

SECTION III

HAZARD SPECIFIC ANNEXES



3/31/2011

ANNEX A

MISSING / DOWNED AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT

Introduction:

Response to an aircraft incident, whether at the Stanford airport, on public/private lands or airstrips will require a multi-agency response. Life and safety will be the primary consideration, scene preservation and investigation will be secondary.

Concept of Operations:

- Incident Command will be situation dependent and may be unified between Law Enforcement and Fire. If the incident is a missing aircraft, Law Enforcement and Search and Rescue will assume incident command.
- Mutual aid assistance for downed/missing aircraft may be provided by Montana Aeronautics division, MAFB, Homeland Security and ground and air mutual aid agencies.
- Medical assistance shall be carried out using agency guidelines for triage and/or mass casualty practices
- Due to the nature of aircraft accidents, Private, State and Federal agencies will become involved including but not limited to: Civil Air Patrol, Department of Military Affairs, Nation Transportation Safety Board, Federal Aeronautics Administration, Aircraft companies' and insurers.
- The Unified Command will expand to include State and Federal agencies with statutory authority.
- To protect the integrity of the scene, a check-in procedure should be established permitting access to emergency responders and authorized personnel only.
- A PIO should be designated to provide accurate, timely information, control rumors, and reassure the public.
- All information will be reported to the proper authorities through the quickest possible means.
- Fatality management will be conducted through the Sheriff/Coroner with mutual aid assistance if necessary.

Resource Assistance:

Depending on the severity and geographical location of the incident, resource support will be adapted to meet the needs of the incident. If necessary the EOC will be activated to a level sufficient to meet resource and logistical needs of responding agencies and organizations.

ESF Assistance may include but not be limited to:

- Evacuation
- Search and Rescue
- Hazardous Material
- PW/County Road
- Public Information
- Mass Casualty
- Mass Fatality
- Resources and Logistics

****Military Aircraft Accident**

Ensure State DES is notified of the accident who will alert the proper authorities. This is a military operation and command and control will be assumed by the military. All public information will be released through military channels. Local response will be to secure and protect the scene and provide medical if necessary until proper authorities arrive.

ANNEX B

BOMBTHREAT / DETONATION

Introduction:

No one can accurately determine if a threat is authentic or a hoax, so all threats must be treated as valid until it is determined to be a hoax. All response agencies will respond with the mission to protect the public. Every effort will be made to protect their individual safety first. Depending upon the threat, the decision must be made to evacuate or shelter-in-place. Care should be taken to shelter away from windows and exterior walls, or if evacuated, move beyond the outdoor evacuation distance. Fragment throw distance or glass breakage/falling glass hazards should be considered. Pipe and suitcase bombs assume cased charges which could throw fragments farther than vehicle bombs.

Concept of Operations:

- Whether a threat or actual explosion, law enforcement will assume command. This may be unified with Fire, depending upon the incident.
- Law Enforcement will be responsible for scene security, evacuation and investigation.
- Fire departments will provide fire protection and assist with securing the area. If necessary they will coordinate with law enforcement for the rescue of trapped or injured victims until search and rescue teams arrive.
- EMS will triage and transport victims. Notification should be made to health care facilities regarding numbers and severity of injured.
- Malmstrom Air Force Base Explosive Ordnance Detail (EOD) should be requested through DES. If MAFB is contacted directly, contact should still be made to the DES Coordinator for proper request and notification procedures.
- In the event of multiple fatalities, the Sheriff/Coroner will establish procedures for identification and notification. Mutual aid will be requested to assist if necessary.
- A PIO should be designated to provide accurate, timely information, control rumors, and reassure the public.
- Notification should be made to the FBI.

Resource Assistance:

Depending on the severity and geographical location of the incident, resource support will be adapted to meet the needs of the incident. If necessary the EOC will be activated to a level sufficient to meet resource and logistical needs of responding agencies and organizations.

