

SOUTH JORDAN CITY
CITY COUNCIL ELECTRONIC STUDY MEETING

January 3, 2023

Present: Mayor Dawn Ramsey, Council Member Tamara Zander, Council Member Patrick Harris, Council Member Don Shelton, Council Member Brad Marlor, Council Member Jason McGuire, City Manager Gary Whatcott, Deputy City Manager Dustin Lewis, CFO Sunil Naidu, Director of Strategy & Budget Don Tingey, Director of Commerce Brian Preece, Director of Public Works Jason Rasmussen, Director of Administrative Services Melinda Seager, City Attorney Ryan Loose, City Recorder Anna Crookston, IT Director Jon Day, GIS Coordinator Matt Jarman, Senior IS Tech Phill Brown, Director of Planning Steven Schaefermeyer, City Engineer Brad Klavano, Deputy City Engineer Jeremy Nielson, Fire Chief Chris Dawson, Deputy Police Chief Jason Knight, Associate Director of Recreation Jacob Druce, Meeting Transcriptionist Diana Baun, Executive Assistant to the City Manager Katie Olson

Absent:

Others: Salt Lake Board of Realtors Staff, Kirby Croyle, Steven, Chase Andrizzi

4:37 PM
STUDY MEETING

A. Welcome, Roll Call, and Introduction: *By Mayor Dawn R. Ramsey*

Mayor Dawn Ramsey welcomed everyone present and introduced the electronic meeting. She mentioned that Council Member Zander is on her way and will be arriving momentarily.

B. Invocation: *By Director of Strategy & Budget Don Tingey*

Director Tingey offered the invocation.

Council Member Marlor motioned to amend the study meeting agenda to include the words “electronic meeting,” since Mayor Ramsey is joining electronically. Council Member McGuire seconded the motion; vote was unanimous. Council Member Zander was absent from the vote.

C. Mayor and Council Coordination - None

D. Discussion/Review of Regular Council Meeting

Action Item:

- Resolution R2023-01, Proclaiming January 16, 2023 as Religious Freedom Day.

Annexation Items:

- Motion to petition for Annexation from Kennecott Utah Copper, LLC and JWCD.
- Motion to receive Certification of Petition for Annexation
- Resolution R2023-05, Accepting Petition for Annexation and authorizing required notices be sent, further consideration, and related matters.

E. Discussion Items:

E.1. Discussion of updated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and Briefing *(By Risk Emergency/Safety Manager Aaron Sainsbury)*.

Risk Emergency/Safety Manager Aaron Sainsbury introduced himself and reviewed his prepared presentation (Attachment A).

Council Member Tamara Zander joined the meeting.

Council Member Zander noted that if we are sending help to other cities on a regular basis, that's our tax dollars helping and supporting those other cities. She asked if there is any reciprocation from those cities, or is it just done more for goodwill.

Deputy City Manager Dustin Lewis responded that there are actually written mutual aid agreements, good for the first few hours of those emergencies. If they go into multiple phases, there are ways for our city to recoup those costs from those agencies. An example used was when we sent officers to help Salt Lake during the riots, and that means they will come here to help us with our next issue.

Council Member Zander said the help in Salt Lake was only for a few hours, but she thought one of our vehicles was damaged and asked about that.

Manager Lewis confirmed that one of our vehicles was damaged, and noted that the other jurisdiction paid for that damage. He also added that recently, we had another one of our vehicles damaged and that jurisdiction is going to cover the damage. During the incident with the explosives inside the home, one of West Valley's vehicles was damaged and we paid for it.

City Manager Gary Whatcott added that in those agreements used during the short-term aid it says the agencies will not charge each other; however, if the expenses are large enough, the city has helped cover those damages

Council Member Zander asked if there is a dollar amount specified in those agreements.

Manager Whatcott responded no, it actually says we will take care of our own damages.

Attorney Loose added that in regards to the liability and risk, everyone takes care of their own.

Council Member Zander said we all know we will be sending a lot more help to Salt Lake than they will be sending to us due to their population.

Manager Lewis said it goes both ways, but they also have resources we don't that we can call on them for.

Manager Whatcott said that in all the years he has been here, including while he was with the fire department, there hasn't been a reciprocity issue where one group was taking advantage of another. No one likes to have these types of events happen in the first place, because they cost money, but everyone has been really great to work with.

Council Member Marlor noted it would cost us a lot more to have those resources than it would cost us to use them from time to time.

Manager Lewis said the explosion house is a great example of that. We had aid from multiple jurisdictions and departments, even the federal government helping on that, and they didn't bill us for that aid.

Manager Whatcott added that some of those employees of other jurisdictions were on site for three weeks.

Council Member Zander asked who makes the final judgment calls when you have multiple agencies and jurisdictions involved, like with the explosive house.

Manager Whatcott answered it's that jurisdiction in charge.

Manager Lewis added it goes back to the incident command system, and that's why we have that.

Manager Whatcott clarified that it's really the incident commander in charge of the incident whom everyone reports to.

Attorney Loose added the caveat if we don't like what's going on, there is no obligation to keep our people there.

Manager Lewis said that also applies to a situation where we can't send resources, or we don't agree with the reason for aid; we don't have to send the resources.

Council Member Zander thanked everyone for their answers.

Manager Whatcott noted that he thinks Manager Sainsbury is referring more to the longer-term incidents that last more than a day, or even a few hours. Every day we use resources outside of our city, and we do the same helping other cities; this happens regularly with our surrounding neighbors with Police, Fire and even sometimes Public Works.

Council Member Harris said he assumes that, for the most part, all the neighboring areas don't nickel and dime each other.

Manager Lewis said it all works out in the end.

Fire Chief Chris Dawson said that's true, and as far as aid on fire sites and other incidents, we typically don't charge anything until after the 24 hour mark. Otherwise, every single day they operate mutual aid, sending our units out and having others come into the city.

Council Member Zander said in the seven years she has been on the council, she has noticed that there is a very harmonious reciprocation feeling between the cities. That's not always the case politically, but she loves that our emergency responders have that harmonious relationship and really respects that.

Manager Whatcott referred back to when the Sandy City Public Works yard burned down a few years ago. They lost all their snow trucks since it was snowing and they were inside, and the amount of resources that people pulled together allowed Sandy to not miss a beat with their snow plowing. Those are the kinds of things that are really unheard of around the country, he believes it is a cultural thing here in Utah where people lend aid to one another; there are cities where entire departments don't even talk to one another. In fact, we have one other 9-1-1 dispatch center besides Salt Lake City, which is good because you need redundancy, but we have a system we can all be together on in the state. Even larger than that, the Utah Communications Agency Board that he sits on provides a backbone system, which is basically a utility run on a statewide basis for public safety radio and 9-1-1 systems throughout the state. It is actually leading the nation in the way that everyone is cooperating with each other, where you have the entire state on one backbone instead of a bunch of cut up, multiple jurisdictional issues that come up, and we have been able to do that seamlessly.

Manager Sainsbury added that he works with every emergency manager in the county, and feels like that is his department, even though he works under Chief Dawson and the city's fire department, as he meets with all those other people at least twice a month. All of those other managers are very impressed with the way our departments and divisions here within the city work together; you wouldn't even see the two chiefs sitting next to each other in some cities, and it's great. He continued his review of his prepared presentation (Attachment A), discussing federally declared disasters.

Manager Lewis discussed the UCAN (Utah Communications Authority Now) System, and said that Utah boasted their system would never go down, it would always be available. There was an event in the valley that took that system down and at that time, he and one of the city police officers had worked together to develop their own backup system that allowed the city to use the existing 800 MHz equipment, on our own 800 MHz network that they developed. They started calling it the WEcan system, because "when UCAN't, WE can." Manager Sainsbury and his team have managed to keep that system in place, maintained, and all our first responders have that already programmed so if that primary system is lost they can just switch over without

having to issue new equipment. Our city has a very viable 800 MHz network system, and it's pretty impressive.

Council Member Zander asked if any other cities have copied us.

Manager Lewis responded no.

Manager Sainsbury continued reviewing Attachment A, regarding repeater locations.

Council Member Marlor shared his experience in the past watching a wall of water about 15-20 feet high and several miles long come into Rexburg, ID. It took down everything including power and phone lines, there was nothing left. Back then, they communicated with CB radios and luckily they had CB radios in their vehicles, making them able to clean up the entire town of Rexburg using those CBs.

Manager Sainsbury continued reviewing Attachment A, regarding WebEOC. He also reinforced the S.A.F.E Neighborhoods Plans and emphasized that it's easier to communicate with nine elementary schools than it is with 86,313 residents. He gave a brief overview of how that works, explaining that there will be three HAM radio coordinators assigned to each elementary school for redundancy who will go to their assigned elementary school, call the HAM radio operator assigned to the EOC and let them know what's going on.

Council Member Marlor asked how long it would take to update this plan if additional property was added to the city.

Manager Sainsbury said when he took over, Manager Lewis told him this is a fluid document and it will change constantly. They have been told they need to update it every five years, and it has been a while since that was done. That will constantly keep changing because of the lessons learned. He referred back to the Columbine School shooting, which changed how police and fire respond to an active shooter, and noted that it's the same thing with emergencies.

Manager Lewis also responded that in terms of updating for large population growth or annexation, there isn't a lot that would need to be updated because it's an "all hazards" plan, and it's scalable; growth of the city doesn't change how they do business. It might require staff to tweak the hazard analysis because there might be a new hazard based on topography, but for the most part the response plan doesn't have to change significantly.

Manager Sainsbury continued reviewing his presentation (Attachment A).

Council Member Shelton asked what the council's role would be during an emergency.

Manager Lewis responded that the council's role is before the disasters happen. It is their role to ensure the city is doing things to be prepared by building fire stations, adopting new ordinances for building standards, etc. When something actually happens, the council will need to be visible and available in case a policy needs to change.

Manager Sainsbury passed out the guide to disaster operations for the council (Attachment B).

The council and staff discussed the different ways available to contact council members in the event of an emergency, and the plans outlined in Attachment B.

Council Member McGuire asked about the S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods Program, and how they communicate with the neighborhoods; how is the city connecting that program with the residents and the various groups that have already been created in neighborhoods.

Manager Lewis responded that Manager Sainsbury goes out and meets with local groups on a regular basis, and he encouraged those listening to invite him to their area to speak with their neighborhood groups.

E.2. 1055 West Rise Development Analysis *(By WCG Engineers Tim Taylor)*.

Manager Whatcott explained the background behind this analysis, checking traffic and the effects of connecting 1055 West.

Tim Taylor reviewed his prepared presentation (Attachment C).

Council Member Zander pointed out that Baxter Drive doesn't exist yet, so if the Rise Development was built before that road she assumes those cars would be going through the neighborhoods.

Mr. Taylor explained the numbers on Attachment C represent traffic from the entire area, not just the Rise Development. That development specifically would only result in about 13-14 new cars on 1055 West during those peak hours. He continued reviewing his prepared presentation (Attachment C).

Council Member Marlor noted there must be an assumption that the current road on 1055 West would have to be expanded to accommodate that traffic?

Manager Whatcott believes it would accommodate the traffic with the regular residential standards, which is wider than what it is now.

Mr. Taylor continued his review of Attachment C.

Council Member Harris asked how option 1 or 2 would be funded.

Manager Whatcott responded some will be developer funded. The connection going all the way through with acquisitions of property would probably be on the city.

Attorney Loose added that sometimes, if the city waits for more development before adding in streets by stubbing the road in preparation that leaves it for the developers to do.

Attorney Loose discussed the stub on Wheadon property that has been there forever; that will have to be paid for and done by the future developer in that area.

Manager Whatcott noted even if they build out at the 8 units per acre in the available areas, this shows that the road network can accommodate that traffic. They should always consider looking at public safety access points, noting that the Rise Development would be going over the canal. If that was the only road in and out, it would be an issue having a bridge; having access to additional roads both helps the city in an emergency, but it also allows them to get more people out.

Council Member Marlor asked if Area 1 does develop, would it be their obligation to take the road Rise Development is contemplating all the way through to the north, ending at 10550 South because that's where they would connect to their development. After that point, it's up to the city.

Manager Whatcott said it all depends on whether they want the Baxter Drive connection.

Council Member Harris said it would be awkward to have two accesses on South Jordan Pkwy so close together.

Manager Whatcott said they asked many years ago if Baxter could be a four way intersection, and it was approved, so he thinks UDOT would accept it. Based on the numbers being shown tonight however, he doesn't know if they really need the intersection there.

Mr. Taylor said there are some good options for phasing of improvements, including stubbing at 10550 South for a while. With a connection at Baxter, coming down into the office development, that relieves some pressure on the intersection and would be a benefit.

Council Member Marlor said if this is the decision, this needs to be put on the long-term transportation plan.

Director Klavano agreed and added that it would be impact fee eligible as well.

E.3. Boards and Committee assignments (*By Deputy City Manager Dustin Lewis*).

Manager Lewis said this is done every year at this time and he offered discussion on what assignments everyone currently has, asking for any changes that need to be made.

Attorney Loose discussed the mayor's term on the board of Leagues and Cities, and that she will be released next year, so some changes will need to be made. The city currently has four positions on that board, including the mayor, so next year they will go back to three positions.

Council Member Zander noted that the current members are Council Member McGuire, Council Member Shelton, Mayor Ramsey and herself.

Attorney Loose proposed keeping the mayor as a voting member of the league, which would mean she would take the place of one of the council members on the board. He also asked if the council would allow one of the staff members to vote in their place if they are unable to attend, so they don't lose any votes if a board member is absent.

Council Member Zander has been having trouble keeping up with those LPC meetings, and she would be okay with being replaced on that board. She is okay with authorizing staff to act in her place for voting since she will be missing meetings, and asked the mayor if she was okay with that.

Mayor Ramsey responded that she is okay with whatever allows us to get all four of our votes.

The Council discussed possible replacements and their schedules. They agreed to change Council Member Zander's position to a staff member, and Council Member Zander mentioned that she would still love to watch the meetings and be involved.

E.4. Legislative preparation (*By City Attorney Ryan Loose*)

Attorney Loose reviewed his list (Attachment D) and will send a copy to everyone. He noted that local control is always best, for the things the council is elected to do, and that unfunded mandates are unwelcome by our council. He asked if there is anything specific the council members are concerned about and said his plans are to keep communication the same as previous years, encouraging council members to contact him with any future concerns. He continued discussing a few of the issues he is expecting to hear more about during the upcoming session including homelessness and developers wanting faster approvals.

Director Schaefermeyer added that many builders have opportunities to develop more than one development at a time, but they chose not to because they don't have the capacity to do so.

Attorney Loose reviewed the big things being seen by the legislature, as listed on Attachment D.

ADJOURNMENT

Council Member Shelton motioned to adjourn the January 3, 2023 City Council Study Meeting. Council Member Zander seconded the motion; vote was unanimous in favor.

The January 3, 2023 City Council Study meeting adjourned at 6:29 p.m.

This is a true and correct copy of the January 3, 2023 City Council Study Meeting Minutes, which were approved on January 17, 2023.

Anna Crookston

South Jordan City Recorder

City of South Jordan
City Council Study Meeting
January 3, 2023

Aaron Sainsbury
Emergency/Safety Manager



Highlights

- Are we ready? vs What is our comfort level?
- Current Program
- What are we doing?
- Mitigation Efforts
- Community Education and Outreach

The Great Baltimore Fire

- Baltimore residents awoke on February 7, 1904.
- 10:00 AM a cold front began to move in
- 10:45 AM the fire alarm sounded.
- The next 30 hours 'the Great Baltimore Fire raged'
- The fire consumed 1500 hundred buildings
- 2500 businesses spread over 70 city blocks.
- Dedicated firefighters and their equipment began to arrive
- Washington DC, Philadelphia, and New York.
- 1,231 firefighters, 57 engines, 9 trucks, 2 hose companies, one fireboat, and one police boat.
- Forced to stand idle and watch as the blaze ravaged the city.

“Their efforts and equipment proved useless because the couplings on their firehoses were incompatible with Baltimore’s fire hydrants.”

The NIMS and The ICS

ICS (Incident Command System) Beginning 1970 interagency group of Southern California

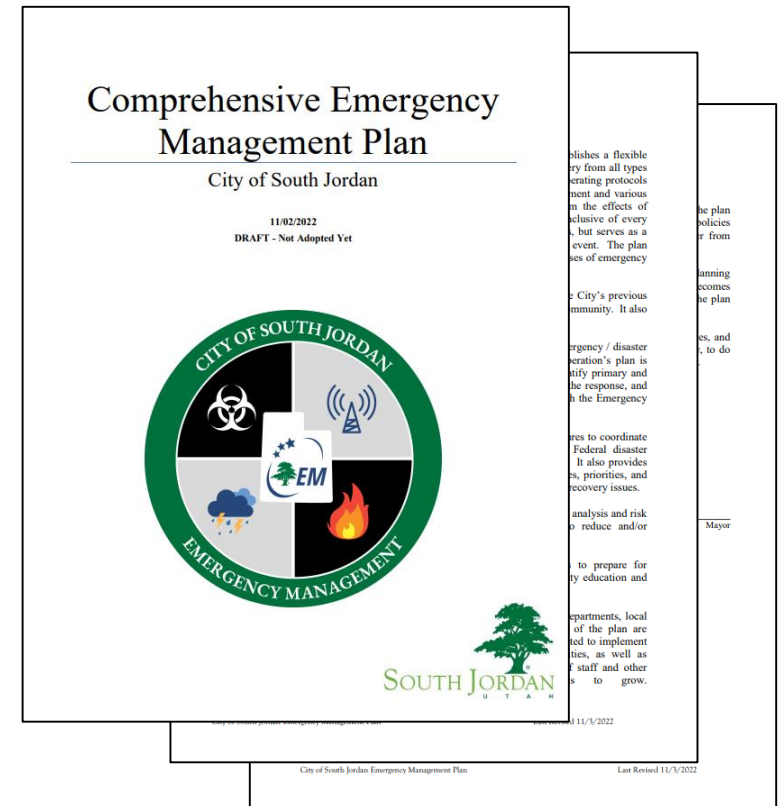
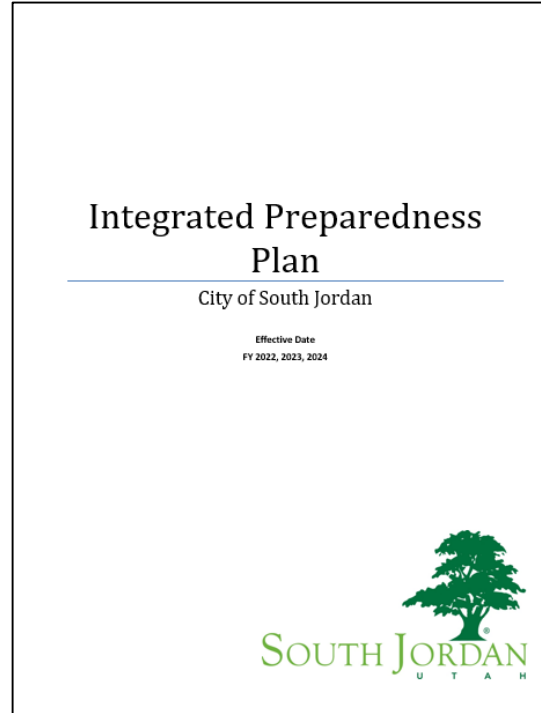
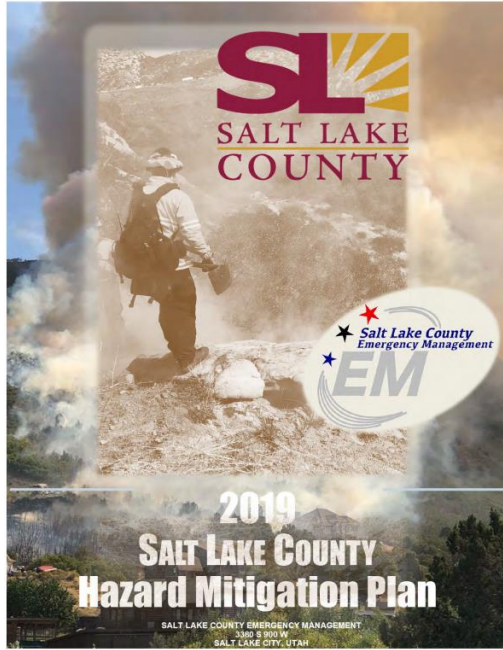
FIRESCOPE (**F**irefighting **R**esources of **S**outhern **C**alifornia **O**rganized for **P**otential **E**mergencies)

- **AAR** – Confusion derived from differing terminology
- Coordination to handle competing resource demands and resource priority inadequate

1980s Nationwide ICS Adoption

September 11, 2001 President Bush issued HSPD-5 directing the development of a single, National Incident Management System (NIMS), “all risks all hazards.”

