.
- Phase 2: Morgue establishment and operations.
- Phase 3: Body Recovery.
- Phase 4: Public Briefing Center /Critical stress debriefing.

PHASE ONE:

INITIAL EVALUATION OF SCENE / DETERMINATION OF EQUIPMENT NEEDS.

THE RESPONSE TEAM SHALL CONDUCT AN IMMEDIATE EVALUATION TO DETERMINE NEEDS AND DANGERS INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

1. IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND / OR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INCENDIARY HAZARDS.
2. EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF RESPONDERS.
3. THE NUMBER OF FATALITIES.
4. THE CONDITION OF HUMAN REMAINS.
5. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE SCENE AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO BEGIN RECOVERY OPERATIONS.

6. DETERMINE LOCATION FOR FAMILY ASSISTANCE CENTER. CONSIDERATION SHOULD INCLUDE THE NEED TO POSSIBLY HOUSE FAMILY MEMBERS.
7. DETERMINE LOCATION FOR CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS DEBRIEFING FOR RESPONDERS.
8. DETERMINE NEED TO CALL D-MORT TEAM.
9. DETERMINE LOCATION AND STAFFING NEEDS FOR TEMPORARY MORGUE.
10. HAVE NEEDED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT DELIVERED TO SITE (IF COUNTY RESPONSE TRAILER IS NOT SUFFICIENT).

PHASE TWO:

ESTABLISH MORGUE OPERATIONS

THE COMMAND AND CONTROL TEAM IN THE MORGUE SHALL CONSIST OF THE LINCOLN COUNTY CORONER, CHIEF DEPUTY, AND OTHER INVESTIGATORS. THIS TEAM, HEADED BY THE CORONER WILL BE:

1. RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRECTING ALL MORGUE OPERATIONS AND REPORTING STATUS.
2. RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL OPERATIONS RELATING TO ESTABLISHING THE IDENTITY OF HUMAN REMAINS.
3. RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLECTING AND COORDINATING ALL LOGS ASSOCIATED WITH MORGUE OPERATIONS.
4. RESPONSIBLE FOR CATALOGUING, STORAGE AND DISPOSITION OF ALL PERSONAL EFFECTS AS THEY ARRIVE AT THE MORGUE.
5. RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF HUMAN REMAINS FOR RELEASE TO FUNERAL HOME. THIS PROCESS MAY INCLUDE EMBALMING, AND OR CONTAINERIZING, DEPENDANT ON THE NATURE, SIZE AND LOCATION OF THE DISASTER, AND THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF HUMAN REMAINS.
6. RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND OTHER RESOURCES RELATED TO MORGUE OPERATIONS.
7. THE SECURITY OFFICER:
 - a. REPORTS TO THE MORGUE OPERATIONS DIRECTOR.
 - b. RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL SECURITY OPERATIONS.

PHASE THREE:

BODY RECOVERY

A. SECURITY / SCENE CONTROL

SECURITY AT THE SCENE OF MASS FATALITY DISASTERS IS CRITICAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THE OPERATION. THE SCENE MUST BE CLEARLY DELINEATED AND RULES OF ACCESS MUST BE ESTABLISHED AND STRICTLY ENFORCED IN ORDER TO PERFORM THE FOLLOWING MISSIONS:

1. LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT MAY INCLUDE:

- a. PREVENT SCENE WORKERS FROM BEING DISTURBED.
- b. CONTROL UNAUTHORIZED VOLUNTEERS WHO MAY RUSH TO THE SCENE IN AN ATTEMPT TO RENDER AID.
- c. PREVENT PUBLIC / MEDIA FROM WITNESSING / PUBLICIZING THE CONDITION OF REMAINS.
- d. ESTABLISH AND I.D. PROCEDURE FOR EVERYONE ENTERING OR LEAVING THE SCENE.
- e. PROVIDE ARMED GUARDS (IF NECESSARY) TO PROTECT REMAINS IN ORDER TO PREVENT TAMPERING / LOOTING.
- f. ESTABLISH TRAFFIC PATTERNS FOR ALL INCOMING AND OUTGOING TRANSPORT VEHICLES.
- g. MAINTAIN CHAIN OF CUSTODY OF EVIDENTIARY ITEMS.

2. CORONER TEAM RESPOSIBILITIES MAY INCLUDE:

- a. MAINTAIN THE DIGNITY OF PRIVACY OF FAMILIES.
- b. MAINTAIN AN ACCURATE COUNT OF ALL WORKERS.
- c. CREATE A GRID MAP PRIOR TO THE START OF RECOVERY OPERATIONS. THIS MAY BE DONE BY COMPUTER GRIDDING, OR THROUGH THE USE OF GPS MAPPING.
- d. FLAGGING, NUMBERING AND PHOTOGRAPHING ALL ITEMS AND REMAINS.
- e. DOCUMENTING THE LOCATIONS OF ITEMS / REMAINS AND THEIR ASSIGNED NUMBER ON THE GRID MAP PRIOR TO COLLECTION.

B. PROCEDURE FOR PROPERTY RECOVERY:

1. SHOULD BE HANDLED BY RECOVERY PERSONNEL CONCURRENTLY WITH THE RECOVERY OF REMAINS.
2. CAREFUL COLLECTION AND LOCATION PLOTTING OF PERSONAL EFFECTS FOUND AT DISASTERS SITE IS CRUCIAL TO PRESERVATION OF CLUES OF OWNERSHIP.
3. PROPERTY FOUND ON REMAINS MUST STAY WITH THE RECOVERED REMAINS. WHEN PROPERTY IS FOUND CLOSE TO THE REMAINS IT MUST BE TAGGED TO IDENTIFY ITS LOCATION IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE REMAINS. PERSONAL EFFECTS SHOULD BE PHOTOGRAPHED PRIOR TO REMOVAL.
4. ITEMS SHOULD BE PLACED IN CLEAR PLASTIC BAGS FOR EASY IDENTIFICATION. AN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER SHOULD BE PLACED ON EACH BAG.
5. A SPECIAL SECURE AREA IS NEEDED FOR PROCESSING UNIDENTIFIED (AS TO OWNERSHIP) PERSONAL EFFECTS. SPECIAL SECURITY REQUIRED.
6. WHEN RECORDING ITEMS USE BASIC DESCRIPTION. NEVER MAKE ASSUMPTIONS AS TO WHAT AN ITEMS IS, A RING SHOULD BE DESCRIBED AS "YELLOW METAL WITH A CLEAR STONE" NOT "GOLD WITH DIAMOND".
7. IF POSSIBLE, ALL PERSONAL EFFECTS SHOULD BE RELEASED TO NEXT OF KIN.
8. ALL UNIDENTIFIED PERSONAL EFFECTS SHOULD REMAIN UNDER CONTROL OF THE CORONER OR THEIR DESIGNEE FOR A PERIOD NOT TO EXCEED 6 (SIX) MONTHS AFTER INCIDENT.

C. RECOVERY OF REMAINS: ALL RESPONDERS MUST EXERCISE UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL.

1. RECOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS:

- a. NO REMAINS SHALL BE MOVED OR TOUCHED BY WORKERS UNTIL DIRECTION AND APPROVAL HAVE BEEN GIVEN BY THE CORONER, UNLESS NECESSARY FOR OFFICER SAFETY OR TO PREVENT FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE REMAINS.
- b. ALL OPERATIONS WILL BE COORDINATED BY THE CORONER OR DESIGNEE.

- c. A SURVEY OF THE SCENE WILL BE MADE BY THE CORONER OR DESIGNEE, TO INCLUDE:
 - 1. APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DEAD.
 - 2. CONDITION OF REMAINS.
 - 3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.
 - 4. TYPE OF TERRAIN.
 - 5. AN ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT AN EFFECTIVE RECOVERY PLAN.
- d. ALL REMAINS SHOULD BE PHOTOGRAPHED AND GRID MARKED PRIOR TO RECOVERY.
- e. SUITABLE STAKES OR FLAGS WILL BE PLACED AT THE LOCATION OF EACH BODY PART AND THE FLAGS WILL BE NUMBERED.
 - 1. THESE FLAGS SHOULD REMAIN IN PLACE AFTER COLLECTION OF THE ITEMS TO BE RECOVERED.
 - 2. ALL REMAINS MUST BE IDENTIFIED WITH A NUMBER. COMPLETE BODIES SHOULD BE PREFIXED WITH A LETTER "B" BODY PARTS.
- f. REMAINS OR BODY PARTS WILL BE TAGGED WITH WATERPROOF TAGS AND RECORDED BY THE RECORDS DEPT. AS TO THE LOCATION OR SURROUNDINGS IN WHICH THE REMAINS WERE FOUND.
- g. UNATTACHED PERSONAL EFFECTS FOUND ON OR NEAR THE BODY WILL BE PLACED IN CONTAINERS, TAGGED WITH THE CORRESPONDING NUMBERS AND DATA REFLECTING THE LOCATION, AND WILL BE SECURED.
- h. WHEN PRACTICAL, REMAINS AND / OR BODY PARTS WILL BE CONTAINERIZED IN A BODY POUCH AND CORRESPONDING NUMBERS PAINTED ON THE POUCH.
- i. VALUABLES SUCH AS WALLETS OR JEWELRY THAT ARE ATTACHED TO THE BODY SHALL NOT BE REMOVED. SUCH VALUABLES FOUND ON OR NEAR THE BODY THAT HAVE POTENTIAL IDENTIFICATION VALUE SHOULD BE PLACED IN A CONTAINER AND CHARTED AS TO THE EXACT LOCATION OF RECOVERY.
- j. REMAINS MAY THEN BE REMOVED AS AUTHORIZED FROM THE INITIAL DISCOVERY SITE TO A STAGING AREA FOR TRANSPORT TO THE MORGUE.

