Emergency Operation Plan

Talladega County, Alabama

2013
ADOPTION OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

To all recipients:

This is the revised Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for Talladega County and all of its municipalities. This plan recognizes the need for ongoing emergency management planning by all government bodies and organizations (both public and private) with public safety and emergency management roles and support responsibilities, and provided a framework in which the departments of each city, town, and the county can plan and perform their respective emergency functions during an emergency. This plan supersedes all previous emergency management or civil defense plans promulgated by the county for this purpose.

This is an all-hazard plan that uses the CPG 101 Version 2 Plan and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and relies on the Incident Command System (ICS) principle of Unified Command. This EOP is a response plan that ends when the community transitions from the emergency response phase to the recovery phase. It interfaces with separate preparedness, mitigation, and recovery plans were appropriate.

This plan conforms to applicable FEMA guidance, federal, state and local laws, and other relevant guidelines. It has been approved by the parties below and submitted to the Alabama Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) for review. The plan will be exercised, evaluated, and updated regularly. All parties are requested to review this plan regularly and advise the Talladega County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) of any suggested changes or improvements.

Approved By:

Jackie Swinford  
County Commissioner, District 1  

John Luker  
County Commissioner, District 2

Kelvin Cunningham  
County Commissioner, District 3  

Jimmy Roberson  
County Commissioner, District 4

Greg Atkinson  
County Commissioner, District 5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes how Talladega County will respond to an emergency. Utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) [see separate NIMS booklet] and Incident Command System (ICS) principals, the county has been divided into 17 operational areas based on fire district. Each operational area will establish its own incident Command Post (ICP) to coordinate the tactical and operational response within its coverage area and will utilize Unified Command to ensure all agencies with response roles work together toward a common goal. In a large-scale event, the EMA may establish an “area command” at the EOC to coordinate and support the operational areas.

As a public safety official, you should become familiar with this plan to ensure your staff can execute your emergency responsibilities. You should review this plan, develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP’s) to execute your responsibilities as defined by this plan, and train your staff to implement those procedures.

Committees comprised of representatives from the departments and agencies with key roles during emergencies or disasters and other members of the Talladega County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), among others developed this plan. It is their intent that this plan should provide a guide for efficient, coordinated response to the most likely emergencies.

This plan supersedes the Emergency Operations Plan dated June 2011 and incorporates guidance from the Alabama Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) as well as lessons learned from disasters and emergencies that have impacted Talladega County. This plan will undergo a comprehensive review and update ever two years.

This plan:

- Defines general emergency and disaster response actions
- Establishes policies to guide departments and agencies in decision-making
- Provides a basis for unified training, drills, and emergency response exercises

The plan consists of the following components:

- **Base Plan** – Describes incident management that integrates the efforts of municipal governments, the private sector, and NGO’s. This includes the purpose, situation, assumptions, and the concept of operations (CONOPS).
- **Functional Annexes** – Provide guidance and define specific processes for each emergency management function.
- **Operational Area Annexes** – Provide information for each operational area (fire district) and pre-defined operational locations.
- **Hazard-Specific Annexes** - Address specific contingencies and hazards requiring specialized application of the EOP.

Other annexes and appendices may be published separately at the discretion of the Talladega County EMA Director.
When you receive a Change Package from Talladega County EMA, replace the updated sections of the plan, and then record the information requested above.
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EOP CHANGE REQUEST

TO: Talladega County EMA, Director
   Talladega County
   Emergency Management Agency
   PO Box 43
   Talladega, Al 35160

Recommended Changes, Corrections, Additions Deletions to the Emergency Operations Plan

Each user of this plan is encouraged to recommend changes and additions to this plan which they feel will improve or clarify a particular portion of the plan. Suggested changes or additions should be submitted to the Emergency Management Agency Director, at the above address.

Changes may be submitted by email to tcemastaff@tcema.co.talladega.al.us.

The format of suggestions changes should be by Basic Plan or Annex, Section, Paragraph, Subparagraph and page number.

CHANGE:

SHOULD READ:

Submitted by: ________________________ Date: ________________________
Phone Number: ________________________ Email: ________________________
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BASE PLAN

• PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, & ASSUMPTIONS

• CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (CONOPS)

• ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

• CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)/CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG)

• PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

• AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES
BASE PLAN – PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, & ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

The Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) describes the process, tasks, and responsibilities to be carried out in an emergency or disaster, including: the events that cause the emergency; initial response; and, the community transition to recovery. This plan establishes the legal and organizational basis for managing emergency operations in Talladega County in addition to assigning roles and responsibilities to departments, agencies, and partner non-governmental organizations within the county.

Initial emergency response priorities are always:

1. Save lives
2. Protect property
3. Protect the environment

Upon completion of immediate response actions, the goals of the plan are to:

- Assist, within 12 hours, displaced victims who have physically lost their residencies, or are denied access to their residences
- Assess, within 24 hours, and potentially assist, within 72 hours, non-displaced victims who have lost public work services
- Document actions taken and complete required damage assessments
- Transition the community to the recovery phase with life returning to “normal”

Talladega County EMA’s emergency function is to:

- Be the county’s single point-of-contact, liaison, and facilitator with state/federal agencies
- Support the operational area incident command posts with resources and information
- Collect, analyze, and disseminate information about the emergency to decision makers
- Request, coordinate, and manage resources from outside the county, including state, federal, National Guard, and other military resources
- As necessary, work with response agencies to recommend protective actions to the public and direct the implementation of preparation and response actions for an incident

SCOPE

Utilizing NIMS and ICS, this plan should apply to any and all scenarios, local officials, departments, and agencies. The primary audience for the document includes municipal and county elected officials, the emergency management staff, department and agency heads and their senior staff members, leaders of local volunteer organizations that support emergency operations, and the other participants of the county’s integrated emergency management system.

This plan does not intend to restrict the independent initiative, judgment, or actions of public safety personnel that are required to provide appropriate and effective emergency response and recovery.
For the purpose of this plan, an emergency or disaster is defined to be “an event in which the emergency response needs exceed the available resources.”

SITUATION

When this plan is activated, an emergency is either imminent, is occurring, or has occurred in one or more operational areas that will impact individuals, property, and the environment. The impacts of the emergency are more than individual citizens can handle without organized external assistance. The community will respond to the threat and its impacts using available capabilities.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Talladega County is subject to a wide range of hazards, both natural and technological. During 2012, Talladega County completed a Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA) as required by FEMA. For each hazard identified by the LEPC and the THIRA Committee, an emergency planning scenario was used to estimate, “by the numbers,” an incident’s potential impact. These planning scenarios are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural</th>
<th>Resulting from acts of nature</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>Description:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter/Ice Storm</td>
<td>Description: Blizzard with 3 ft. of snow combined with a debilitating ice storm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wind Storm/Derecho</td>
<td>Description 1: Widespread wind damage from derecho (squall line).</td>
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<td>Description 2: Inland tropical storm or Cat 1 hurricane.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>Description 1: Lake Logan Martin or the Coosa River floods out of its banks</td>
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<td>Description 2: Heavy flash flooding throughout the county.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological</td>
<td>Description 1: Pandemic flu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Description 2: Animal disease outbreak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>Description: Wildfire in the Talladega National Forest encroaches on Munford, Waldo, and Ironton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Description: 5.0 magnitude earthquake during a workday</td>
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</table>

| Technological |
| Involves accidents or the failures of systems and structures |
| Hazmat | Description 1: Fixed facility release of TIH chemical, night-time, near residential area. |
| | Description 2: Rail accident release of TIH chemical, night-time, near residential area. |
| | Description 3: Road accident release of TIH chemical, day-time, near congested area (school, business). |
| Energy Crisis | Description: Widespread, rolling blackouts and power outages for several days. |
| Telecommunications Outage | Description: Widespread failure of internet and telecommunications for several days. |
| Water Shortage | Description: Failure of Talladega Water and Sewer, Talladega County Water, Central Talladega County Water Authority, Fayetteville Water Authority, Sylacauga Water Authority, Childersburg Water Authority |
| Transportation Mass Casualty | Description 1: Highway accident involving commercial passenger bus. |
| | Description 2: Commercial airliner crash into a residential area |
| | Description 3: Passenger train derailment in a remote location. |
| Flooding - Dam Break | Description 1: Catastrophic failure of the Logan Martin Dam. |

1. See the current Talladega County Hazard Mitigation Plan (separate document) for a more detailed discussion.
### Human-caused

Caused by the intentional actions of an adversary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Shooter</th>
<th>Description 1: An active shooter at Talladega College</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Description 2: An active shooter at any school public K-12 school</td>
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<td>Description 3: An active shooter an large shopping center</td>
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<tr>
<td>IED</td>
<td>Description 1: An IED planted at Talladega Superspeedway</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Description 2: An IED planted at an public K-12 school</td>
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<td>Description 3: An IED planted at Talladega College baseball filed</td>
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<td>Biological Attack</td>
<td>Description 1: Poisoning of freshwater spring (drinking supply).</td>
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<td>Description 2: Anthrax attack using airborne dispersal system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Disturbance/Riot</td>
<td>Description 1: Multi-day civil disturbance or protest impeding access to a critical facility or transportation route.</td>
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### POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND CAPABILITY TARGETS

The THIRA examines “likely worst case” incidents by estimating impacts “by the numbers.” For each FEMA Core Capability, Talladega County has developed a Capability Target to address the possible impacts as put forth in the THIRA. These are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Capability</th>
<th>Desired Outcome</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>An all-hazard plan is maintained, exercised, and revised that addresses all response areas and includes specific supporting annexes as required.</td>
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</table>

Capability target: (A) Maintain generic IAP’s for all planning scenarios which include resource requirement projections, (B) Develop an initial incident action plan for a significant incident within 2 hours, (C) Plan and project staffing and resource support requirements for extended incidents within 12 hours and share projected needs among stakeholders.