Federal Funding and/or Reimbursements



Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

- Part 1 – Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment
- Part 2 – Response and Operations Framework
- Part 3 – Post Disaster Recovery
- Part 4 – “All Hazard” Mitigation Plan
- Part 5 – Preparedness Plan

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

- ESF 1 – Transportation
- ESF 2 – Communication
- ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
- ESF 4 – Firefighting
- ESF 5 – Information and Planning
- ESF 6 – Mass Care Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services
- ESF 7 – Logistics
- ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF 9 – Search and Rescue
- ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response
- ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex
- ESF 12 – Energy
- ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
- ESF 14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
- ESF 15 – External Affairs

Support Annexes (SA)

- SA 1 – Water Utility Plan
- SA 2 – Debris Management Plan
- SA 3 – Evacuation Plan
- SA 4 – Neighborhood Network Plan

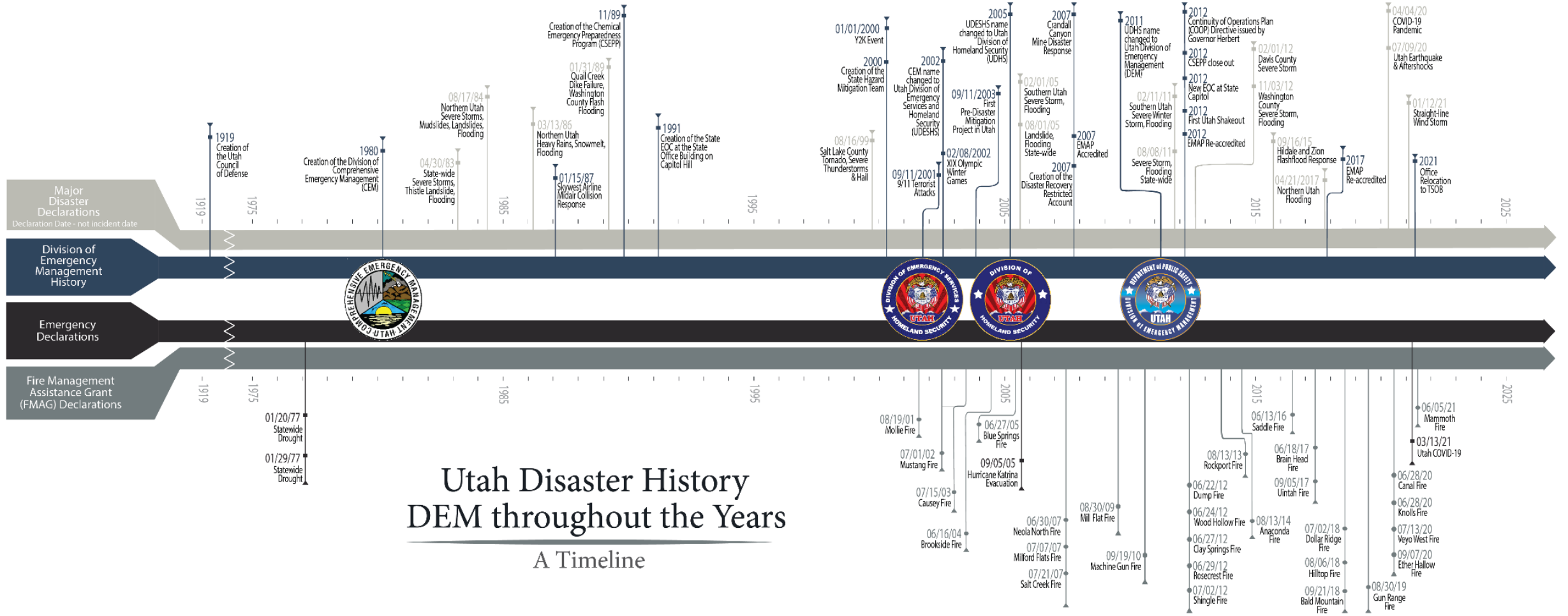
South Jordan City Hazards

- Natural
- Floods
- Geological Hazards –
 - Ground Shaking
 - Liquefaction
 - Other
- Wildfire
- Drought
- Pandemics / Epidemics
- Severe Weather –
 - Winter Storms
 - Thunderstorms
 - Tornados
 - High winds / Microburst
- Human Caused / Technological
- Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Power Outages
- Fallen Aircraft
- Terrorism / Criminal Acts
- Civil Disturbance
- Dam Failure
- Agricultural
- Cyberattack

Hazard Matrix

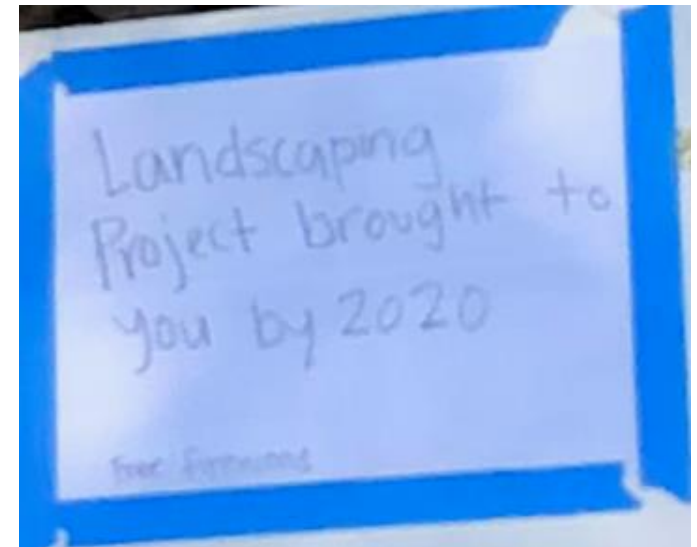
		HAZARD RISK		
		Severe	Moderate	Limited
PROBABILITY	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winter Storm • Technological System Failure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lightning • Small HAZMAT incident
	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large HAZMAT incident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Flooding/Flash Flooding • Water Supply Compromise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme Heat/Cold • Thunderstorm
	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pandemic Event • Ground Transportation Incident • Domestic Terrorism • Biological/Chemical Weapons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiological Incident • Urban Fire • Canal Break • Civil Unrest • Tornado • Windstorm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Transportation Incident • Sabotage/Terrorist Event

Utah Disaster History – Federally Declared



2020 Events

- COVID-19 Pandemic
- Earthquake – March 18, 2020 Magna
- Protests – May 26, 2020 George Floyd
- Civil Unrest – May 30, 2020
- Windstorm – September 8, 2020 Salt Lake City
- Wildfires – 1,547 Fires 1,202 (78%) Human Caused
- Explosive Material at Residence – South Jordan
- Presidential Election Year – Voting Site threats
- EMAC Deployment Requests



Utah Federal Declared Disasters

- 2021 Pack Creek Fire
- 2021 Mammoth Fire
- 2021 Severe Storm Sept. 2020
- 2020 Ether Hollow Fire
- 2020 Veyo West Fire
- 2020 Earthquake and Aftershock



Utah Federal Declared Disasters

- 2020 Knolls Fire
- 2020 Canal Fire
- 2020 Utah COVID-19 Pandemic
- 2019 Utah Gun Range Fire
- 2018 Bald Mountain Fire
- 2018 Hilltop Fire
- 2018 Dollar Ridge Fire



Utah Federal Declared Disasters

- 2017 Uintah Fire
- 2017 Brian Head Fire
- 2017 Severe Winter Storm and Flooding
- 2016 Saddle Fire
- 2014 Anaconda Fire
- 2013 Rockport Five Fire



Utah Federal Declared Disasters

2012

- Dump Fire
- Wood Hollow Fire
- Clay Springs Fire
- Rose Crest Fire
- Shingle Fire
- Severe Storm and Flooding



Utah Federal Declared Disasters

- 2011 Severe Storm
- 2011 Flooding
- 2010 Severe Winter Storm and Flooding
- 2010 Machine Gun Fire
- 2009 Mill Flat Fire
- 2007 Salt Creek Fire
- 2007 Milford Flats Fire



Utah Federal Declared Disasters Cont'd

- 2007 Neola Morris Fire
- 2005 Hurricane Katrina Evacuation
- 2005 Flood and Landslide
- 2005 Blue Springs Fire
- 2005 Severe Storm and Flooding
- 2004 Brookside Fire
- 2003 Causey Fire

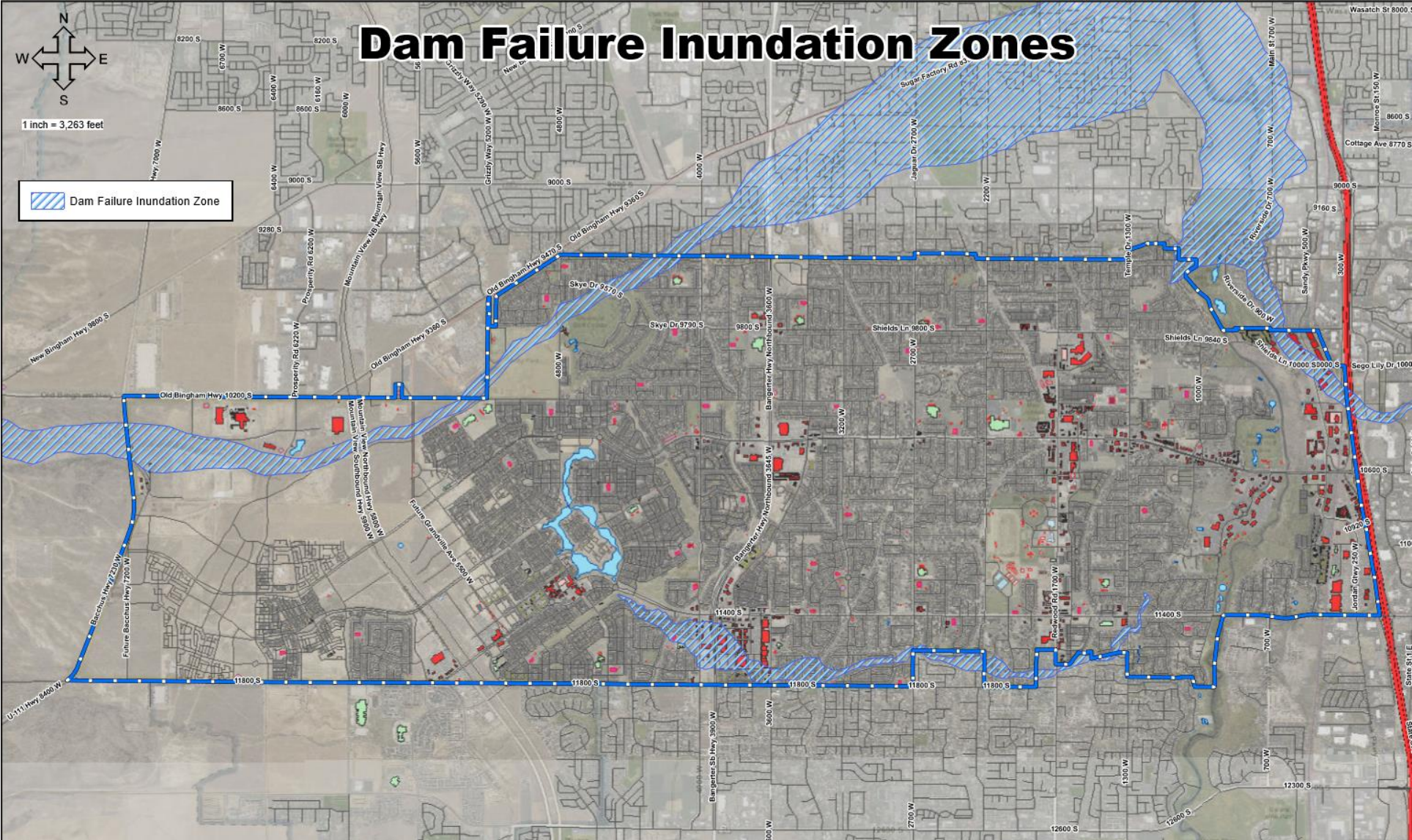


Utah Federal Declared Disasters Cont'd

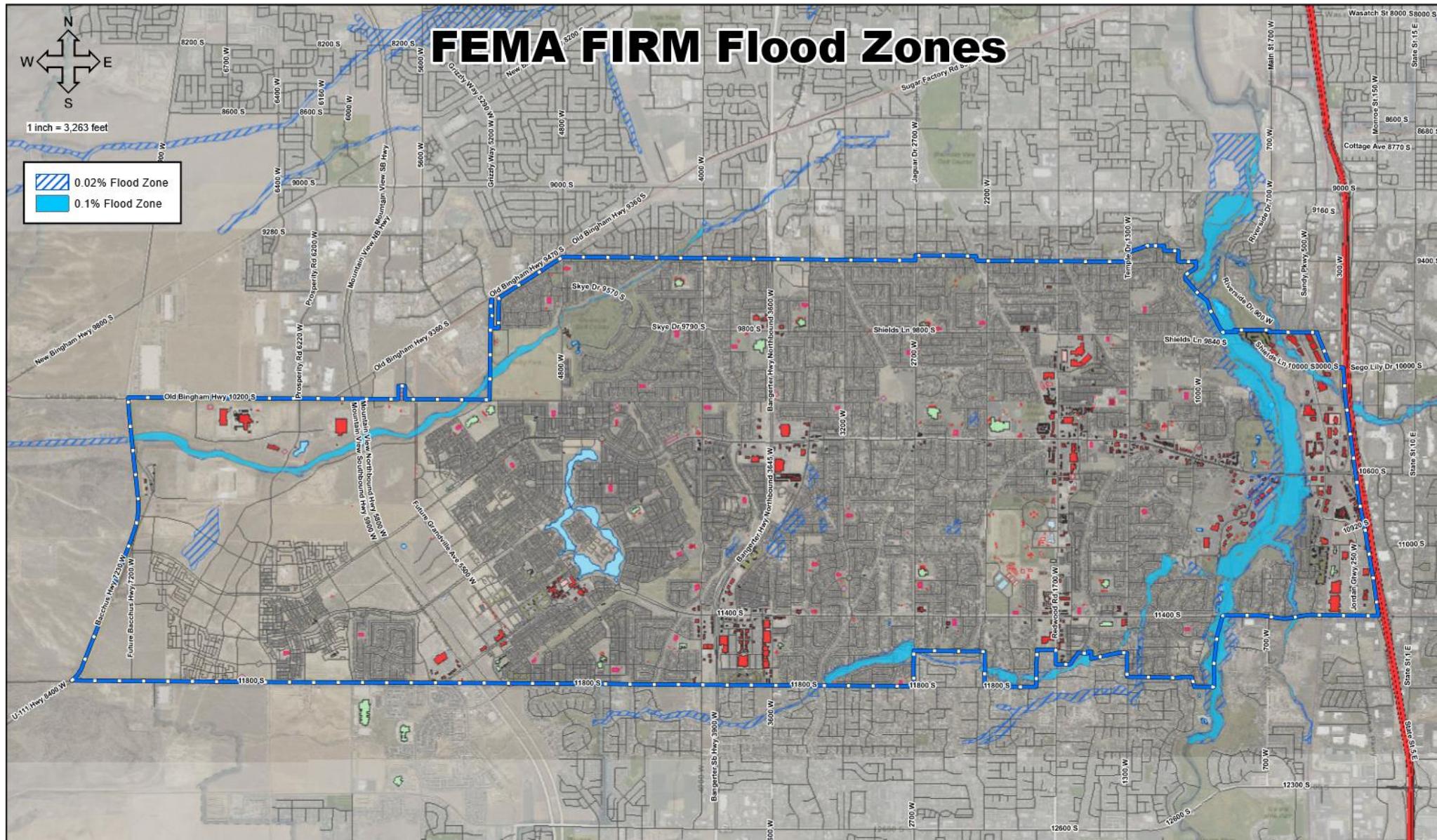
- 2002 Mustang Fire
- 2001 Mollie Fire
- 1999 Tornado, Severe Thunderstorm and Hail