ESF Assistance may include but not be limited to:

- Evacuation
- Search and Rescue
- PW/County Roads- (Barricading, street/road closures, heavy equipment)
- Public Information
- Mass Casualty

ANNEX C

CIVIL UNREST & PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Introduction:

A variety of public gatherings for different and varied reasons has been prevalent throughout the nation in recent times. The size and geographic location of the community are not necessarily the deciding factor as to when and where such incidents may develop. It is therefore prudent that jurisdictions recognize the potential for problems and make certain that preparedness plans are developed to deal with this new phase of social structure. The CEO's or other designated officials should have the opportunity to analyze the conditions before the event. This will make the jurisdiction better prepared if there is a sudden outbreak of violence.

Concept of Operations:

- Law Enforcement will assume Incident Command when events occur.
- DES will activate the EOC based on current and projected impacts or by request of authorities.
- All response agencies must maintain a flow of information to the EOC for preparation of public information and to reduce alarm.
- Mutual aid and State and Federal assistance will be required early in the event of a large gathering.
- Multiple agency response may require a Unified Command or Multi-Agency Coordination Group(MAC's)
- If time/opportunity allows, planning meetings with event organizers to determine approximate size, impact on the area and resource needs should be conducted.
- Resources for crowd and traffic control to protect the security of responders and the public should be requested early on.
- CEO's should coordinate with IC, PIO and County Attorney in preparing and presenting public and media information with reference to existing laws, statutes, ordinances, resolutions, or common policy that are in effect at the time.
- All response agencies will respond as requested to provide logistic and resource support to the event.

Resource Assistance:

Large events may quickly overwhelm local resources. Support from the following ESFs may be utilized to mitigate the effects of Civil Unrest or large Public Assembly incidents:

- Evacuation
- Mass Care
- Resources & Logistics
- Volunteer Management
- Public Health
- Mass Care/Casualty
- Utility Services
- Damage Assessment
- Law Enforcement
- Public Information

ANNEX D

EARTHQUAKE

Introduction:

Though low, there is the possibility of an earthquake striking Judith Basin County or surrounding areas with a magnitude sufficient to cause major damage at the local level. Damage to life, property, and critical infrastructure may occur as a result of a major earthquake.

Concept of Operations:

- It will be imperative to receive damage assessments from the affected areas to prioritize deployment of resources, identify resource shortfalls and mutual aid assistance.
- Mutual aid resources will be critical as responders or their families may be among those affected.
- Due to the multiple events that may occur, IC may be unified depending on scope and severity of damages to the areas affected.
- Damage to highways, bridges, utilities and communications will result in delayed assistance. The public and responders must be prepared to employ emergency resource management practices until outside assistance arrives.
- Emergency/Disaster declarations should be declared as required for State and Federal assistance.
- A PIO should be designated to provide accurate, timely information, control rumors, and reassure the public.
- Emergency information regarding evacuation routes, road closures, and safe areas should be broadcast through all emergency communication resources.
- Emergency restoration of critical infrastructure should begin as soon as safe to do so.
- The EOC will be activated to a level sufficient to meet the needs of the IC/responding agencies.

Resource Assistance:

ESF's that may be activated to assist in an Earthquake event may include but not be limited to:

- Communications
- Public Works/Road Department
- Firefighting
- Emergency Management
- Mass Care
- Evacuation
- Resources and Logistics
- EMS/Hospitals
- Public Health
- Mass Care/Fatality
- Utility Services
- Damage Assessment
- Long term recovery
- External Affairs/Warning, Public Information

ANNEX E

WILDLAND / STRUCTURE FIRE

Introduction:

This annex will be activated when the incident IC determines the event to be beyond the scope of normal operations or the duration is expected to last beyond initial response phase.

This may include a major fire involving multiple structures, a fire causing a major hazmat incident, or a wildland fire.

Concept of Operations:

- Incident Command will be assumed by the lead fire department. Command may be unified if there are two or more responding agencies or the situation is or projected to be beyond the normal span of control.
- Firefighter safety will be the number one consideration when providing initial attack to wildland and/or structure fires. Protection of life will supersede protection of property. Only volunteers trained in structure protection should attempt to provide interior attack on structure fires.
- Firefighting activities will be carried out according to individual department guidelines.
- Responding agencies will carry out their duties as requested by the IC.
- Fire and law enforcement will initiate evacuation procedures to protect the public.
- CEO's will issue emergency/disaster declarations as appropriate to the incident.
- The EOC will be activated as requested.
- Mutual aid, State and Federal assistance will be requested to assist with resource shortfalls.
- The designated PIO will work with CEO's and incident IC to release information in a timely, accurate manner to the public and media. Media briefings will be scheduled to keep the public updated on evacuations, road closures, shelters, and situation updates.
- Damage assessments and recovery operations should begin as soon as possible to relieve impacts on the public and private sector.