| Public Warning and information | The public receives information and alerts through appropriate media and warning systems in a timely and effective manner to enable people to take appropriate protective measures. |

Capability target: (A) Maintain EAS message templates and warning plans for all planning scenarios, (B) Warn all county residents of an incident with outdoor warning sirens and text message, (C) Warn a designated area of an incident with protective action instructions within 15 minutes of an incident to include EAS and sirens, (D) identify JIS stakeholders and begin coordination within 1 hour of an incident.

| Operational Coordination | All incidents are managed using NIMS and ICS with well-staffed on-scene incident commands supported by an EOC MACS. |

Capability target: (A) Active partial ICP’s (OPS and LOGS only) for 10 OA’s within 1 hour of an incident, (B) Activate full ICP’s for 6 municipal OA’s at city ops centers within 1.5 hours of an incident, (C) Activate EOC to Level 2 Crisis Action Team within 30 minutes of an incident, (D) Activate EOC to Level 1 Full Activation within 2 hours of an incident, (E) Coordinate planning and conference calls within 2 hours of an incident and maintain for 5 days, (F) Maintain capability to establish a fully-fleshed incident command system within 1 hour of an incident in a remote location to include communications, logistics, planning, and operations positions.
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Physical Protective Measures</strong></th>
<th>People, structures, materials, products, and key resources are protected against an actual or perceived threat or hazard.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capability target: (A) Identify CI/KR facilities and conduct a DHS Threat &amp; Risk Assessment for each, (B) Secure and restrict access to CI/KR to include water supply and treatment facilities, (C) Initiate evacuation of up to 2,000 residents from a hazard area within 45 minutes.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities</strong></th>
<th>Risk assessment for all critical infrastructure and key resources are completed and updated every 2 years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capability target: (A) Identify all critical infrastructure and key resource facilities, (B) Complete an on-the-ground risk assessment for all these facilities every 2 years.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Supply Chain Integrity and Security</strong></th>
<th>Critical resources of food, water, medical supplies, and fuel are immediately available from multiple vendors and alternate delivery routes whenever possible.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Capability target: (A) Encourage all public safety and stakeholder agencies to maintain redundant supplies where possible.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Community Resilience</strong></th>
<th>Community leaders partner with public safety officials to engage, the community in preparedness training and resilience-building activities.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capability target: Encourage every resident to have a stockpile 5 day supply of food, water, and medication, and heating oil.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Long-term Vulnerability Reduction</strong></th>
<th>The vulnerability of the community to all hazards is reduced through ongoing planning, mitigation and preparedness activities.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capability target: (A) Maintain an all-hazard mitigation plan that is updated every 5 years, (B) Educate elected officials yearly about the mitigation plan and its importance.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment</strong></th>
<th>A risk assessment for Talladega County is maintained and revised regularly.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capability target: Maintain a THIRA for Talladega County and update it biannually.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Threats and Hazard Identification</strong></th>
<th>Threats and hazards are identified by gathering input from community representatives and incorporating findings into the planning process.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capability target: Include the public and stakeholder agencies in LEPC meetings and special committees.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Critical Transportation</strong></th>
<th>Transportation for emergency responders and essential personnel is available to all area and under all weather and disaster conditions within 4 hours of notification to move.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Capability target: (A) Transport 100 personnel per day for 5 days using up to 35 4x4 vehicles, (B) Clear debris from 8 major highways simultaneously in 2-4 hours, (C) Pre-stage personnel for public work crews and road clearance operations up to 6 hours before a known incident.</td>
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<td>Environmental Response/ Health Safety</td>
<td>All ongoing operations are analyzed by a designated safety officer for potential environmental and health impacts at both the ICP and EOC levels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fatality Management Services</td>
<td>All fatalities are recovered during the first 48 hours of an incident.</td>
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<td>Mass Care Services</td>
<td>Shelters and resources management activities needed to meet the needs of survivors, including those with functional needs and other at-risk individuals, are operational within 24 hours of activation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mass Search &amp; Rescue Operations</td>
<td>Search and rescue to locate and recover all individuals is completed within 73 hours of an incident.</td>
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<tr>
<td>On-Scene Security and Protection</td>
<td>A safe and secure environment in the affected area is established within 72 hours of incident onset.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational Communications</td>
<td>Communications within emergency responders and the community are sufficient to address incident needs; also, communications between first responders are conducted using plan language and common terminology.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public &amp; Private Services and Resources</td>
<td>Resources available from both the public and private sector are integrated as appropriate; also, provide reach-out and lean-forward to work with private sector stakeholders before and during an incident.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Public Health & Medical Services

All survivors are triaged and transferred to definitive care within 72 hours of incident onset. Capability target: (A) Evacuate up to 200 patients from any healthcare facility within 12 hours, (B) treat up to 1,000 trauma patients within 24 hours, (C) treat up to 150 patients with respiratory issues within 1 hour, (D) screen and treat up to 7,500 patients for biological/chemical exposure within 48 hours, (E) Deploy and staff mobile hospital unit within 4 hours, (F) Provide first aid and TDAP for residents within 24 hours, (G) Maintain an operational Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) of 30 volunteers to augment healthcare/EMS agencies.

### Situational Assessment

Situational awareness is maintained using a “high speed, low drag” approach that is driven by proactive information sharing and monitoring of evolving events rather than by reactive situation reporting. Capability target: (A) Identify size and location of affected area, approximate number of affected persons, and initial size-up of resources needed immediately, (B) Update this information frequently and push situation updates often.

### Infrastructure Systems

Infrastructure systems are protected to extent reasonable and restored to service as quickly and efficiently as possible after a disruption. Capability target: (A) Identify impacted vulnerable infrastructure systems before, during, and after an incident, (B) Establish a coordinator for public works and infrastructure issues to coordinate stakeholder agencies.

### Economic Recovery

All available resources to support economic recovery, to include insurance, post-disaster assistance and loan programs, and comprehensive, coordinated post-disaster long term recovery planning are utilized to the fullest practical extent. Capability target: Ensure Chamber of Commerce and Economic Development Council officials are included in Long Term Recovery Committee formative meetings and kept up-to-date on SBA and other available disaster assistance programs (such as HUD).

### Health & Social Services

Survivors have continuous access to health and social services throughout the disaster lifecycle; this includes nutrition assistance, counseling services, and access to community and faith-based health and social services agencies. Capability target: (A) Analyze and address health and social services needs of affected population within 24 hours of an incident, (B) include, VOAD-member health and social agencies in Long Term Recovery Committee formative meetings.

### Housing

All available resources for emergency housing are employed rapidly to ensure displaced survivors move to semi-permanent and permanent housing as quickly as possible. Capability target: (A) Analyze medium- and long-term housing needs within 72 hours of an incident and request appropriate VOAD, state, and federal assistance, (B) Set up and staff a Local Recovery Center (LRC) within 72 hours of a disaster and transition into full-scale DRC.
upon FEMA arrival, (C) Initiate the Long Term Recovery Committee (LTRC) process within 2 weeks of a disaster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural and Cultural Resources</th>
<th>Consideration is given to the unique nature and value of natural and cultural resources to the community during all phases of emergency management.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Capability target: Include Extension Service County Agent and other environmental and cultural stakeholders in planning and incident responses where appropriate.

**RELATIONSHIP OF CAPABILITY TARGETS TO THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

Talladega County can currently accomplish some, but not all, of the above-listed capability targets. During an emergency, gaps between existing capabilities and the demands of the emergency must be overcome. To do so, this plan emphasizes the use of mutual aid and other outside support mechanisms to achieve the best response possible.

The Capability Targets may be used as a metric during incident response planning to estimate the type, kind, and quantity of outside resources needed based on what assets are available. It also affords a set of comprehensive incident goals and objectives that are “as best as reasonably achievable” for any given incident.
The following assumptions provide the basis for the execution of this plan:

- You, the user of this plan, have an operational understanding of NIMS and ICS.
- You have an understanding of your personal and organizational responsibilities in this plan.
- Your agency has the capacity to handle routine emergencies that occur in your jurisdiction and your existing automatic mutual aid agreements. Cooperation with your support agencies is sufficient to handle routine emergencies without EMA involvement. The emergency or disaster anticipated by this plan will exceed your routine response abilities.
- The emergency will likely disrupt the infrastructure of the affected area by damaging utilities, blocking roads, and interrupting normal transportation, communication services, water supplies, the electrical grid, sewer systems, and other services. Your agency is prepared to adapt to a dynamic and rapidly changing situation until services are restored.
- All emergencies are “local” – therefore, this emergency will be managed locally by establishing tactical and operational command and control within the affected operational area using the Incident Command System (ICS) and Unified Command.
- If the emergency or disaster creates needs which exceed the available resources, the EMA will activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to provide coordination of support resources. An area command may be established for complex incidents.
- Each operational area has its own plan to establish an incident command post, setup and operate a Unified Command, and continue responding to routine emergencies.
- If emergencies extend across operational area boundaries, each operational area will establish its own Incident Command Post (ICP) to coordinate response within its own operational area. After incident size-up is complete, command posts may be merged with the concurrence of each affected operational area’s Unified Command group.
- County agencies, municipalities, and public safety agencies are prepared to operate during the initial 24 hours without out-of-county resources. Your agency has a plan in place to support the personal needs of your personnel who remain on duty during this time prior to the arrival of relief assistance and backfill workers.
- Talladega County residents and their dependents are self-sufficient for 72 hours in the absence of public workers services (power, water, sewer, phone, pharmacy, etc.).
• The community at large and faith-based/volunteer groups will spontaneously provide, to some extent, immediate life sustaining relief (e.g., food and shelter) to affected individuals.