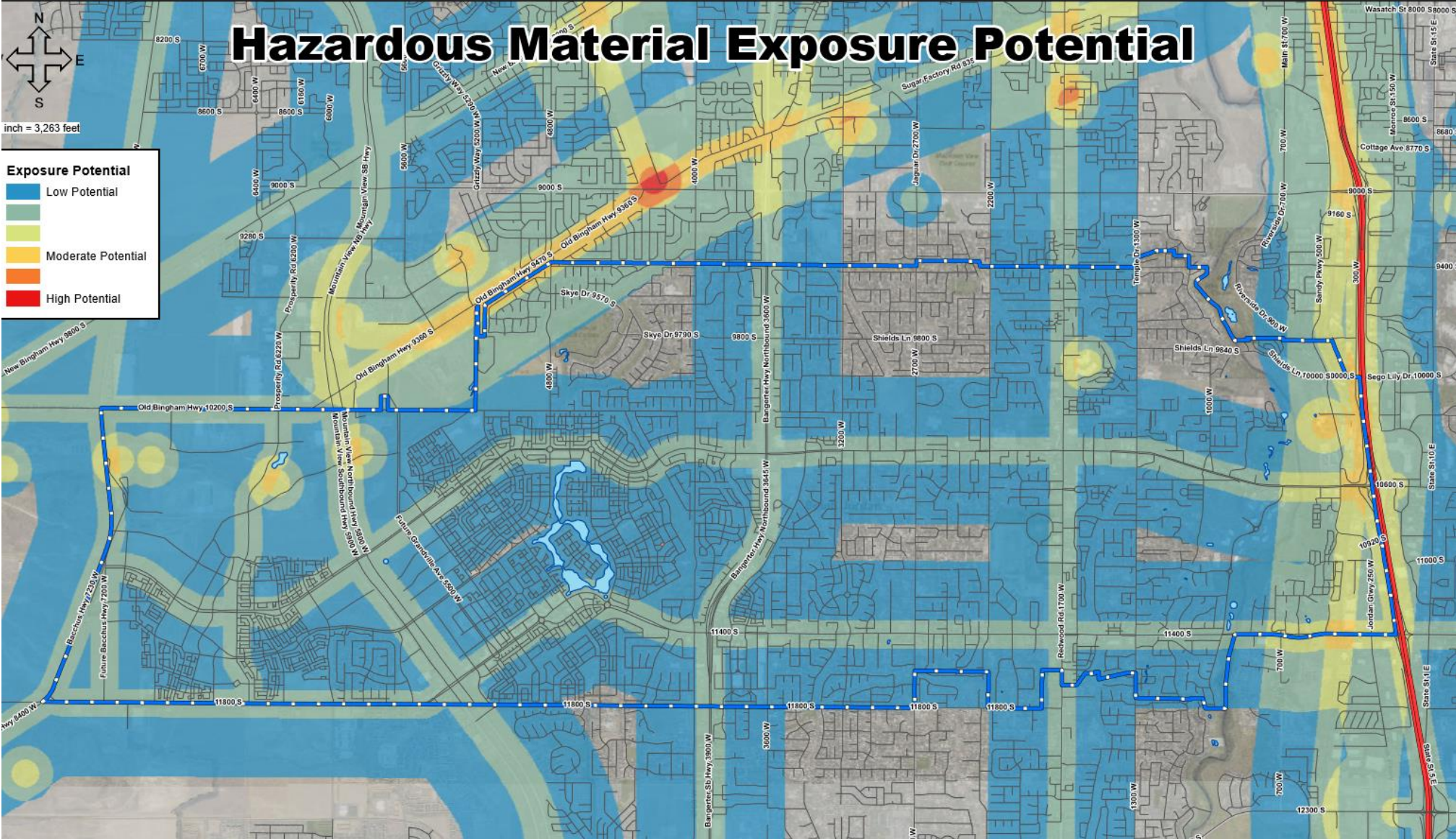
Dam Failure



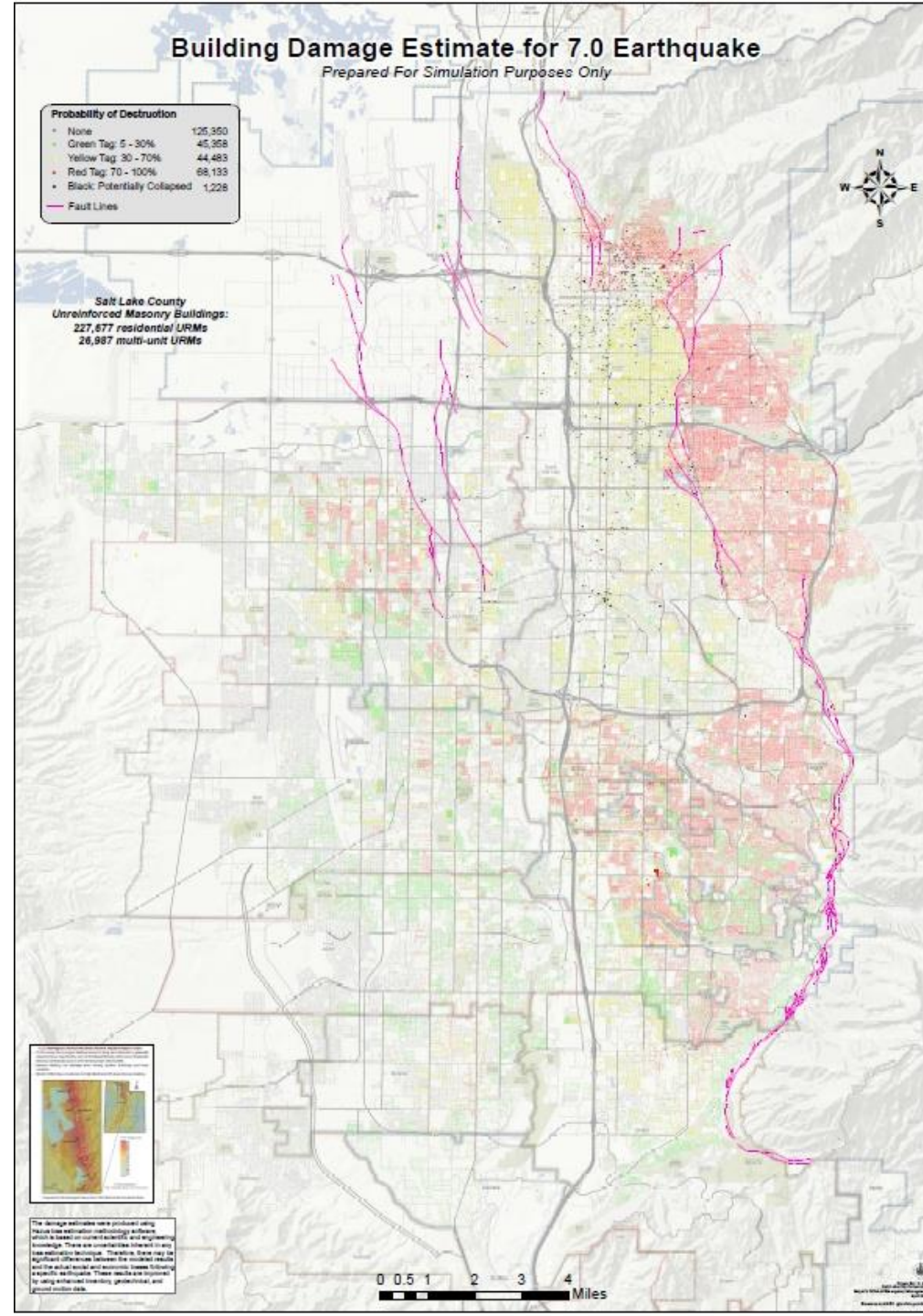
Flooding



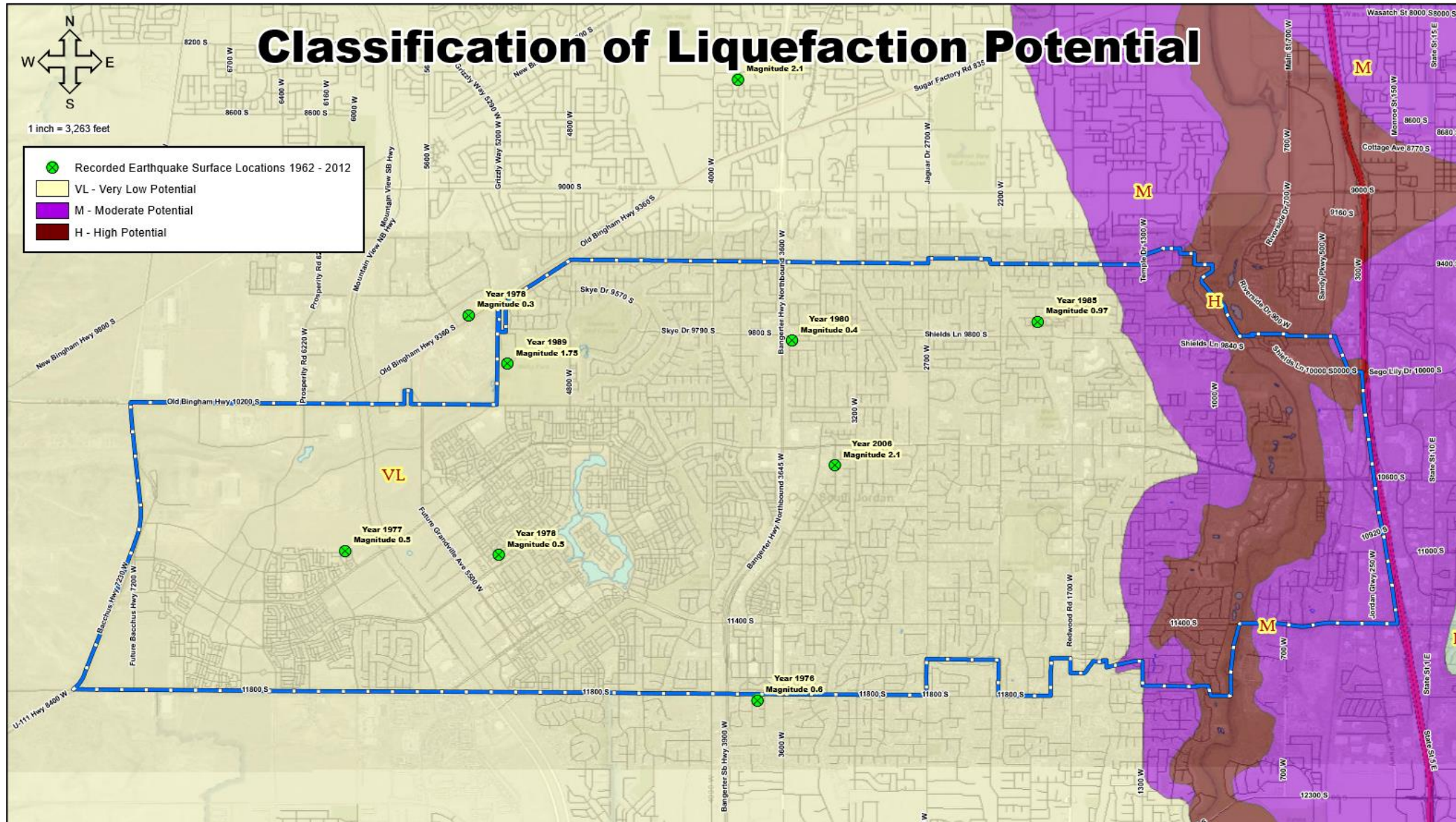
Hazardous Material



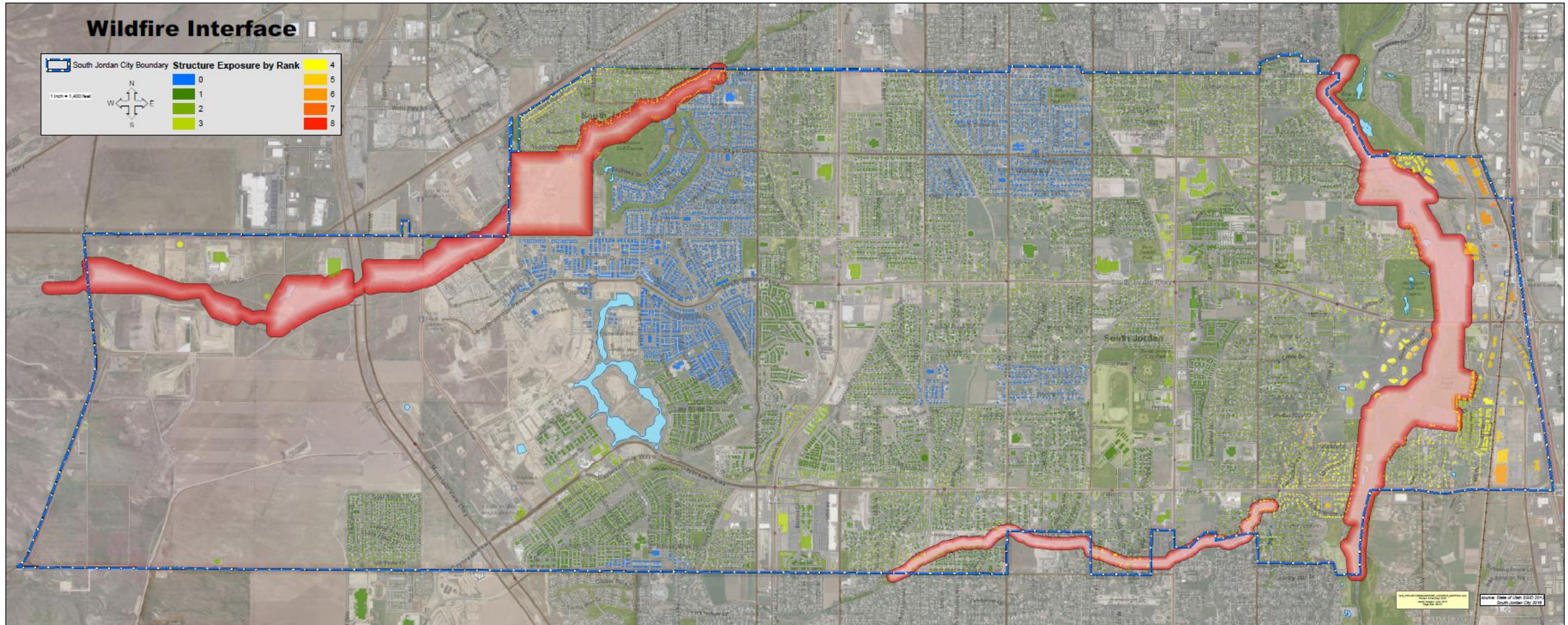
Utah Geological Survey, USGS National Seismic Hazard Map



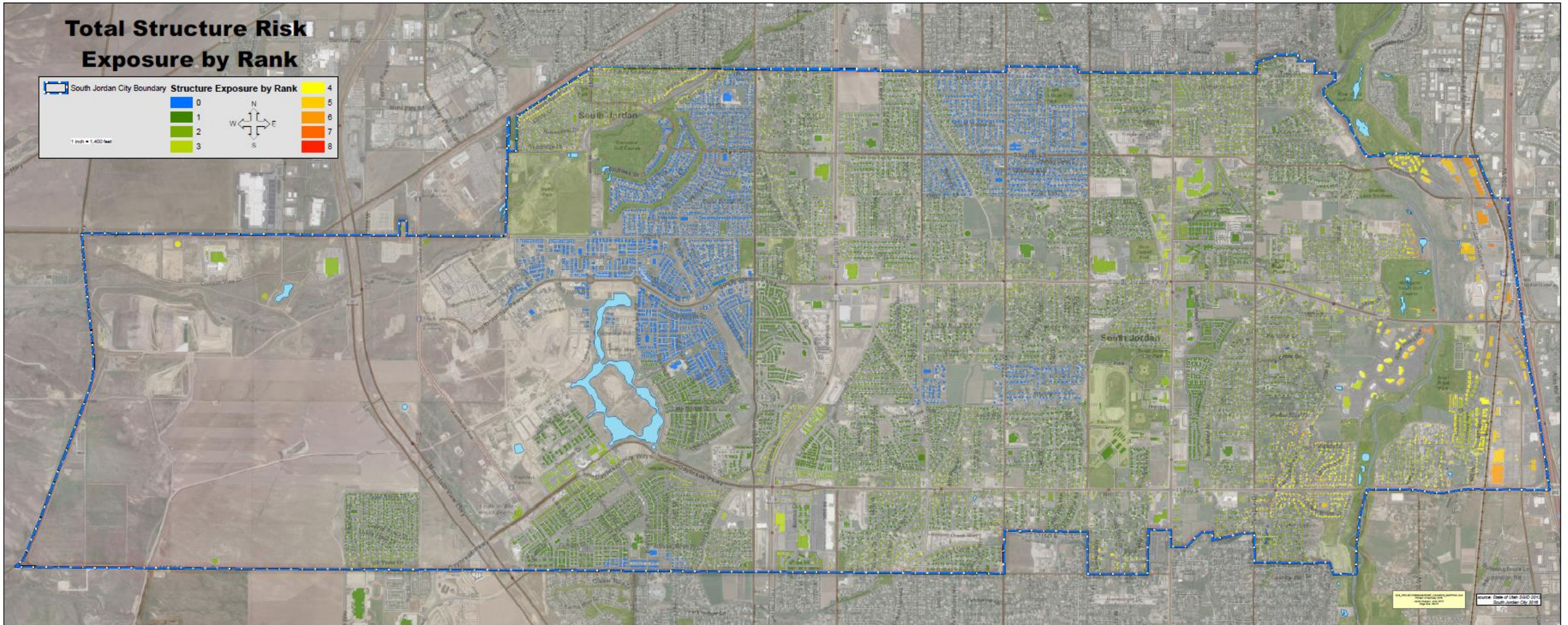
Liquefaction



Wildfire



Overall



Training and Exercise Basecamp

Home Lineup Pings Hey! Activity My Stuff Find

Light the Night 2022

Set up people



Message Board

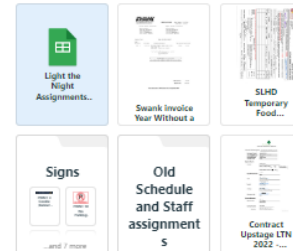
- JP Activities Branch Change**
Hey all, We have had a last minute
- Weather**
Hey everyone, We can use this thread
- Christmas Tree**
Hello Everyone, I thought it would be
- Radio Channels Reserved**
We have secured the radio event channels
- Marketing**
Please discuss all marketing needs in

To-dos

Emergency/Safety Manager Assignments



Docs & Files



Campfire

- Aaron Sainsbury** 3:05pm
Sorry to hear you're sick. Thanks f...
- Natalie Domino** 3:27pm
I'm pretty much heartbroken. If you co...
- Natalie Domino** 3:27pm
385-261-6763
- JP Janel Payne** 10:56pm
Much like the Utes, everyone crushed i...
- JP Janel Payne** 10:56pm

Schedule



Set important dates on a shared schedule. Subscribe to events in Google Cal, iCal, or Outlook.

Email Forwards

- Natalie Domino**
South Jordan Contract review — Hi Jeff,...

Project Activity

Tuesday, December 13

Basecamp - Docs & Files

The screenshot displays the 'Docs & Files' interface for the project 'Light the Night 2022'. At the top, there is a '+ New...' button on the left, the project name 'Light the Night 2022' in the center, and a 'Sorted' dropdown menu on the right. The main area contains a grid of document thumbnails, each with a title and a small preview image. The thumbnails are arranged in three rows. The first row includes: a large blue thumbnail for 'Light the Night Assignments, Show Flow, and..'; a 'SWANK' invoice for 'Swank invoice Year Without a Santa Claus LTN..'; a 'SLHD Temporary Food Permit.pdf'; a 'Signs' folder containing 'PRINT 3 Cookie Banner for Santa 7 ft..', 'PRINT 10 No Parking half sandwich...', and 'PRINT 7'; and a folder for 'Old Schedule and Staff assignments'. The second row includes: 'Contract Upstage LTN 2022 - signed.pdf'; an 'IAP' folder for '2022 Light the Night IAP.pdf'; a 'Light the Night Map 2022 updated.pdf'; a 'Food Handler Permits' folder containing 'Julian Johnson.pdf' and 'Jacob Lavallee.pdf'; and a 'UDOT Permit' folder. The third row includes: a 'DOCX' file 'Letter to Businesses Light the Night..'; and a 'Marketing' folder containing 'LTN FB event cover 2022.ai' and 'LTN FB event cover 2022.JPG'. Each thumbnail has a small circular icon in the top right corner, likely for sharing or actions.

Emergency Action Plan (EAP)



Light the Night 2022 Emergency Action Plan

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	4
2	SITUATION.....	4
3	DEFINITIONS	5
4	PURPOSE AND SCOPE	5
5	PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS	6
6	OPERATION PERIOD	7
7	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.....	7
8	OBJECTIVES	9
9	ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS.....	9
10	COMMAND LOCATIONS.....	10
11	COMMUNICATIONS	10
12	LOST / FOUND CHILD PROTOCOLS.....	10
13	EMERGENCIES INVOLVING FIRE	11
14	LOST / FOUND PROPERTY	12
15	SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES / BOMB THREAT	12
16	EXPLOSIONS.....	13
17	PROTESTORS / RIOT.....	14
18	ACTIVE SHOOTING / PERSON WITH WEAPON	14
19	MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS	15
20	EVACUATION	15
21	AUTHORITY	16
22	ACCEPTANCE	17

Effective 12/02/2022
Version 1.0

Page 3

Mitigation and Prevention

- Seismic Standards and CIP projects
- Flooding (design all the way through the maintenance)
- Buried Power Lines
- Fire Mitigation Project
- Replacement of Cast Iron and Asbestos Cement (AC) aka- Transite water pipe
- Water Storage Tanks
- Internal Training and Exercises
- Citizen Program - Community Education and Outreach Program (SAFE)
- Business readiness
- MOU's
- Mutual Aid Agreements

Communication Resources

- Succession List
- IPAWS –
 - EAS (AM,FM, SAT Radio, cable and SAT TV),
 - WEA (Cell Phone and Mobile Devices, calls, text, emails)
 - NOAA Weather Radio and Digital Road Signs
- VECC ENS (Phone, SMS text, email)
- Social Media
- Internal Text Messaging
- Prescript emergency messaging
- SAT Phone
- WebEOC
- Mutual Aid Agreement
- WEcan

Public Safety Building



Repeater Locations

Flat Iron Mesa Park



Public Works Building



NEW Repeater Location



WebEOC 9.7 Version

WebEOC | asainsbury@sjc.utah.gov | South Jordan City - Logistics | Region 2 Test | Log Out

Significant Events (Statewide)

- Boards
 - *Sign In/Out*
 - Activity Log - City
 - After Action Review
 - Checklists
 - Damage Assessment
 - Distribution Sites
 - Event Calendar
 - Facility Status
 - Feedback Tracker
 - File Library
 - Implementation Documentation
 - Incident Documentation
 - RID - Request Inventory Deployment
 - Road Closures
 - Schedule
 - Shelters
 - Significant Events (City)
 - Significant Events (Statewide)
 - Significant Events (View All)
 - Situation Report (Published)
 - Situation Report (Working)
- Maps
 - COP
- Menus
 - Feedback
 - Feedback Tracker

Advisory
ADVISORY PRIORITY EVENTS
1

Minor
MINOR PRIORITY EVENTS
0

Major/Critical
MAJOR & CRITICAL PRIORITY EVENTS
0

Event Type	Count
Info Update	1
Active Shooter	0
Amber Alert	0
Bomb Threat	0
Wild Fire	0
COVID-19	0
Earthquake	0
Industrial Accident	0
Infrastructure Failure	0
Large Scale Attack	0
Planned Event	0
Protest/Riot	0
Road Accident	0
Road Closure	0
Road Construction	0
Transportation Accident	0
Utility Outage	0
Weather	0
Other	0
Public Alert	0
IPAWS Alert	0
Public Health	0

- Info Update
- Active Shooter
- Amber Alert
- Bomb Threat
- Wild Fire
- COVID-19
- Earthquake
- Industrial Accident
- Infrastructure Failure
- Large Scale Attack
- Planned Event
- Protest/Riot
- Road Accident
- Road Closure
- Road Construction
- Transportation Accident
- Utility Outage
- Weather
- Other
- Public Alert
- IPAWS Alert
- Public Health

