

EOP 2013

Ogden City Emergency Operations Plan



Ogden City Corp
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Basic Plan

October 2013

The Ogden City Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) identifies both natural and man-made hazards which may impact residents of Ogden, Utah. It outlines response and recovery activities that local officials should follow if a disaster occurs. Mitigation, prevention, and preparedness planning and activities are also addressed in an attempt to make Ogden a more “disaster resistant” community.

A. Introductory Material

The Ogden City Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes the emergency management organization of Ogden City and collaborates with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of government before, during, and after a disaster. The Plan also addresses hazards the community may face through the five mission areas of standardized emergency management.

1. Mitigation – reducing or eliminating the effects of these hazards on the community
2. Prevention – actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring
3. Preparedness – actions taken to prepare the community for these hazards
4. Response – the community’s response to the effects of these hazards
5. Recovery – returning the community to a healthy, viable, and economically sustainable environment after a disaster

The Plan is consistent with the Utah Division of Homeland Security Plan and the National Response Plan that are incorporated in NIMS. This plan describes how municipal and county resources, mutual aid, and state and federal agencies will be coordinated in response to an emergency.

The EOP is divided into the following sections:

1. The Basic Plan is designed for use prior to and during an emergency or disaster situation. The Basic Plan provides general guidance and information on the response organization, policies, and how to manage an emergency or disaster situation effectively.
2. The Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annex assigns tasks, roles, policies, and responsibilities of various city, county, state, private sector, non-governmental, and volunteer agencies and organizations for coordinating supplemental resource and programmatic support to impacted areas of the city during emergency or disaster situations.
3. The Supporting Annexes add specific information and direction to the EOP or ESF Annexes.
4. Hazard Specific Annexes focus on the special planning needs for specific types of incidents requiring specialized application of the EOP.

The following is a summary of the Emergency Support Functions outlined in the Plan:

- **ESF #1 TRANSPORTATION:** Support and assist county, municipal, private sector, and voluntary agencies and organizations requiring supplemental transportation assistance during response and recovery efforts.
- **ESF #2 COMMUNICATIONS:** Provide guidance and organize, establish, and maintain emergency telecommunications and information systems capabilities in support of response and recovery efforts.
- **ESF #3 PUBLIC WORKS, ENGINEERING, AND BUILDING SERVICES:** Coordinate the provision of technical support, damage assessments, engineering services, construction management and inspections, emergency contracting, debris clearance and disposal, demolition of unsafe structures, assistance with traffic control by providing barricades and signs, temporary repair of roads and essential facilities, and flood control associated with an emergency or disaster.
- **ESF #4 FIREFIGHTING:** Acquire, prioritize, and allocate supplemental firefighting resources, including emergency medical services, in support of the on-scene Incident Commander(s) efforts to detect and suppress urban, rural, and wild land fires. ESF #4 will facilitate a coordinated application of available fire suppression resources through local, intrastate, and interstate mutual aid agreements.
- **ESF #5 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT:** Collect, process, and disseminate essential information and facilitate planning efforts in support of emergency operations coordinated from the Ogden City Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Once activated, ESF #5 staff and support will carry out the responsibilities of the EOC Planning Section.
- **ESF #6 MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES:**
 - a. Coordinate City efforts to address non-medical mass care, housing, and human services needs for individuals and/or families impacted by an emergency or major disaster.
 - b. Coordinate activities involved with the emergency provision of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of disaster, and disaster welfare information. In some instances, services also may be provided to disaster workers as described below.
 - c. Support the operations of a disaster welfare information system such as the American Red Cross Disaster Welfare Inquiry system (DWI) to collect, receive, and report information about the status of victims and assist with family reunification.
 - d. Coordinate bulk distribution of emergency relief supplies to disaster victims.
- **ESF #7 RESOURCE SUPPORT:** Coordinate the acquisition, prioritization, and allocation of resources needed to augment City and local jurisdiction emergency or major disaster

response and recovery operations. This includes personnel, equipment, emergency relief supplies, facilities, telecommunications, contracting services, transportation services (in coordination with ESF #1), etc. ESF #7 also provides logistical support for EOC operations.