• No emergency will annihilate the elected public leadership of the United States federal government, the State of Alabama, Talladega County, or any of the municipalities such that it is no longer able to function. Continuity of Government will always be maintained.
BASE PLAN – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (CONOPS)

The EMA is assigned the authority to execute the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) with the understanding that public officials will be advised of emergency actions.

The EMA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the central coordination point for emergency management operations within the county and, if necessary, will become the seat of county government in a major emergency or disaster until the incident is stabilized.

Based on potential threats or an actual emergency, this EOP will be executed in a progressively scaled manner to match the needs of the incident. The EOC maintains Readiness Level 4 at all times for steady-state monitoring operations. Any escalation in incident complexity will trigger the escalation of the EOC Readiness Level to 3, 2, or 1. The Alabama EMA (AEMA) will be notified whenever the EOC is activated beyond normal operations.

- Concept of Operations
  
a. General
    
    - Emergency operations are a cooperative effort among county, municipal, and volunteer agencies, augmented with mutual aid and state and federal resources as directed by the demands of the disaster.

    - When a disaster is threatening Talladega County, TCEMA monitors the situation with increased awareness and places personnel and resources likely to be required on standby.

    - When a disaster has occurred in Talladega County, the TCEMA coordinates response among all responding organizations and serves as the command and control agency to support responder personnel, equipment, supply and administrative needs. TCEMA will coordinate disaster assessment with public safety responders to implement damage assessment surveys. These surveys will help to determine immediate and long-term needs.

    - TCEMA will coordinate a disaster declaration and perform public information functions with County Commissioners and other relevant elected officials. The coordination will be achieved through briefings with the County Commission and other local public officials. Additionally, the TCEMA Public Information Officer will provide public information to the news media and other sources available to the general public.

    - TCEMA will coordinate resources originating outside Talladega County including mutual aid, state, and federal resources.
• The TCEMA Director will be assisted at the Talladega County Emergency Operations Center (TCEOC) by ESF leads and other county and municipal employees who possess training and experience in disaster operations.

• The TCEMA maintains the TCEOC, which is equipped to host representatives from County government, municipal governments, ESF’s, the Alabama Emergency Management Agency, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, as needed.

• The TCEOC facility is equipped with phones, radios, and status boards to facilitate coordination among responding agencies. By bringing relevant agency representatives together, in an appropriately equipped facility, information can be compiled and assessed and decisions can be made to minimize duplication of effort and maximize utilization of scarce response resources.

• TCEMA is familiar with the response assets of surrounding counties and with the response assets and specialized teams available for emergency response operations at the state and federal level.

• Allocation of resources during a major emergency or disaster will be established by the TCEMA Director of his/her designee, with first priority given to operations to protect human life.

• TCEMA has the responsibility to coordinate actions to protect public health and safety and preserve property from the effects of hazardous events. The TCEMA role is to identify and mitigate hazards and help the community to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters when they do occur.

• TCEMA will establish and maintain communication with County Commissioners and elected officials of disaster-impacted municipalities. Elected officials will be requested to report to the TCEOC to monitor the status of response and recovery operations. When initial response operations are well under way, TCEMA will coordinate tours of the impacted area for local, state and federal officials.

• The TCEOP is based on an all-hazards approach to emergency planning and is organized functionally. It addresses critical functions that may need to be performed during any disaster situation. Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) has a designated Lead Agency as well as one or more support agencies that manage the various functional activities.

• There are 16 ESFs in this plan. The first 12 of these match the 12 used in the National Response Framework (NRF). An additional four are added to address issues that have been identified by the state as warranting their own individualized section and that were not addressed in the federal plan.
When disaster conditions appear likely to exceed the combined capabilities of the jurisdiction and mutual aid, assistance will be requested through the AEMA. If the Governor’s representative, the Director of the Alabama Emergency Management Agency, determines local assets and resources have been fully utilized and state resources are available, he/she will authorize their commitment to the emergency.

Once the President approves the request for assistance, the Federal Emergency Management Agency establishes a Joint Field Office (JFO) to coordinate operations with all state and local governments affected by the disaster.

b. Preparedness

Preparedness involves actions that improve emergency response, recovery capabilities, and readiness. In the preparedness phase, plans and resource lists are updated; the emergency management system is tested and evaluated through exercises and drills; and personnel are trained. TCEMA personnel is cross-trained to ensure continuity of operations should a staff member be unable to fulfill their usual duties. Education is provided to the public about what to expect and how to get help.

TCEMA operates the TCEOC five days a week from the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. or as needed in the event of an emergency. TCEMA is centrally located with the 9-1-1 center therefore someone is always available in the event a TCEMA employee cannot get to the EOC. It is not normally staffed on the 24 hour basis, but rather cooperates with the 24 hour answering point of the AEMA for the purpose of monitoring a range of potential hazards, including inclement weather, too hazardous material event at any facility in Talladega County. All TCEMA personnel are on call 24/7 via. This preparedness orientation allows the TCEMA to execute procedures to regularly monitor threats or to respond to actual events.

TCEMA provides and arranges for a wide variety of emergency management training, such as Search and Rescue, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Bio-terrorism and other courses to first responders within the community.

The Talladega County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) was created by TCEMA to comply with Public Law 99-499, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and as directed by Governor Guy Hunt’s Executive Order No. 4, March 6, 1984. LEPC Operation Rules state that two TCEMA staff will serve as Officers in the ELPC. The LEPC periodically rotates positions among its membership.

c. Mitigation

The Talladega County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed to address ongoing actions to be taken in order to permanently eliminate or reduce long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. The plan includes a description and history of the type of natural hazards that can affect the
jurisdiction, an assessment of vulnerability and risk, and recommended steps to reduce vulnerability to identified risks.

d. Response

Talladega County organizes its response along functional lines using an ESF approach. ESFs will only be activated as needed depending on the nature of the response. TCEMA staff is immediately responsible for:

1. Notification of Incident

   - AEMA is the after-hours warning point, and it will relay notifications to the TCEMA Director or designee after business hours.
   - Incidents are entered into a data system as soon as practical to ensure incident information is available to AEMA and all county EMAs.
   - TCEMA will notify ESF lead agencies of incidents likely to require their activation in order to give them as much lead-time as possible.
   - TCEMA will notify the County Commission and city or town leaders whose areas are affected or likely to be affected by an incident.

2. TCEOP Execution

   - Based on potential threats or an actual incident, the TCEOP may be executed on either a limited or a full-scale basis. Any execution will trigger the activation of the TCEO. The AEMA will be informed whenever a disaster has occurred requiring TCEOP execution.
   - Any event requiring the active assistance of at least two or three additional agencies, through Mutual Aid or a request to TCEMA for resource or coordination support will trigger TCEOP execution. The severity and nature of the event will dictate the extent of execution of the TCEOP (limited or full scale).
   - Functional annex leads will be alerted for any TCEO activation. The nature of the incident will determine whether specific ESF’s become active or are kept on a stand-by basis.
   - Upon execution of the TCEOP, TCEMA adopts a specific response coordination structure as required by the event.
3. **Response Levels**

When notified that a natural or technological disaster is impending or the threat of a crisis or hostile action increases, the TCEMA will issue updated warnings and advisories to agencies with emergency responsibilities. The TCEOC operational activities, staffing, and notifications will be based on the following four levels of response:

**Level IV**

This involves an event likely to be within the capabilities of responders and results in only a limited county response. Typical daily activities continue while the event is monitored. Notification is limited to local organizations that have normal day-to-day emergency responsibilities or regulatory requirements. If the event occurs during non-duty hours, the warning point will relay notification to the TCEMA Director. The local agency within the impacted jurisdiction will provide command and control from that point forward and maintain communications with the TCEMA Director.

**Level III**

This involves any event that has the potential to develop into an emergency or disaster and will likely require the assistance of additional county agencies. The following should occur forthwith: (a) TCEMA Director is to be notified immediately by the warning point, (b) alert and notification issued to all likely first responders, (c) all TCEOC personnel will be activated along with all applicable staff (volunteer or otherwise), and (d) the TCEOP is executed. Each step is equally important and must be achieved in a timely manner to further mitigate possible hazardous results. Twenty-four hour staffing may be required. Daily activities are altered to accommodate the situation.

**Level II**

This involves an event that has become, or is becoming, a major emergency or disaster and requires significant county response, possible state and federal response, and recovery assistance (local government capabilities are clearly exceeded). Most ESFs are activated.

At the state level, the AEMA Director will assess the event(s) and implement the AEOP at his/her discretion. The Governor may declare a state of emergency. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) or FEMA Emergency Response Team-Advance
Element (ERT-A) may be requested. Additional TCEOCs may be activated and all additional agency personnel may be required to report to the various TCEOCs. The TCEMA Director may request that the local government representatives, i.e., county’s chief elected officials declare a local state of emergency.

**Level I**

This involves a declared disaster, which requires an extensive county response, augmented by state and/or federal resources. The TCEOC is fully staffed for 24-hour operations by all of the lead agencies. Activation of the SERT will be requested. The state requests implementation of the National Response Framework and the presence of the FEMA Region IV State Liaison and the ERT-A, if not previously requested.

4. **TCEOC / Field ICS Interface**

The TCEOC will be activated for major emergencies and disasters. A division of the responsibilities between the Incident Command Post and the TCEOC will be confirmed at that time, based on the general guidelines below. The incident commander is a ranking, on-scene officer of the appropriate agency. For example, a fire captain would likely be the initial incident commander at a wildfire.

   a. The Incident Commander is generally responsible for field operations, including:

   - Isolating the scene.
   - Directing and controlling the on-scene response to the emergency and managing the emergency resources committed to the scene.
   - Coordinating warnings to the population in the area of the incident and providing emergency instructions to them.
   - Determining and implementing protective measures for the population in the immediate area of the incident and for emergency responders at the scene.
   - Implementing traffic control arrangements in and around the incident scene.
   - Requesting additional resources from the TCEOC.
b. The TCEOC is generally responsible for:

- Providing resource support for the incident command operations.
- Issuing instructions and providing information to the general public.
- Organizing and implementing large-scale evacuations.
- Organizing and implementing shelter and mass care services for evacuees.
- Coordinating traffic control for large-scale evacuations.
- Requesting assistance from the state and other external sources.