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

EOC Location

Primary Station 64

Backup City Hall

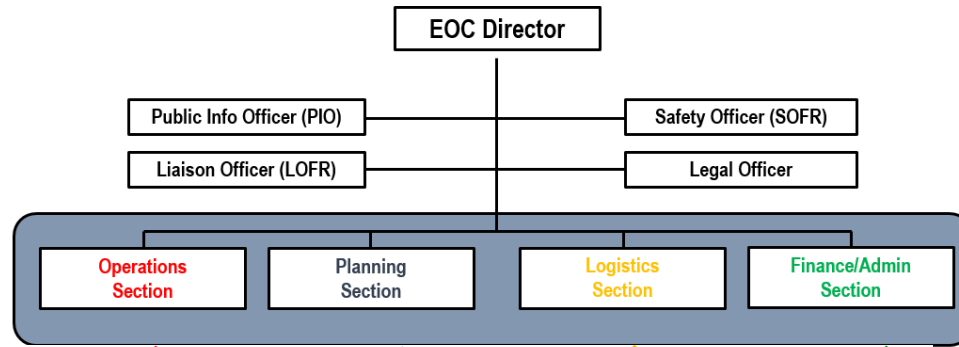




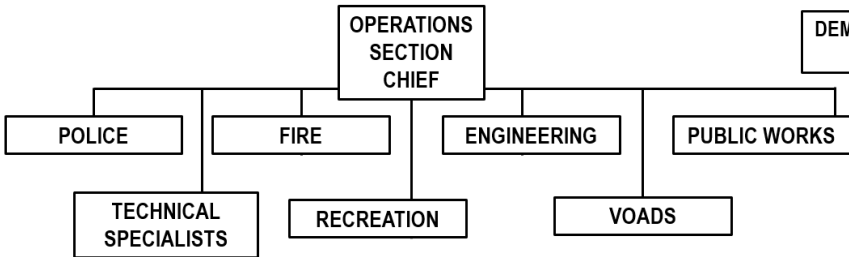
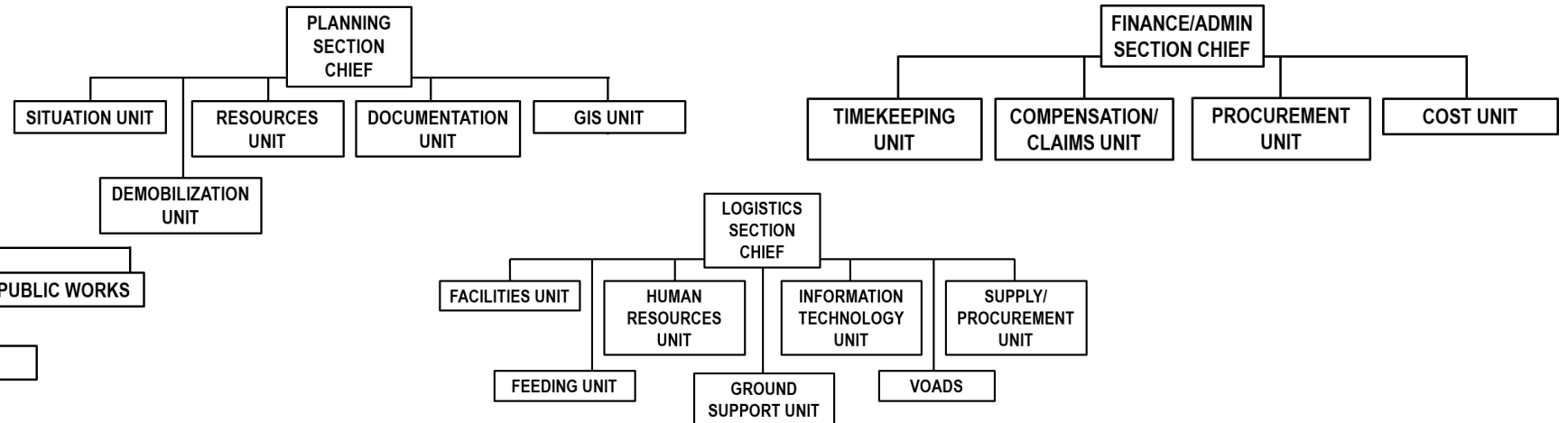
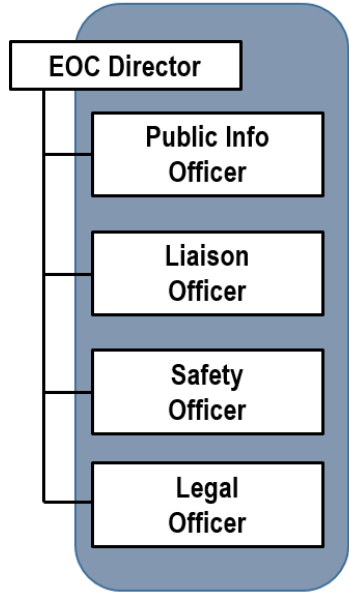
City of South Jordan Emergency Operations Center



General Staff

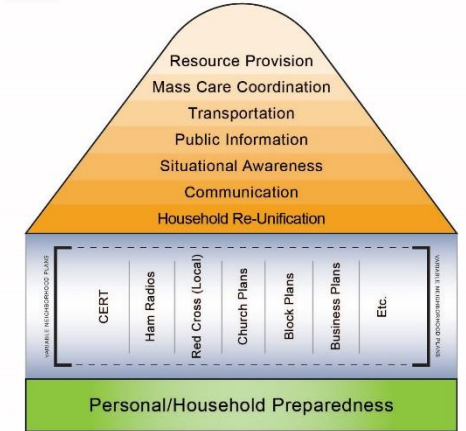


Command Staff



S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods

Schools Aid Families in Emergencies



- Reunification
- Communication
- Coordination
- Transportation

‘Grab your Kit, Walk to School’

“Neighbors helping Neighbors”

J.I.T. Kits

Just In Time Kits

A JIT kit is located at each public elementary school in Salt Lake County and includes neighborhood organizational guidance, job aids, maps, contact and communication information, signage, and other basic supplies to enable neighborhood residents to open and operate their own reunification and response hub during a catastrophic disaster.

JIT kits do not contain everything a neighborhood hub will require; rather, they provide guidelines about how to manage, operate, and communicate within the hub. All materials are designed to be easily understood by the lay community member.

A JIT kit also includes guidelines to support a S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods Planning Group (unique to the neighborhood), including how to familiarize new members with the plan and conduct exercises that will refresh the knowledge and capabilities of existing members.



The screenshot shows the S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, Training, Kits, Maps, Partners, Español / Other Languages, and Contact & P&G. Below the navigation is the S.A.F.E. NEIGHBORHOODS logo. A main heading reads 'S.A.F.E. NEIGHBORHOODS'. Below this is a paragraph: 'S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods trains individuals in each elementary school neighborhood to open, staff, and operate their own neighborhood reunification hub at the school until outside help arrives after a catastrophic disaster.' There is a video player showing a person holding a red first aid kit. Below the video is the text 'GRAB YOUR KIT, WALK TO SCHOOL Schools Aid Families in Emergencies'. At the bottom, there is a diagram showing the relationship between individual/household preparedness and neighborhood preparedness to form a S.A.F.E. neighborhood.



Additional Resources

South Jordan City – Mutual Aid Agreement

Salt Lake County Department of Emergency Management

State of Utah Division of Emergency Management

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)



VOAD

“Members of Utah VOAD form a coalition of nonprofit organizations that respond to disasters as part of their overall mission. Together we foster more effective services through the four C’s:
Cooperation, Communication, Coordination, Collaboration”

- **UTAH VOAD Members:**

- Adventist Community Services
- American Red Cross
- ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Services)
- Latter-Day Saints Charities
- Church of Scientology Disaster Response
- Habitat for Humanity
- Lutheran Social Services – Disaster Response
- Presbyterian Disaster Assistance
- Utah/Idaho Southern Baptist Disaster Relief

- **UTAH VOAD Members:**

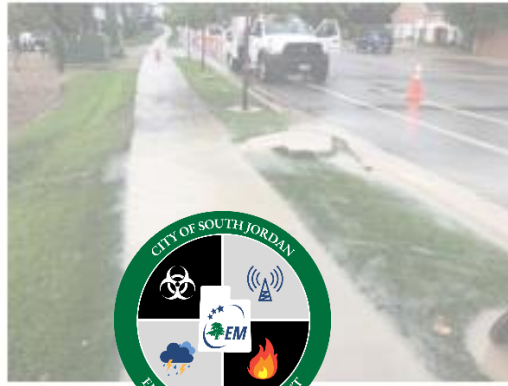
- Utah Food Bank
- Utah Medical Reserve Corps
- The Salvation Army
- Team Rubicon- Region VII
- UMCOR (United Methodist Committee On Relief)
- United Way 2-1-1

Conclusion - CEMP

- Enhances organizational and technological Interoperability and cooperation
- Flexible, to work in all incidents; standardized to provide a coordinated response to each incident
- Enhance greater efficiency
- Standards for planning, training and exercise

“Enables us to work together to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment.”

Questions



City of South Jordan



City Council

Guide to Disaster Operations



This guide is designed to provide the South Jordan City Council with information relating to their roles during disasters and to assist them in the decision-making process.

As an elected official, you have a significant role in the South Jordan emergency response organization and your response to disasters is an important part of the continuity of government. Your actions influence community members as well as employees and directly impact the City's ability to protect lives, property, and the environment.

Your primary role during a disaster is one of policymaker, communicator, liaison, and oversight. You know the needs of the community and you have already established effective channels of communication with your constituents.

The City's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) clearly spells out how the City and various other agencies, individually and collectively, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. This integrated emergency management system is based on an "all-hazards approach" to dealing with incidents which allow the City to manage disasters no matter the size or complexity.

As with all disaster service workers, your ability to support emergency response efforts will depend directly upon your preparedness at home and at work.

Please take the time to familiarize yourself with this guide.

Table of Contents

PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT 3

 MITIGATION & PREVENTION 3

 PREPAREDNESS..... 3

 RESPONSE 3

 RECOVERY 4

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS 8

 NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)..... 8

 STATEWIDE MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

 SOUTH JORDAN NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORK..... 9

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS 12

 LOCAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY 12

 STATE DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY 13

 PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATIONS 14

 DECLARATION OF HEALTH EMERGENCY 14

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION 15

 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN 16

 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER..... 16

 ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES..... 21

 ROLE OF THE CITY COUNCIL..... 23

WORKING WITH THE MEDIA 26

ACRONYMS & GLOSSARY 28

PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The phases of emergency management (mitigation & prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery) represent the various elements of a disaster. The phases are dynamic and interconnected. For example, tasks taken to recover from a disaster may have effects on mitigation, preparedness, and response to future occurrences and recovery efforts will begin almost immediately while the initial response efforts are still underway.



MITIGATION & PREVENTION

Mitigation refers to any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event. Mitigation, also known as prevention (when done before a disaster), encourages long-term reduction of hazard vulnerability. The goal of mitigation is to decrease the need for response as opposed to simply increasing the response capability. Mitigation can protect critical community facilities, reduce exposure to liability, and minimize community disruption.

PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness involves activities that are done before a disaster; such as training, planning, community education and exercises. As a civic leader you should encourage others to have plans and emergency supplies for both their home and workplace. Additionally, you should be encouraging them to get involved in their community and promote a neighborhood approach to emergency preparedness. Additionally, you have the opportunity to be a good example by developing a family disaster plan and creating an emergency supplies kit for both your home and your workplace.



RESPONSE

Disasters and emergencies involve significant risks to life safety and welfare. Natural disasters, such as floods, involve contaminated flood water and debris that can produce a myriad of hazards. Major fires produce smoke, toxic gases, and the possibility of structural collapse. Hazardous materials events usually involve toxic materials that can cause numerous types of health hazards. Terrorism threats can involve

chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive devices. Major earthquakes can impact virtually every aspect of our society.

South Jordan's priorities for response:

1. Saving lives
2. Stabilizing the incident
3. Protecting & restoring critical facilities (systems)
4. Reducing property damage
5. Protecting the environment

Response Time Residents may think that government is slow to respond. It typically takes the federal government at least 72 hours to respond to a local emergency. Hurricane Katrina has demonstrated that

local, state, and federal governments can be overwhelmed and the community's expectations will not match the government's capabilities.

Public Information Residents may report difficulty getting critical information about the disaster from the news media. Despite our efforts to communicate through the media by issuing regular news releases, local media often choose to edit the information significantly, which can make it inaccurate, or not use it at all in their reports. Our efforts to foster positive working relationships with all facets of the media include media briefings and polling media to see how they want to receive information, so they will use the information in their reports. These positive relationships are critical during times of disasters, as our staff works diligently to provide information to our residents. Social Media has gained much momentum in the recent years, it too will be a platform used to report critical information.

RECOVERY

Recovery involves all of the cleanup and restoration activities that are necessary to be able to return the area to normal. This involves getting all of the damage repaired, utilities restored, and the debris cleaned up. Recovery is often the hardest phase of the disaster and may continue for an extended time. As soon as it is safe to do so, the City of South Jordan will conduct preliminary damage assessments to determine the level of property damage and the parts of the critical infrastructure that may be damaged.

The City of South Jordan has the primary responsibility for protecting its residents from disasters, and for helping them to recover when disaster strikes. Government agencies at all levels are key partners in this process, offering resources and programs that will help the City of South Jordan, its residents, and business owners pick up the pieces and return the community back to normal as quickly as possible.

During the recovery phase, South Jordan may be able to provide:

- Drinking water
- Emergency shelter
- Emergency medical transport/treatment
- Assistance in seeking disaster assistance

But we normally do not provide:

- Batteries
- Flashlights
- Ice
- Generators
- Food (except in shelters and mass feeding sites)
- Transportation

These items can typically be purchased or arranged through retail establishments. If you receive questions from your constituents about these issues, you may want to refer them to private business partners.

Disaster recovery is rarely an easy process. It is financially, physically, and emotionally exhausting for everyone involved. Confusion and misinformation about relief programs often becomes an enormous source of frustration for the community members who are impacted, and for the local officials who are involved in the response. The constant delivery of information to the public regarding recovery efforts will be necessary.

Residents have their own priorities which may be different than those of the City's. Residents are often unaware of the scope of a disaster and may have unrealistic expectations about what the City of South Jordan can do for them as everyone works to recover.

Disaster Recovery Considerations

- *Debris Removal* Debris removal on private property is typically not covered by FEMA or South Jordan and is the property owner's responsibility. If you have a constituent who has a significant problem with debris removal, call the Emergency Manager. Ways may be found to assist them.
- *Rebuilding* Residents may want to rebuild their house or business in the flood plain or hazard area. This brings up zoning and local ordinance issues that may need to be addressed by the City Council.
- *Generators and sandbags* May be available from private partners such as, hardware stores, equipment supply companies, and equipment rental businesses but may run out during disasters. It is best for residents to have enough basic supplies on hand so that they can be on their own for at least 96 hours.

One of the most important contributions that City Council members can make is to point constituents in the right direction for the information they need. That might be to a FEMA Tele-registration number, a local assistance center, or there may be a need for volunteers to help with debris removal or other cleanup activities. If you have a constituent who has a special need for items or services, contact the EOC or the Emergency Manager.

Types of Federal Disaster Assistance

None of FEMA's programs are designed to replace individual losses 100% -- only to bring living conditions back to a "safe and habitable" condition. The majority of federal disaster assistance is conveyed in the form of U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Loans, not grants. Public and private entities will complete stacks of paperwork, undergo numerous inspections, and devote hundreds of staff-hours toward reimbursement for disaster-related losses. Despite these complexities, federal disaster relief is all that many individuals have to rely on to rebuild their lives. This is particularly true for those homeowners without flood insurance – and 30% of disaster related claims occur outside federally designated floodplain areas. Not all federal disaster relief programs are activated for every disaster. Presidential decisions about relief programs are based on the preliminary damage assessment and any subsequent information that may be discovered. Some disaster declarations will provide only Individual Assistance (private) or only Public Assistance (government). Hazard mitigation opportunities are available in most situations. South Jordan's efforts in the damage assessment process will help ensure that residents obtain as many benefits as possible under the law.

Federal disaster assistance available under a major disaster declaration falls into three general categories:

- *Individual Assistance* aid to individuals, families and business owners.
- *Public Assistance* aid to public (and certain private non-profit) entities for certain emergency services and the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged public facilities.
- *Hazard Mitigation Assistance* funding for measures designed to reduce future losses to public and private property. In the event of a major disaster declaration, all counties within the declared State are eligible to apply for assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

A brief overview of each of these programs follows.

Individual Assistance

This assistance is directed towards residents, business owners, individuals, and families - In every case, the disaster victim must register for assistance to establish eligibility. FEMA (or the providing agency) will verify eligibility and determine a need before assistance is offered. Individual Assistance includes the following programs.

- *Temporary Housing Assistance* assures that people whose homes are damaged by disaster have a safe place to live until repairs can be completed. These programs are designed to provide funds for expenses that are not covered by insurance. They are available only to homeowners and renters who are legal residents of the United States and who were displaced by the disaster. Non-legal residents may be eligible for similar types of assistance through the American Red Cross or other non-governmental agencies.
- *Home Repair Assistance* helps repair a home to a "habitable" condition. The amount of the check is based on structural damage, as determined by a FEMA inspection.
- *Rental Assistance* provides for rent until affected structure becomes habitable.
- *Mortgage and Rental Assistance* provides a check to pay the rent or mortgage to prevent eviction or foreclosure.
- *Small Business Administration Disaster Loans* The SBA can provide three types of disaster loans to qualified homeowners and businesses: Home Disaster Loans to homeowners and renters, Business Physical Disaster Loans to business owners to repair or replace disaster-damaged property, and Economic Injury Disaster Loans, which provide capital to small businesses and to small agricultural cooperatives to assist them through the disaster recovery period. For many individuals the SBA disaster loan program is the primary form of disaster assistance.
- *Individual and Family Grants* The IFG provides funds for the necessary expenses and serious needs of disaster victims that cannot be met through insurance or other forms of disaster assistance (including low interest loans from the Small Business Administration). Among the needs that can be met through the IFG Program are housing, personal property, medical, dental, funeral, transportation and required flood insurance premiums.

Other FEMA programs for individuals include Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Legal Services, Tax Relief Considerations and Crisis Counseling.

Public Assistance

FEMA Public Assistance funds the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of a public facility or portion of the infrastructure that is damaged or destroyed by a disaster. Certain private nonprofit (PNP) organizations may also receive public assistance. Eligible PNP's include educational, utility, emergency, medical, rehabilitation, and temporary or permanent custodial care facilities (including those for the aged and disabled), and other PNP facilities that provide essential services of a governmental nature to the general public.

As soon as practicable after the declaration, the State, assisted by FEMA, conducts briefings for State, local and PNP officials to inform them of the assistance available and how to apply for it. Intent to apply for assistance must be filed with the State within 30 days after the area is designated eligible for assistance.

Projects fall into the following categories: Debris removal, Emergency protective measures, Road systems and bridges, Water control facilities, Public buildings and contents, Public utilities, and Parks and Recreation. FEMA reviews and approves the project applications and obligates the Federal share of the costs (75 percent) to the State. The State then disburses funds to local applicants. The State will cover 75% of the project costs that FEMA does not cover and may elect to cover the full share not covered by FEMA.

For small projects, payment of the Federal share of the estimate is made upon approval of the project and no further accounting to FEMA is required. For large projects, payment is made on the basis of actual costs determined after the project is completed; although interim payments may be made as necessary. Once FEMA obligates funds to the State, further management of the assistance, including disbursement to sub-grantees, is the responsibility of the Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Homeland Security.

Hazard Mitigation Assistance - Hazard mitigation refers to sustained measures enacted to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. In the long term, mitigation measures reduce personal loss, save lives, and reduce the cost to the nation of responding to and recovering from disasters. Eligible mitigation projects include acquisition or relocation of properties located in high hazard areas; elevation of flood prone structures; seismic and wind retrofitting of existing structures; and protecting existing structures against wildfire.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)



The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a nationwide standardized approach to incident management and response. Developed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and released March 2004, it establishes a uniform set of processes and procedures that emergency responders at all levels of government will use to conduct response operations.

Command and Management

The NIMS standard incident command structures are based on the following key organizational systems:

- The Incident Command System (ICS)
- Multi-Agency Coordination Systems (MACS)
- Public Information Systems

Other key NIMS components are:

- *Preparedness* Effective incident management begins with prevention and preparedness activities conducted continually, well in advance of any potential incident. Preparedness involves an integrated combination of planning, training, exercises, personnel qualification & certification standards, and equipment acquisition/certification.
- *Resource Management* NIMS defines standardized mechanisms and establishes requirements for processes to describe, inventory, mobilize, dispatch, track, and recover resources over the life cycle of an incident.
- *Communications and Information Management* NIMS identifies the requirement for a standardized framework for communications, information management (collection, analysis, and dissemination) and information-sharing at all levels of incident management.
- *Supporting Technology* Technology systems provide supporting capabilities essential to implementing and refining NIMS. These include voice and data communications systems, information management systems (i.e., record keeping and resource tracking) and data display.

SOUTH JORDAN NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORK

Overview & Vision

South Jordan City is committed to principles of effective emergency management to provide quality emergency response services to its residents. However, despite the City's efforts, there is still the likelihood that a major disaster would overwhelm the City's and the neighboring community's professional emergency responders for up to several days. Therefore, as part of the emergency planning process, South Jordan City recognizes the need for citizens to be prepared, organized, and trained to effectively work together to quickly assess damages and respond to their own emergency needs. It is for such a situation that the SAFE Neighborhood program was developed for and with all political subdivisions within the Salt Lake County. S.A.F.E. is an acronym, which stands for, Schools Aid Families in Emergencies.