- **ESF #8 PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES:** Coordinate the acquisition, prioritization, and allocation of supplemental resources to support lifesaving, transport, evacuation and treatment of the injured, disposition of the dead, disease control, and other public health related activities during response operations and in a post-disaster environment. ESF #8 is responsible for coordinating the acquisition, prioritization, and allocation of supplemental resources to support mass-casualty and mass-fatality operations.
- **ESF #9 SEARCH AND RESCUE:** Coordinate the acquisition, prioritization, and allocation of specialized life-saving resources and personnel to support City and local jurisdiction efforts in locating, extricating, and administering immediate medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures and/or lost and missing people.
- **ESF #10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE:** Coordinate the acquisition, prioritization, and allocation of specialized resources and personnel to support response efforts for an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of hazardous materials.
- **ESF #11 COMMUNITY RESOURCES:** Supports City and local authorities and other agency efforts to:
 - a. Provide, secure, and arrange for the transportation of nutritional assistance. Coordinate with ESF #1.
 - b. Control and eradicate an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease.
 - c. Provide assurance of food safety and food security. Coordinate with ESF #6.
 - d. Provide for the safety and well-being of household pets. Coordinate with ESF #6.
- **ESF #12 ENERGY:** Coordinate the provision of emergency power and fuel to support immediate response operations as well as providing power and fuel to stabilize community functions.
- **ESF #13 LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY:** Coordinate the acquisition, prioritization, and allocation of supplemental law enforcement resources to support on-scene public safety and security response and recovery operations. Public safety and security functions include protecting life and property, maintaining law and order, special operations, intelligence gathering, rapid damage assessments, traffic and crowd control, and guarding essential facilities, utilities, and supplies.

- **ESF #14 LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND MITIGATION:** Provide a framework for city government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to enable community recovery including the protection, preservation, and conservation of natural and cultural resources, and historic properties from the long-term consequences of an emergency or disaster.
- **ESF #15 PUBLIC INFORMATION:** Facilitate the provision of accurate and timely information and warnings to affected audiences including governments, media, the private sector, and the populace.

i. Promulgation Document/Signatures

From the conviction that the EOP constitutes a clear and workable plan for managing a large-scale emergency or disaster, the Plan will be submitted to the Ogden City Mayor for promulgation. The Plan will be submitted to the Mayor for re-promulgation whenever there are significant changes made to the Plan that could impact the City's ability to effectively respond.

ii. Approval and Implementation

The accomplishment of disaster management goals and objectives depends on the development and maintenance of an emergency management program which includes planning and training of staff. City departments should become familiar with the Plan. Furthermore, as appropriate, they should formulate and integrate their own department-focused procedures and guidelines in a manner which will facilitate a city-wide integrated approach to emergency response, recovery, and mitigation. Each department must commit to carrying out the training, exercises, and plan maintenance needed to support the Plan.

It is hereby directed that the Plan be accepted by all departments within the City and that the Plan be reviewed and/or updated biennially. Prior to issuance, all departments will review the Basic Plan. Upon completion of review and written concurrence of these departments, the Plan will be submitted to the Mayor for review. Upon concurrence of the Mayor, the Plan will be officially adopted by ordinance and promulgated.

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE OGDEN CITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

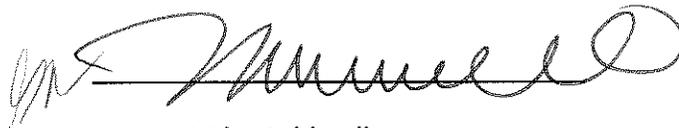
WHEREAS, the Ogden City Emergency Operations Plan contains information that City Officials may use to protect individuals and property in case of a natural or technological disaster.

WHEREAS, the Plan serves as a guide for maintaining a credible emergency management program.

WHEREAS, the Plan details the tasks that City departments carry out based on established situations, assumptions, and realistic capabilities.