Resource Assistance:

A major fire within the county or towns of Judith Basin will require additional resources and assistance from outside agencies. ESFs that may be activated include but are not limited to:

- Transportation
- Public Works/County Road
- Evacuation
- Resources & Logistics
- Damage Assessment
- External Affairs/Warning, Public Information
- EMS
- Public Health

ANNEX F

FLOODING / DAM FAILURE

Introduction:

Portions of Judith Basin County are subject to flooding in the event of heavy rains and snow melt, or flash flooding from severe storms. The DES office and the Sheriff's Office have copies of the Ackley Lake Dam Plan in case of dam failure at Ackley Lake. Most damage in Judith Basin will occur to roads, bridges and agricultural land.

Concept of Operations:

- Incident command will be shared by the Sheriff's Office and Public Works/County road. Law enforcement will provide public safety/evacuation and PW/Road will provide technical assistance regarding roads, bridges, streets and public facilities.
- Public Information will be critical to warn residents of current or impending flood conditions so appropriate safety precautions can be taken.
- Updates from the NWS will assist in response and recovery planning.
- The EOC will be activated as requested.
- CEO's will submit emergency/disaster declarations as needed.
- Damage assessments should be reported to the EOC at regular intervals to prioritize resources for response operations.
- Recovery will begin when there is no longer a threat to responder safety.
- Flood mitigation activities are addressed in the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (PDM)

Response Assistance:

ESFs for flooding incidents may include but not be limited to

- Evacuation
- Public Works/Road Dept.
- Transportation
- Public Information
- Public Health
- Mass Care
- Damage Assessment
- Utility Services
- Long Term Recovery
- External Affairs/ Warning

ANNEX G

SEVERE WEATHER EVENT

Introduction:

Severe weather may affect the county during any time of the year. Weather events may include heavy snowfall, blizzards, extreme heat or cold, tornadoes, flash flooding, high winds, hail or drought. Most of the population is prepared for Montana weather, but the special needs population and travelers through the county may be affected.

Concept of Operations:

- Severe weather warnings/watches issued from the NWS will be broadcast over 911 systems, CJIN, radio and television.
- Severe weather may interrupt utility operations; the public should be encouraged to be self-sufficient until service is restored. Local government will refer to their emergency plan to ensure continuity of operations.
- Emergency response during severe weather events may be delayed or become impossible due to conditions. Response agencies should preplan for such events.
- Law Enforcement will act as IC; a unified command may be established depending on the scope and severity of the event.
- Temporary shelters should be pre-identified for travelers stranded by road closures and others seeking shelter.
- If the situation warrants, a PIO will be designated to disseminate public information regarding evacuations, shelters, road closures and safety information.
- The EOC will be activated to a level sufficient to meet the needs of the incident.
- Debris cleanup, snow removal, and restoration of services will be the responsibility of the county and service providers.

Response Assistance:

ESF's that may apply to a severe weather event include, but are not limited to:

- Transportation
- Public Works/County Road
- Mass Care
- Evacuation
- Donation/Volunteer Management
- Special Needs Population
- Utility Services
- Damage Assessment
- Long Term Recovery
- External Affairs/Warning
- Public Information

ANNEX H

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL / RELEASE

Introduction:

Hazardous materials may be defined as a substance or material which has been determined to be capable of causing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, property or the environment. The substance or materials can be classified in one or more of the following classes:

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Explosive | 2. Flammable | 3. Combustible | 4. Oxidizer |
| 5. Corrosive | 6. Compressed Gas | 7. Poison | 8. Radioactive Material |

Each class of substance or material is stored, or traveling through Judith Basin County on a daily basis. It is critical for all responders to be trained in Hazmat to their level of response capabilities. Hazmat Operations training is provided for all responders in Judith Basin County through the MSU Fire Service training School.