In very large emergencies or disasters, emergency operations with different objectives may be conducted at geographically separated scenes. In such situations, more than one incident command operation may be established. If this situation occurs, it is particularly important that the allocation of resources to specific field operations be coordinated through the TCEOC.

5. TCEOC/ICS Structure

In any disaster event, the county will use the Incident Command System (ICS) to organize its response:

**Command**: includes elected officials such as county commissioners, municipal mayors, and key administrators such as county administrators, city managers, and attorneys. ESF #15, External Affairs explains how this group communicates information to its citizens.

**Information and Planning**: includes the existing staff resources of the TCEMA, who will in part focus their efforts in helping other ESF lead agencies in collecting incident information. This information may be passed on to others for analysis and/or actions by either the Command or Operations groups. This is described in more detail in the ESF #5 - Emergency Management Annex.

**Operations**: includes all emergency response agencies and organizations involved with specific actions to combat the effects (or the cause) of the
disaster and/or to provide human services to disaster victims. This is subdivided into two main categories:

a. **Human Services:**
   - ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
   - ESF #8 – Health and Medical Services
   - ESF #9 – Search and Rescue
   - ESF #11 – Food and Water

b. **Emergency Services and Infrastructure Support:**
   - ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
   - ESF #4 – Firefighting
   - ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials
   - ESF #12 – Energy
   - ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
   - ESF #16 – Veterinarian Services and Animal Care

**Logistics:** includes all agencies and organizations, which provide resource or service support to response agencies involved with Operations. This includes:

- ESF #1 – Transportation
- ESF #2 – Communications
- ESF #7 – Resource Support
- ESF #14A – Volunteers and Donations Appendix

**Finance and Administration:** essential record keeping and tracking of expenditures will be handled by the County’s Administrative offices. Based on the level of disaster response, additional capacity will be required to fulfill this function.

- All disaster related records will be maintained by the County Administrator and his/her staff.
- Duplicate copies of all invoices, expense reports, property accountability, and legal documents associated with the disaster will be safe-guarded and reviewed prior to approval by the county for payment.
• Following a disaster, all such records pertaining to the event(s) are subject to federal, state, and local audit procedures as prescribed by law.
E. Recovery
Recovery involves short-term actions to restore vital services and provide for basic needs and long-term actions to restore the community to a normal or improved condition.

Recovery activities may include:
- Repair and replacement of damaged public facilities;
- Cleanup and removal of debris;
- Temporary housing and other assistance for disaster victims and their families;
- The site selection and rebuilding of permanent housing.
- Decontamination and re-opening of facilities;
- The modification of existing zoning laws, e.g. residential, commercial, industrial, as may be addressed by new local resolutions, federal guidelines, and/or jurisdictions where zoning restrictions are subject to change.
- Rebuilding and placement of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, utilities.
- The restoration of historical or cultural landmarks.

Response/Recovery Interface

Upon execution of the TCEOP, response actions address immediate threats to life and property. As this phase diminishes, longer-term recovery efforts become the primary focus.

Recovery decisions are directed toward reshaping the development of the community, in order to make it better and safer by reducing vulnerability to future emergencies/disasters.

1. Recovery/Mitigation Interface

a. Pre-Event:

The Talladega County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed to address ongoing actions to be taken to permanently eliminate or reduce long term risk to human life and property.
b. Post-Event:

As the community considers recovery strategies, existing and ongoing mitigation projects within the path of the disaster are evaluated for effectiveness.

- Proposed mitigation actions within the Hazard Mitigation Plan are evaluated for inclusion into the community’s recovery strategy.
- The specific impacts of the disaster may present new mitigation opportunities to be examined.
### II. Organization and Responsibilities

The organization and responsibilities for Talladega County are outlined in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Talladega County Functional Assignments</th>
<th>Emergency Support Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>L</strong> = Lead Agency</td>
<td>1. Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>S</strong> = Support Agency</td>
<td>2. Communications</td>
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<td>3. Public Works &amp; Engineering</td>
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<td>4. Firefighting</td>
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<td>5. Emergency Management</td>
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<td>6. Mass Care</td>
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<td>7. Resource Support</td>
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<td>8. Health and Medical Services</td>
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<td>9. Search and Rescue</td>
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<td>10. Hazardous Materials</td>
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<td>11. Food and Water</td>
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<td>12. Energy</td>
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<td>13. Public Safety and Security</td>
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<td>14. Long-term Recovery</td>
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<td>15. Vet. Services &amp; Animal Care</td>
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**County Agency**

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<tr>
<th>American Red Cross</th>
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<td>Community Action Agency for Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, and Cleburne Counties</td>
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<td>Emergency Alert System Stations</td>
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<td>Emergency Companies</td>
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<td>Natural and LP Gas Companies</td>
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<td>Petroleum Companies</td>
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<td>Hospitals</td>
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<td>Municipal Animal Control Agencies</td>
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<td>United Way</td>
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III. Direction and Control

- The Talladega County Commission has ultimate authority in approving this Emergency Operations Plan and will exercise oversight of its execution. The succession of the Commissioners is outlined in the Basic Plan.

- The Director of the TCEMA has been assigned the authority to execute this plan with the understanding that the Commission will be advised of such actions in a timely manner. The execution of this plan may be subject to retroactive approval by the commission. In the absence of the Director, the Deputy Director will assume the responsibilities and authorities of the Director.

- The TCEOC is a central coordination point for emergency management operations within the county. Coordination and supervision of all services will be through the respective agency chiefs and the TCEMA Director.

- The ICS will be used by all agencies that respond to disasters in Talladega County. ICS includes management by objective and an organizational structure. Management by objective includes incident assessment, establishing incident objectives, and applying resources to accomplish those objectives. The ICS organizational structure includes four sections: planning, operations, logistics, and finance. ICS is scalable to the size of the incident; small incidents may only have a few positions filled, but large incidents may have many individuals and organizations operating under each section. Agencies who are first responders will complete initial incident assessment and establish command. The decision to transition to the Unified Command (UC) will be made by TCEMA in consultation with local agency chiefs. It will be the responsibility of the TCEMA Operations Officer to manage the ICS and eventually the UC and to provide guidance in cooperation with that of the TCEMA Director.

- Agencies having lead responsibility for direction and control and various ESFs are:

  ESF #1: Transportation
  Talladega County Road Department

  ESF #2: Communications
  TCEMA

  ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering
  Talladega County Road Department

  ESF #4: Firefighting
  Talladega County Fire Association

  ESF #5: Emergency Management
Upon execution of this TCEOP, representatives of each Lead Agency will be notified. If required, these representatives will report to the TCEOC to coordinate response activities.

Based on potential threats or an actual incident, the TCEOP may be executed on either a limited or a full-scale basis. Any execution will trigger the activation of the TCEOC (ref TCEOC SOPs). The AEMA will be informed whenever a disaster has occurred requiring TCEOP execution.
• The AEMA may execute its own response plan to mobilize personnel and equipment resources from the state and/or from other Alabama counties in support of local response if county and mutual aid resources are overwhelmed.

• Coordination will be established through the TCEOC via the AEOC in Clanton. State resources will align themselves along functional lines with corresponding county level agencies (where they exist).

• The state may request federal resources, which become available through a Presidential Declaration and the execution of the NRF. Federal resources will align themselves functionally with state and local agencies and report administratively through the designated Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), while maintaining their respective technical lines of authorities to their agency headquarters.
IV. Continuity of Government (COG)

To assure Talladega County authorities can function during and after a disaster, measures have been taken to identify alternate officials, facilities, and preserve vital records.

A. Line of Succession

- The line of succession for the County Commission if from the Chairperson of the Commission to the Chairperson Pro Team, then through members of the Commission in order of their seniority on the Commission. This is consistent with Section 29-3-16. Code of Alabama, 1975.

- The City Councils will determine the line of succession to the Mayors.

- Lines of succession identifying three successors to each department head will be determined by the appropriate county or city governing body.

B. Delegation of Authority

April 8, 1968: Talladega County resolution established the delegation of authorities.

C. Emergency Actions

Emergency actions are measures that are taken in anticipation of or in response to a disaster in order to provide heightened awareness to ESF lead and support agencies, increase the readiness of response personnel and equipment, and begin response operations in the immediate post disaster environment. Selected Emergency Action lists are available in the hazard specific appendices of this TCEOP.

D. Alternate Work-site Facilities

Alternate facilities are the Joint Operations Center at the Talladega Superspeedway, located at 98 Division Talladega, Al 35160.

E. Safeguarding Essential Records

Emergency Interim Successor lists for county commissioners, judges, the sheriff, and selected appointed positions are maintained at the County Commission Office, the TCEOC, and at the alternate TCEOC.

Vital county records are maintained at the County Courthouse and in Montgomery by the state government. The Alabama Department of Public Health
has copies of all birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates issued in Talladega County since 1936.

F. Protection of Government Resources and Facilities

- County municipal law enforcement agencies are aware of critical government facilities in their jurisdictions, including office buildings, communications centers, utility infrastructure, and transportation infrastructures, and transportation infrastructure. Law enforcement regularly patrols identified critical facilities.

- Supplies and equipment are geographically distributed throughout the county to ensure sufficient access in the event of a disaster.

- The Talladega County Sheriff’s office will secure the facility in which the County Commission is residing, in the event of an emergency or disaster.