NOW THEREFORE, the Mayor of Ogden City hereby resolves that the Emergency Operations Plan attached hereto be adopted as the Official Emergency Operations Plan for the City of Ogden, and that the Plan supersedes and replaces all previous plans. The Plan may be amended, expanded, revised, and improved as needed with said editing becoming effective immediately. The Plan shall be reviewed and updated on a biennial basis and individuals having possession of a Plan will be required to become familiar with any and all updates or changes.

Dated this 16th day of January ~~2013~~²⁰¹⁴ at Ogden, Utah.



Mike Caldwell
Mayor

ATTEST:



Tracy Hansen
City Recorder



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Supporting Annexes

To be added

Hazard Specific Annexes

To be added

B. Purpose, Scope, Situation Overview, and Assumptions

i. Purpose

The Emergency Operations Plan:

- Assigns agency and organizational responsibilities in an emergency
- Identifies the Chain of Command for all departments and agencies
- Describes how people and property will be protected in emergencies and disasters
- Identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available, within the community or by agreement with other jurisdictions, for use during response and recovery operations
- Identifies steps to address mitigation concerns during response and recovery activities

ii. Scope

The Emergency Operations Plan:

- Is applicable to all City departments, local community organizations, businesses, and residents within Ogden
- Establishes policies, strategies, and assumptions
- Establishes a concept of operations spanning the direction and control of an emergency from initial monitoring through post-disaster response, recovery, and mitigation
- Defines coordination mechanisms to facilitate delivery of immediate assistance

iii. Situation Overview

Ogden is the largest city within Weber County. Its resident population of approximately 82,000 is culturally diverse, including some numbers of people with limited English language skills.

Ogden is traversed by rail corridors and is adjacent to a major freeway, Interstate-15 (I-15), which travels north/south through the state of Utah. Two major rivers run through the city—the Ogden River and the Weber River. Both are supplied primarily from the Wasatch and Uintah Mountains composing the Weber Basin. Dams upstream are primarily earthen-type dams. These waterways periodically are traversed, or run parallel to, highways and rail corridors over which hazardous materials are routinely transported. There is a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Index C airport in Ogden with scheduled passenger and cargo aircraft

service. Ogden is home to Weber State University, one of Utah’s major higher educational institutions.

The east bench of Ogden is at the base of the Wasatch Mountain Range, which creates the east border of the city. The Wasatch Fault is situated along this area. The potential for an earthquake incident is one of the most significant natural disasters the people of Ogden may face.

The climate of this region is classified as desert, with cold winters and temperate summers. The physical features of this area present some significant hazards and threats to life and property. The hazards identified below are those which, if occurred, have a chance of harming the community.

a) Hazard Analysis Summary

Probability of Event	Severe	Moderate	Limited
High	Earthquake High Risk	Wild land/Urban Fire High Risk	Tornado Storm Flooding Extended Runoff Event Small Hazardous Material Spill Information Technology Failure Moderate Risk
Moderate	Large Hazmat Spill Pandemic Event High Risk	Drought Mudslide/Slump Extended Water Supply Deficit Moderate Risk	Extreme Weather (Strong Winds, Microbursts, Winter Storm Event) Ground Transportation Accident Low Risk
Low	Dam Break Air Transportation Accident Moderate Risk	Civil Unrest Low Risk	Extreme Heat Lightning Avalanche Canal Break Sabotage/Terrorist Event Low Risk

b) Capability Assessment

Ogden City shall consider its prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities based on risk analysis.

- Prevention and Protection: Codes, ordinances, mutual aid agreements, contracts, and inspections can assist in addressing unique readiness issues.
- Response and Recovery: Drills; training, and exercises will show the City's abilities to respond to and recover from defined hazards.