South Jordan City intends to coordinate the SAFE Neighborhoods program to promote order in the community and establish clear lines of communication during an emergency or disaster situation. Every resident is encouraged to participate in neighborhood planning and organization efforts using a model that has been used throughout and in conjunction with the Salt Lake County SAFE Neighborhoods Program.

SAFE Neighborhoods is based on the premise of "NEIGHBORS helping NEIGHBORS." Public elementary schools will be used as a 'Neighborhood Evacuation Hub' designated as the gathering point for neighborhood residents during a catastrophic disaster.

S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods activates when transportation, communications, and other basic services are disrupted; residents can report to the elementary school with the ability to gather and share information. Residents are *no*t encouraged to gather at schools during a less severe disaster or abandon a home that is safe and structurally stable.

Residences are encouraged to prepare by having an individual and neighborhood emergency preparedness plan. In addition to the household plan, community/neighborhood plan, or faith based plan, an additional step should be included; communicate and coordinate situational awareness and professional first response assistance at the public elementary school.

S.A.F.E. neighborhoods is designed to complement all current emergency action plans.

A Neighborhood Evacuation Hub **IS**:

- A common gathering place.
- A place where immediate needs can be addressed by neighbors helping neighbors.
- A place where neighbors can be organized to assess and report critical and immediate individual health/medical and other needs as well as neighborhood property damage.
- A place where information will be disseminated.
- The first place emergency services will attempt to access and with which they will communicate.
- A hub for family reunification.

- A location where HAM radio operators and others involved in communications will establish a base from which to create and maintain contact with the emergency operations center.
- Opened using basic guidelines and documentation provided by the American Red Cross. Ideally, neighborhood residents trained will be available to assist.

The location where all citizens are encouraged to report in order to be accounted for, even if they are sheltering in another building (i.e. a church, a stake center, a neighborhood community center/clubhouse etc.)

A Neighborhood Evacuation Hub **IS NOT**:

- Not - A fully functional shelter with cots, blankets, etc.
- Not - Completely managed initially by the American Red Cross.
- Not - A guaranteed site for immediate medical attention.
- Not - A location where food and water will be provided.

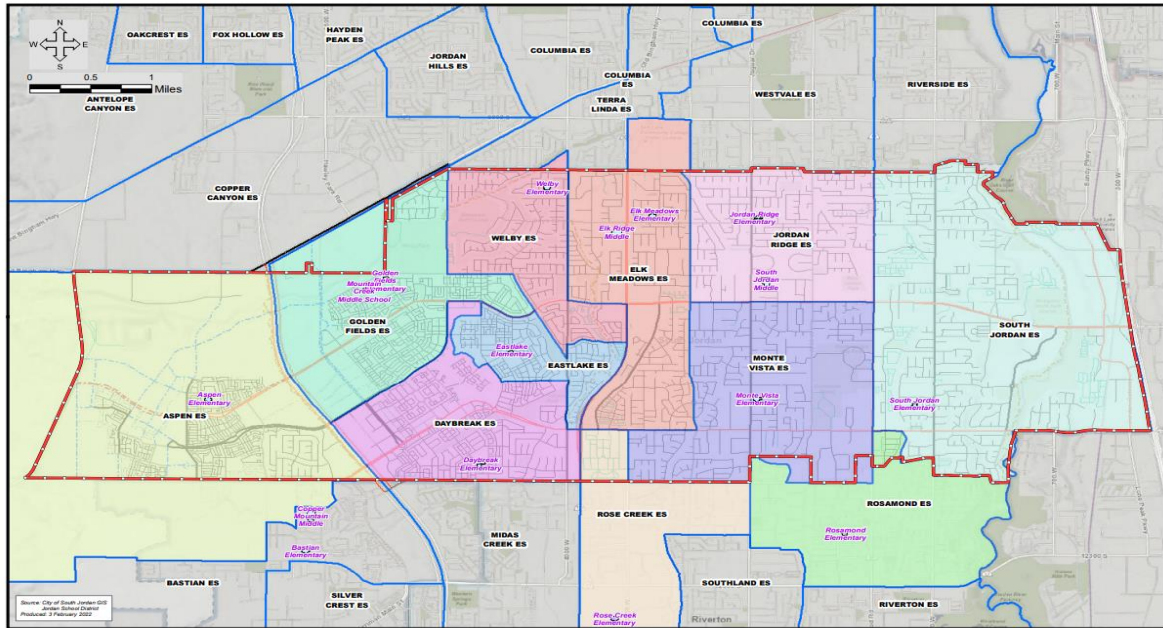
A neighborhood evacuation hub is a powerful model of “neighbors helping neighbors.” In such a hub, emergency services for displaced persons can be organized efficiently. However, a neighborhood evacuation hub will have very limited supplies and trained staff based on the catastrophic nature of the disaster. Each neighborhood evacuation hub should not expect direct services for at least 96 hours. Each of the Nine (9) current elementary schools (Welby, Elk Meadows, Jordan Ridge, East Lake, Daybreak, Monte Vista, South Jordan, Golden Fields, Aspen) have received a “J.I.T Kit” or “Just In Time Kit”.

A “JIT Kit”, is one of the most critical components of the S.A.F.E. Neighborhoods program. A JIT Kit is a tangible kit designed to provide individuals with items that can help provide direction during a catastrophic disaster. Items include documents such as maps, plans, forms, etc., as well as supplies such as tape, vests, signs, etc.

The JIT Kit is stored in a designated area such as a room, closet, or cabinet inside the elementary school. A window cling is placed on the front window of the school identifying the location. Residents and HAM radio operators will be trained on the material, although, an in-depth instructional “STOP Sheet” printed on 24”x48” paper is outlined for the layperson.

SAFE Neighborhood Organization

The City is currently divided into 9 (nine) boundaries as part of the Jordan School District Elementary Boundary plan. These identified boundaries will be used to coordinate, educate, communicate, and evaluate needs of the whole community, to provide situational awareness, and a common operating picture.



Requesting Help and Providing Assistance

During a major emergency, telephones, if available, will be used for the primary communication between the Emergency Operations Center and the SAFE Neighborhood Program Coordinators to provide assessment information, request help and/or to offer assistance. In the event that telephone systems fail or become unavailable it may be necessary to use hand-held radios or HAM radios for communications. SAFE Neighborhood Program Coordinators should work to have persons that can assist them with this method of communication. Message runners may also be used if needed.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS

LOCAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Emergency declarations are normally made when there is an actual incident or threat of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by natural or man-made situations. Upon the recommendation of the City Manager, the Mayor may issue an executive order or proclamation that a state of disaster or severe emergency exists in the City. The executive order or proclamation shall indicate the nature of the disaster, the area threatened or affected and the conditions creating the disaster or emergency.

Local “ State of Emergency” Defined

A local “State of Emergency” exists whenever the City or an area therein is suffering, or in imminent danger of suffering, an event that may cause injury or death to persons, or damage to or destruction of property to the extent that extraordinary measures must be taken to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. Such an event shall include but not be limited to the following: fire, explosion, flood, severe weather, drought, earthquake, spills or releases of oil or hazardous material, contamination, utility or transportation emergencies, disease, blight, infestation, civil disturbance, riot, sabotage, terrorist attack and war.

Why declare a local “ State of Emergency ”

The rationale for declaring an official local “State of Emergency” is threefold:

- To acknowledge that the local jurisdiction has experienced a disaster and has responded to the best of its ability. The local declaration is the first step toward a state and federal declaration, which would then activate eligible state and federal disaster relief programs to provide financial relief to both local government and the public. A local, state and/or federal declaration is likely to send a reassuring message to the public that officials intend to pursue every avenue available to assist the disaster victims.
- To alert the Salt Lake County Emergency Management and the State of Utah Division of Emergency Management that local resources are being fully utilized and that County and State assistance may be requested; and
- To empower the local officials to take extraordinary measures necessary for protecting life and/or property, and the environment while affording some safeguards against legal liability.

Who issues the emergency declaration?

The Mayor, or Mayor Pro Tempore in the Mayor’s absence, is the only individual who may issue an official local “State of Emergency” declaration. This declaration must be issued before County, State and/or Federal assistance can be requested. (South Jordan Municipal Code 2.24.030 & 2.24.060)

The declaration of a “State of Emergency” by the Mayor, or Mayor Pro Tempore, shall be valid for a period not to exceed 30 days. If the emergency exceeds thirty days, it must be declared by the City Council. (Utah Code 53-2a-208)

Purpose of Emergency Proclamation

- Authorize the undertaking of extraordinary police powers.
- Provide limited immunity for emergency actions of public employees and governing bodies.
- Authorize the issuance of orders and regulations to protect life and/or property (e.g., curfews).
- Activate pre-established local emergency provisions such as special purchasing and contracting.
- Require the emergency services of a local official or employee.
- Requisition necessary personnel and materials from any local agency or department.
- VERY IMPORTANT...it is the prerequisite for requesting a Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency and/or a Presidential Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster.

STATE DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

A “State of Emergency” may be proclaimed by the Governor when conditions of disaster or extreme peril exist which threaten the safety of person and property within the state. The Governor may also proclaim a “State of Emergency” when requested to do so by local authorities or when the local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency.

When the Governor proclaims a “State of Emergency”:

- Mutual aid shall be rendered in accordance with approved emergency plans when the need arises in any city or county for outside assistance.
- The Governor shall, to the extent he/she deems necessary, have the right to exercise all police power vested in the state by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Utah within the designated area.
- Jurisdictions may command the aid of citizens as deemed necessary to cope with an emergency.
- The Governor may suspend the provisions of orders, rules or regulation of any state agency and any regulatory statute or statute prescribing the procedure for conducting state business.
- The Governor may commandeer or make use of any private property or personnel (other than the media) in carrying out the responsibilities of his office.
- The Governor may promulgate issue and enforce orders and regulations deemed necessary.

A State Declaration is needed to request a Presidential Declaration and access to federal disaster relief programs.

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATIONS

The Governor of an impacted state may request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Disaster when the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the ability of the state and affected local jurisdictions.

Federal Declaration of Emergency

In some cases the President may make a Declaration of Emergency instead of a Disaster. An Emergency Declaration unleashes the support of any or all-federal agencies. It also authorizes reimbursement of emergency work, such as debris removal and emergency protective measures. It stops short, however, of providing certain types of recovery assistance.

Federal Declaration of Major Disaster

A Presidential Declaration of Disaster is made when the President determines that the situation warrants major federal disaster assistance. In addition to the assistance provided in an Emergency Declaration, a Disaster Declaration may make a broad range of assistance available to individual victims, including:

- Temporary housing;
- Disaster unemployment and job placement assistance;
- Individual and family grants;
- Legal services to low-income victims; and,
- Crisis counseling and referrals.

DECLARATION OF HEALTH EMERGENCY

Local health departments have the authority, subject to Utah State Code 26A-1-108 to enforce state health laws, local ordinances, department rules, and local health department standards and regulations relating to public health and sanitation in all incorporated and unincorporated areas served by the local health department. As such they may at times establish, maintain, and enforce isolation and quarantine (with assistance from law enforcement officials), and exercise physical control over property and over individuals as the local health department finds necessary for the protection of the public health and establish and operate reasonable health programs or measures not in conflict with state law which are necessary or desirable for the promotion or protection of the public health and the control of disease or may be necessary to ameliorate the major risk factors associated with the major causes of injury, sickness, death, and disability in the state. They may also close theaters, schools, and other public places and prohibit gatherings of people when necessary to protect the public health. (See Utah Code 26A-1-114.)

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

It is the responsibility of the City to undertake comprehensive emergency management in order to protect life and/or property from the effects of hazardous events. Local government has the primary responsibility for emergency management activities. When the emergency exceeds the City's capability to respond, assistance will be requested from Salt Lake County, then the State of Utah. The Federal government will be asked to provide assistance to the State when appropriate.

Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended for the duration of the emergency. If needed, the efforts that would normally be required for those functions will be redirected to accomplish the emergency task by the department concerned.

Emergency responses may be implemented in stages, as needed using the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS provides for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State and local capabilities and includes a core set of concepts, principles, terminology and technologies covering the incident command system, unified command, training, and management of resources and reporting.

The full-scale implementation of the City's emergency management organization involves the activation of the Emergency Operations Center, which serves as an Incident Command post at the highest level within the City. For the purposes of this document, activation of the emergency management organization of the City refers to the activation of the Emergency Operations Center.

Direction and Control

Direction and control of the emergency management organization, when activated, will be vested in the City Manager, who serves as chair of the policy group. Other members of the policy group, as well as the Mayor and City Council, may advise the City Manager. The City Manager may designate others to assume temporary control as required. The emergency management organization is designed to function 24 hours a day until the emergency is resolved or the City Manager decides such extensive coverage is no longer necessary.

Continuity of Government

South Jordan Municipal Code Chapter 2.16, as amended, provides direction for continuity in government by providing a procedure for succession in offices where elected officials or other key personnel are absent or unavailable during the course of any major natural disaster or occurrence. The code provides a clear line of authority and succession assuming the unavailability, temporarily or permanently, of elected and appointed officials in order to ensure a lawful continuity of government and a prompt response to an emergency situation.

"If an officer of the city is unavailable once a natural phenomenon or disaster has occurred, the designated emergency interim successor shall exercise the powers and duties of the office according to the order of succession. The emergency interim successor shall exercise the powers and duties of the office only until the vacancy is filled in accordance with the constitution or applicable statutes, or until the officer or an

emergency interim successor earlier in the order of succession becomes available to exercise the powers and duties of the office.” (*South Jordan City Municipal Code 2.16.050*)

“The city offices shall function as the seat of government in the event of a natural phenomenon or disaster. The mayor, upon a determination that the city offices are not capable of functioning as the seat of government for the city, may designate another location, outside of the city if necessary, to serve as a seat of government during the emergency.” (*South Jordan City Municipal Code 2.16.080*)

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The City of South Jordan Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies in or affecting the City of South Jordan.

The CEMP:

- Establishes the emergency management organization required to respond to and mitigate any significant emergency or disaster affecting the City.
- Identifies the policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect:
 - The health and safety of the community.
 - Public & private property.
 - The environmental effects of natural and technological emergencies and disasters.
- Establishes the operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, the City’s Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities, and the recovery process.

The CEMP establishes the framework for implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in the City of South Jordan. The Plan is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination in emergency operations, particularly between City and other local governments, including special districts, Salt Lake County, and State agencies.

The CEMP is a concept of operations guide and planning reference. City departments and local agencies that have roles and responsibilities identified in the CEMP are encouraged to develop emergency operations plans, detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs), and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of the CEMP.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is a location from which centralized emergency management can be performed during a major emergency or disaster. This facilitates a coordinated response by the City Manager, Emergency Manager, City Staff, and representatives from organizations that are assigned

emergency management responsibilities. The level of EOC staffing will vary depending upon the specific emergency situation.

An EOC provides a central location of authority and information, and allows for face-to-face coordination among personnel who must make emergency decisions. The following functions are performed in the EOC:

- Managing and coordinating emergency operations.
- Receiving and disseminating warning information.
- Developing emergency policies, procedures, and action plans.
- Collecting intelligence from, and disseminating information to, the various EOC representatives and the City Council, and, as appropriate, to County, city, special district, non-profit and community based organizations, state agencies, military, and federal agencies.
- Preparing intelligence/information summaries, situation reports, operational reports, and other reports as required.
- Maintaining general and specific maps, information display boards, and other data pertaining to emergency operations.
- Continuing analysis and evaluation of all data pertaining to emergency operations.
- Controlling and coordinating the operational and logistical support of departmental resources committed to the emergency.
- Maintaining contact and coordination with support department operations centers (DOC), other non-governmental agencies and the Salt Lake County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).
- Providing emergency warnings, alerts, information, and instructions to the public, making official releases to the news media and scheduling press conferences as necessary.

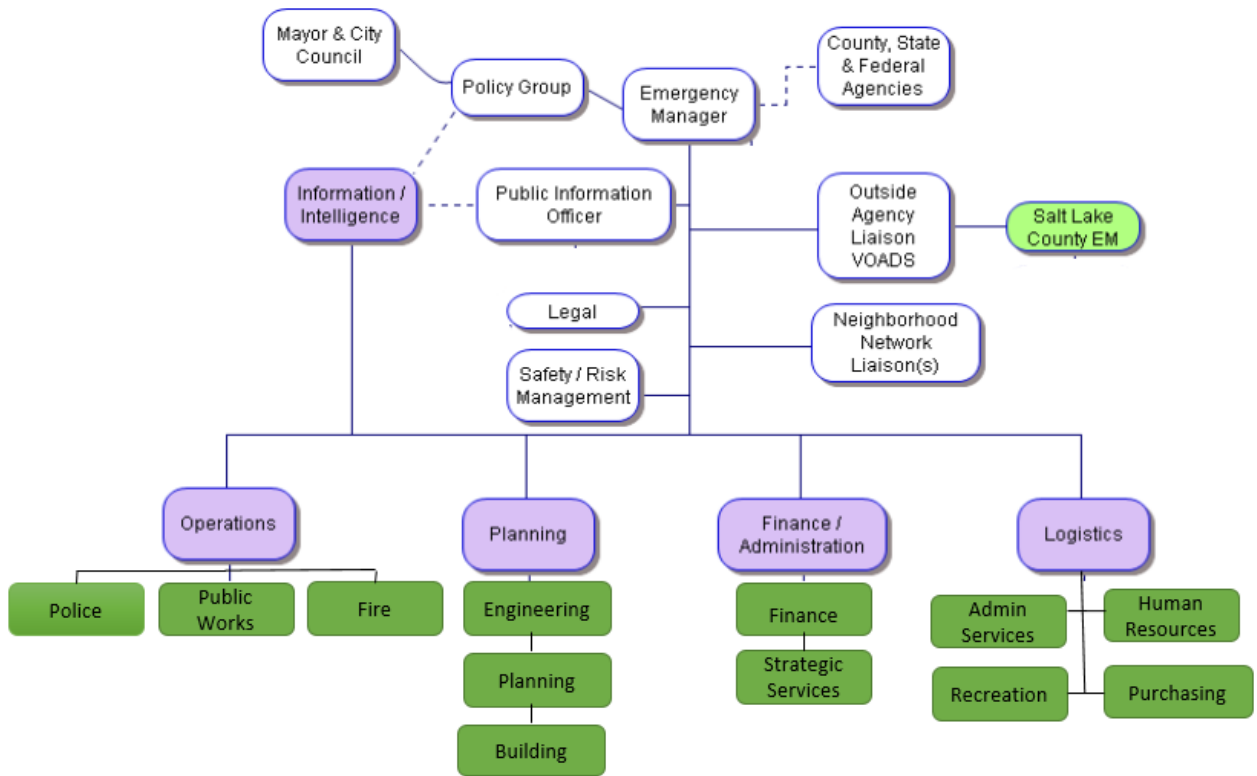
Management of the EOC and alternate EOC facilities is the responsibility of the Emergency Manager under the direction of the City Manager. This responsibility includes all facility functions, support systems, and operational readiness issues. The City Manager has the primary responsibility for ensuring that the City Council is kept apprised of the situation and will bring all major policy issues to the City Council for review and decision.

Activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The nature and scope of the incident will determine the type of coordination facility to be established or activated in cases where the emergency is citywide or extremely severe. This will be in addition to Incident Command Post(s) established to coordinate site response. The EOC is capable of operation on an intermittent or continuous basis for as long as the situation requires.

The primary South Jordan EOC is located at Station 64, 5443 W Lake Ave, South Jordan, Utah 84009 and serves as a protected site from which local government officials coordinate, monitor and direct emergency response activities during an emergency. In the event that it becomes impossible to use the primary location, the EOC will be moved to an alternate location. The EOC is activated by the request of City Manager, in coordination with the Emergency Manager.

Organization of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)



Levels of Activation and Staffing

Staffing for the EOC will depend upon the scale of the emergency or disaster. Any time the EOC is activated, administrative support personnel are required. Activation of the City of South Jordan EOC means that the Policy Group has determined that the scope of the emergency has exceeded the routine use of the first responders and their resources and requires additional support and/or augmentation. Depending on the situation, the decision to activate the EOC can come from any location and depending on circumstances, persons from the Emergency Interim Successors list (City Code 2.16.040). Depending on persons available, the following are also authorized to activate the City of South Jordan EOC:

- ✓ City of South Jordan Mayor or designee
- ✓ The City Manager or designee
- ✓ Emergency Manager

The level of staffing will be determined by the Emergency Manager, depending upon the situation. Activated EOCs may be partially or fully staffed to meet the demands of the situation. The city maintains five EOC staffing levels (mirroring the Salt Lake County Emergency Coordination Center) that can be applied to various situations. Activation criteria are as follows:

There are five classifications which assist in determining the level of staffing:

1. Full Staffing - Complete mobilization and operation of the EOC with full staffing.
2. Mid-level Staffing - A preparatory step when we receive warning of a potential disaster. The EOC could be activated with only administrative and communications staff. The EOC would be set up, prepared for operations, and communications equipment tested and made operational.
3. Moderate Staffing - These emergencies require a limited staff to direct EOC operations. Only those functions which are necessary to cope with the emergency are required.
4. Enhanced Watch - These are emergencies which are handled on a regular day-to-day basis by police, fire, EMS, public works, and other departments. These situations generally do not require additional resources or coordination and the EOC will not normally be activated.
5. Watch Steady State – No event or incident anticipated; Emergency Manager maintains situational awareness.