2. TRANSPORTATION OF REMAINS

- a. THE TRANSFER OF REMAINS TO THE MORGUE SHOULD BE HANDLED DISCRETELY USING CLOSED VEHICLES, IF POSSIBLE.
- b. ALL NAMES OR LOGOS ON TRANSPORT VEHICLES WILL BE REMOVED OR COVERED.
- c. TRANSPORT VEHICLES SHOULD FOLLOW THE SAME ROUTE TO THE MORGUE MOVING IN CONVOY AND ESCORTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT.
- d. RECORDS WILL BE KEPT AT THE STAGING AREA AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THE DRIVER AND THE TAG NUMBERS OF THE DECEASED BEING TRANSPORTED.
- e. DOCUMENTATION WILL ALSO BE KEPT AT THE MORGUE.
- f. BODIES AND BODY PARTS SHOULD BE STORED IN REFRIGERATED TRUCKS UNTIL TRANSPORTED TO THE MORGUE.
 1. THESE TRUCKS SHOULD HAVE METAL FLOORS AND WALLS.
 2. NO COMPANY NAMES SHOULD BE VISIBLE ON THESE VEHICLES.
 3. THE BAGS SHOULD BE OPENED TO VERIFY TAG AND BAG NUMBERS. THE BODIES OR BODY PARTS SHOULD BE LOGGED WITH THE LOG ENTRY CONTAINING BAG NUMBER, VEHICLE NUMBER, DRIVER NAME AND TIME OF DISPATCH.
 4. THE DRIVER SHOULD VERIFY AND SIGN THE LOG ENTRY. THE REMAINS ARE THEN TRANSPORTED TO THE MORGUE. THESE ACTIVITIES ARE CONTINUED UNTIL ALL POSSIBLE RECOVERIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

PHASE FOUR:

PUBLIC BRIEFING CENTER /CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS DEBRIEFING

- A. A PUBLIC BRIEFING CENTER (PBC) SHALL BE ESTABLISHED.
- B. THE PBC MUST BE PHYSICALLY SEPARATED FROM THE DISASTER SCENE.
- C. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CENTER SHALL INCLUDE:
 1. GATHERING OF ANTE MORTEM INFORMATION.
 2. SHARING INFORMATION WITH FAMILIES.

3. DEVELOP AN OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION PROCESS.
4. HELP TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND SERVICES TO FAMILIES IN THE DAYS FOLLOWING THE INCIDENT.

D. PUBLIC BRIEFING CENTER (PBC) TEAM LEADER

1. REPORTS TO THE CHIEF OF OPERATIONS.
2. RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORONER PORTION OF PBC OPERATION.
3. COMMUNICATES AND ACTS AS LIAISON TO THE RECORD OFFICER TO ENSURE ALL POSSIBLE ANTE MORTEM INFORMATION IS GATHERED AND DISSEMINATED IN A TIMELY MANNER.
4. RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT FAMILY NOTIFICATION OCCURS AS A POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF REMAINS IS ESTABLISHED AND FOR ENSURING THE PRIVACY AND SECURITY OF FAMILIES.

E. CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS DEBRIEFING TEAM

1. THE TEAM LEADER REPORTS TO THE CHIEF OF OPERATIONS.
2. RESPONSIBLE FOR ESTABLISHING A STRESS DEBRIEFING PROGRAM AND FOR ENSURING THAT ALL RESPONDERS RECEIVE NECESSARY COUNSELING.
3. THE TEAM LEADER WILL MONITOR THE MENTAL HEALTH OF WORKERS AND TAKE ACTIONS AS INDICATED.
4. HE / SHE WILL ALSO INTERACT WITH OTHER MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS TO ENSURE SMOOTH OPERATIONS.

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

THE ASSUMPTION BEHIND THE UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS FOR INFECTION DISEASE CONTROL IS THAT EVERY DIRECT CONTACT WITH BODY FLUIDS IS INFECTIOUS. THEREFORE, EVERY PERSON EXPOSED TO DIRECT CONTACT MUST TAKE PRECAUTIONS. AT A MASS FATALITY INCIDENT THIS WOULD INCLUDE ALL WORKERS INVOLVED IN SEARCH, RECOVERY, TRANSPORTATION, BODY IDENTIFICATIONS, AND DISPOSITION. UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS APPLY TO BLOOD, TISSUE, AND BODY FLUIDS CONTAINING VISIBLE BLOOD, VAGINAL SECRETIONS, CEREBROSPINAL FLUID, AMNIOTIC FLUID, PLEURAL FLUIDS, SYNOVIAL FLUID, PERICARDIAL FLUID, AND PERITONEAL FLUIDS.

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS INCLUDE:

- A. NEEDLES AND SHARPS SHOULD NEVER BE RE-SHEATHED, BENT, BROKEN, CUT OR REMOVED FROM DISPOSABLE SYRINGES. THEY SHOULD BE PLACED IN A RIGID PUNCTURE RESISTANT, DISPOSABLE CONTAINER WITH A LID AND A PROMINENT "BIO-HAZARD" LABEL.
- B. HAND WASHING USE HAND FRICTION AND THOROUGH RINSING AFTER CONTACT WITH VICTIMS.
- C. DOUBLE GLOVING USE HEAVY DUTY GLOVES AND REPLACE LATEX GLOVES IF WORKING FOR LONG PERIODS AND WASHING FREQUENTLY.
- D. FACIAL BARRIERS / RESPIRATOR FULL FACE SHIELDS OR GOGGLES WITH A PLASTIC CUSHION SEAL OVER MOUTH AND NOSE.
- E. DISPOSABLE PROTECTIVE APPAREL KITS ARE MANDATED BY O.S.H.A. FOR FUNERAL DIRECTORS WHEN EMBALMING INFECTIONS DISEASE VICTIMS. GOWNS, APRONS AND LAB COATS SHOULD HAVE LONG SLEEVES WITH A CLOSED OR FULL BUTTON FRONT.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Health resources are also available in Lincoln County. Counselling services include Behavioral Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Crisis. These services are available through:

CENTENNIAL MENTAL HEALTH

606 Main Street
Limon, CO 80828
(719) 775-2313

During a disaster, or major incident, Centennial Mental Health can be called upon to assemble an emergency response team who can assist with crisis counselling for both disaster victims and responding agencies. The number of counsellors needed, should be specified at the time of requesting this resource.

**LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
DAMAGE ASSESSMENT / DISASTER DECLARATIONS
ANNEX K**

I. PURPOSE:

To provide a timely, comprehensive damage assessment system which can provide a reasonably accurate estimate of damages / losses soon after a disaster. It is designed to meet disaster declaration needs consistent with State and Federal criteria and the impacts resulting from any emergency or disaster.

II. SITUATION:

An emergency or disaster, regardless of type of hazard, requires an accurate assessment of the actual impact on people and property. Such an assessment defines the severity and magnitude of loss and directs attention to the mobilization of human and material resources necessary to cope with the situation. Additionally, any State or Federal technical or financial assistance must be based on a firm estimate of county damages and losses.

III. ASSUMPTIONS:

While the initial response to an emergency or disaster will come from resources within this County. State and Federal disaster assistance may be required at some time during an incident.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. County / town government must evaluate the extent and nature of physical damage to public and private facilities immediately. They must begin collecting, recording, and reporting information on the utilization of manpower, materials, equipment, as they pertain to disaster related costs. This information / data:

1. Serves as the basis for evaluating the need for drafting disaster declarations at the County, State, and Federal levels. It then provides the required documentation for financial accountability if assistance is requested.
2. Identifies response, relief, and recovery needs to insure such needs are integrated, coordinated, and translated into timely, cost efficient action.

B. Information compiled by all agencies is provided to and consolidated by the County Emergency Manager, and reported to the Northeast Regional Field Manager.

V. PROCEDURE:

- A. At the onset of an emergency or disaster, the implementation of the appropriate portions of the County Emergency Operations Plan is begun.
- B. The emergency support staff and agencies receive and consolidate initial reports for their departments / agencies on:
 - 1. Type and location of the emergency or disaster.
 - 2. Time of event.
 - 3. Number of persons killed, injured, missing, or in danger.
 - 4. Special assistance, manpower or equipment that may be needed.
 - 5. Location, and means of communications such as telephone or radio, for follow-up on information reports.
 - 6. Person in charge (department or agency).
- C. As the initial reports are received from the emergency support staff and agencies, the information is consolidated and provided to the appropriate officials.
- D. Based on the initial information received, the situation is evaluated in terms of magnitude, resources available, and outside assistance required.
- E. After submission of the initial reports, the emergency support staff and agencies continue to collect and record information. (Note: staff and agencies should retain any supporting documentation for use in preparing the detailed damage assessment after the emergency or disaster). The information gathering will continue through the response and recovery phases of the emergency or disaster. The County Emergency Manager will provide Northeast Regional Field Manager (RFM) with a consolidated Initial Damage Assessment Report. Updated reports may be submitted to RFM or through WebEOC postings as situational awareness changes.
- G. Disaster Declarations. The effect of a County disaster declaration is to activate the response and recovery aspects of all applicable local and inter-jurisdictional emergency plans. The County Declaration also authorizes State and Federal aid or assistance.
 - 1. The County declaration is made only by the Board of County Commissioners.
 - 2. The declaration cannot be continued or renewed for a period in excess of seven (7) days except by or without the consent of the Board of County Commissioners.