Limitations of these efforts are based on:

- 1) Training: time, money, and effort.
- 2) Equipment: proper, maintained, and functioning.
- 3) Personnel: adequate manpower and readiness.
- 4) Mutual Aid: resource allocation and availability.
- 5) Funding sufficiency: mitigation projects, capital improvement projects (CIP).

c) Mitigation Overview

- Ogden City will focus on the resources needed for a successful mitigation planning process. Essential steps include identifying and organizing interested members of the community as well as the technical expertise required during the planning process.
- Ogden City will identify the characteristics and potential consequences of hazards. It is important to understand how much of the community can be affected by specific hazards and what the impacts would be on important community assets.
- With an understanding of the risks posed by hazards, Ogden City will need to determine what its priorities should be and then look at possible ways to avoid or minimize the undesired effects. The result is a hazard mitigation plan and strategy for implementation.
- Ogden City can bring the Plan to life in a variety of ways, ranging from implementing specific mitigation projects to changes in day-to-day organizational operations. To ensure the success of an ongoing program, it is critical that the Plan remains relevant. Thus, it is important to conduct periodic evaluations and make revisions as needed.

iv. Planning Assumptions

- An unforeseen emergency, disaster or catastrophic event may occur with little or no warning and produce maximum casualties and widespread damage. The Plan assumes response

capabilities of Ogden City will be quickly overwhelmed in this type of event.

- As a result of persons being injured and others being trapped in damaged or destroyed structures, the likelihood of a significant number of deaths will require the immediate response of Ogden City and neighboring jurisdictions' search and rescue personnel, medical personnel, and access to supplies and equipment to minimize deaths and injuries.
- Ogden City may need to respond on short notice to provide effective and timely assistance. The Plan designates pre-assigned missions for various departments, agencies, and organizations to expedite the provision of response assistance to save lives, alleviate suffering, and protect property and the environment.

C. Concept of Operations

Ogden City utilizes a bottom-up approach in all phases of emergency management, with emergency activities being resolved at the lowest possible level of response. Thus, the resources of local response agencies, state, and federal agencies are utilized in this sequential order to ensure a rapid and efficient response. Ogden City follows an ICS approach to incidents that is scalable to the incident and will activate appropriate positions within the ICS Organization to handle each situation. (See Annex "Emergency Operations Center Activation Levels" and "Ogden City Organizational Chart")

1. Emergency Operations: (Level 1)

- When an emergency situation has, or is likely to exceed the response capabilities of Ogden City, the combined efforts of neighboring jurisdictions, county, region, and possibly the state are considered essential for effective response and recovery, the senior elected official or designee may declare a "Local State of Emergency."
- An emergency declaration by Ogden City officials is not a request for supplemental county, state, or federal assistance. It acknowledges that all involved entities have officially recognized the situation, and are taking the necessary actions to respond to an emergency. However, the declaration must be issued before state assistance can be requested and is necessary as legal justification for such assistance.
- Notification of a "Local State of Emergency" should be made to the Ogden City Office of Emergency Management, in an expedient manner, i.e. voice followed by hard copy. The Ogden City Office of Emergency Management will in turn notify the county, state, and other entities as required. (See annex "Declaration of an Existence or Threatened Existence of a Local Emergency" and "Declaration of Termination of a Local Emergency")

- When a “Local State of Emergency” has been declared, the senior elected official will govern by proclamation and has the authority to impose all necessary regulations to preserve peace and order within the affected jurisdiction.
- 2. Escalated Response: (Level 2)**
- An incident is outside the scope of normal operations, if it has utilized multiple mutual aid resources, or support services are requested to a localized incident.
 - Emergency Management can be requested by activating the necessary support functions to help manage the event. This can either be on scene, remote, or within the EOC. General staff positions will be assigned and staffed as needed.
- 3. Normal Operations: (Level 3)**
- In the absence of a declared disaster or state of emergency, the emergency response forces of the community (EMS, Fire, Law, and Public Works) will respond to emergencies within their jurisdictions with the authorities vested to them by law and local policy. Mutual Aid and shared response jurisdictions are addressed through local agreement and do not require a declaration of a “Local State of Emergency” to enable their use.
 - Emergency Management monitors local emergencies and provides assistance as required. Notifications of reportable events are made to the appropriate agencies for specified warning points. Severe weather watches and warnings are relayed to agencies when issued by the National Weather Service. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated without a declaration of a “Local State of Emergency” to support local agencies in normal response or community emergencies.

D. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Two groups exist within the scope of this plan: 1) the policy group and 2) the coordination group.