G. Interoperable Communications

TCEMA is equipped with a variety of communications networks to facilitate cooperation with citizens and municipal, county, state, and federal agencies.

- SOP A.8.a (Siren System)
- SOP A.8.b (800MHz Consoles)
- SOP A.8.c (NAWAS Hotline)
- SOP B.5 (Call Down System)
- SOP B.8 (EMITS)

H. Test, Training, and Exercise

County and municipal government leaders are regularly included in the disaster preparedness process. Elected officials and high ranking administrators are involved throughout the emergency planning process and participate in table top and full scale exercises.
V. Continuity of Operations (COOP)

A. Line of Succession

The line of succession for the TCEMA Director is as follows:

- Director
- Deputy Director
- Public Information Officer
- Communications Officer

B. Delegation of Authorities

A Talladega County Commission resolution passed on March 22, 2004, designated TCEMA as the coordinator of a countywide response system for emergencies. The Director is authorized to declare a state of emergency, use all county resources to respond to an emergency, and request assistance from state and federal governments for disaster response.

C. TCEOC

The TCEOC is located at 26715 Alabama Highway 21, Talladega, Alabama 35160. The TCEOC is equipped with life support systems to continue emergency management operations even if commercial power, water, and sewer services fail.

D. Alternate Facilities

In the event the primary TCEOC in Talladega is not functioning, the alternate TCEOC Command and Control will locate at the Joint Information Center at the Talladega Superspeedway, located at 98 Division Talladega, Al 35160.

E. Safekeeping Vital Records

Automated information (including resource lists, emergency contacts for ESFs, etc) is copied to a backup system on a daily basis with consolidated backups on a weekly and monthly basis depending upon the type of information and the specific system server. Back up media is kept off site. (SOP A.07.0)

Original and/or signed documents are sequestered in two main locations within the TCEMA facility. In the event an evacuation of the facility is required, these records are prioritized for relocation.

F. Logistics
TCEMA has plans for emergency procurement, equipment and supply movement, and procurement of outside support from other levels of government. These plans are outlined in detail in ESF #7 (Resource Support). ESF #7 can operate from the TCEOC or an appropriate staging area closer to the incident. (SOP D.1)

G. Finance and Administration

TCEMA uses the EMITS (Emergency Management Information Tracking System) software package to track resource requests and event information. Section 31-9-10, Code of Alabama, 1975, authorizes TCEMA to waive procedures and formalities otherwise required by law pertaining to the appropriation and expenditure of public funds. TCEMA will make emergency purchases in consultation with the Talladega County Administrator and with the permission of the Talladega County Commission Chairman or his/her successor.

H. Operating Procedures

These TCEMA SOPs address function and operation of vital TCEOC systems:

- SOP B.1 (Emergency Maintenance for Facility)
- SOP B.2 (Emergency Water System)
- SOP B.3 (Emergency Courthouse and TCEMA Power Generators)
- SOP B.4 (Uninterruptible Power Source)

I. Security

TCEMA will coordinate with the TCSO and municipal police departments to provide security, including extra patrols and access control, to the TCEOC and disaster scenes as needed. (SOP A.13)

K. Communications

TCEMA is equipped with a variety of communications networks to facilitate cooperation with citizens and municipal, county, state, and federal agencies.

- SOP A.8.a (Siren System)
- SOP A.8.b (800Mhz Consoles)
- SOP A.8.e (NAWAS Hotline)
• SOP B.5 (Call Down System)

• SOP B.8 (EMITS)

L. Exercise

Disaster exercises are designed to test field response capabilities, cooperation among agencies, and continuity of operations for emergency management. Continuity of operations plan are periodically tested by simulating relocation of the TCEOC, failure of specific radio and telephone resources and by rotating personnel through key positions in the TCEOC. These exercises also help to improve TCEMA staff response to each disaster.
VI. Finance and Administration

General

Finance and Administration of an emergency situation in Talladega County is the responsibility of the Talladega County Commission and TCEMA. All public officials and entities will create and maintain records that document the business of their offices.

A. Management of Records (financial statements/audits, agency reports, requests for assistance, damage assessment reports, etc.).

All records of TCEMA will be maintained, regardless of format, in accordance with Alabama Public Records Law, Title 36, and Chapter 12 of the Code of Alabama. In states that: “records must be protected from mutilation, loss, or destruction, so that they can be transferred to an official’s successors in office and made available to members of the public.” In particular, Financial Records must be kept in accordance with auditing standards approved by the Examiners of Public Accounts (Code of Alabama, 1975, Section 36-12-2, 36-12-4, and 41-5-23).

B. Record Retention is a vital part of Management of Records. The Local Government Records Commission was established in 1987 and is charged with issuing records retention guidelines for all governmental entities. Its authority falls under Coe of Alabama 1975, Section 41-13-5 and 41-13-22 through 24. It states: “no county, municipal or other local government official, shall cause any record to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of without first obtaining the approval of the local government records commission.”

Recent legislation (Act 2001-458 of the Alabama Legislature) provided for the legal validity of public records produced and stored in electronic format.

C. Reports are required from involved agencies/departments and local governments to provide elected officials, the TCEMA Director, and other government officials with information concerning the nature, magnitude, and impact of a disaster, and for use in evaluating and providing the most efficient and appropriate response.

D. Resource management consists of the cooperative effort among the TCEMA Director, agency chiefs, and elected officials to allocate scarce response resources to disaster scenes throughout the county. ESF leads are familiar with resources in their area of specialization, and the TCEMA Director is familiar with additional resources available at the state and federal level. TCEMA will lead the effort to determine what resources are available for response operations.
E. Budget management must be factored into the overall scheme of record and financial management. Such items as emergency expenditures are not normally integrated into the budgeting process; nevertheless, disaster and/or emergencies occur on a periodic basis and require substantial and necessary unanticipated expenditures and obligations.

Emergency Procurement is the most common financial occurrence of an emergency situation. State and County Codes provide for the immediate purchase of supplies or contractual services to provide for rapid response, preventing delays in the ongoing process of protecting the life, health, or general welfare of citizens. The TCEMA Director has such authority to make these decisions/purchases, using Purchase Order that would be created as needed.

F. Support staff for Financial and Administration will come from the County Commission. Primary staff will consist of the County Administrator, Deputy County Administrator, and may be augmented by additional support from municipalities. Mutual aid responses will document all expenses for possible reimbursement. TCEMA will disseminate documentation requirements to responding agencies and brief them on the terms of reimbursement under the relevant mutual aid agreement.

H. Unless covered in a mutual aid Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding, emergency resources may not be sent outside Talladega County unless approval is granted by the County Commission or designated representatives.

VII. Plan Development and Maintenance

- For the TCEOP to effectively coordinate emergency response operations in Talladega County, members of all levels of government must understand its purpose, organizational structure, and how their agency fits into the overall response plan. The TCEMA Director conducts, lead agencies, support agencies, and the Alabama Emergency Management Agency to create a plan that effectively integrates the efforts of all responding organizations. Each Lead and Support Agency has clarified its capabilities and responsibilities with regard to the overall response effort.

- ESF lead and support agencies participated in the development of ESF annexes, which are the ESF lead agencies’ vision of how their agency would collaborate with support agencies to create the most robust, efficient organizational structure possible.

- All agencies involved in the execution of this TCEOP are encouraged to document how they function in emergency exercises and actual emergencies and should make recommendations to the TCEMA Director that may lead to an
improved TCEOP. The TCEMA Director is responsible for coordinating an annual review of the TCEOP and coordinating its development and maintenance with ESF Lead Agency and Support Agencies.

- The plan will be tested at least once a year in the form of a simulated emergency exercise in order to provide experience to all parties involved in emergency management in Talladega County.

VIII. Summary of Memoranda of Agreement

A. Citizens Baptist Medical Center (pending)

The hospital will provide health care to disaster victims and coordinate its patient capacity with TCEMA.

B. Coosa Valley Medical Center (Pending)

The hospital will provide health care to disaster victims and coordinate its patient capacity with TCEMA.

C. Talladega County Fire Association

The Talladega County Fire Association will serve as lead agency for ESF #4 – Firefighting and ESF #10 – HazMat. It will coordinate and provide countywide fire protection and HazMat incident response. Talladega County Volunteer Fire Departments will assist in the provision of countywide emergency medical services, search and rescue, communications, power lines down or arcing, and information coordination and dissemination.

D. American Red Cross

The American Red Cross will operate shelters and coordinate mass feeding for victims of disaster. The American Red Cross will assist with the preparation and the distribution of food, water, and ice.

E. Childersburg Ambulance Service (CAA/TCEMA)

Childersburg Ambulance Service will provide emergency medical services and patient transportation to health care facilities; coordinate with TCEMA to provide HazMat awareness training to all employees; will decontaminate vehicles, equipment, and personnel; and will disseminate HazMat information to the TCEOC and affected hospitals.
F. NorthStar Paramedic Service (CAA/TCEMA)

NorthStar Paramedic Service will provide emergency medical services and patient transportation to health care facilities; coordinate with TCEMA to provide HazMat awareness training to all employees; have contaminated vehicles, equipment, and personnel decontaminated; and will disseminate HazMat information to the TCEOC and affected hospitals.

G. Sylacauga Ambulance Service (CAA/TCEMA)

Sylacauga Ambulance Service will provide emergency medical services and patient transportation to health care facilities; coordinate with TCEMA to provide HazMat awareness training to all employees; have contaminated vehicles, equipment, and personnel decontaminated; and will disseminate HazMat information to the TCEOC and affected hospitals.

H. Local Veterinarian and Kennels

Coosa Valley Animal Clinic, Animal Pet Care Clinics, Inc., Animal Rescue Foundations (Kennels Only), Baxley Animal Clinic, Childersburg Pet Clinic P.C., Sleeping Giant Veterinary Clinic, Sylacauga Animal Clinic, Talladega City Animal Control (Kennels Only) and Talladega Veterinary Clinic will provide veterinary services and facilities and will disseminate veterinary and health related information to the TCEOC.