3. Any order or proclamation declaring, continuing or terminating a local disaster emergency shall be given prompt and general publicity and shall be filed promptly with the Lincoln County Clerk and Recorder. The Northeast RFM should be copied on this as well.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. Board of County Commissioners:

1. Delegation of authority and responsibility to key individuals within the County.
2. Appoints the County Emergency Manager as the principal official to direct damage assessment operations in conjunction with the Assessor's Office, and Building Officials.

B. Emergency Supporting Staff and Agencies:

1. Continually evaluates scene and provides situational awareness to Incident Command.
2. Collect and report initial information received from their respective departments and agencies, maintain updated information throughout the response and recovery phases and insure that supporting documentation is safeguarded for the final detailed damage assessment.
3. Provide a periodic consolidated report to Incident Command.
4. Provide evaluations of present and projected resource needs to Incident Command when requested or when deemed appropriate.

C. The Emergency Manager:

1. Provides initial damage assessment information to the Board of County Commissioners at the onset of an emergency or disaster.
2. Provides advice / recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners during the disaster.
3. Performs the Initial Damage Assessment, and reports to Commissioners and RFM.
4. Advises Board of County Commissioners as to the need for a Disaster Declaration.

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
ANNEX Q

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is to:

1. Identify Federal, State, Local and Private Industry responsibilities and actions required to minimize and limit the damage to human health, natural systems and property caused by the release or potential release of hazardous materials.
2. Establish an organization capable of effective and coordinated management of spills, leaks, ruptures, detonations and / or fires involving hazardous materials that may occur in Lincoln County.
3. Include provisions for a systematic buildup of coordination, supporting services, and command capabilities as they are related to the immediate need or the potential need during an emergency.
4. Include provisions for the retention of local operational command in the area where an emergency exists until such time as the emergency has extended or threatens to extend beyond jurisdictional areas.
5. Identify outside agencies that may provide supporting services and coordination to the local departments during emergencies without necessarily assuming central command.
6. Utilize existing fire officers and members of the hazardous materials response teams who are most familiar with hazardous materials problems and who are most qualified to assist in handling them.
7. Meet all Federal, State, and Local minimum training requirements for the level of response and assignment whether it be from private or public entities.

II. SITUATION:

Hazardous materials incidents encompass a wide variety of potential situations including fires, spills, radiological incidents, transportation accidents, chemical reactions, explosions, leaks, environmental impact spills of products not classified as hazardous materials and similar events. The hazard of the material itself may include flammables, combustibles, explosives, compressed gases, cryogenics, poisons, toxins, corrosives, carcinogenic materials, radiological, and any combination thereof. This plan provides a general framework for handling a hazardous material incident, but does not address the specific tactics, control measures or cleanup. For prescribed and recommended incident activities and specific tactics, reference should be made to the numerous emergency response guides and texts available.

III. OBJECTIVES:

1. To describe mitigation procedures, pre-emergency precautions, operational concepts, organization and support systems required to implement the plan.
2. To identify and define responsibilities and tasks of each participating agency.
3. To establish lines of authority and coordination when this plan is implemented.

IV. SCOPE:

The scope of this hazardous materials emergency response plan covers spills, leaks, ruptures, fires, releases and / or the threat of these events involving hazardous materials of a biological, chemical or radiological nature within Lincoln County, and are consistent with State and Federal statute and local agreements.

This plan may be activated in part or in totality depending upon the nature of the event, the population impacted, known or perceived risks of harm to public health or the environment, responder expertise, training and equipment, and such other factors as competent officials may believe to be appropriate to implementation of this plan.

V. HAZARD ANALYSIS:

The potential for spills, leaks, ruptures and / or fires involving hazardous materials in Lincoln County exists primarily through transportation accidents of surface, rail vehicles, pipeline and air.

Storage and transfer facilities are potential sources of leakage although spills are principally attributed to human error. As a result, the time and location of a likely occurrence cannot be specifically foreseen. Planning must therefore, be directed toward a generalized and flexible response capability.

A. Major thru-ways:

US Interstate 70 and US Highways 40/287, 24 and 71 are heavily traveled by commercial transports, which very frequently carry a wide variety of hazardous materials on any designated Hazmat routes.

B. Railroad:

Railroad cars filled with potential hazards pass regularly through all the municipalities in the County except Karval.

C. Schools:

Local high schools have smaller laboratory facilities and store numerous hazardous chemicals. Level I response agencies might be unable to handle responses to these facilities alone.

D. Bulk Plants:

Numerous plants throughout the county handle a variety of petro-chemicals, industrial facility fertilizers, and pesticides in large amounts. Particularly during emergency situations, accurate identification of the types and amounts of these hazardous materials has proven to be most difficult. Response plans are necessary to provide management, coordination, and control of various degrees of incident severity. To help with this, the OEM has created a Google Earth map of the hazardous material sites in the County which is regularly updated, and sent out to Dispatch and other first responder organizations.

VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION:

There are three (3) levels of Hazardous Materials Incident Classification. The bases used for determining the level of a hazardous material incident are:

1. Level of technical expertise required to mitigate the incident.
2. Extent of Municipal, County and State government involvement.
3. Extent of evacuation of civilians.
4. Extent of injuries and / or deaths.
5. Environment and systems (utilities) impact.
6. Utilization of the Hazardous Materials Response Team.

A. Level I:

1. Spills which can be properly and effectively contained and / or mitigated by equipment and supplies immediately available on local fire department apparatus.
2. Leaks and ruptures which can be controlled using equipment and supplies immediately available on local fire department apparatus.
3. Fires involving toxic materials that can be extinguished with resources immediately available to fire department personnel.
4. Hazardous material incidents which do not require evacuation of civilians.
5. Hazardous material incidents which can be contained and controlled utilizing resources of the fire department having jurisdiction.

B. Level II:

1. Spills which can be properly and effectively contained and / or mitigated by the Use of specialized equipment and supplies immediately available to recognized Hazardous Materials Response Team(s).

2. Leaks and ruptures which can be controlled using specialized equipment and supplies immediately available to recognized Hazardous Materials Response Team(s).
3. Fires involving toxic materials that are permitted to burn for a controlled period of time or are allowed to consume themselves.
4. Hazardous materials incidents which require evacuation of civilians within the area of one local jurisdiction.
5. Hazardous materials incidents which can be contained and controlled utilizing resources within the immediate availability of recognized Hazardous Materials Response Team(s).

C. Level III:

1. Spills which cannot be properly and effectively contained and / or mitigated by highly specialized equipment and supplies immediately available to recognized Hazardous Materials Response Team(s).
2. Leaks and ruptures which cannot be controlled using highly specialized equipment immediately available to recognized Hazardous Materials Response Team(s).
3. Fires involving toxic materials that are allowed to burn due to ineffectiveness or dangers of the use of water, and / or there is a real threat of container failure, and / or an explosion, detonation, or a BLEVE has occurred.
4. Hazardous materials incidents which require evacuation of civilians extending across jurisdictional boundaries, and / or there are serious civilian injuries or deaths as a result of the hazardous materials incident.
5. Major hazardous materials incidents that require resources beyond the capability of the local fire department and recognized Hazardous Materials Response Team(s). assistance is requested and provided by environmental or industrial hazardous materials response personnel.
6. Hazardous materials incident which requires multi-agency involvement of very large proportions, including County, State, and Federal agencies.

VII. DIRECTION and CONTROL /COORDINATION:

- A. Direction of overall response / recovery activities shall be provided by the Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA) if Level II or III incident occurs.
- B. Control of fire department activities for a Level II hazardous material incident shall be provided by the Incident Commander (I.C.) of the fire department having jurisdiction.

- C. Coordination for a Level II hazardous material incident shall be provided by the Incident Commander in accordance with the Mutual Aid Agreement signed by the Lincoln County Fire Departments.
- D. Colorado State Patrol Hazardous Materials Response Team may provide lateral technical assistance as necessary.
- E. Control of fire department activities for a Level III hazardous material incident shall be provided by the Incident Commander (I.C.) of the fire department having jurisdiction. Coordination for a Level III hazardous materials incident shall be provided by the Incident Commander.

VIII. RESPONSIBILITIES of AGENCIES:

A. City and County Governments

1. The Fire Department having jurisdiction may assume the role of Incident Commander (I.C.) on the scene of a hazardous materials incident, except on State and Federal highways outside of municipal city limits where the Colorado State Patrol will assume incident command, unless the emergency response has been delegated pursuant to CRS 29-22-102(S)(b). The Fire Department or Colorado State Patrol shall coordinate and effect rescue efforts, first aid, and hazard reduction activities. The Incident Commander shall work with and coordinate his / hers department's activities with other responding agencies.
2. The Law Enforcement Agency having jurisdiction shall have responsibility for crowd control, traffic control, scene security, and shall coordinate and control evacuation activities.
3. The Lincoln County Sheriff's Office will monitor the events of all hazardous material incidents and shall coordinate needed resources and efforts of other agencies within their jurisdiction, including the request to the Colorado State Patrol Hazardous Materials Response Team. This office shall maintain lists of resources, hazard locations and operations plans for the County and coordinate reimbursement fees from involved parties. The DERA will provide supervisory authority of cleanup within Lincoln County.
4. Road & Bridge may assist in necessary road closures, detours, and establish control zones. This agency may also assist the fire department in appropriate clean-up and scene stabilization for incidents on surface streets according to local capability.