Concept of Operations:

- The primary dispatched Fire Department will provide incident command. Mutual aid will be requested as needed.
- NIMS/ICS will be used at all hazmat scenes
- DES will be notified of all hazmat incidents and report all releases/spills to State DES.
- The EOC will be activated if there is a large spill/release causing a threat to public safety.
- A PIO will be designated to release evacuation routes, shelter-in-place, road and/or street closures and other safety information in a timely manner. Periodic briefings will be scheduled to keep the public informed, control rumors and calm fears.
- The incident IC will use extraordinary powers if necessary to protect the safety of the public. Orders to shelter-in-place or evacuate will be broadcast through all emergency warning systems.
- All responders should be familiar with the use of the **Emergency Response Guide (ERG)** to obtain critical information regarding the initial phase of a hazmat transportation incident. Further assistance may be obtained through **Chemtrec**- the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center which is a public service of the Chemical Manufacturers Association. It provides immediate advice for those at the scene of an emergency and will contact the shipper of the material involved. For more detailed assistance and appropriate follow-up. Chemtrec operates 24/7 from any point in the United States. **Toll Free Number 1-800-424-9300**
- If it can be safely done, responders should attempt to get the **Bill of Lading**- (usually carried in the cab of a vehicle that designated the type of material being transported) or if the incident involves rail cars, the **Manifest** which contains required information about the contents of each car. This is usually found in the engine. If it is not possible to obtain these papers, the shipper should be contacted for information.
- Mutual Aid assistance from Great Falls Hazmat Team is available for all incidents.
- If a situation is beyond the local and response team capabilities, the 83rd Civil Support Team (CST) may be requested through Montana DES. The CST works for the IC to support incident goals and objectives. The CST is not a Bomb Squad or Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team. Malmstrom Air Force Base EOD teams will respond to bomb threats and explosive ordnance calls.
- Methamphetamine labs or meth dump sites should be secured to provide public safety until specialized cleanup teams can arrive.
- Law Enforcement will provide scene security, traffic control and carry out evacuation / shelter-in-place notifications.
- Public Works/County Road may respond with barricades, diking material, and heavy equipment to assist in containment. May also provide barricading for road/street closures.
- EMS will respond to the scene to monitor personnel, assist with decon and victim assistance.

- Gross decon will be established on scene by fire and EMS.
- Shipping Company's and their contractors are responsible for cleanup of any hazmat spills or releases. All costs associated with the response and cleanup will be billed to the responsible party. If the responsible party is a town or county, clean-up costs will be the responsibility of the town or county.
- Public Health may hold the responsible party accountable, track progress of cleanup and assist with the cleanup plan development. The lead Fire Department, Public Works and CEO's may also assist in the plan development.
- Public Health shall maintain a list of reporting requirements and deadlines that are applicable to the type of spill or release.
- Public Health will report all nuisance or hazardous materials released to the proper regulatory agency and conduct any follow-up reporting.

Response Assistance:

A hazardous material release/spill may affect any part of the county or the towns. Each spill will be situation dependent and all ESF's may be utilized to meet the response and recovery from a hazmat incident. Mutual aid assistance from State and Federal partners will be critical to supplement local capabilities.

PIPELINE EMERGENCY

Introduction:

A pipeline incident may be caused by third-party damage, corrosion, material defects, worker error or natural events resulting in fire, an explosion, accidental release, or operational failure that disrupt normal operations.

3 Crude Oil Pipelines are located in Judith Basin County. Front Range and Conoco enter the county in the northwest corner and travel southeast into Fergus County. Express Pipeline comes into Judith Basin from the northeast, runs southeast back into Fergus County near Highway 191.

To assist emergency responders, information is located on pipeline posts giving Operator, Product and 24 Hour Emergency Number.



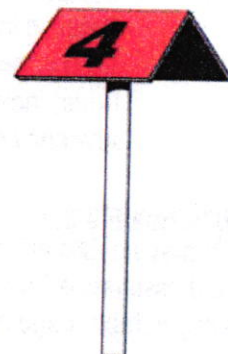
Painted metal or plastic posts



Signs located near roads, Railroads & along pipeline Right-of-ways



Pipeline Casing Vent



Marker for Pipeline patrol plane

Approach area from upwind/uphill position if possible.

Do not approach the scene with vehicles or mechanized equipment until isolation zones have been established.