I. Salvation Army (pending)

The Salvation Army will provide food and beverages for emergency responders; food, beverages, and clothing for disaster victims; personnel and equipment to deliver food, water and clothing to the homebound; and provide for an unmet need to disaster victims. In addition, the Salvation Army will request food and water donations from private businesses for emergency workers, seek emergency housing funds for disaster victims, set up warehouses for management of donated clothing items, coordinate information on needed donations and provide volunteer personnel to assist with disaster relief and recovery operations.

J. United Way (pending)

The United Way will prepare and distribute food and beverages for emergency workers. They will also provide personnel to prepare and distribute food and beverages to individuals using shelters.
K. Community Action Agency of Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun and Cleburne Counties (pending)
Community Action Agency of Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun and Cleburne Counties will provide vans to aid in the transportation of special needs individuals (The vans are not handicap accessible), a facility for preparing meals for disaster affected individuals, personnel to prepare and distribute food and water at their facility, and the agency’s Meals on Wheels program assets to distribute food and beverages to special needs individuals.

Childersburg Public Rural Transportation provides transportation for both seniors and disabled individuals and other citizens for a normal fee. In an emergency, they would be able to assist with evacuation of the citizens in the southern end of the county. Sylacauga’s Police On-Time Transportation (SPOT) provides transportation for local citizens, including seniors and people with disabilities. This service is normally provided for a nominal fee, but in an emergency situation, they will be available to assist evacuation and are wheelchair accessible.
Emergency Support Function
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1

Transportation

Lead Agency: Talladega County Road Department

Support Agencies: Community Action Agency for Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, and Cleburne Counties
Talladega County Emergency Management Agency
Talladega County Law Enforcement Agencies:
   Childersburg Police Department
   Lincoln Police Department
   Munford Police Department
   Oxford Police Department
   Sylacauga Police Department
   Talladega College Police Department
   Talladega County Sheriff’s Office
   Talladega Police Department
Talladega County Fire Departments:
   Berney Station Volunteer Fire Department
   Childersburg Fire Department
   County Line Volunteer Fire Department
   Eastaboga Volunteer Fire Department
   East Providence Volunteer Fire Department
   Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
   Ironation Volunteer Fire Department
   Lanier Volunteer Fire Department
   Lay Lake Volunteer Fire Department
   Lincoln Fire Department
   Munford Volunteer Fire Department
   Oak Grove Volunteer Fire Department
   Oxford Fire Department
   Renfro Volunteer Fire Department
   Stemley Volunteer Fire Department
   Sycamore Volunteer Fire Department
   Sylacauga Fire Department
   Talladega Fire Department
   Waldo Volunteer Fire Department
   Winterboro Volunteer Fire Department
Talladega County Emergency Medical Services:
   Childersburg Ambulance Service
   Childersburg Rescue
   Coosa Valley Rescue
   Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
   Lincoln Fire and Rescue
I. Introduction

A. Purpose

ESF #1 assists all local organizations requiring transportation resources to perform response actions following a major emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

ESF #1 Transportation assistance includes:

- Assessing damage to local transportation infrastructure and identifying alternate emergency routes.
- Collecting and prioritizing requests for transportation from local response organizations.
- Identifying, obtaining, deploying, tracking, and eventually salvaging transportation resources.

II. Policies

ESF #1 will coordinate the transportation of personnel, equipment, and material to support disaster response operations. The priorities for the allocation of these resources will be as follows:

- To support implementation of any protective action strategies such as evacuation of citizens from potential threats.
- To deliver emergency responders and urgent supplies to disaster impacted areas.
III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

- A disaster will create a significant need for personnel, equipment, and supplies to support emergency response operations.

- The number of personnel responding to a disaster or the nature of the disaster will create a situation where responders need transportation to and from the disaster scene.

- The volume of material required to respond to a disaster will exceed the transportation capabilities of other ESFs.

- Evacuations will require a coordinated approach to transportation in order to move special populations, including school children, nursing home residents, hospital patients, the elderly, the handicapped, and inmates.

B. Assumptions

- A coordinated approach for managing transportation resources will make the disaster response more effective.

- Persons who are physically able will self-evacuate when instructed to do so by authorities.

- Other ESFs will use their own transportation resources before requesting support from ESF #1.

- Persons requiring medical evacuation will be transported under ESF #8 – Health and Medical Services.

- In a terrorism incident, there will be unusually heavy requirements to move personnel, supplies, and equipment. Transportation resources and associated infrastructure may also become terrorism targets.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

In addition to staffing their own headquarters, the Talladega County Road Department will send liaisons to the TCEOC to coordinate ESF #1 efforts
The Talladega County Board of Education (BOE) will be alerted and requested to provide personnel and/or assets for transportation activities. BOE will send a representative to the TCEOC.

B. Organization

- The Talladega County Road Department is the Lead Agency for transportation and will coordinate this functional response among support agencies.

- Because of their complementary missions, ESF #1 will collaborate with ESF #7 – Resource Support to facilitate coordination.

C. Notification

TCEMA will activate ESF #1 when the demands of the disaster situation indicate a need to coordinate transportation services of equipment, supplies, personnel, or evacuees.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

- Assess need for additional transportation resources through information reporting procedures associated with ESF #5 – Emergency Management.

- Support agencies will provide the current status of available transportation resources available to respond, if called upon.

- Initiate transportation resources through mutual aid, procurement, or requests to AEMA.

- Determine potential evacuation sites for special populations and/or staging areas for transportation assets (through ESF #7 – Resource Support).

- Establish communications with other ESFs:
  - ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
    Coordinate heavy equipment to assist transportation.
  - ESF #5 – Emergency Management
    Coordinate transportation needs.
  - ESF #11 – Food and Water
    Transport bulk food and water.
Continuing Actions

- Monitor transportation requirements and adjust scale of operations accordingly.
- Communicate information with appropriate officials and agencies.
- Maintain coordination with other ESFs.

E. Recovery Actions

- Continue movement of supplies and personnel to support disaster operations.
- Scale back transportation operations as recovery is completed.

V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Road Department</td>
<td>• Coordinate the provision of transportation support for county and municipal agencies, county governmental entities, and voluntary organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Restrict access to damaged roads and structures to reduce risk to the public, and to permit inspections to be completed. This will be achieved through posting signs or barricades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Road Department</td>
<td>• Provide technical assistance to county and municipal governmental entities in determining the most viable transportation networks to, from, and within the disaster area, as well as alternate means to move people and goods within the area affected by the disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department (Continued)</td>
<td>• Identify resource requirements for transportation and coordinates their allocation.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• At the request of other ESFs, coordinate transportation of:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◦ Emergency workers including medical personnel, emergency management personnel, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>governmental officials.</td>
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<td>- Critical equipment and supplies as needed such as potable water (with ESF #11 – Food and Water).</td>
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<td>- Special Needs Populations such as home-bound patients or those requiring dialysis, oxygen support, etc. from disabled hospitals to other medical care facilities (with ESF #8 - Health and Medical Services).</td>
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<td>- School pupils, correctional facility inmates, and others determined to be especially vulnerable.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Strategic National Stockpile assets arriving in the county (with ESF #8 – Health and Medical Services).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Food, fuel, donated goods, volunteer personnel, and other goods and services (with ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services).</td>
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<td>- Maintain records of expenditures and documents resources utilized during the incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Road/Street Departments</td>
<td>- Provide personnel and appropriate modes of transportation to assist with other ESF #1 agencies’ responsibilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Transportation Departments</td>
<td>- Provide vans to transport disaster victims (including three vans with wheelchair lifts).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>- As Lead Agency for ESF #5, compile information from activated ESFs and forward transportation related needs to ESF #1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County E-911</td>
<td>- Receive complaints of transportation system problems.</td>
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<td>- Relay information about impassable roads to emergency response organizations and the general public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Talladega County Sheriff’s Office and Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies | • Receive complaints of transportation system problems.  
• Respond to the scene of transportation system problems.  
• Request additional resources (public works, power companies, fire departments, etc.) as needed. |
| Municipal Fire Departments (Paid and volunteer) | • Receive complaints of transportation system problems. |
| Emergency Medical Services | • Report transportation system problems to the Talladega County Road Department for resolution.  
• Consider road blockages as responding to calls for service. |
| Community Action Agency of Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, and Cleburne Counties | • Provide vans to aid in the transportation of special needs individuals (The vans are not handicap accessible). |
| Talladega County Board of Education | • Provide busses to transport individuals as needed. |

VI. Mitigation

- Analyze logs to determine actual vulnerabilities of transportation system.

- If design issues contributed to problems, consult with County Engineer to consider alternative routes and designs.

- Consult with relevant City Planners to consider economic impact of transportation system changes.

VII. Resources

Resources for the effective and efficient application of ESF #1 are maintained in county and municipal agency resource lists. These lists are maintained by each agency and submitted annually to the TCEMA.