B. State Government

1. Colorado State Patrol is the Designated Emergency Response Authority on any Federal, State, or county roadway located outside municipal city limits. CSP may delegate such authority to local officials, if they so desire. If such delegation is agreed upon, then CSP will retain responsibility for traffic supervision and control on all state highways, state owned bridges, and on highways within unincorporated areas. They shall provide traffic control, traffic re-routing, road closure, prevention of unauthorized entry into restricted and limited access areas, and assist local authorities as requested.
2. Department of Fish and Game has the responsibility for protecting the State's natural wildlife resources and their habitat. They can provide recommendations and guidelines when a hazardous substance has or may contaminate streams or waterways. They shall coordinate their on scene activities through the Incident Commander.
3. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) is responsible for protecting public health from low level radioactivity and hazardous materials. Their further responsibilities include protecting food and water supplies from the effects of hazardous materials incidents and designating a location for the disposal of hazardous waste. All incidents involving radioactive materials should be reported to the CDPHE Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division (HMWMD) which can provide technical advice regarding protective measures for use by response personnel and advice regarding suitable disposal of hazardous waste. The functions and services that can be provided shall be coordinated with the Incident Commander.

C. Federal Government

1. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a responsibility assuring the protection of the environment from all types of contamination, and must be notified of incidents of hazardous materials resulting in contamination. The National Contingency Plan specifies the Federal on-scene Incident Commander for inland waters and ground to be the EPA.
2. Department of Energy (DOE) has the responsibility and the capability of assisting and providing technical information in the handling and disposal of radiological sources and nuclear materials.
3. Department of Transportation (DOT) has a responsibility to regulate the transportation of hazardous materials. The DOT, through the National Transportation Safety Board, may as requested or needed, investigate and report on serious transportation accidents.

4. U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has a responsibility encompassing the Nations' coastline major navigable waterways and overland pipelines. They can provide for the decontamination and cleanup of any material that enters and effects the waters. The National Contingency Plan specifies the federal on-scene Incident Commander for Coastal Waters as the U.S. Coast Guard.

IX. CONCEPT of OPERATIONS:

This section provides basic groundwork and strategy for the implementation of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.

A. Mitigation:

1. Perform hazard analysis to identify existing hazards through local fire departments.
2. Identify potential locations for major transportation incidents, i.e. overpasses, rail lines, oil field tank batteries.

B. Preparedness:

1. Conduct public education efforts through activities of the fire districts, law enforcement and emergency management public information process.
2. Train emergency response personnel in hazardous material response to include procedural response and exercises.
3. Identify private and public resources, equipment, personnel, and containment supplies.

C. Notification:

1. The first public employee becoming aware of an actual or potential hazardous material incident, shall notify appropriate law or fire agency having jurisdiction.
2. The public safety agency that is first on the scene, shall immediately obtain significant information to confirm a hazardous material incident and shall relay information to the Lincoln County Dispatch Center.
3. If the hazardous material incident occurs on a boundary between two jurisdictions, or in an area where the jurisdiction is not readily ascertainable, the first emergency response agency to the scene is responsible for the initial emergency actions. Subsequent to the initial response, continuing responsibility shall be exercised by the DERA in which the incident actually occurred.
4. The Dispatch Center shall notify all appropriate agencies of incident, classification and level of response if enough information is available.

5. If there is a significant number of injuries or contamination, or there is a potential threat to life safety, the public safety agency responsible for immediate direct action shall notify the Dispatch Center.
6. The organization known as CHEMTREC (800-424-9300) may be contacted by the Incident Commander of the agency within whose jurisdiction the hazardous material incident has occurred and by the Hazardous Materials Response Team.

D. Activation:

1. When any public agency within Lincoln County receives initial notification from any source regarding a hazardous material incident, they shall immediately inform the dispatch center so that the appropriate fire department having jurisdiction can be called to provide them with all information.
2. If a hazardous substance incident occurs on private property, the owner or operator may undertake the emergency response, notify dispatch (911), and coordinate such response with the appropriate DERA. If the owner or operator does not wish to undertake emergency response or, if in the judgement of the DERA there exists an imminent danger to the public health and safety beyond operator's property, the DERA shall initiate an appropriate emergency response.
3. The fire department having jurisdiction shall immediately relay report to Dispatch as to the nature of the emergency. The fire department Chief having jurisdiction may become the Incident Commander.
4. The public safety agency responsible for immediate direct action shall call on other appropriate agencies as necessary, to quickly take measures to contain and reduce the spread of material and its hazardous effects.
5. It is projected that most Level I hazardous materials incidents shall require no further notification or activation except that which is necessary to protect the environment, such as the EPA or clean-up agencies. This will be coordinated through the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office.
6. A hazardous material incident becomes a Level II when the Incident Commander so deems it.
7. A Level II hazardous material incident may require the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office to direct the Lincoln County Dispatch Center to:
 - a. Request Hazardous Materials Response Team.
 - b. Notify the Northeast Colorado Department of Health.
 - c. Send additional equipment from any source, public or private, as deemed necessary by the Incident Commander.

- d. Notify the City and / or County elected officials and EOC personnel.
 - e. The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated if requested by the Incident Commander if the hazardous material incident requires evacuation of civilians.
8. A Level III hazardous material incident may require the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office to direct the Lincoln County Dispatch Center to:
- a. Request Hazardous Materials Response Team.
 - b. Request additional apparatus and equipment from any source, public or private, as deemed necessary by the Incident Commander.
 - c. Request assistance from any State or Federal agency as deemed necessary.
 - d. Notify EOC personnel.
 - e. The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated if requested by Incident Command if the hazardous material incident requires evacuation of civilians.

E. Mandatory On-scene Actions:

1. The following are required actions that will be taken by emergency personnel at the scene of a hazardous material incident:
 - a. Establish a command post.
 - b. Protect and / or save human life and property when at all possible, and at no unnecessary risk to response personnel.
 - c. Isolate and declare a restricted zone protecting the incident scene.
 - d. Attempt to identify the product(s) and determine the hazard class.
 - e. Restrict, stop, and redirect traffic when necessary.
 - f. Take necessary actions to contain or prevent uncontrolled spread of the hazardous material.
 - g. Isolate all suspected contaminated persons for further examination by specialists and / or by medical facility staff. If there are casualties requiring medical attention, take only necessary lifesaving actions prior to the arrival of a qualified hazardous material specialist and / or a specially trained medical unit. Decontamination of all affected persons shall take place prior to medical attention. Insure that all attendants and medical facilities are aware of the nature of the incident and the possibility of contamination still existing.

F. Evacuation:

1. When in the response process, evacuation of the public appears necessary to save lives and property, the Governor, the Sheriff or the Chief Elected Official may be notified to coordinate emergency shelter per the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan.
2. If evacuation should become necessary in the judgment of the Incident Commander, he shall notify the Chief Elected Official and appropriate law enforcement agency.
3. The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, assisted by other appropriate agencies, shall conduct an orderly evacuation within the designated area.
4. Immediate evacuation may be initiated by the first officer on the scene. Planning and coordination of large-scale evacuation shall be the function of the Incident Commander in conjunction with the appropriate law enforcement agency.

G. Command Post:

1. A Command Post location shall be established for hazardous material incidents for at least Level II and Level III.
2. The site for the Command Post shall be in a removed, protected and secure location, identified by the Incident Commander.
3. There shall be only one Command Post location. The location will be broadcast to Lincoln County Dispatch Center upon arrival of the first responding unit.
4. Representatives of the agencies on scene shall report to the Command Post or provide a liaison officer to report (if situation allows).
5. If the EOC is activated, or as otherwise requested by the governing body of the jurisdiction, the response authority will provide periodic reports on the incident situation to include damage assessment data, and requirements for local, state or federal assistance.

H. Containment:

1. The primary responsibility of the Hazardous Material Response Team shall be scene stabilization, product identification, product containment, and personnel decontamination.
2. Procedures employed or recommended by the Hazardous Material Response Team shall at all times promote the ultimate safety of emergency personnel and civilians.

3. On-site tactics and strategies recommended or employed by the Hazardous Material Response Team shall be in accordance with current accepted practices for the handling of hazardous materials.
4. The Hazardous Material Response Team may assist in cleanup and disposal of hazardous material and hazardous waste products in coordination with the CDPHE or the EPA.

I. Clean-up and Recovery:

1. The governing body of each jurisdiction, having designated an emergency response authority shall, as necessary, exercise continuing supervision for the cleanup and removal of the hazardous substance involved in an accident.
2. The Incident Commander shall be responsible to coordinate the clean-up and disposal operations, in accordance with current laws and regulations.
3. Responsibility for clean-up costs for transportation accidents shall ultimately be that of the carrier of the material.
4. Responsibility for clean-up costs for private industry accidents involving hazardous materials shall be that of the involved company.
5. In the event the identity of the spiller is unknown, or the spiller is no longer available and responsible, or the spiller is incapable of paying, it becomes the responsibility of the governmental agency charged with the responsibility for the hazardous material response to remove and /or pay for the removal of the hazardous material.
6. The emergency response authority in charge, is responsible for preparation of the Hazardous Materials Incident Report. This report, together with other records of events and all other incident documentation, is essential to preparation of claims for any State reimbursement.