Vehicle engines are a potential ignition source.

Do not walk or drive into a vapor cloud or puddle of liquid.

Use appropriate air-monitoring equipment to establish the extent of vapor travel.

Consider the following:

- Is there a fire, spill or leak
- Is there a vapor cloud
- What are the weather conditions
- What actions should be taken: evacuation/diking?
- What direction is the wind blowing
- What is the terrain like
- What human/equipment resources are required and readily available
- Who and what are at risk: people, property or environment
- What can be done immediately

Concept of Operations

- NIMS/ICS will be used on all operations.
- Early lines of communication between Pipeline Operators and responders will be essential for response and recovery operations.
- It will be important to recognize that pipeline markers only identify *approximate* location of pipelines.
- Pipeline Company's have the ability to immediately shutdown the pipeline, but it will take time to isolate the source of the leak.
- Additional information on the hazard will be found in the Emergency Response Guide
- Incident IC will establish a staging area for responding equipment and personnel.
- Evacuate/ Shelter-in-place will be determined by the IC
- Appropriate agencies will be notified of the leak, vapor or fire incident.
- In the event of a fire, unless directed otherwise by the Pipeline Company, it is best to let the primary fire burn and take protective measures against the further spread of fire or other secondary hazards.
- Vapor control requires specialized training and equipment, extreme caution should be used in containing vapors and performing rescue operations
- Leaks and ruptures can create major problems with spill confinement and containment. If possible barriers should be established to prevent the leak from spreading to water sources or other sensitive areas.
- Be prepared to provide the Pipeline Control Center personnel with the following information:

Call back number/contact (usually the IC)	Other officials on site: law, fire, EMS, DES, etc.
Detailed location	Surrounding exposures/sensitive areas
Type of emergency: Fire/Leak/Vapor	Any special conditions, nearby school, railroad, etc
When incident was reported, locally	Local conditions, weather, terrain
Any known injuries	

Response Assistance

All ESF's may be utilized to meet the response and recovery from a pipeline incident.
Mutual aid assistance from State and Federal partners will be critical to supplement local capabilities.
Emergency numbers and maps are located in Section IV Resources.

ANNEX I

UTILITY INTERRUPTION

Introduction:

Severe weather or other hazards may cause an extensive power failure in Judith Basin County. Local government, businesses, and private citizens should be prepared to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 1-72 hours or until services are restored.

All local government agencies should be prepared to continue to provide basic services. Assistance can be found in the Courthouse Emergency Plan.

Concept of Operations:

- Law Enforcement will be the designated IC, technical assistance will be provided by affected utility companies.
- A list of high priority essential services/facilities should be considered for supplemental or alternative power supplies.
- Shelters will be opened as the need is identified. Most of the population will shelter-in-place or seek other options.
- Communications to the Sheriff's Office should be uninterrupted.
- A high priority will be given to keeping the public informed of estimated length of outage, safety precautions, road closures and other pertinent information.
- CEO's will declare an emergency or disaster if needed to assist in response and recovery.
- Responding agencies should have plans in place to ensure they have the needed resources to respond to incidents.

Response Assistance:

A utility interruption may affect a large area of the county. ESF's they may be activated include but are not limited to:

- Communications
- Evacuation
- Resources and Logistics
- Special Needs Population
- Utility Services
- Damage Assessment
- Long Term Recovery
- Public Information

ANNEX J

TERRORISM/ WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Introduction:

Small counties must have the ability to respond in big ways to any hazard they are confronted with. To accomplish this goal we need to be aware of the threats and vulnerabilities that may hamper our ability to respond to and recover from a Terrorism/WMD event.

Any terrorist event that strikes Judith Basin County will cause us to view the situation in different ways. The difference in a terrorist event as compared to a natural disaster is the attack nature. Targets may not only be people, but buildings and critical facilities.

Local emergency response groups must be prepared to respond to new and unknown hazards and have the ability to coordinate with new partners.

Crisis and Consequence management will be the tools needed to respond to a Terrorism/WMD incident.

Crisis management refers to measures to identify, acquire and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism.

Consequence management refers to measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses and individuals affected by the consequences of a terrorism incident. State and Federal government will provide assistance as required. Consequence management is generally a multifunction response coordinated by emergency management.