1. **The policy group** includes the Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), department heads and/or designee (Fire, Police, Public Services, Community and Economic Development (CED), City Attorney, Management Services), and Emergency Management. The policy group sets the policies of the incident and provides priorities, direction, response objectives, and any constraints or limitations. They are to make the key decisions that will impact the overall response.
2. **The coordination group** is comprised of Division Managers and/or their designee, other key positions, and external agencies. The coordination group is the working group who staffs the EOC and runs or supports the incident, based on the policy group’s decisions.

This includes: Chief Deputy City Attorney, Assistant City Attorney, Deputy Fire Chiefs, Emergency Management, Deputy Police Chiefs, Public Ways and Parks Manager, Water Utility Manager, Fleet and Facilities Manager, Airport Manager, City Engineer, Community Economic Development Manager, Building Services Manager, Planning Manager, CERT Coordinator, Business Development Manager, Purchasing Coordinator, City Recorder, Human Resources Manager, Payroll Technician, IT Manager, IT Operations Supervisor, City GIS, Fiscal Operations Manager, Comptroller, Deputy Finance Manager, Deputy Director Support Services, RTCC Manager, Recreation Manager, Golf Professional, and Marketing & Communication Administrator. External agencies include but are not limited to: Rocky Mountain Power, Questar Gas, Century Link, UTA, Utah National Guard, Weber County Health, Ogden City Schools, ARES Coordinator, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Weber County Emergency Management, UDOT, Union Pacific Railroad, and Weber Human Services.

This organization is a hybrid with the basic form of an ICS model, and therefore Emergency Support Functions will fall within the four Sections of ICS (Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Admin). The complexity of the incident, number of personnel available, and Level of Response declared will determine the depth of organization. Each ESF will have primary and support roles that are filled by departments and agencies (See annex “ESF Matrix: Primary and Support Departments/Agencies”). Each ESF specific annex will include specific responsibilities and duties and include checklists in the event a function needs to be filled by another entity. In addition, certain departments will be cross-trained to fill in the role of a Section Chief or Branch Director so that appropriate span of control is maintained.

E. Direction, Control, and Coordination

- The EOC provides a single recognizable focal point for emergency/disaster management functions and allows emergency organizations to coordinate effectively in a teamwork environment. This facilitates a faster response and recovery as compared to a fragmented approach to the response.
- Each ESF Primary Agency will provide resources using its authorities and capabilities in coordination with assigned Support Agencies. ESF agencies will allocate resources based on identified priorities and as available based on their Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and department specific Emergency Response Plans (ERP).
 - If resources are not available through the ESF Primary Agency, the Primary Agency will seek to provide those resources from another Primary or Support Agency.

- If the resource is unavailable from another Primary or Support Agency, the requirement may be forwarded to an ESF counterpart in a neighboring local jurisdiction or to the county.
- If a neighboring local jurisdiction or the county cannot provide the resource, the county will forward the request for assistance to the State Emergency Operations Center Logistics Section for further action.
- If a conflict of priorities develops as a result of more than one department needing the same resource, the affected department will coordinate with the Ogden City EOC Manager toward achieving a resolution. As required, the EOC Manager will coordinate with the EOC Policy Group for final resolution. The Ogden City EOC will serve as a central information source regarding availability of resources.
- A large scale emergency or disaster may impact several different areas of the county concurrently. In those instances, multi-jurisdictional response operations will be required. Under multiple local emergency declarations, ESF departments and agencies will be required to coordinate with the county EOC in order to address the allocation of resources to support the various operations simultaneously.

F. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

The Ogden City Emergency Operations Plan for information collection, analysis, and dissemination is a cooperative mission between the Real Time Crime Center (RTCC), Police Records, GIS, Dispatch, and the Emergency Operations Center. Information is gathered through many methods some of which include: windshield surveys, call center, radio (ham and 800 mhz), and through other mobile and desktop applications. All information will be filtered, processed, prioritized, and assigned based on mission. Once we receive the information it will be entered into the EOC system and be prioritized. The prioritization will be based on the general principles of:

1. Life Safety
2. Incident Stabilization
3. Property Conservation
4. Informational

Once the information is prioritized it will be categorized, analyzed, and approved by function. It will then be assigned to the appropriate position in the EOC for dissemination.