J. Disposal of Hazardous Material:

1. All cleanup and disposal will be done in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and County Laws.
2. In the event the spill is on Federal, State or County roadway, the Colorado State Patrol will be responsible for disposal per their Standard Operating Procedure.
3. In the event the spill is on public or private land and the spiller is known, the responsibility of disposal will be that of the spiller.

4. In the event the spill is on public or private land and the spiller is not known, the responsibility of the disposal of the hazardous substance is on the landowner.
5. Private industry accidents involving hazardous substances will be the sole responsibility of the private company for disposal of the hazardous substance.
6. The Incident Commander will stabilize the incident and contain the spill, if possible, and then turn the scene over to the appropriate responsible party.
7. Removal of the hazardous substance will be supervised by the appropriate State and /or Federal Agency.

X. ACCESS to INCIDENT SCENE:

- A. Restricted Access Area (Hot Zone): The restricted access area will be considered to be the area of highest real and potential danger, contamination, and threat to life safety. The restricted access area shall be declared and identified, as deemed necessary by the Incident Commander and HMRT. Once identified, only personnel of the HMRT and other designated personnel of necessity will be allowed to enter the restricted access area.
- B. Limited Access Area (Warm Zone): The limited access area will be considered to be the area within which some potential or real danger exists. Access to this area will be limited to only those engaged in direct control and identification measures. Only that apparatus and equipment which is necessary to assist the fire department and HMRT efforts to implement control measures will be allowed within the designated limited access area. All other equipment, personnel, and apparatus of all agencies will remain outside this identified perimeter.
- C. Safe Haven Area (Cold Zone): The safe haven area will be considered to be the area that is free from danger. Access to this area will be limited for non- emergency personnel. All equipment, personnel, and apparatus not directly involved in the operation shall stay in the "Cold Zone."

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
RESOURCE SUPPORT
ANNEX R

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function is to support logistical and resource support to local entities involved in emergency response and recovery efforts for an emergency or disaster that impacts Lincoln County.

II. SCOPE:

Lincoln County Dispatch typically takes the lead in providing direct and active support to emergency response and recovery efforts during the initial response phase following a disaster or emergency. This support includes locating, procuring, and issuing resources, such as supplies, office space, office equipment, fuel, contracting services, personnel, heavy equipment, generators, and transportation of such. The Emergency Manager, at the request of the Incident Commander, can also be called upon to assist with, or assume this role.

Resource support also involves the effort and activity necessary to evaluate, locate, procure, and provide essential material resources throughout the event. Resource support activities must be ongoing, and can extend into the recovery phase of the response.

III. SITUATION:

During emergency and disaster conditions, communities and possibly the entire County could be isolated due to problems with the transportation and communications infrastructure. Dispatch and Communications Centers may be inundated with emergency telephone calls, and resource capabilities overwhelmed. There may be shortages of a wide variety of supplies, personnel, and resources to support local government, response, and to provide basic human needs for survival.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS:

- A. Support agencies will be notified and tasked to provide representation as necessary.
- B. Successful sustained emergency and disaster operations are contingent upon an efficient and effective resource support function.
- C. Each support agency is responsible for ensuring sufficient program staff is available to report to and support the EOC and to carry out the activities tasked to their organization on a continuous basis.
- D. Transport of resources may require staging areas and support.

- E. Individuals working Dispatch, and the Emergency Manager will have extensive knowledge regarding resources and capabilities of their respective agencies and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during activation.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

- A. Dispatch normally assumes the task of mobilizing local, mutual aid, and State resources.
- B. The Emergency Manager is responsible for updating the planning aspect of Resource Support (this Annex), and may be requested by the Incident Commander to coordinate, and mobilize local and State resources.
- C. The on scene Incident Commander is responsible for managing the resources that are mobilized to assist in the response.
- D. The primary source of equipment, supplies, and personnel shall be made from existing support agencies' resources and local sources outside the impacted area.
- E. Support which cannot be provided from these sources will be obtained through commercial sources, private sources, Mutual Aid Agreements, Red Cross, and the State EOC.
- F. Resources outside disaster areas will be directed to fulfill unmet needs of the impacted area.
- G. Logistical support necessary to save lives will receive first priority.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

During an emergency or disaster, the primary and support personnel responsible for resource mobilization will report to Dispatch, or if directed, to the EOC. These personnel will perform duties as assigned under these general guidelines:

A. ORGANIZATION

1. Operate under the direction of the Incident Commander.
2. Operate during the emergency, in Dispatch, the EOC, or at a location designated by the Incident Commander or designee. The Mobile Command vehicle may be used for this purpose.
3. Maintain liaison with responding agencies and appropriate parties.

4. Take immediate action if a responding agency requires assistance in obtaining needed items. Resource support personnel must find a source for needed items and provide Command, and the requesting agency:
 - a. The name of the contact person
 - b. The cost of the resource ordered (if applicable).
 - c. The expected time of arrival for the resource being ordered.

B. NOTIFICATION

1. At the direction of the Incident Commander, resource support personnel may be notified to report to the designated area or put on standby status by Dispatch.
2. Resource support personnel will be advised as to the nature of the incident, and as to what resources may be required for the response.
3. Resource support personnel will then alert their contacts as necessary to ensure all available resources are on standby.

C. ACTIONS

1. Preparedness
 - a. Place affected personnel on standby or direct to staging areas with some facilities staffed for immediate response.
 - b. Stage resources near the impacted /emergency areas when possible.
 - c. The available resources and facilities that are necessary to respond to an emergency will be identified and assessed for possible deployment.
2. Response
 - a. Support agencies may be directed to deploy personnel and other resources.
 - b. Determine from the rapid needs assessment, what resources are needed to support the response.
 - c. Establish a resource support tracking and accounting system.
 - d. Determine suitable location for staging area.
 - e. State EOC will be put on alert notice via the CSP Dispatch #: 303-279-8855.
 - f. Law Enforcement will provide security for staging areas and facilities.
 - g. Resource support will provide a report listing all equipment, supplies, and personnel ordered and in-route to staging area personnel before they depart for the staging area.

h. The Resource support lead will maintain records for all properties loaned to the responding agencies.

3. Recovery

a. Procuring equipment after disaster events.

b. Deploying staff as necessary.

c. OEM will provide resource mobilization support as directed by Command for all recovery efforts.

4. Mitigation

a. Work with other agencies, local purchasing directors, and other purchasing agents.

b. Establish resource and vendor lists in advance and update as needed.

c. Encourage County and Municipal agencies to build data bases for acquisition of goods and services that may be needed for preparedness, response, and recovery operations.

D. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. The Resource Support Lead (usually on-duty dispatcher) is responsible to the IC during normal operations and emergencies.

2. The Resource Support Lead is authorized to make decisions and manage, control, and coordinate resources.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES (Resource Support Lead):

1. Responsible for allocating and coordinating resources and support activities. Designated support agencies will furnish resources as required.

2. When IC directs, demobilize resources when no longer needed.

3. Provide support staff for the procurement of commodities and services, and other facilities and facilities management.

4. Coordinate and allocate food, equipment, and supplies made available.

VII. FINANCE MANAGEMENT:

Expenditures are documented during entire scope of the incident and also during the recovery phase. Each supporting agency is responsible for tracking its own costs associated with their response using the agency's standard procedures for accounting and tracking. In concurrence with the EOC, or IC, each support agency will file for reimbursement of costs it incurs through its own agency's accounting and reimbursement filing system (if applicable). Each support agency is responsible for monitoring staff hours using its own tracking system and requesting financial reimbursement for staff hours incurred in association with the incident response operations.

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
TORNADO
ANNEX T

I. PURPOSE:

To provide a tornado plan that identifies the threat, establishes an alert and warning system, describes direction and control procedures, and provides checklists of emergency actions.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS:

A. Situation

1. Tornadoes are one of nature's most violent and damaging storms, often occurring with little or no warning. Lincoln County has been identified as being vulnerable to the threat of tornadoes, and a risk area for potential tornado damage.
2. Lincoln County now has warning sirens in all 5 communities, but this is of little value to rural residents.
3. Geographically targeted reverse 911 is available, and works for land lines, but cellular phone users need to register to receive alerts.
4. Depending on the intensity of the storm, many structures would not survive the effects of tornadic winds.
5. Persons, especially those living in mobile homes or caught in vehicles, are particularly susceptible when encountering a tornado.

B. Assumptions

1. The National Weather Service (NWS) will issue tornado WATCHES and WARNINGS.
2. There will be minimal time to activate sirens, activate reverse 911 calls, implement the Emergency Alert System (EAS), and deploy TV audio override.
3. Emergency management will provide periodic Weather Spotter training to the community to raise awareness in regards to tornado hazards, preparedness and safety measures.
4. Destruction to public buildings /facilities, and serious disruption of basic utilities may hinder the delivery of essential services.

5. Access roads and streets may be blocked by debris, delaying emergency response and necessitating public works and road and bridge crews and equipment to provide clearance.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. Activation of this annex

1. The Incident Commander or his /her designee is authorized to activate this annex and associated sections of the Basic Plan.
2. Activation is accomplished through both radio, paging, and telephone systems and is the responsibility of the Lincoln County Dispatch Center.