Activation Level	Conditions	Staffing Guidelines
Level 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure, the incident requires an extreme amount of assistance for response and recovery efforts for which the capabilities to support it do not exist at any level of government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full staffing 24/7 staffing of command and general staff, as needed for event/incident coordination, determined by operational needs
Level 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A disaster which, due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure requires a high amount of direct city assistance for response and recovery efforts, as well as mutual aid and county assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-level staffing Most, but not all, command and general staff representation
Level 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A disaster which, due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure, requires a moderate amount of direct city assistance, and possibly mutual aid assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate staffing Only select EOC sections will monitor situation and, if needed, local agencies/ departments will be notified to act as part of their everyday responsibilities
Enhanced Watch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticipation of city assistance and/or immediate response to disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of command staff maintains situation awareness. The City of South Jordan EOC is not activated
Watch Steady State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No event or incident anticipated Emergency Manager maintains situational awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal office staff

Staff at the EOC

The staff at the EOC involves five groups:

- **Policy Group.** The policy group is responsible for developing policy, prioritizing actions, and coordinating the overall emergency response. Members of the policy group include: City Manager, Deputy/Assistant City Manager, Leadership Staff (Office of the City Manager), including City Recorder, Department Directors, and Emergency Manager (Liaison). As needed, or required by the type and magnitude of the incident, Elected Officials, and/or other subject matter experts may be asked to participate with the Policy Group.
- **Operations Group.** The operations group normally functions in coordination with operations in the field and will coordinate implementation of response actions among the participating organizations and ensure that the policies, activities and resources are implemented according to the decisions of the policy group. Members of the operations group may include: the Emergency Manager, Deputy Police Chief, Deputy Fire Chief, Associate Director of Public Works, Assistant City Engineer, Director of Administrative Services, IT Services, and outside agencies (as needed or required by the incident).
- **Planning Group.** The planning group is responsible for the collection, dissemination and use of the information about the development and status of resources. This will involve receiving status reports from all ICs in the field, analyzing the data received, thinking ahead, briefing and making suggestions to the policy group, and tracking the status of resources. Members of this group will

be dependant on the type and magnitude of the event and may include: the Planning Department, Recreation Department, Administrative Service Department, Emergency Manager (Liaison), Various South Jordan Departmental Staff, and outside agencies.

- Logistics Group. The logistics group is responsible for providing facilities, services and materials for the incident. This includes health services, food and shelter, transportation, personnel, volunteers, supplies and equipment. Members of this group will be dependant on the type and magnitude of the event and may include: the Purchasing Coordinator, Human Resources representative, Public Works representative, Recreation representative, and an IT Services representative.
- Finance Group. The finance group is responsible for tracking and implementing procurement paperwork, keeping records of all incident costs, and evaluating the financial considerations of the incident. Members of this group include: the Director of Finance and the City Treasurer.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

City officials and staff share the responsibility for the planning necessary to minimize losses and provide relief from disasters. This shared responsibility includes activities to ensure mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Planning activities should provide for ongoing programs that prevent loss of life and property damage, and establish response and recovery capabilities to restore normalcy in the disaster area within the shortest possible time. Operational plans will achieve specific objectives related to the goals of emergency planning. The designation of responsibilities is based on the unique capabilities of each City department.

The following is the assignment of emergency functions to positions and departments of the City of South Jordan in addition to their normal duties. The function applies to all parts of the Emergency Management Plan when a specific part is not designated. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs), which must address the following responsibilities.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes further define the delegation of responsibilities and outline non-City agencies with a role in emergency response activities. These ESF annexes are outlined in the City Comprehensive Emergency management Plan.

ESF #1 - Transportation
 ESF #2 - Communications
 ESF #3 - Public Works & Engineering
 ESF #4 - Firefighting
 ESF #5 – Information and Planning
 ESF #6 - Mass Care, Temporary Housing & Human Services
 ESF #7 - Logistics
 ESF #8 - Public Health & Medical Services

ESF #9 - Search & Rescue
 ESF #10 - Oil & Hazmat
 ESF #11 - Agricultural & Natural Resources Annex
 ESF #12 - Energy
 ESF #13 - Public Safety & Security
 ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
 ESF #15 - External Affairs

City Government

In General, the City of South Jordan should be prepared to:

- Direct and control local response to a wide variety of disasters.
- Provide immediate response through local resources and personnel. Establish readiness procedures that ensure proper training, notification of personnel and the availability of personnel material and equipment in an emergency.
- Establish and activate mutual aid agreements when specific aid is needed.
- Request assistance from state and federal government when 1) local resources are fully committed and found to be inadequate and/or 2) a particular capability is required but is not available locally.
- Participate in state and federal efforts to accomplish hazard mitigation plans and studies.

Mayor

The emergency powers of the Mayor include, but are not limited to:

- The authority to issue a declaration of a local emergency.
- Suspending the provision of any City Ordinance prescribing the procedures for conduct of City business if strict compliance with the provision prevents, hinders, or delays necessary actions in coping with the emergency.
- Issuance of orders for evacuation.
- Suspending or limiting the sale of some items.
- Invoking the provisions of any mutual aid agreement entered into by the City.

City Manager

The emergency duties of the City Manager include, but are not limited to:

- Activating the South Jordan Emergency Response & Operations Plans when needed.
- Coordination with the Mayor and City Council.
- Use all the available resources of the City as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster.
- Transferring the direction, personnel, or functions of City Departments or Divisions for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency operations.

Emergency Manager

The Emergency Manager acts as an advisor to the City Manager for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The Emergency Manager shall be responsible to:

- Direct the efforts of all City Departments / Divisions with regard to the development and evolution of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- Establish a system for reporting, analyzing, displaying and disseminating emergency preparedness information.
- Coordinate the activities of the departments / divisions and other agencies in preparing for, and operating in, disasters.
- Develop, coordinate and monitor mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding for emergency aid and assistance.
- Receive, review and approve departmental emergency operations plans.
- Establish and direct operation of the South Jordan Emergency Operations Center.
- Establish procedures to document the recovery efforts and expenses and act as the City's applicant agent in accordance with state and federal disaster assistance programs.
- Coordinate military assistance.
- Coordinate warning operations.
- Coordinate evacuation operations.

ROLE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

The City Council's actions during and following an emergency influence community members as well as employees, and directly impact the City's ability to protect lives and property. The City Council works closely with the City Manager in a similar capacity as they work with the City Manager during normal operations.

When a disaster strikes, the City Council often will serve as a primary conduit between the government and the public both during and after the event. It may hold public meetings to conduct the business relevant to response and recovery from the disaster (for example, the adoption of ordinances) and to hear from and communicate with the public. Additionally, the Council may review potential or threatened litigation and provide general direction to the City Manager in such matters. Specific responsibilities of the City Council include:

- Receive regular updates and briefings from the City Manager.
- Review and approve the declaration of a local "State of Emergency".
- Serve as a liaison with other City, County, State and/or Federal government representatives.
- Serve as the liaison with public or community organizations.

- Receive information and assistance from the Emergency Manager and/or JIC Manager to assist with public information outreach.
- Conduct public meetings to determine public needs and identify current or future city actions related to the disaster.
- Review requirements for special legislation and development of policy.
- Establish executive-level policies and pass important resolutions for the management of the emergency.
- Consider and advise both short and long term recovery strategies.
- Support a multi agency disaster response.
- Survey problem sites in South Jordan and assist residents and the City in finding solutions to problems resulting from the disaster.
- Visit impacted areas, shelters, and other temporary facilities to spot problems and special issues.
- Host and accompany VIPs and government officials on tours of the emergency/disaster.
- Participate in required training as required by State & Federal law.

Notification

In the event of a disaster, the City Council will be notified by the City Manager or designee.

Responding To a Disaster Area

Depending on the size and scope of the disaster, it is recommended that you do not respond to the immediate disaster area because of safety concerns for you as well as emergency responders working at the scene. However, if you do choose to respond to the scene, you are encouraged to respond to the Incident Command Post and to follow these guidelines:

- Bring your City of South Jordan issued identification. Not every police officer or firefighter will know you.
- The fire, law enforcement, or other emergency response agency may establish a “Hot Zone” into which only persons with the proper protective clothing and training are allowed to enter due to hazards to health and safety. Be prepared to follow their guidance and understand if you are denied access, it is for your safety.
- Park your car in a safe place away from the incident and in an area where your vehicle does not obstruct the road. Blocked roads may slow emergency vehicles from reaching their destination.
- Communicate with the City Manager to advise him you are going to the scene.
- Check in with the Incident Commander as soon as you arrive at the scene. This person is responsible for directing all activities at the incident scene. The Incident Commander should be located at the Command Post.

- Watch for hazards and pay attention to your surroundings. Many responders are struck by cars every year because they are operating in the roadways where drivers are easily distracted by the disaster or incident.
- Watch where you step. The scene may contain hazardous materials that can wind up on your shoes, which in turn can contaminate your car, home or business. Do not walk into or touch spilled material. Avoid inhaling fumes, smoke, and vapors. Avoid flood water; it may be contaminated.

Training & Exercise

City Council Members are required to complete basic training regarding the NIMS. This training includes the following FEMA courses: “IS-700 - An Introduction to the National Incident Management System (NIMS)” and “IS-100 - An Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS)”. Additionally Council Members are encouraged to complete the following FEMA courses: “IS-200 - Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response” and “IS-800 - National Response Framework, An Introduction”.

Council Members are also invited to participate in any of the exercises conducted by the Emergency Manager. These exercises may include tabletop, functional, or full scale exercises and/or drills to test all or part of the City’s Emergency Operations Plan.

WORKING WITH THE MEDIA

In the event of a significant incident, City Council members will be contacted and briefed by the City Manager. In addition:

- Media briefings may be scheduled for Council members to attend.
- The Public Information Officer or the Emergency Manager will confer with Council members to brief them on the situation and what response and recovery actions are underway.
- Council members will be provided copies of all news releases and information.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) for the City is supported by EOC staff during an event. The PIO is trained, skilled and experienced in dealing with the media, and has established working relationships with all media.

Cultivating a good relationship with the media prior to a disaster may provide better support from the media during the hectic hours of responding to an emergency. It is important to create a situation where the media feels it has a vital role during the response efforts. The media, when supportive, can convey important information to the public about issues such as evacuations and disaster assistance information.

While the PIO will work closely with the media, Council members will often be sought out by the news media for comments or information specific to the disaster. You serve an important role in helping to instill confidence in the City's ability to respond and recover from disaster situations.

Tips for responding to questions from the Media in a Disaster

- Answer all questions directly and to the point.
- If you don't know the answer to a question, say so. Don't risk a guess. Erroneous information can cause the public to take incorrect actions and can damage your credibility. Ask the reporter to leave his or her name and telephone number so that you can provide an answer.
- Do not exaggerate the facts. Give facts as you know them and cite your own sources. In an emergency or disaster, the information you reveal could threaten lives if it is incorrect.
- Tell the truth and avoid using "no comment". No comment gives the impression that you have something to hide.
- Never give "off the record" information. It could come back to haunt you.
- Never argue with reporters or lose your cool. Don't be rude even if the interviewer or reporter appears to doubt your credibility.
- If you are interrupted, wait for the interrupter to finish and then proceed with your answer. You may wish to repeat the original question to bring the reporter back on track.
- Challenge any efforts to put words in your mouth. If you don't you may end up appearing to agree with something you actually disagree with.
- Don't act evasive. Your evasiveness may be interpreted as an attempt to hide something.

- Be alert. Avoid answering speculative “what if” questions. Be prepared to lead the interview from problems and negatives to positive points you want to make.
- If you know you are going to be interviewed please contact the PIO or Emergency Manager for information to work with.

Delivering your message:

- Speak naturally and avoid using “jargon” or terminology that isn’t familiar to those working outside of emergency management.
- Say the most important thing first and then elaborate if necessary. Avoid long, rambling responses. Be succinct and clear in your responses.
- Make one point at a time. Speak in simple sentences rather than compound sentences. During times of high stress people are generally only able to remember short concise bits of information.
- If you must read a prepared statement, review the information before going “live”. Read in a relaxed manner. Avoid stilted, halting speeches.
- Be believable, personable and conversational. Credibility is vital to getting your message across.

Coordinating at a scene with the Incident Commander:

- Coordinate any requests to tour the scene with the Incident Commander before making any promises to the media.
- Let the PIO know if you talk to the media.

ACRONYMS & GLOSSARY

List of Frequently Used Acronyms & Abbreviations

AAR	After Action Report
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact (State)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
LAC	Local Assistance Center
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRP	National Response Plan
NWS	National Weather Service
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PH	Public Health
PIO	Public Information Officer
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
SAR	Search and Rescue
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Glossary of Terms

This Glossary contains definitions of terms commonly used by agencies and organizations in the emergency management field.

A

Action Plan: "Action Plan" means the plan prepared in the EOC containing the emergency response objectives, overall priorities, and supporting activities for a designated period. (See EOC Action Plan)

After Action Report: A report covering response actions, application of NIMS, modifications to plans and procedures, training need, and recovery activities. After action reports are required after any emergency which requires a declaration of an emergency.

American Red Cross: A nationwide volunteer agency providing disaster relief to individuals and families.

Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS): A communications reserve that provides tactical, logistical and administrative support and communications for all government communications systems.

B

Base Flood: A term used in the National Flood Insurance Program to indicate the minimum size flood to be used by a community as a basis for its floodplain management regulations; presently required by regulation to be that flood which has a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also known as a 100-year flood.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The elevation for, which there is a one-percent chance in any given year that flood levels, will equal or exceed it. It is also known as the 100-Year Flood.

C

Care and Shelter: A phase of operations that meets the food, clothing, and shelter needs of people on a mass care basis.

Casualty Collection Points (CCP): See Field Treatment Sites

Catastrophic Disaster: An event or incident which produces severe and widespread damages of such a magnitude as to result in the requirement for significant resources from outside the affected area to provide the necessary response.

Civil Air Patrol: A civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force which provides personnel, services, and equipment for specified missions in support of state and local emergency operations.

Command Post: (See Incident Command Post)

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM): An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all five emergency phases (mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disaster and for all levels of government and the private sector.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP): The plan that each jurisdiction has and maintains for responding to relevant hazards. This can also be called an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) or and Emergency Management Plan (EMP).

Continuity of Government: All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of governments in the event of emergency conditions, including line-of-succession for key decision makers.

D

Damage Assessment: The process utilized to determine the magnitude of damage and the unmet needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector, and the community caused by a disaster or emergency event.

Declaration: The formal action by the President to make a State eligible for major disaster or emergency assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 93-288, as amended (the Stafford Act).

Delegation of Authority: A statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The Delegation of Authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints and other considerations or guidelines as needed. Many agencies require written Delegation of Authority to be given to Incident Commanders prior to their assuming command on larger incidents.

Designated Area: Any emergency or major disaster-affected portion of a State that has been determined eligible for Federal assistance.

Disaster: A sudden calamitous emergency event bringing great damage loss or destruction.

Disaster Field Office: A central facility established by the Federal Coordinating Office within or immediately adjacent to disaster impacted areas to be utilized as a point of coordination and control for state and federal governmental efforts to support disaster relief and recovery operations.

E

Emergency Alert System (EAS): A system that enables the President and federal, state, and local governments to communicate through commercial radio and television broadcast stations with the general public in the event of a disaster.

Emergency Manager: The individual within each political subdivision that has overall responsibility for the jurisdiction's emergency management efforts.

Emergency Operations: Those actions taken during the emergency period to protect life and property, care for the people affected, and temporarily restore essential community services.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): A location from which centralized emergency management can be performed. EOC facilities are established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.

Emergency Period: A period which begins with the recognition of an existing, developing, or impending situation that poses a potential threat to a community. It includes the warning (where applicable) and impact phase and continues until immediate and ensuing effects of the disaster no longer constitute a hazard to life or threat to property.

Emergency Plans: Those official and approved documents which describe principles, policies, concepts of operations, methods and procedures to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. These plans include such elements as continuity of government, emergency functions of governmental agencies, mobilization and application of resources, mutual aid, and public information.

EOC Action Plan: The plan developed at EOC levels which contains objectives, actions to be taken, assignments and supporting information for the next operational period. (See Action Plan)

Essential Facilities: Facilities that are essential for maintaining the health, safety, and overall well-being of the public following a disaster (e.g., EOCs, hospitals, police and fire department buildings, utility facilities, etc.). May also include buildings that have been designated for use as mass care facilities (e.g., schools, churches, etc.).

Evacuee: An individual who moves or is moved from a hazard area to a less hazardous area with anticipation of return when the hazard abates.

Exercise: Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement.

Expedient Shelter: Any shelter constructed in an emergency or crisis period on a "crash basis" by individuals, single families, or small groups of families.

F

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): The person appointed by the President to coordinate federal assistance following an emergency or major disaster declaration.

Federal Disaster Assistance: Provides in-kind and monetary assistance to disaster victims, state, or local government by federal agencies under the provision of the Federal Disaster Relief Act and other statutory authorities of federal agencies.

Federal Disaster Relief Act: Public Law 93-288, as amended, that gives the President broad powers to supplement the efforts and available resources of state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major (peacetime) disasters.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): This agency was created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

Field Treatment Site (FTS): A location within a jurisdiction that is used for the assembly, triage (sorting), medical stabilization, and subsequent evacuation of casualties. It may be used for the receipt of incoming medical resources (doctors, nurses, supplies, etc. Preferably the site should include or be adjacent to an open area suitable for use as a helicopter pad.

Flood Insurance: The insurance coverage provided under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): The official map of a community prepared by FEMA, which shows the base flood elevation, along with the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones. The study is funded by FEMA and is based on detailed surveys and analysis of the site-specific hydrologic characteristics.

H

Hazard: Any source of danger or element of risk to people or property.

Hazard Area: A geographically defined area in which a specific hazard presents a potential threat to life and property.

Hazardous Material: A substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, radiological, explosive, or infectious characteristics, poses a potential danger to humans or the environment. Generally, such materials are classed as explosives and blasting agents, flammable and nonflammable gases, combustible liquids, flammable liquids and solids, oxidizers, poisons, disease-causing agents, radioactive materials, corrosive materials, and other materials including hazardous wastes.

Hazardous Material Incident: Any uncontrolled release of material capable of posing a risk to health, safety, and property. Areas at risk include facilities that produce, process, or store hazardous materials as well as sites that treat, store, and dispose of hazardous material.

Hazard Mitigation: A measure that will reduce the potential for damage from a disaster event.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act. Provided funding for hazard mitigation projects that are cost effective and complement existing post-disaster mitigation programs and activities for beneficial mitigation measures that are not funded through other programs.

Hazard Mitigation Plan: The plan resulting from a systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards, including the actions needed to minimize future vulnerability to identified hazards.

Homeland Security Advisory System: National system used to communicate the nature and the degree of terrorist threats. Based on five possible threat levels, governments and other organizations will implement protective measures.

I

Incident: An occurrence or event, either human-caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): The plan developed at the field response level that contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for the command of all functions at the field response level.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The location at which the primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): The nationally used standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow for strategic and tactical alternatives.

Individual Assistance (IA): Supplementary Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to individuals and families adversely affected by a major disaster or an emergency. Such assistance may be provided directly by the Federal Government or through State, local governments or disaster relief organizations.

Information Officer: Responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies requiring information directly from the incident. This position is also referred to as Public Affairs or Public Information Officer (PIO) in some disciplines.

L

Liaison Officer: Responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Assistance Center (LAC): A facility established by local government within or adjacent to a disaster impacted area to provide disaster victims a "one-stop" service in meeting their emergency representatives of local, state, and federal governmental agencies, private service organizations and certain representatives of the private sector.

Local Emergency: The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and required the combined forces of political subdivisions to combat.

M

Major Disaster: Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high-water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosions, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Federal Disaster Relief Act, above and beyond emergency services by the Federal Government, to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objectives: This is a top-down management activity that involves a three-step process to achieve the desired goal. The steps are: establishing the objectives, selection of appropriate strategy(s) to achieve the objectives; and the direction or assignments associated with the selected strategy.

Mass Care Facility: A location where temporary services are provided to disaster victims during an emergency which may include lodging, food, clothing, registration, welfare inquiry, first aid, and essential social services.