VIII. Authorities and References

- Alabama – Code 1975 sec 31-9-1, Executive Order 15 DOT specifies the Alabama State Department of Transportation (DOT) mission to support this function during emergencies.
Governor James Folsom’s Executive Order 15 issued February 15, 1994, directs the Alabama Department of Transportation to support counties and municipalities in disaster response.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2

Communications

Lead Agency: Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies: Talladega County E-911
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
Emergency Alert System Stations:
  Radio:
  | FM          | AM          |
  | WTDR FM 92.7| WNUZ AM 1230|
  | WSSY FM 97.5| WFEB AM 1340|
  | WVOK FM 97.9| WDNG AM 1450|
  | WJCK FM 88.3| WANA AM 1490|
Television
  WJSU-TV Ch33/40 ABC
  WBRC Ch. 13 NBC
  WBRC Ch. 6 FOX
  WOIL Television – Antenna 47
  Talladega – Ch 7
  Childersburg – Ch 4
  Lincoln – Ch 17
  Sylacauga – Ch 15
  Alabama Broadcasting/TV6, Sylacauga

Talladega County Law Enforcement Agencies:
  Childersburg Police Department
  Lincoln Police Department
  Munford Police Department
  Oxford Police Department
  Sylacauga Police Department
  Talladega College Police Department
  Talladega County Sheriff’s Office
  Talladega Police Department

Talladega County Fire Departments:
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  Childersburg Fire Department
  County Line Volunteer Fire Department
  Eastaboga Volunteer Fire Department
  East Providence Volunteer Fire Department
  Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
  Ironation Volunteer Fire Department
  Lanier Volunteer Fire Department
  Lay Lake Volunteer Fire Department
  Lincoln Fire Department
Munford Volunteer Fire Department
Oak Grove Volunteer Fire Department
Oxford Fire Department
Renfro Volunteer Fire Department
Stemley Volunteer Fire Department Sycamore Volunteer Fire Department
Sylacauga Fire Department
Talladega Fire Department
Waldo Volunteer Fire Department
Winterboro Volunteer Fire Department

Talladega County Municipal Public Works Departments:
Central Talladega County Water Authority
Childersburg Water and Sewer
Fayetteville Water
Ida Station Water District
Lincoln Water and Sewer
Munford Water Authority
Oxford Water Works
Sycamore Water Authority
Stewartville Water Authority
Talladega Water and Sewer Board
Utilities Board of Sylacauga
Waldo Water Authority

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

ESF #2 provides communication among county agencies, municipal agencies, and the general public. ESF #2 activates the outdoor warning siren system as needed.

B. Scope

Coordinates and assists with the provision of communications support to disaster response elements. This ESF will coordinate emergency warnings and communications equipment and services from local, county, state, volunteer groups, and the telecommunications industry. This ESF will be the focal point of contingency-response communications activity in Talladega County before, during, and after activation of the TCEOC.

II. Policies

ESF #2, led by TCEMA, will coordinate all aspects of wireline and wireless communications that are required to respond to and recover from a disaster. Priorities for these activities are as follows:
• Identify communication facilities, equipment, and personnel needed to support response efforts.

• Coordinate the acquisition of additional communications personnel and equipment through mutual aid, vendor agreements, or by request to the state.

III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

Disasters can cause widespread damage to telecommunication and transmission facilities. Communication assets and the local telecommunications industry will be needed to assure a rapid, effective response. The communication infrastructure may become overwhelmed with the failure of landline and wireless capabilities because of large call volumes.

B. Assumptions

• Depending on the type of incident, there may be insufficient time to provide emergency warnings to the public.

• Initial reports may be fragmented and provide incomplete information of the damage to communications facilities.

• Weather and other environmental factors may complicate operations in implementing mobile or transportable communications brought into the affected area.

• It may be necessary to establish a temporary centralized area for field communications.

• Communications play a vital role in coordinating emergency response operations. A terrorism incident targeting a telephone company central office, public safety equipment, or the cellular telephone network could disrupt communications and complicate disaster response.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

TCEMA will focus its communication coordination efforts to initiate or relay warnings to the public and collect disaster damage information.
B. Organization

TCEMA is the Lead Agency for ESF #2 and will coordinate the deployment of all communication resources from support agencies, state and volunteer agencies, and the telecommunications industry to ensure an appropriate response to the situation.

C. Notification

- TCEMA will notify or warn support agencies of the situation and establish methods of communication.

- Warnings: A variety of methods are available to provide simultaneous or consecutive notification of emergency conditions:
  - Sirens
  - Public Address System
  - Paging system
  - 800 MHz Radio system
  - Emergency Alert System
  - Facebook
  - Nixle
  - Twitter

  - EAS radio stations are as follows:
    - WTDR FM 92.7
    - WSSY FM 97.5
    - WVOK FM 97.9
    - WJCK FM 88.3
    - WNUZ AM 1230
    - WFEB AM 1340
    - WDNG AM 1450
    - WANA AM 1490

  - EAS television stations are as follows:
    - WJSU Ch. 33/40 ABC
    - WBRC Ch. 13 NBC
    - WBRC Ch. 6 FOX
    - WOIL Television – Antenna 47
D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

- Utilize the EAS to relay information to the public, as needed.
- Collect information regarding the state of wireline and wireless networks and relay to companies who maintain those networks.
- Establish and maintain coordination with other ESFs:
  - ESF #5 (Emergency Management) Disseminate communications system problems and alternate modes of communications.
  - ESF #7 (Resource Support) Coordinate equipment resources (generators, fuel) to support communications operations.
  - ESF #9 (Search and Rescue) Disseminate missing person information as appropriate.
  - ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) Provide communications support to law enforcement operations.
- Provide 800 MHz radios to selected commanders from agencies offering mutual aid.
- Activate Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services to staff TCEMA, thereby providing a link to the National Traffic System to move messages in and out of the area.

2. Continuing Actions

- Assess the need and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.
- Obtain telecommunications industry support as required.
• Assemble a list of local communications assets available to support the recovery.

• Coordinate frequencies with agencies responding under mutual aid to minimize interference.

• Collect information regarding the state of wireline and wireless networks and relay to companies who maintain those networks.

E. Recovery Actions

1. Initial Actions

• Monitor progress of telecommunications companies in restoring their networks to pre-disaster conditions.

• Provide additional communications resources for responders and vendors who will assist in the recovery phase.

2. Continuing Actions

• Consider ways to improve existing public sector communications networks.

• Request mutual aid from counties or cities outside the impacted area to provide relief operators if recovery operations will continue for an extended period of time.
V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>• Oversee the management of communications resources, facilities, and equipment and initiate alternate and backup systems as needed for the TCEMA.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• Develop maintenance and protection arrangements for inoperative communications equipment.</td>
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<td>• Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.</td>
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<td>• Coordinate communications with response operations, transportation, shelters, lodging, and food facilities.</td>
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<td>• Provide a system for designated officials to communicate with the public.</td>
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<td>• Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during the incident.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Talladega County Emergency Management Agency (continued) | - Monitor the status of the Talladega County 800 MHz trunked radio system.  
- Utilize the EAS and TARS to relay information to the public, as needed.  
- Collect information regarding the state of wireline and wireless networks and relay to companies who maintain those networks.  
- Provide 800MHz radios to selected commanders from agencies offering mutual aid. |
| --- | --- |
| Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services | - Provide staffing at TCEMA to operate its amateur radio station.  
- Provide a cadre of well-equipped and well-trained amateur radio operators to establish communications with ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) and ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services) facilities through VHF and UHF nets.  
- Assist in relaying weather, damage, and casualty reports to TCEMA.  
- Provide connection to National Traffic System to pass health and welfare messages in and out of the affected area. |
| Emergency Alert System Stations | - Relay EAS messages as required by the Federal Communications Commission.  
- Relay additional EAS messages as suggested by Alabama Broadcasters Association.  
- Broadcast incident information provided by ESF #15 (External Affairs) to facilitate protective actions, evacuation, and rumor control. |
<p>| Talladega County Sheriff’s Office | - Provide a liaison to TCEMA to assist in coordination of ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) and ESF #5 (Emergency Management). |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Law Enforcement Departments</td>
<td>• Provide personnel and technical assistance as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Fire Departments (Paid and volunteer)</td>
<td>• Provide personnel and technical assistance as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Public Works Departments</td>
<td>• Provide personnel and communication equipment as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County E-911</td>
<td>• Relay information to appropriate responders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Mitigation Activities

- Consider making changes or upgrades to the Talladega County 800MHz trunked radio system.

- Evaluate the participation of television stations, radio stations, and cable companies in the EAS, and consider the efficiency and effectiveness of the system.

- Encourage commercial providers of wireline and wireless services to use best practices for redundancy and disaster resiliency.

- Encourage amateur radio organizations to participate in full-scale exercises and to maintain and build skills in emergency communication.

VII. Resources:

Resources for the effective and efficient application of ESF #1 are maintained in county and municipal agency resource lists. These lists are maintained by each agency and submitted annually to the TCEMA.

VIII. Authorities and References

- The State of Alabama Emergency Alert System Plan, August 1996, specifies the responsibilities of broadcasters for relaying warnings to the public.

- Section 11-98-1 et seq., Code of Alabama, 1975, authorizes counties and municipalities to establish Emergency Communications Districts to construct, enlarge, equip, improve, maintain, and operate all aspects of an emergency communication system.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3

Public Works and Engineering

Lead Agency: Talladega County Road Department

Support Agencies: Municipal Public Works Departments:
Central Talladega County Water Authority
Childersburg Water and Sewer
Fayetteville Water
Ida Station Water District
Lincoln Water and Sewer
Munford Water Authority
Oxford Water Authority
Sycamore Water Authority
Stewartville Water Authority
Talladega Water and Sewer Board
Waldo Water Authority

Talladega County Emergency Management Agency
Talladega County Fire Departments:
Berney Station Volunteer Fire Department
Childersburg Fire Department
County Line Volunteer Fire Department
Eastaboga Volunteer Fire Department
East Providence Volunteer Fire Department
Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
Ironation Volunteer Fire Department
Lanier Volunteer Fire Department
Lay Lake Volunteer Fire Department
Lincoln Fire Department
Munford Volunteer Fire Department
Oak Grove Volunteer Fire Department
Oxford Fire Department
Renfro Volunteer Fire Department
Stemley Volunteer Fire Department
Sycamore Volunteer Fire Department
Sylacauga Fire Department
Talladega Fire Department
Waldo Volunteer Fire Department
Winterboro Volunteer Fire Department

Talladega County Sheriff’s Office
Municipal Building Inspection Departments:
Childersburg Building Inspector
Sylacauga Building Inspector
Talladega Building Inspector

Liquid Propane Gas Companies:
AGL Propane, Inc.
Airgas
Alagasco
AmeriGas
Automatic Gas & Appliance Co.
Butane & Propane Gas Co., Inc.
Coosa Valley Propane
Economy Gas Service
Ferrellgas Alpine
Tompson Gas

Introduction

A. Purpose

The primary purpose is to provide emergency technical assistance, engineering services, and related support to restore critical infrastructures including roads, bridges, water facilities, and wastewater systems.