B. Direction and Control

1. The County Sheriff will quickly assess the situation to determine whether all or a part of the EOC should be activated as specified in the Basic Plan.
2. A forward command post may be established at the scene for direction and control if the level of response warrants.

C. Tornado Warnings /Watches

1. Tornado WATCHES and WARNINGS will be provided by the National Weather Service via the following systems:
 - a. NAWAS (National Warning System).
 - b. Weather Wire-accessed by some local news media for transmittal to the public utilizing the Emergency Alert System (EAS) via radio, and television.
 - c. NOAA Weather Radio-broadcast over a specialized radio frequency to the general public and to local, state, federal, and private agencies that have a NOAA Weather Radio monitor.
 - d. Lincoln County Spotter Network. Volunteers living in all areas of the county and trained in tornado spotting and reporting procedures.
 - e. Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN) is a system for distributing a live stream of weather information in the United States.
2. Direct fire and police personnel to spotting locations to watch for funnel clouds and report any sighting to the centralized dispatch center which will in turn relay sighting information to the National Weather Service and take appropriate action locally.

3. SKYWARN trained volunteer observers for the National Weather Service will coordinate system spotting and report actual sighting to the Sheriff's Office.
4. Actual tornado sightings by local emergency response personnel, a tornado WARNING issued by the National Weather Service, or credible reports of sightings are sufficient cause to activate the local alerting system and initiate EAS activation requests.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES:

- A. County Government must provide emergency warning, response, and victim assistance for citizens and travelers.
- B. The Board of County Commissioners will make a disaster declaration and request for state and federal assistance when the incident is beyond the resources of the county. Such requests should be processed through the State Office of Emergency Management (OEM).

V. TORNADO RESPONSE:

A. Local Emergency Dispatch:

1. Confirm that tornado has touched down resulting in damage / injuries.
2. Dispatch fire, rescue, medical, or road and bridge units as appropriate.
3. Notify regional National Weather Service on confirmation of a tornado touching down with resulting damage.

B. Lincoln County Sheriff:

1. Act as Incident Command.
2. Activate the EOC if needed

C. Emergency Manager:

1. Provide situational awareness to State EOC / Regional Field Manager through WebEOC posts or by phone (if possible).
2. Notify Colorado Office of Emergency Management (OEM) (303) 279-8855 upon confirmation of tornado damage in excess of local resources, and be ready to order State resources if directed by Incident Command.
3. Coordinate / perform initial damage assessment of public and private property.

4. If damage exceeds local government resources, provide Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners assistance to issue Declaration of Emergency.

D. Law Enforcement, Fire, Rescue, Emergency Medical

1. Dispatch units to determine extent, area, and intensity of damage.
2. Establish a forward command post in or near the damaged area, implement incident command system to insure efficient coordination among all response agencies, and maintain timely and accurate flow of information between the command post and the EOC.
3. Maintain response units on standby for deployment as situations dictate.
4. Provide physical security controls and limit access into and within the disaster area.
5. Activate Mutual Aid Agreements / Memorandums of Understanding with neighboring jurisdictions to request personnel and equipment.

E. Public Information Officer:

1. Coordinate media affairs, press releases and tours of the affected areas.
2. Coordinate publication and distribution of emergency information for emergency workers and citizens in the affected areas.
3. Establish an information center separate from the EOC to provide news media, and the public with timely information updates.

F. Road and Bridge Department:

1. Prepare for debris clearance and placement of barricades.
2. Deliver road barriers as required to assist law enforcement.
3. Clean up roadway areas with emphasis on flow of emergency traffic.

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
WINTER STORMS
ANNEX W

I. PURPOSE:

This plan has been prepared in order to:

- A. Provide winter storm warning and emergency response and to reduce potential loss of life.
- B. Ensure essential services are maintained during a major winter storm.
- C. Document procedures for each responding agency / department as conditions warrant.
- D. Ensure a coordinated response.

II. SITUATION:

- A. This county is vulnerable to major winter storms. Towns represent the major population centers that can present the most problems.
- B. Large scale loss of life or property does not normally occur as a result of a winter storm, however, any persons caught out in the storm and stranded motorists are in extreme danger. Isolated farms and residences are also a problem due to power outages, lack of communications, and failure of heating sources. Medical assistance may become critical. The demand for emergency services poses the greatest difficulty, along with locating and rescuing stranded motorists.
- C. Community response will differ with communications capabilities and the availability of resources.
- D. Livestock losses will vary depending upon shelter and availability of feed.

III. ASSUMPTIONS:

- A. This plan supports the Road and Bridge Department in their plan for snow and ice control.
- B. Winter storms will fluctuate in size and intensity.
- C. A winter storm may impact only part of a county or its entirety.
- D. Through a variety of means, i.e., Reverse 911, NOAA radio, standard radio bulletins, TV bulletins, etc., Lincoln County citizens will be advised of severe winter weather conditions.

IV. WARNING SYSTEM:

- A. The Sheriff's department will monitor all National Weather warning or NOAA weather information and relay this information to the Road and Bridge Department, County Commissioners, Emergency Manager, etc.
- B. Road and Bridge Department personnel should report unusual weather conditions, road conditions, or snow /ice buildup.

V. DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY:

The National Weather Service uses special terms in their weather bulletins to prevent misunderstandings. A list of these definitions is in Appendix 1 to this annex.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. General

1. This County should be alert to severe winter weather. A winter storm watch means that a winter storm is imminent. This information will be passed on to alert appropriate response agencies i.e., fire districts, medical services, search and rescue organizations, etc. Depending upon the situation, this plan will be implemented in three phases:

- a. Phase I - Readiness

This phase is initiated with notification to emergency response agencies of an impending winter storm. These agencies will utilize this time to place personnel needed for such an emergency on stand-by. Required ice /snow control equipment and materials will be readied for use if necessary.

- b. Phase II - Emergency

Upon receiving information of a winter storm emergency occurring within the county, the Sheriff's Department will notify the Emergency Manager, the Road and Bridge Department, and the Department of Human Services immediately. The Board of Commissioners will be advised of the situation by the Emergency Manager, who will activate the EOC if required. When lives are endangered by becoming snowbound without adequate heat or food, search and rescue teams supervised by the Sheriff's Department, and snow removal crews, will attempt to reach the stranded individuals. Evacuation of these individuals to designated shelter locations may be necessary. Food, bedding, and clothing will be provided at these shelters as required.

c. Phase III - Recovery

All county agencies will take coordinated actions to sustain life and property. Search and rescue operations will continue and every effort will be made to restore public facilities to normal operating conditions as soon as possible.

VII. RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. Lincoln County Commissioners:

1. The Board of County Commissioners is responsible for delegating authority to Incident Command to deploy county resources as needed during a winter storm.

B. Road and Bridge Department:

1. Effect snow removal, plowing, barricading, ice removal, bridge blockage, etc., or any other function concerned with road or street clearance during winter storms.
2. Upon notification of snow emergency conditions, provide crews and equipment to assist in snow removal, rescue operations, necessary transportation, establishment of barricades and restoration of county facilities.
3. Main arteries in the county will be plowed according to a plan of priorities. This plan will include a minimum network of roads open to provide a transportation system open for emergency vehicles such as fire department, law enforcement, and EMS personnel.
4. During severe snow, blowing snow (white outs) or other conditions that could endanger Road and Bridge Department personnel all plowing and sanding can be suspended at the discretion of the road district foremen. The County Commissioners shall be included in decision to suspend operations and the Emergency Manager shall be informed in order to advise the public and supporting agencies.

C. Sheriff's Department:

1. Dispatch all fire and emergency rescue equipment to serve as required.
2. Supervise search and rescue operations.
3. Maintain communications with State Patrol.
4. Place hospitals and clinics on stand-by.
5. Assist in evacuation of stranded motorists / population and preserve law and order.

D. Emergency Manager:

1. Upon notification that a winter storm has struck the county, contact Board of County Commissioners.
2. Establish communications with Dispatch and Regional Field Manager.
3. Assist with establishing temporary housing of stranded evacuees and opening of shelters.
4. Maintain situational awareness to State EOC, Regional Field Manager, and response organizations via phone or Web EOC.

E. Public Health:

1. Upon notification of winter storm disaster conditions, provide a representative to the EOC, if activated.
2. Provide contact list for the County's "at risk" population to dispatch for those stranded or without power to facilitate welfare checks.
3. Provide guidance for food safety for prolonged power outages.
4. Assist with sheltering if needed.

F. Human Services:

1. Upon notification of winter storm disaster conditions, be prepared to activate resources by providing vouchers to storm victims for motels, clothing, and food that may be redeemed at local businesses.
2. Assist agencies such as Red Cross with sheltering needs.
3. Provide representative to the EOC, if activated.

G. Fire Districts:

1. Assist in warning population within the endangered area.
2. Be prepared to assist stranded individuals and assist in search and rescue operations as requested by the Sheriff.
3. Notify Sheriff's Department dispatch center immediately upon determining that situation is beyond available resources.

H. Administration & Logistics:

1. All emergency response agencies will use their own resources until exhausted. Requests for additional resources can be made through Dispatch or the Emergency Manager.