Mitigation: Pre-event planning and actions that aim to lessen the effects of potential disaster.

Multi-Agency Coordination: The functions and activities of representatives of involved agencies and/or jurisdictions who make decisions regarding the prioritizing of incidents and the allocation of critical resources.

Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS): The combination of personnel, facilities, equipment, procedures and communications integrated into a common system. When activated, MACS has the responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support in a multi-agency or multi-jurisdiction environment. A MAC Group functions within the MACS.

Multi-Agency Incident: An incident where one or more agencies assist a jurisdictional agency or agencies. The incident may be managed under single or unified command.

Multi-jurisdiction Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that have a statutory responsibility for incident mitigation. In ICS these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel and equipment.

Mutual Aid Coordinator: An individual at local government, operational area, region or state level that is responsible to coordinate the process of requesting, obtaining, processing and using mutual aid resources. Mutual Aid Coordinator duties will vary depending upon the mutual aid system.

N

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The Federal program, created by an act of Congress in 1968, that makes flood insurance available in communities that enact satisfactory floodplain management regulations.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): The federal standard for incident management. Based in ICS, provides core set of concepts, principles, and terminology.

National Response Plan (NRP): is an all-discipline, all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of domestic incidents.

O

One Hundred (100)-Year Flood: The flood elevation that has a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. It is also known as the base flood elevation.

Operational Area: An intermediate level of the state emergency organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county's geographic borders.

Operational Area Coordinator: The individual within the operational area responsible for a specific function such as law enforcement, coroner's services, or emergency medical services.

Operational Period: The period of time scheduled for execution of a given set of operation actions as specified in the Incident or EOC Action Plan. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

P

Public Assistance (PA): Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to State and local government agencies or certain private, nonprofit organizations.

Public Information Officer (PIO): The individual delegated the authority to prepare public information releases and to interact with the media. Duties will vary depending upon the agency and scope of the incident.

R

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES): An emergency services program designed to make efficient use of skilled radio amateur in accordance with approved emergency communications plans.

Recovery: Activities traditionally associated with providing Federal supplemental disaster recovery assistance under a Presidential major disaster declaration. These activities usually begin within days after the event and continue after the response activities cease. Recovery includes individual and public assistance programs that provide temporary housing assistance, grants and loans to eligible individuals and government entities to recovery from the effects of a disaster.

Recovery Operations Center (ROC): A facility established by the local government within or adjacent to an disaster impacted area to provide disaster relief agencies and organizations "one-stop" shop for the coordination of their efforts. Representatives from local, state, and federal governmental agencies, private service organizations and certain representatives of the private sector may be present.

S

Shelter Manager: An individual who provides for the internal organization, administration, and operation of a shelter facility.

Span of Control: The supervisory ratio maintained within an ICS or EOC organization. A span of control of five-positions reporting to one supervisor is considered optimum.

Stafford Act: Robert T. Stafford disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.

Staging Areas: Locations at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure. Standard operating procedures support an annex by indicating in detail how a particular task will be carried out.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO): The person appointed by the Governor to act for the State in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

State of Emergency: The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property that are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat.

T

Technical Specialists: Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the ICS or EOC organization.

Technological Hazard: Includes a range of hazards emanating from the manufacture, transportation, and use of such substances as radioactive materials, chemicals, explosives, flammables, agricultural pesticides, herbicides and disease agents; and oil spills on land, coastal waters or inland water systems.

Triage: A process of rapidly classifying patients on the basis of the urgency of treatment that is needed. The prioritizing of medical care based on the nature and severity of illness or complaint, history, signs and symptoms, general appearance, vital signs and a brief physical assessment.

U

Unified Command: In ICS, Unified Command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility or accountability.

Urban Search and Rescue (US&R): The complex process in which trained personnel use specialized equipment to locate and extricate victims trapped in collapsed buildings, and the mobilization and management of such personnel and equipment.

W

Weapon of Mass Destruction: Device using chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials.

1055 West Rise Development Area Traffic Assessment

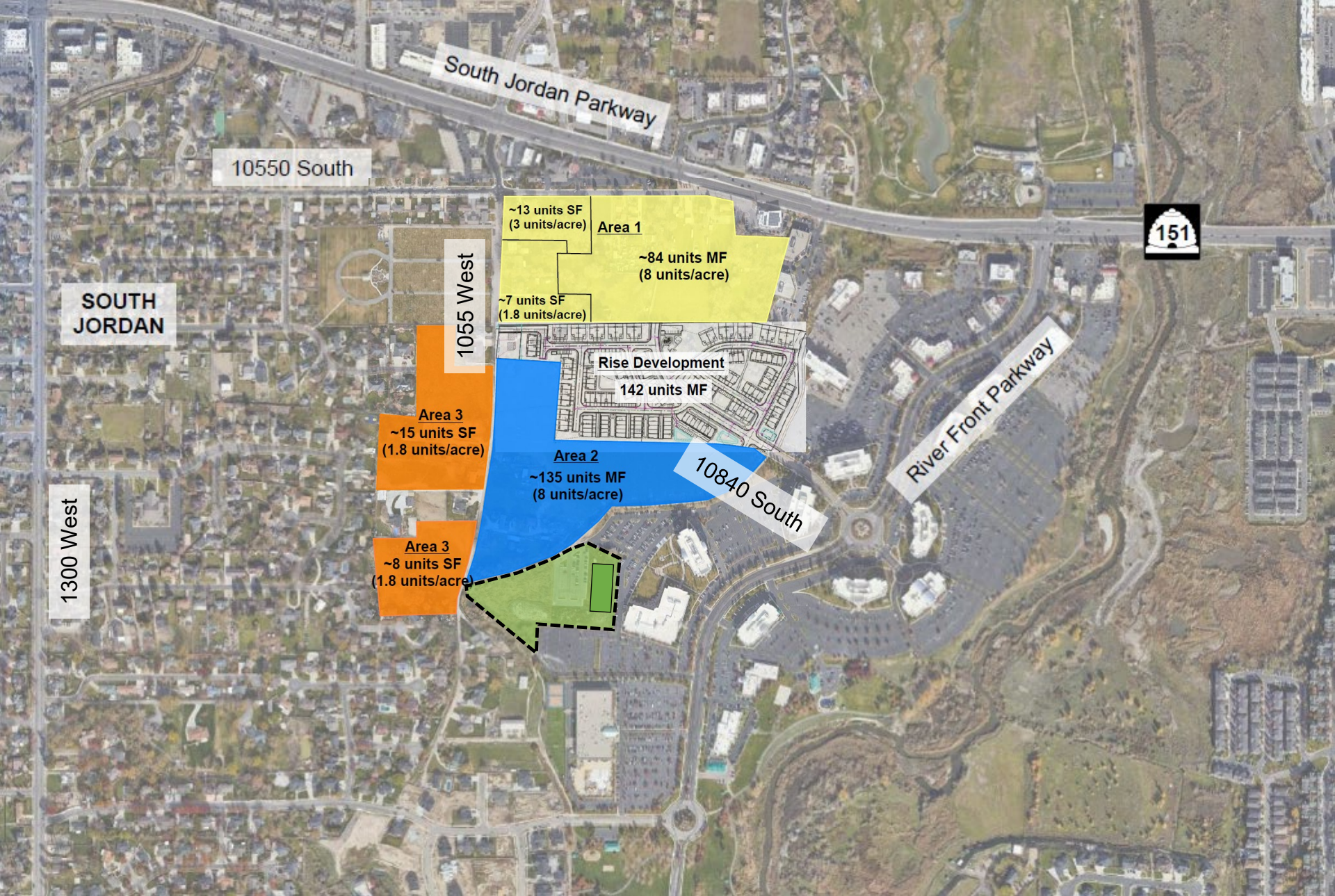
South Jordan City

City Council Study Meeting & City Council Meeting

January 3, 2022



Study Area



Development Areas

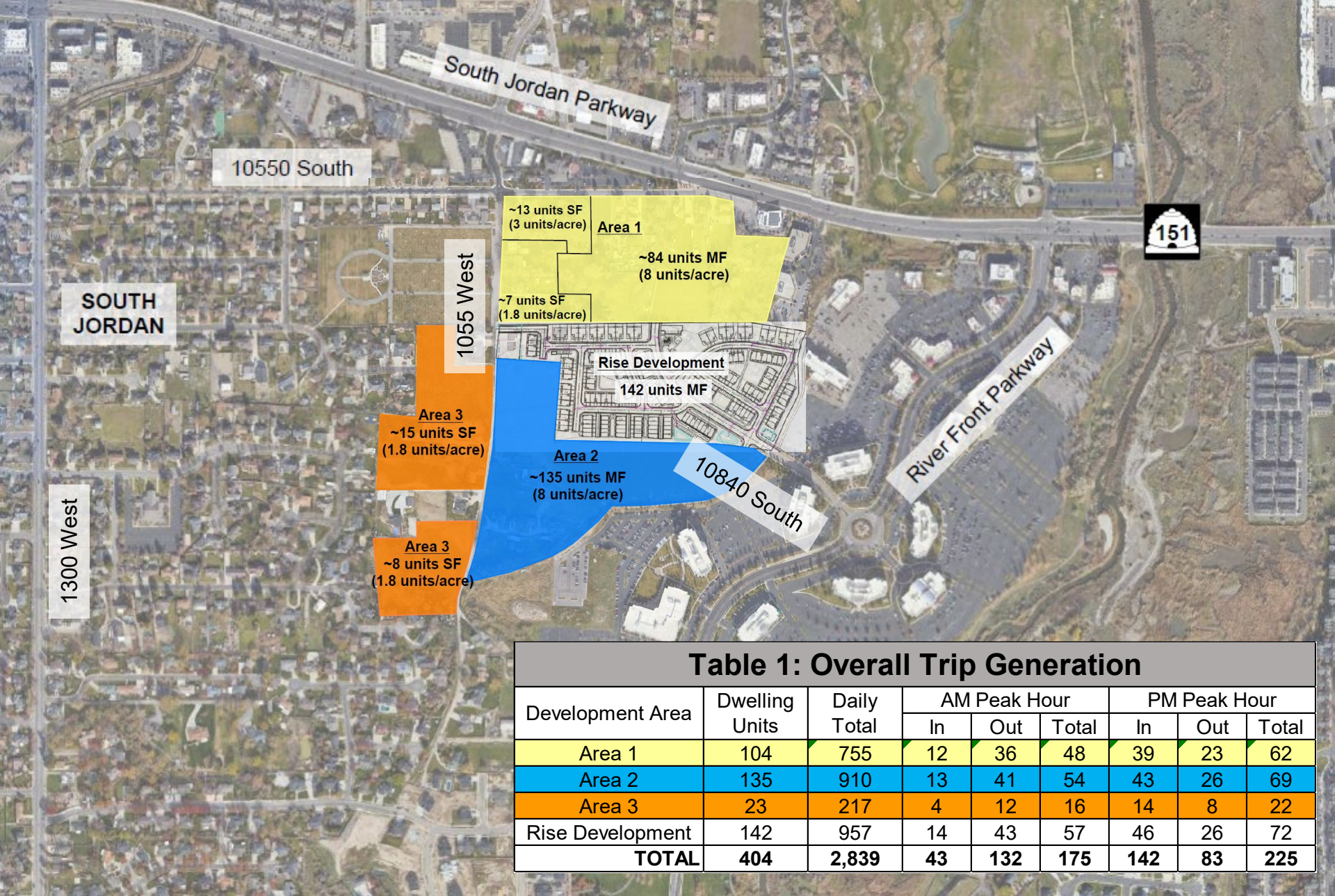
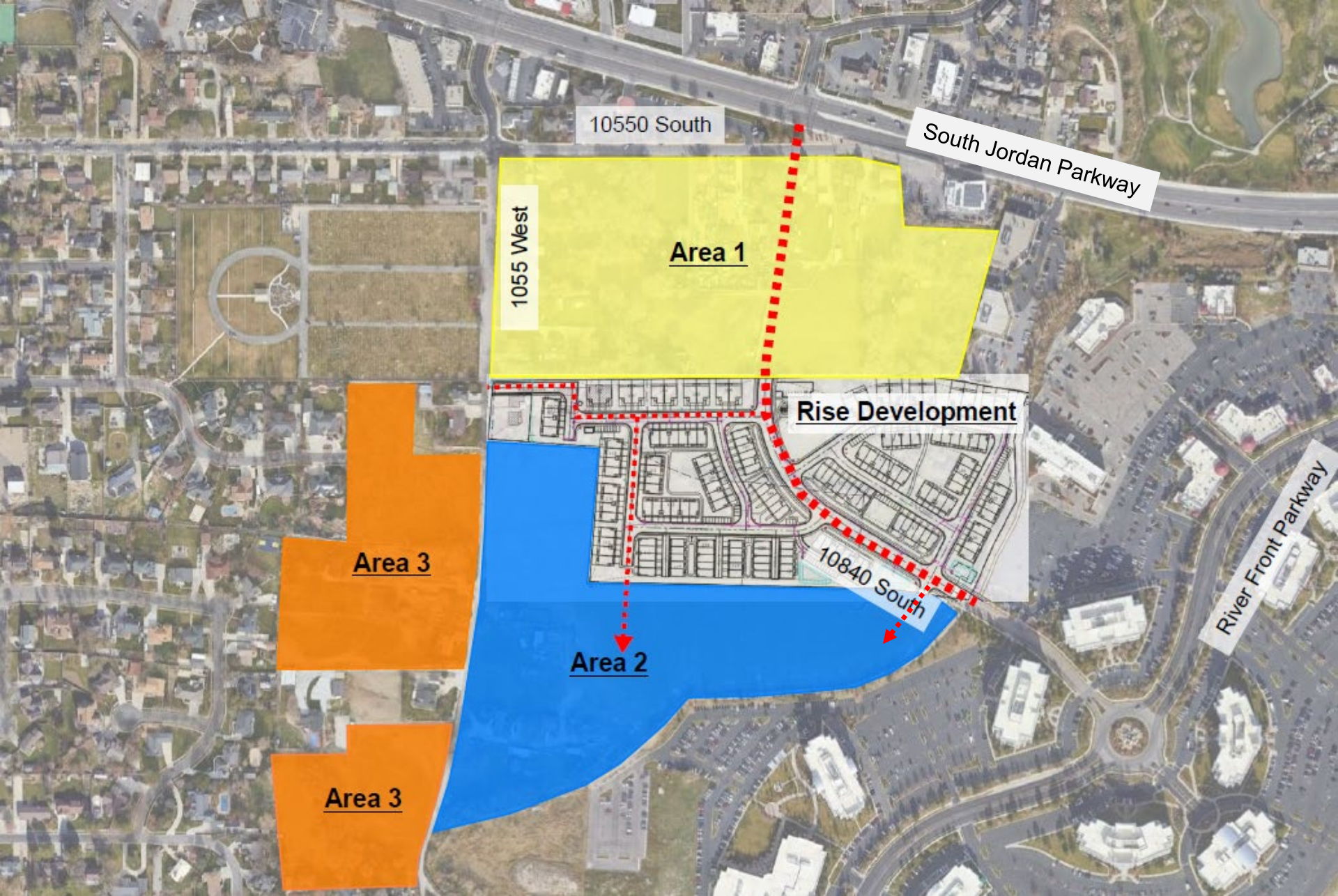


Table 1: Overall Trip Generation

Development Area	Dwelling Units	Daily Total	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
			In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Area 1	104	755	12	36	48	39	23	62
Area 2	135	910	13	41	54	43	26	69
Area 3	23	217	4	12	16	14	8	22
Rise Development	142	957	14	43	57	46	26	72
TOTAL	404	2,839	43	132	175	142	83	225