The RTCC is the main conduit for information flow and will coordinate with the EOC Operations and Planning Sections as well as the EOC Manager. The method can be in person, electronic, phone, or hard copy depending upon the circumstances.

G. Communications

- Communications to the EOC, within the EOC, and between EOCs can occur in numerous modes such as phone calls, radio, verbal, email, text, or by an EOC system. It is imperative that the communication is documented in an approved EOC system. In the event the system is not operational, requests shall be documented on ICS-213 Request Forms.
- Outside of the EOC, requests will be entered into the State's Web EOC system or directly to the applicable entity. All direct requests shall be followed up with a paper copy or input into the EOC system for documentation purposes.

H. Administration, Finance, and Logistics

- When a "Local State of Emergency" has been declared, the senior elected official will govern by proclamation and has the authority to impose all necessary regulations and staffing to preserve peace and order within the affected area.
- Support services for the EOC will be run in conjunction with the NIMS principles of a Command and General Staff functions. The different sections with their supporting units will be activated depending on the needs of the EOC.
- Each ESF position will assemble a "go-kit" with the necessary items needed to perform its duties. In addition, all persons filling an ESF position shall bring with them any mobile device needed to function in the EOC. Any additional services or support will be a coordinated effort within the EOC.
- If the emergency exceeds locally available resources of the emergency response force, mutual aid may be requested under the Emergency Mutual Aid Inter-local Cooperation Agreement, Statewide Mutual Aid Act, or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.
- Immediately upon a declaration of a "Local State of Emergency", all essential records with regard to Ogden City shall be preserved and all records with regard to the emergency response, including orders, proclamations, procurements, and contracts shall be appropriately documented and maintained pursuant to the Plan. The City Recorder shall maintain all appropriate records.

I. Plan Development and Maintenance

- The development of the Plan is a collaborative effort among the coordination group with input from the policy group, technical experts, and outside agencies reflected in the Plan. Each ESF is responsible for the content development of its annex with support from the Office of Emergency Management and the rest of the team.
- The Plan in its entirety shall be evaluated by the Coordination Group biennially to determine if revisions or updates are required. Individual components of the Plan will be evaluated as situations or circumstances dictate. The Ogden City Office of Emergency Management will provide recommendations for revisions or updates to the Ogden City Policy Group. If the revisions or updates are approved, the Office of Emergency Management will facilitate the changes and distribute the revisions as required.
- Each Department is responsible for reviewing and updating all tasks and responsibilities assigned to it as needed based on experience in emergencies, deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, and changes in government structure and emergency organizations.
- The Ogden City Office of Emergency Management will provide training, advisory and technical assistance to city, private sector, non-governmental, and volunteer agencies and organizations as requested.
- The Ogden City Office of Emergency Management will coordinate and conduct periodic exercises of the Plan in order to ensure that effective and complete planning efforts associated with prevention, preparedness, response to, and recovery from an emergency, disaster, major catastrophe and/or terrorism incident, and compliance with national emergency response (NIMS/NRP) standards are maintained. Training and exercises will be consistent with county, state and federal emergency preparedness and response guidelines, including utilization of NIMS and ICS management principles.

J. Authorities and References

Federal Authority

Emergency Interim Succession Act, 63-5B Title 44, CFR, Federal Emergency Management Agency Regulations, as amended.

Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
Public Law (PL) 93-288, as amended

Executive Order (EO) 12148 of July 20, 1979, as amended
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) Disaster Response Recovery Act, 63-5A

State Authority

Utah State Code title 53, chapter 2a et seq., contains the Emergency Management Act, the Disaster Response and Recovery Act, the Emergency Interim Succession Act, and other acts that provide the basic authority for conducting response and recovery operations provided a declaration of a local, state or national emergency is made, consistent with the provisions of these acts.

Local Authority

Ogden Municipal Code Title 12 Chapter 15 known as “Emergency Planning and Response” sets out and clarifies the authority of the city and its officers and employees with regard to emergency and disaster situations.

References

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 version 2.0 November 2010

Natural Hazard Pre-Mitigation Plan 2009