APPENDIX 1

WINTER STORM DEFINITIONS

A. STORM WARNINGS:

1. Heavy Snow Warning: Issued by the National Weather Service when snowfall of 6 inches (15 cm) or more in 12 hours or 8 inches (20 cm) or more in 24 hours is imminent or occurring.
2. Blizzard Warnings: Issued for winter storms with sustained or frequent winds of 35 mph or higher with considerable falling and / or blowing snow that frequently reduces visibility to 1/4 of a mile or less. These conditions are expected to prevail for a minimum of 3 hours.
3. Winter Storm Warning: Issued by the National Weather Service when a winter storm is producing or is forecast to produce heavy snow or significant ice accumulations. The criteria for this warning can vary from place to place.

B. ICE AND SNOW EVENTS:

1. Ice Storm: An ice storm is used to describe occasions when damaging accumulations of ice are expected during freezing rain situations. Significant accumulations of ice pull down trees and utility lines resulting in loss of power and communication. These accumulations of ice make walking and driving extremely dangerous. Significant ice accumulations are usually accumulations of ¼" or greater.
2. Sleet: Sleet is defined as pellets of ice composed of frozen or mostly frozen raindrops or refrozen partially melted snowflakes. These pellets of ice usually bounce after hitting the ground or other hard surfaces. Heavy sleet is a relatively rare event defined as an accumulation of ice pellets covering the ground to a depth of ½" or more.
3. Snow: Precipitation in the form of ice crystals, mainly of intricately branched, hexagonal form and often agglomerated into snowflakes, formed directly from the freezing [deposition] of the water vapor in the air.
4. Snow Flurries: Snow flurries are an intermittent light snowfall of short duration (generally light snow showers) with no measurable accumulation
5. Blowing Snow: Used in forecasts where loose snow on the ground or falling snow or both is being blown about to a degree that horizontal visibility is greatly restricted. After a substantial snow, strong winds may start blowing, and the snow is whipped up from the ground. This is referred to as a ground blizzard.

6. Drifting Snow: An uneven distribution of snowfall / snow depth caused by strong surface winds. Drifting snow may occur during or after a snowfall. Drifting snow is usually associated with blowing snow.
7. Snow Squalls: A snow squall is an intense, but limited duration, period of moderate to heavy snowfall, accompanied by strong, gusty surface winds and possibly lightning (generally moderate to heavy snow showers). Snow accumulation may be significant.
8. Blizzards: The most hazardous and perilous of all winter storms. Characterized by low temperatures and by strong winds bearing large amounts of snow. Most of the snow accompanying a blizzard is in the form of fine, powdery particles of snow that are whipped up in such great quantities that at times visibility is only a few yards.

C. WIND CHILL:

Wind chill temperature indicates how cold it feels on a winter day. While the exact calculation of wind chill temperatures is complicated, they simply describe the combined effect of air temperature and wind speed on the body. Increased wind speeds accelerate heat loss from exposed skin. No specific rules exist for determining when wind chill becomes dangerous. As a general rule, the threshold for potentially dangerous wind chill conditions is about -20°F.

TO VIEW THE NWS BOULDER "WEATHER STORY" FOR THE DAY
CLICK THE LINK BELOW (or copy and paste to your browser):

<http://www.weather.gov/crh/weatherstory?sid=bou&embed=>

LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO
TERRORISM AND EMERGENCY EPIDEMICS
ANNEX X

I. PURPOSE:

To provide for an orderly and coordinated response to terrorist-initiated weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents, bioterrorist events, or emergency epidemics in Lincoln County; and to establish a procedure for disseminating information to responders and the general public in the event of WMD incidents, bioterrorist events or emergency epidemics in Lincoln County or elsewhere.

II. HAZARDS:

A. Chemical: Chemical agents are intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. Hazardous chemicals, including industrial chemicals and agents, can be introduced via aerosol devices, breaking containers, or covert dissemination. Such an attack might involve the release of a chemical warfare agent, such as a nerve or blister agent or an industrial chemical, which may have serious consequences. Early in an investigation, it may not be obvious whether an outbreak was caused by an infectious agent or a hazardous chemical; however, most chemical attacks will be localized, and their effects will be evident within a few minutes. There are both persistent and non-persistent agents. Persistent agents remain in the affected area for hours, days, or weeks. Non-persistent agents have high evaporation rates, are lighter than air, and disperse rapidly, thereby losing their ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes, although they may be more persistent in small, unventilated areas.

B. Biological: Recognition of a biological hazard can occur through several methods, including identification of a credible threat, discovery of bioterrorism evidence (devices, agents, clandestine lab), diagnosis (identification of a disease caused by an agent identified as a possible bioterrorism agent), and detection (gathering and interpreting public health surveillance data). When people are exposed to a pathogen such as anthrax they may not know that they have been exposed. Those who are infected, or subsequently become infected, may not feel sick for some time. This delay between exposure and onset of illness is characteristic of infectious diseases. Terrorists could also employ a biological agent that would affect agricultural commodities over a large area (i.e., wheat rust or a virus affecting livestock), potentially devastating the local or even national economy.

- C. Nuclear /Radiological: The difficulty of responding to a nuclear or radiological incident is compounded by the nature of radiation itself. In an explosion, the fact that radioactive material was involved may or may not be obvious, depending upon the nature of the explosive device used. Unless confirmed by radiological detection equipment, the presence of a radiation hazard is difficult to ascertain.
- D. Conventional Explosive Devices: The easiest to obtain and use of all weapons is still a conventional explosive device, or improvised bomb, which may be used to cause massive local destruction or to disperse chemical, biological or radiological agents. The components are readily available, as are detailed instructions to construct such a device. Improvised explosive devices are categorized as being explosive or incendiary, employing high or low filler explosive materials to explode and / or cause fires. Bombs and firebombs are cheap and easily constructed, involve low technology, and are the terrorist weapon most likely to be encountered. Large, powerful devices can be outfitted with timed or remotely triggered detonators and can be designed to be activated by light, pressure, movement, or radio transmission.

III. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

A. Situations

1. WMD attacks or emergency epidemics create the following grave risks for Lincoln County and its citizens.
 - a. Mass casualties and fatalities.
 - b. Catastrophic damage to buildings or other property.
 - c. Psychosomatic responses from non-affected citizens.
 - d. Major contamination
2. Any one incident, will place a major burden upon emergency services in Lincoln County, including fire, ambulance, Public Health, law enforcement and medical care facilities and providers.
3. The scope of an incident may expand geometrically and may affect mutual aid jurisdictions. Airborne chemical, radiological and biological agents flow with the air current and may disseminate WMD agents far from their initial source.
4. Contagious biological agents may affect large and diverse populations with little or no obvious connection. Time delays may occur in recognizing the disease or organism because of similar innocuous diseases.
5. Mass evacuation could be required in the event of a WMD attack. Of particular concern will be the towns, housing for group populations located within them, and the Limon Correctional Facility.

6. Specific events may require the appropriate health agency to establish a quarantine of citizens, domestic and wild animals and / or food supplies.
7. Large numbers of livestock could be affected, necessitating the need for a quarantine and /or the burial of animal carcasses.

B. Assumptions

1. The situation may not immediately be recognizable as a WMD or an emergency epidemic event.
2. Once recognized as a WMD event, the incident(s) will be treated as a crime scene(s) and established policies shall be followed in preserving the crime scene(s). An emergency epidemic may or may not be a terrorist event. Conditions for any of the above incidents may dictate the need for the establishment of martial law.
3. There may be multiple events within this and other jurisdictions.
4. Responders (local emergency and law enforcement personnel), or health and medical personnel are placed at a higher risk of becoming casualties since they will in most cases initially detect and evaluate the potential or actual incident, assess casualties, if any, and determine whether assistance beyond the local level is required.
5. Contamination of critical facilities and large geographic areas may result.
6. If Federal and State agencies provide support for the incident(s), jurisdictional areas of responsibility and working perimeters defined by local, State and Federal departments and agencies may overlap.
7. Official information related to evacuation will be disseminated to the public in a timely manner and in a format that may be easily understood by all citizens.
8. The public will act in its own interest and evacuate dangerous areas spontaneously or when advised to do so by local authorities.
9. People who refuse to follow evacuation recommendations and are unwilling to leave will not be forced to evacuate. If and when, any such persons wish to evacuate, efforts will be made to assist them as time and conditions permit.
10. Under certain conditions, authorities may order an evacuation where compliance is not optional.
11. This plan may go into effect when a WMD or an emergency epidemic incident has occurred or a credible threat has been identified.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. Mitigation

The Authority having jurisdiction shall:

1. Identify key areas and facilities that are potentially at risk.
2. Identify means for prevention of the spread of contaminants.
3. Identify shelters.
4. Identify population groups requiring special assistance during evacuation, i.e., senior citizens, hospitalized, disabled, etc.

B. Preparedness

The Authorities having jurisdiction shall:

1. Determine evacuation routes from at risk facilities, based upon the nature of the specific threat(s), and communicate clearly those routes to an authorized representative of each of the subject facilities.
2. Conduct exercises to test plans and procedures.
3. Update plans and procedures as needed.

C. Response

The Authority having jurisdiction shall:

1. Identify affected area(s) and take reasonable measures to render the area(s) safe and secure from additional hazards.
2. Provide timely and accurate alert and notification to affected jurisdictions and the general public.
3. The Incident Command System (ICS) will likely transition into a Unified Command System (UCS) as mutual aid partners and State and Federal responders arrive to assist local responders.
4. Activate the Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if needed.
5. Within training capabilities and the equipment available, rescue trapped victims, provide for medical care to the injured and decontaminate victims exposed to any radiological, chemical, or biological agents.
6. Evacuate the affected area(s) immediately and, if possible, determine the presence of radiological, chemical or biological agents.