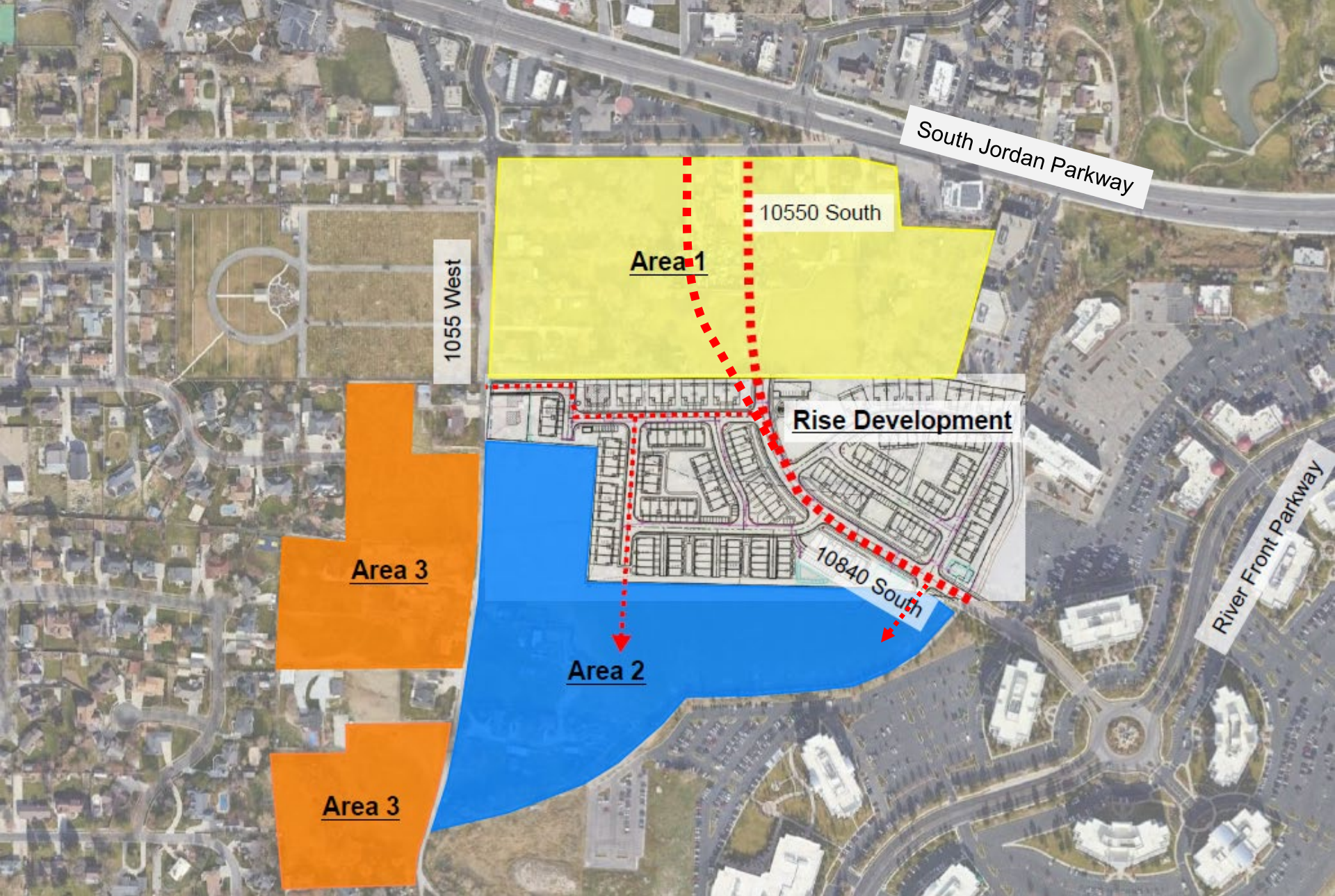
Trip Generation by Area



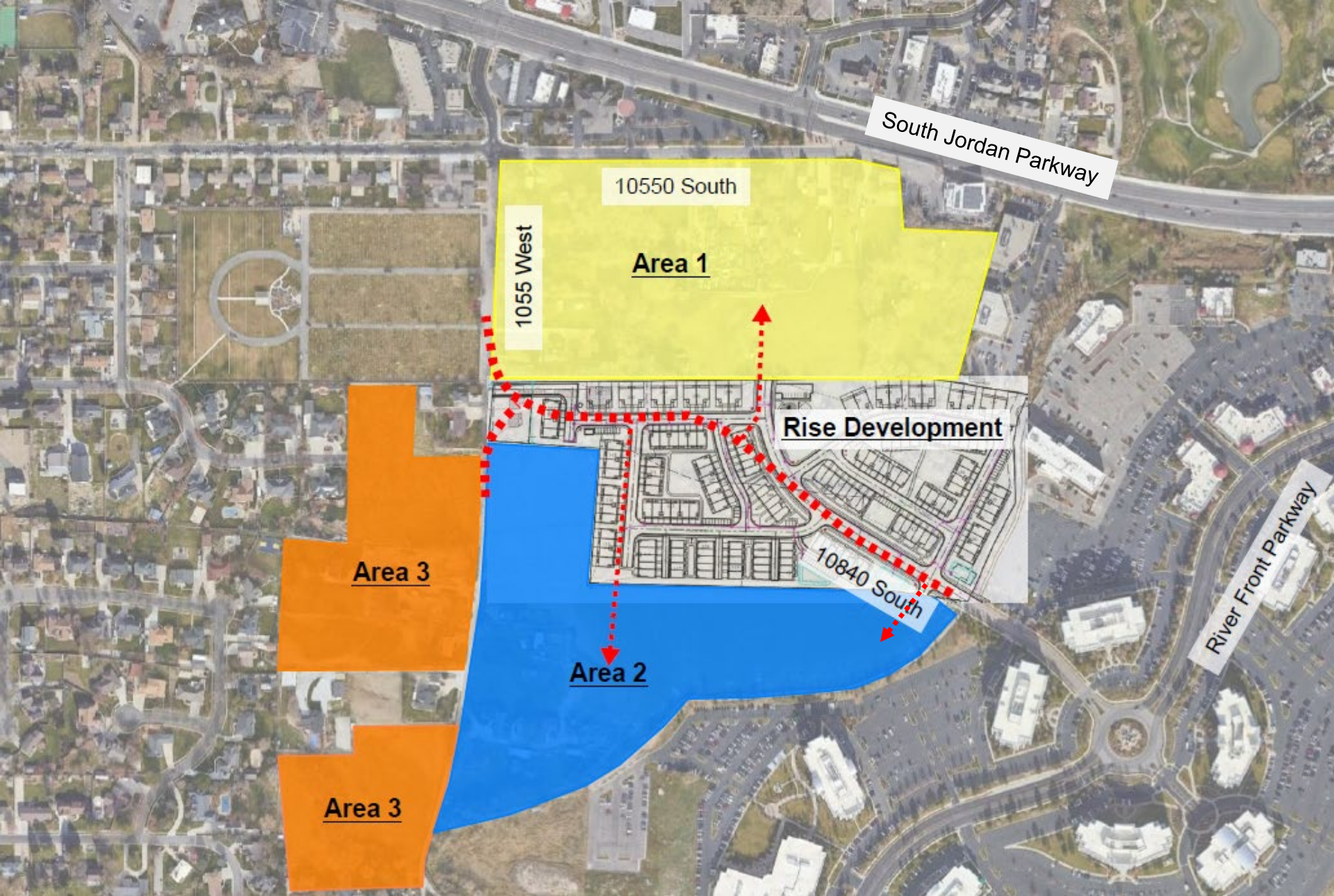
Area Roadway Network Option 1



Option 1 10550 South Realignment Scenarios



Area Roadway Network Option 2



Area Roadway Network Option 3

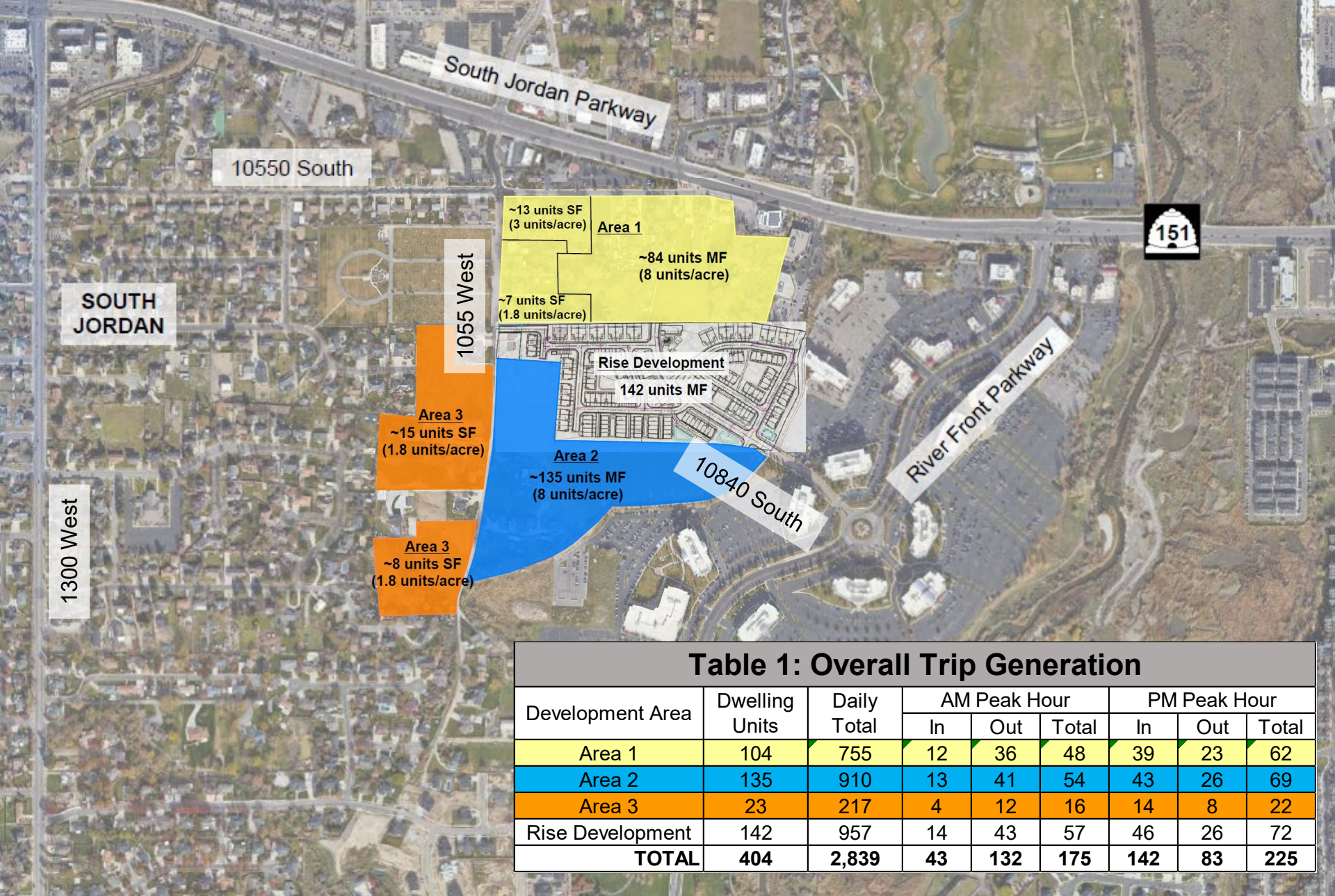


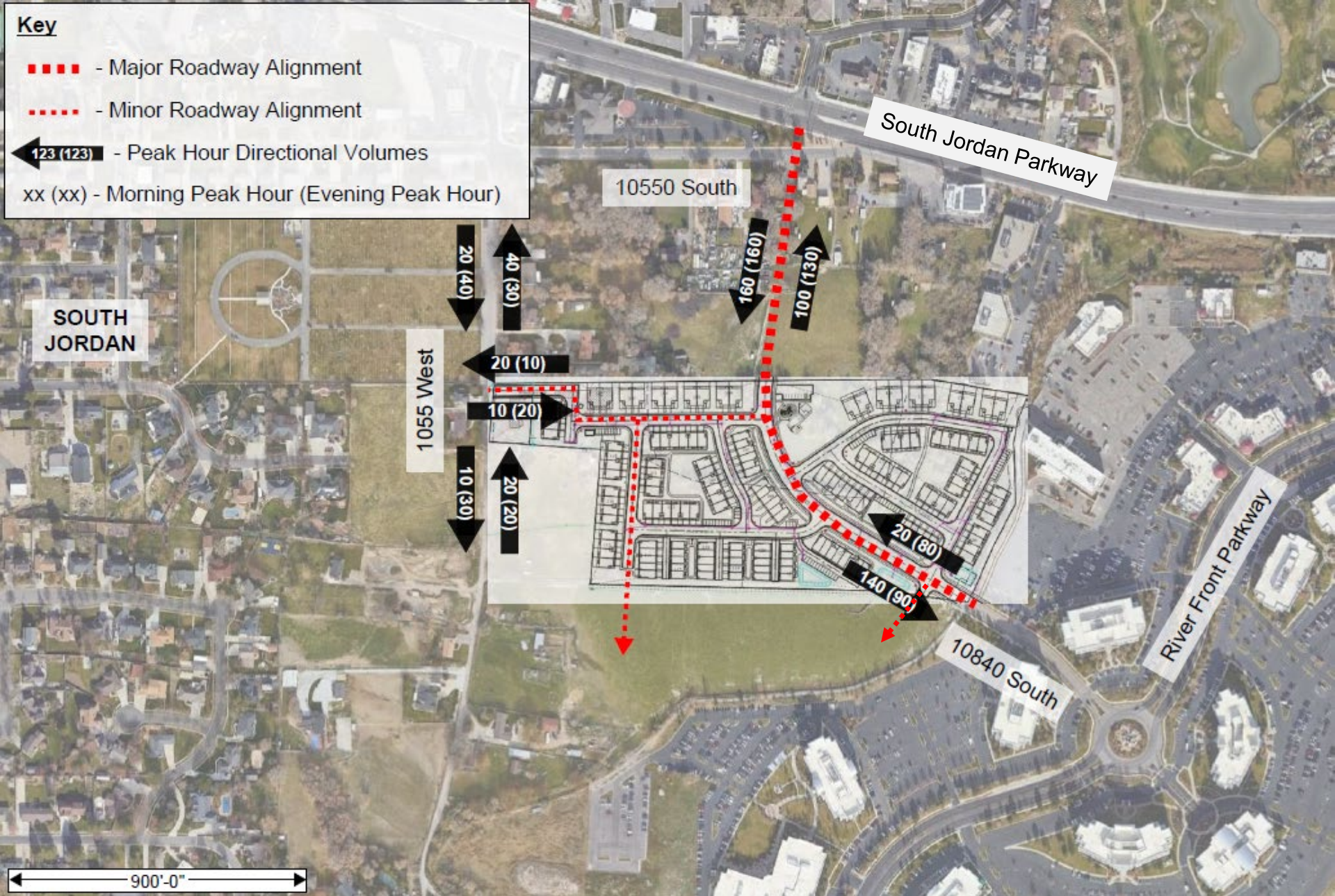
Table 1: Overall Trip Generation

Development Area	Dwelling Units	Daily Total	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
			In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Area 1	104	755	12	36	48	39	23	62
Area 2	135	910	13	41	54	43	26	69
Area 3	23	217	4	12	16	14	8	22
Rise Development	142	957	14	43	57	46	26	72
TOTAL	404	2,839	43	132	175	142	83	225

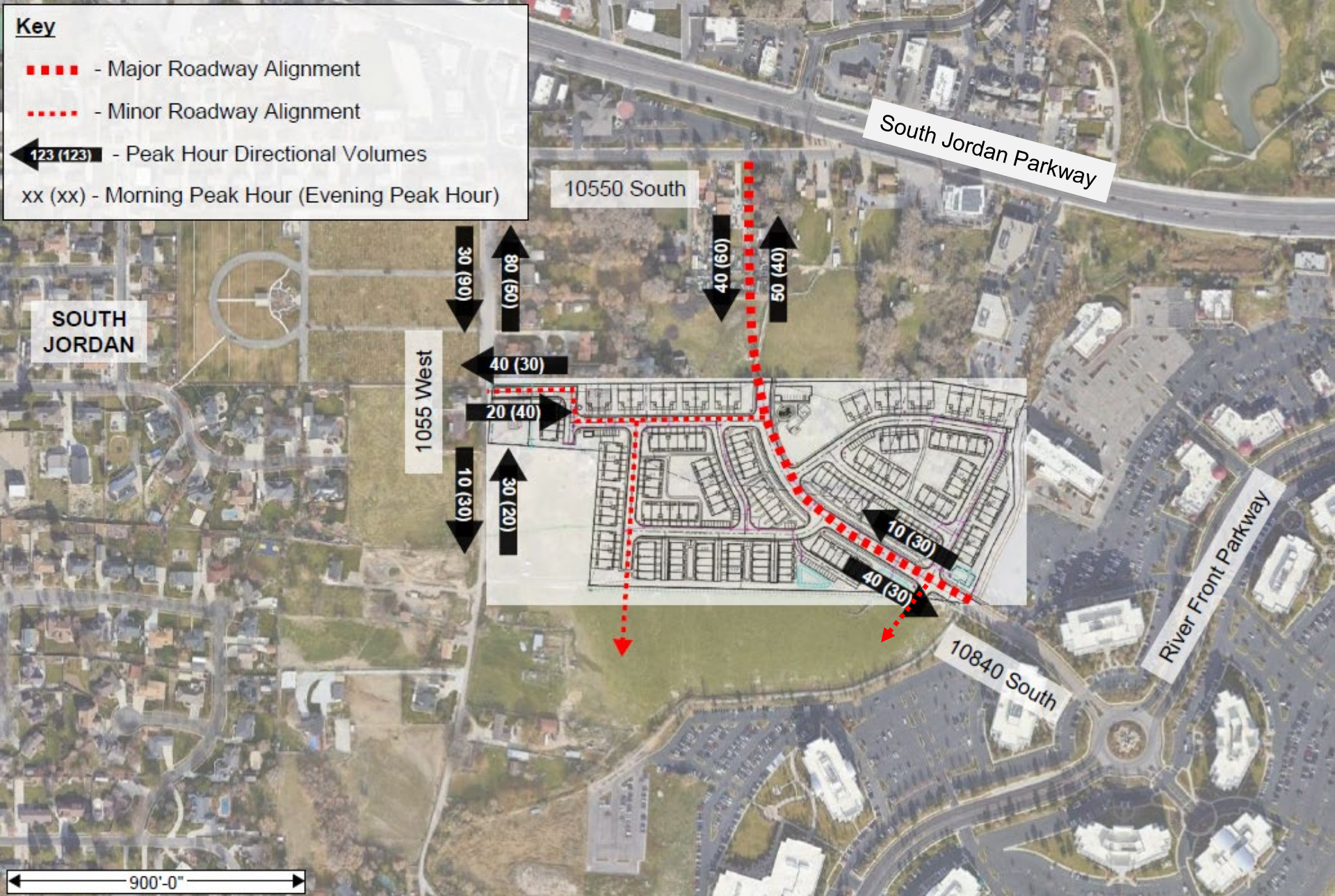
Trip Generation by Area

Key

- ■ ■ ■ - Major Roadway Alignment
- ⋯ ⋯ ⋯ - Minor Roadway Alignment
- ← 123 (123) - Peak Hour Directional Volumes
- xx (xx) - Morning Peak Hour (Evening Peak Hour)



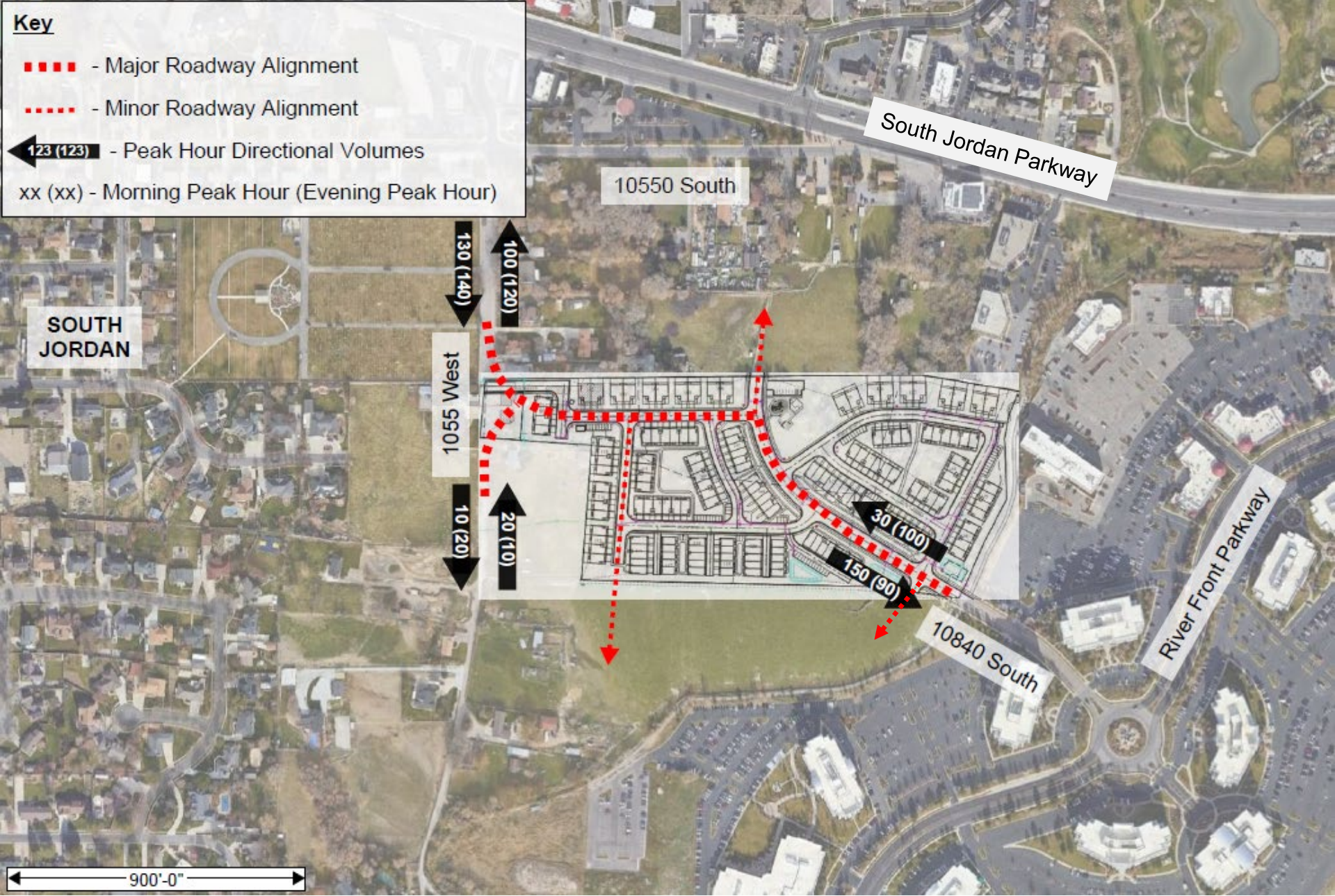
Option 1 Peak Hour Traffic Volumes



Option 2 Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

Key

- ■ ■ ■ - Major Roadway Alignment
- · · · · - Minor Roadway Alignment
- ← 123 (123) - Peak Hour Directional Volumes
- xx (xx) - Morning Peak Hour (Evening Peak Hour)



Option 3 Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

Key

xx (xx) - Morning Peak Hour (Afternoon Peak Hour)

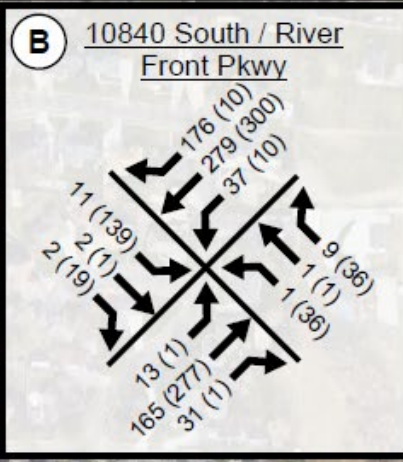
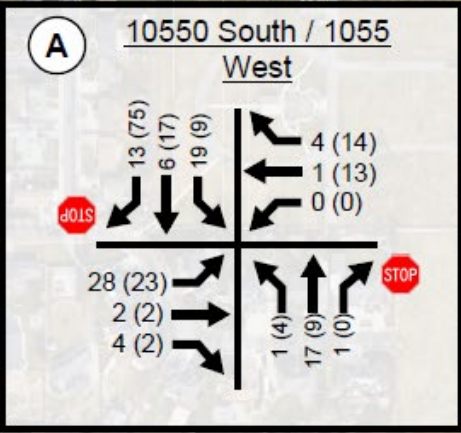
**SOUTH
JORDAN**

(A)

South Jordan Parkway

10550 South

1055 West



10840 South

River Front Parkway

(B)

Existing Morning and Evening Traffic Volumes



Key

A - AM and PM Peak Hour LOS

Intersection Level-of-Service

Overall principles:

- Local Control
 - We can handle the issues we are elected to handle and don't need coverage
- Unfunded Mandates

Housing

- Entitled units vs built
- Homelessness
- Short term rentals

Economic Development

- HTRZ – Procedural - ?? Possible substantive
- Sales Tax – nothing new
- HB462 adding an appeal body

Taxes

- Local District taxing authority
- Constitutional amendment to make 45% residential discount part of the Utah Constitution

Land use

- Subdivision
- Annexation
- Development standards
- Moratoriums
- OPRO Panel
- Referendum
- Time for Decisions and Development Agreements
- Landscaping Bonds

Public safety

- Retirement
- County ? UPD funding
- UHP Pay