Technical Operations include actions to identify, assess, dismantle, transfer, dispose of, or decontaminate personnel and property exposed to weapons of mass destruction.

Planning Assumptions:

- No single agency at the local, State, Federal or private-sector level possesses the authority and expertise to act unilaterally on many difficult issues that may arise in response to a threat or act of terrorism, particularly if WMD are involved.
- The consequence of a WMD event would immediately overwhelm local resources.
- Major consequences involving WMD may overwhelm existing State and Federal capabilities as well, particularly if multiple locations are affected.
- Local, State and Federal responders will define working perimeters that may overlap. Perimeters may be used to control access to the area, target public information messages, assign operational sectors among responding organizations, and assess potential effects on the population and the environment. Control of these perimeters may be enforced by different authorities, which will impede the overall response if adequate coordination is not established.
- If appropriate PPE is not available, entry in a contaminated area, (hot zone) may be delayed until the material dissipates to levels that are safe for emergency response personnel.
- Responders should be prepared for secondary devices.
- The Sheriff's Office, CEO's and DES will establish and coordinate resources as appropriate.

Concept of Operations:

- Law Enforcement will make an initial assessment of potential or credible threats and consequences of a terrorism incident within the county.
- Law Enforcement will have procedures to notify CEO's, DES, and other agencies providing direct support to the Sheriff's Office of a credible threat of terrorism.

- A threat assessment process will be initiated by notifying State or Federal agencies with technical expertise, in order that those agencies may determine the viability of the threat from technical as well as tactical and behavioral standpoints.
- If warranted or directed by the State or Federal Agency, Law Enforcement will implement a response and advise the appropriate organizations.
- The level of activation of the EOC will be dependent on information provided to DES and CEO's. The EOC will prepare to expand to accommodate State and Federal response agencies. If the level of activation warrants, the EOC will form a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) to ensure a unified system of response and recovery efforts.
- To alleviate fears, inform the public, and provide safety information, a PIO will be designated to disseminate information through all media sources available. A Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established to collect and coordinate information for public release.
- If the threat is found to be not credible, each response agency will be released by authority of the CEO's as the situation stabilizes.
- An actual terrorism/WMD event occurring in the county will require all response agencies to act in support of the Incident Commander. Response actions will continue until such time as the situation is stabilized and recovery can begin. Agencies will be released as their services are no longer needed to support operations. Agencies involved in decontamination, monitoring and restoration may be required to provide long-term assistance to the affected areas.
- CEO's will declare an Emergency or Disaster when the threat or actual act of terrorism overwhelms local response capabilities. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act may be approved upon authorization of Montana DES.

Response Assistance:

A Terrorism/WMD incident may affect any part of the county or the towns. The incident will be situation dependent and all ESF's may be utilized to meet the response and recovery from an act of Terrorism. Mutual aid assistance from State and Federal partners will be critical to supplement local capabilities.

ANNEX K

NATIONAL EMERGENCY

Introduction:

This plan is written to provide guidance using an all-hazard concept. It is this concept that will enhance our abilities if a disaster occurs at either the local, State or Federal level. A national emergency requiring mobilization of State and Federal assets to manage the incident may necessitate Judith Basin County to function as a Local Operations Area. Operations will be carried out in accordance with local, State and Federal Emergency Management Plans.

Assumptions:

- The probability of a nuclear attack seems highly remote; however, emergency planning for a national security emergency must be addressed as they may result from other sources.
- In a national emergency, all response from Federal agencies will be according to the National Response Framework (NRF)
- The Montana National Guard will be governed by the Department of Military Affairs, Office of the Adjutant General, under the authority of their Montana Military Support Plan.

Concept of Operations:

- Although most events happen locally and are the responsibility of local officials, a national emergency will require the State or Federal Government to institute an Incident Command Structure with decision-making made through them as to the most effective way to operate and plan for the return to normal. Input will be provided through the local EOC and local officials. It will be crucial to keep everyone informed of the situation, protective measures and corrective actions.

Response Assistance:

A National Emergency will affect the whole jurisdiction either directly or indirectly. All ESF's may be utilized to meet the needs of a National Emergency.

State and Federal partners will be critical to supplement local capabilities.