7. Contain hazards when appropriate.
8. Suppress fires.
9. Preserve evidence in accordance with established procedures.
10. Secure the vacated area(s) in accordance with appropriate procedures.
11. Open shelters as needed.
12. Request mutual and / or extra-jurisdictional (Local, State and Federal) aid, as needed.
13. Establish traffic control points.
14. Establish quarantines, when appropriate, in accordance with the appropriate guidelines and regulations.

D. Recovery

The Authority having jurisdiction shall:

1. Take reasonable measures to coordinate appropriate decontamination of properties within affected areas.
2. Re-evaluate and lift quarantine when appropriate.
3. Notify the public when it is safe to return to the area.
4. Protect and preserve the vacated area until the return of occupants.
5. Inventory and re-supply of all areas of activity.

V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. Law Enforcement

1. Act as the lead agency. Law enforcement officers may resolve on-scene suspect threats or other situations of a threatening nature prior to the response of other agencies or resources.
2. Participate in warning and alerting the public.
3. Coordinate law enforcement activities with activities of other agencies.
4. Provide scene security and integrity for the incident.
5. Establish and maintain traffic and access control.
6. Coordinate evacuation of prisoners from the Lincoln County Jail, if required.

B. Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management

1. Support the EOC when appropriate.
2. Assist with the coordination of resources to support the requirements of the various departments.
3. Assist in performing the Initial Damage Assessment, if safe, and appropriate.
4. Perform other duties as assigned by the Incident Commander.

C. Lincoln County Public Health

1. Maintain an up-to-date notification list for an emergency epidemic (Health Alert Network or HAN) and conduct notification tests via broadcast fax, email, or other communications methods for rapid notification.
2. Act as the lead Public Health agency as appropriate, and in cooperation with EMS agencies, coordinate outside health resources providing assistance to Lincoln County.
3. Provide assistance to EOC staff in assessing overall health and medical resource needs during response and recovery operations.
4. Participate in educating, warning, and alerting the public.
5. Provide guidance for identification, quarantine, and disposal of contaminated food supplies.
6. Provide environmental health services and technical support, including the identification of chemical hazards, sources of contamination, or unsanitary conditions that present health hazards to the general public or responders.
7. Act in a consultative capacity to hospitals and shelters to assure proper food handling practices.
8. Provide information regarding protection of perishable foods under emergency conditions and advice on the sorting and disposal of food which may be contaminated.
9. Take bacteriological samples, and maintain a list of labs for testing of bacteriological agents.
10. Provide information to the Public Information Officer (PIO) for distribution to the public concerning health hazards and precautionary measures to take.
11. Advise Incident Commander and /or Safety Officer of possible health threats to responding agencies.

12. Act as a liaison between the County and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

D. Fire Departments

1. Assist with resolving hazardous material issues.
2. Coordinate fire department mutual aid resources.
3. Coordinate fire, hazardous materials, decontamination, rescue, and emergency medical response.
4. Participate in warning, alerting, and evacuating the public.

E. Ambulance Services /Hospital

1. Provide mobile triage support and personnel.
2. Decontamination of victims, if properly trained.

F. Lincoln County Coroner

1. Establish a temporary morgue, if available and necessary.
2. Collect evidence in post mortem examination, as required by law and as requested by law enforcement agencies.
3. Assist in the decontamination of any fatalities that may occur.
4. Isolate fatalities, as needed, prior to and following decontamination.
5. Provide for the logistics of transportation and storage facilities.

G. Lincoln County Road & Bridge

1. Provide heavy equipment and operators to assist in emergency rescue / mitigation measures as determined by the Incident Commander.
2. Provide dirt or aggregates if needed.
3. Assist with coordination of other resources.

H. Utility Companies

1. Provide current maps and blueprints of all communications, electrical, and natural gas infrastructure for the affected area.
2. Control electrical, natural gas and water service in the affected area as needed.
3. Provide heavy equipment and operators as needed and available.
4. Provide temporary service to affected areas as needed and if available.

I. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and Human Services

1. Establish in-place and mass care shelters as needed and available.
2. Provide supplies and personnel to support in-place and mass care shelters.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- A. Normal practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- B. During emergency operations, efforts will be made to document each transaction so that records can be reconstructed and claims properly verified after the emergency period has passed.
- C. To the extent consistent with law, no administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life and significant property damage.

VII. INCIDENT INDICATIONS AND FIRST RESPONDER CONCERNS:

A. BIOLOGICAL

1. Indication. Indicators that a WMD incident involving biological agents has taken place may take days or weeks to manifest themselves, depending on the biological toxin or pathogen involved. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) developed the following list of epidemiologic clues that may signal a bioterrorist event:
 - a. Large number of ill persons with a similar disease or syndrome.
 - b. Large number of unexplained disease, syndrome, or deaths.
 - c. Unusual illness in a population.
 - d. Higher morbidity and mortality than expected with a common disease or syndrome.
 - e. Failure of a common disease to respond to usual therapy.
 - f. Single case of disease caused by an uncommon agent.
 - g. Multiple unusual or unexplained disease entities coexisting in the same patient without other explanation.
 - h. Disease with an unusual geographic or seasonal distribution.
 - i. Multiple atypical presentations of disease agents.
 - j. Similar genetic type among agents isolated from temporally or spatially distinct sources.

k. Unusual, atypical, genetically engineered, or antiquated strain of agent.

l. Endemic disease with unexplained increase in incidence.

m. Simultaneous clusters of similar illness in noncontiguous areas, domestic or foreign.

n. Atypical aerosol, food, or water transmission.

o. Increased number of ill people presenting near the same time.

p. Deaths or illness among animals that precedes or accompanies illness or death in humans.

q. Lack of symptoms in people not exposed to common ventilation systems, but illness among those people in proximity to the systems.

B. First Responder Concerns

1. The most practical method of initiating widespread infection using biological agents is through aerosolization, where fine particles are sprayed over or upwind of a target where the particles may be inhaled. An aerosol may be effective for sometime after delivery since it will be deposited on clothing, equipment, and soil. When the clothing is used later, or dust is stirred up, responding personnel may be subject to "secondary" contamination.
2. Biological agents may be able to use portals of entry into the body other than the respiratory tract. Individuals may be infected by ingestion of contaminated food and water, or even by direct contact with the skin or mucous membranes through abraded or broken skin. Use protective clothing or commercially available Level C clothing. Protect the respiratory tract through the use of a mask with biological high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters.
3. Exposure to biological agents, as noted above, may not be immediately apparent. Casualties may occur minutes, hours, days, or weeks after an exposure has occurred. The time required before signs and symptoms are observed is dependent on the agent used. While symptoms will be evident, often the first confirmation will come from blood tests or by other diagnostic means used by medical personnel.

C. CHEMICAL

1. Indications. The following may indicate a potential chemical WMD has been released. One or more of these indicators may be present:
 - a. An unusually large or noticeable number of sick or dead wildlife. These may range from pigeons in parks to rodents near trash containers.
 - b. Lack of insect life. Shorelines, puddles, and any standing water should be checked for the presence of dead insects.
 - c. Considerable number of persons experiencing water-like blisters, welts, and / or rashes.
 - d. Unscheduled spraying or unusual application of spray.
 - e. Numbers of individuals exhibiting serious health problems ranging from nausea, excessive secretions (saliva, diarrhea, vomiting), disorientation, and difficulty breathing, to convulsions and death.
 - f. Discernable pattern to the casualties. This may be "aligned" with the wind direction or related to where the weapon was released (indoors / outdoors).
 - g. Presence of unusual liquid droplets, i.e. surfaces exhibit oily droplets or film, or water surfaces have an oily film (with no recent rain).
 - h. Abandoned spray devices, such as chemical sprayers used by landscaping crews.
 - i. Presence of unexplained or unusual odors (where that particular scent or smell is not normally noted).
 - j. Presence of low-lying clouds or fog-like condition not compatible with the weather.
 - k. Presence of unusual metal debris, unexplained bomb / munitions material, particularly if it contains a liquid.
 - l. Explosions that disperse or dispense liquids, mists, vapors, or gas.
 - m. Explosions that seem to destroy only a package or bomb device.
 - n. Civilian involvement in high-profile target areas (i.e. government buildings, mass transit systems, sports arenas, etc.).
 - o. Mass casualties without obvious trauma.

2. First Responder Concerns

The first concern, must be to recognize a chemical event and protect the first responders. Unless first responders recognize the danger, they will very possibly become casualties in a chemical environment. It may not be possible to determine from the symptoms experienced by affected personnel which chemical agent has been used. Chemical agents may be combined and therefore, recognition of agents involved becomes more difficult.

D. NUCLEAR / RADIOLOGICAL

1. Indications. Radiation is an invisible hazard. There are not initial characteristics or properties of radiation itself that are noticeable. Unless the nuclear / radiological material is marked to identify it as such, it may be some time before the hazard has been identified as radiological.
2. First Responder Concerns. While there is no single piece of equipment that is capable of detecting all forms of radiation, there are several different detectors for each type of radiation. Availability of this equipment, protective clothing, and respiratory equipment, is of great concern to first responders.