B. Scope

This ESF has general responsibility for public works and engineering efforts in response to a disaster in Talladega County. Specific response activities include:

- Debris removal
- Bridge and road inspection
- Building inspection and condemnation

Policies

ESF #3’s intent is to coordinate debris removal, road and bridge inspection, and building inspection and condemnation in response to a disaster in Talladega County.

III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

- Disasters may adversely impact the availability or condition of the community’s infrastructure resulting in hampered emergency response efforts.
- Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened.
• Homes, public buildings, bridges, and other facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety.

• Debris may make streets and highways impassable.

B. Assumptions

• The responsibility for planning, coordinating, and managing public works and engineering lies with the Talladega County Road Department.

• A major disaster may greatly disrupt the normal operation of the county’s infrastructure creating delays to responding agencies and inaccurate assessments of disaster impacts.

• Lead and support agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities and through existing resource-sharing arrangements in addition to the missions received under this plan.

• Contractors may be utilized to perform specific repairs that are not within the capability of government agencies.

• To minimize threats to public health, emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances will be needed to dispose of emergency debris and materials from demolition activities. Under federal regulations, local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances. Federal agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate federal environmental and historic preservation statutes (FRP).

• Initial priorities will be focused on assessing damaged infrastructure and mitigating additional risks associated with these conditions.

• A terrorism incident is likely to be directed at public infrastructure or buildings of economic or symbolic importance.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

ESF #3 will coordinate all public works and engineering efforts in Talladega County. Major tasks that fall under ESF #3 are debris removal, bridge inspection, building inspection, and building condemnation.
B. Organization

The Talladega County Road Department, as Lead Agency, will coordinate the efforts of all ESF #3 support agencies and provide engineering expertise for road and bridge inspection. Support agencies may be requested to provide a liaison to the TCEOC.

Notification

ESF #3 will be activated by the TCEMA on an as needed basis. Likely scenarios requiring ESF #3 activation includes severe weather, civil disorder, and terrorism incidents. TCEMA will activate support agencies as needed.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

   - In addition to staffing within their own headquarters, the Talladega County Highway Department will send liaisons to the TCEOC to coordinate ESF #3 efforts.

   - Support agencies will be alerted and requested to provide personnel to manage ESF #3 sub functions as required.

   - Establish coordination with other ESFs:

     - ESF #5 (Emergency Management)
       Provide and receive critical information

     - ESF #9 (Search and Rescue)
       Provide structural expertise at structural collapse scenes

     - ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security)
       Coordinate road closings and escorts

2. Continuing Actions

   - Personnel and equipment resources are deployed as required for emergency repairs.

   - Maintain coordination with other ESFs.
E. Recovery Actions

1. Initial Actions
   - Debris removal operations will commence as required.
   - Repair work on infrastructure is ongoing.

2. Continuing Actions
   - Complete debris removal operations
   - Complete demolition of condemned structures.

V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Road Department</td>
<td>• Serve as Lead Agency and coordinate emergency response functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide engineering expertise for bridge inspection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide personnel and equipment to assist with debris clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oversee the management of public works and engineering resources, facilities, and equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Assist with route tracking and debris clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate escorts of critical equipment and supplies with ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• County Engineer will supervise the assessment of damage to the transportation infrastructure and the analysis of the impact of the disaster on transportation operations, countywide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during the incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate utility (power, natural gas, water, phone, etc.) restoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate water, wastewater and sanitation restoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Road Department (continued)</td>
<td>• Coordinate with ESF #2 (Communication) the restoration of phone and other communications media.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate with ESF # 12 (Energy) the restoration of electrical and natural gas services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate damage assessments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate repair of infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate clean-up operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate keeping roads, bridges, and key facilities open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate with ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services) to ensure maintenance of sanitation services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate with ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) needed resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) and ESF #5 (Emergency Management) dissemination of information regarding use of equipment and operators from private sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>• TCEMA will be the direct point of contact to the AEMA should local public works agencies and Mutual Aid Agreements become overextended and outside assistance is requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Public Works Departments</td>
<td>• Restore water and wastewater treatment systems to operational status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Assist with debris clearance for essential roads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Building Inspection Departments</td>
<td>• Inspect damaged buildings and structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Condemn structures as needed, in accordance with city ordinance and state law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Follow-up on condemnations to insure hazardous structures have been demolished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Municipal Fire Departments (Paid and volunteer) | • Assist with clearing roads as needed.  
• Respond to downed or arcing power lines. |
| Talladega County Sheriff’s Office | • Provide personnel for debris removal.  
• Forward complaints of structurally hazardous conditions to ESF #3. |
| LP Gas Companies | • Provide personnel and equipment to recover leased or company owned LP gas tanks that have become displaced as a result of the emergency or disaster event. |

VI. Mitigation Activities

Consider adopting building codes and encourage adoption by other local governments.

VII. Resources

Resources utilized in ESF # 3 Response and Recovery activities are compiled in the TCEMA Resource Database.

VIII. Authorities and References

- Section 11-6-3, Code of Alabama, 1975, authorizes the county engineer to construct and maintain public roads, and perform other duties as required by the county.

- Section 11-43-59, Code of Alabama, 1975, authorizes municipalities to adopt building codes and hire building inspectors, condemn dangerous buildings and structures, and abate dangerous buildings and structures as required.

- Section 11-40-30 et seq., Code of Alabama, 1975, enumerates the procedures and authorities of municipalities for condemnation and demolition of buildings and structures that are so unsafe that they are a public nuisance for any reason.

- Section 14-5-5, Code of Alabama, 1975, authorizes the county to use inmate labor for public works.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4

Firefighting

Lead Agency
Talladega County Fire Association

Support Agencies
Talladega County Fire Departments:
- Berney Station Volunteer Fire Department
- Childersburg Fire Department
- County Line Volunteer Fire Department
- Eastaboga Volunteer Fire Department
- East Providence Volunteer Fire Department
- Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
- Ironation Volunteer Fire Department
- Lanier Volunteer Fire Department
- Lay Lake Volunteer Fire Department
- Lincoln Fire Department
- Munford Volunteer Fire Department
- Oak Grove Volunteer Fire Department
- Oxford Fire Department
- Renfro Volunteer Fire Department
- Stemley Volunteer Fire Department
- Sycamore Volunteer Fire Department
- Sylacauga Fire Department
- Talladega Fire Department
- Waldo Volunteer Fire Department
- Winterboro Volunteer Fire Department

Talladega County E-911
Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

Talladega County Law Enforcement Agencies:
- Childersburg Police Department
- Lincoln Police Department
- Munford Police Department
- Oxford Police Department
- Sylacauga Police Department
- Talladega College Police Department
- Talladega County Sheriff’s Office
- Talladega Police Department

Talladega County Office of the Coroner

Talladega County Emergency Medical Services:
- Childersburg Ambulance Service
- Childersburg Rescue
- Coosa Valley Rescue
- Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
- Lincoln Fire and Rescue
- NorthStar Paramedic Service
Sylacauga Ambulance Service  
Talladega Rescue Squad

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

To protect lives and property at risk from wild land, rural, and urban fires by coordinating response operations among the agencies listed above.

B. Scope

Although fire departments are involved in many response areas such as search and rescue (ESF #9) and/or hazardous materials incidents (ESF #10), this ESF is particular to firefighting activities.

II. Policies

- The fire department having primary jurisdiction for an incident shall establish command upon arrival at a scene. Additional agencies responding under automatic aid or mutual aid will receive assignments from the IC. When the number of resources or agencies on scene exceeds a reasonable span of control, incident command will consult with TCEMA and make a decision to transition to UC.

- Talladega County 911 will dispatch an ambulance on all structure fires in their jurisdiction to standby in case a responder is injured.

- In the case of a wild land fire involving either federal or state forests, county resources may be deployed to aid in state and/or federal firefighting efforts upon the request of state and/or federal officials.

III. Situation and Assumptions

Fires can originate from several circumstances and may develop into a major emergency of such a magnitude to require resources not only from adjacent departments but also through mutual aid, state, federal and private sector resources.

A. Situation

- Fires can originate from several sources: natural, technological, and terrorism.

- Some fire departments have automatic mutual aid agreements with adjacent fire departments.
• Fires in urban and city areas tend to be structure fires that are contained by streets and property line setbacks, which act as firebreaks.

• Fires in rural areas that are grass fires and wild land fires may cover a large area and present several problems to responding agencies.

B. Assumptions

• A terrorism incident would likely involve an ESF #4 response, as terrorists often use bombs to destroy property, injure, or kill. ESF #4 would respond to suppress any related fire, assist ESF #9 (Search and Rescue) in search and rescue, and assist ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services) in providing emergency medical care.

• Urban and city area fires may require assistance from adjacent fire departments for several reasons, e.g. size of area involved, shortage of water, lack of personnel, and equipment problems.

• Rural area fires may require assistance from adjacent fire departments, the State Forestry Commission, the U.S. Forestry Service, and the private sector for the same reasons as urban fires. Also, fires involving state and/or federal forests will require state and/or federal involvement, with county deployment contingent upon state and/or federal request.

• Transportation and industrial fires may require assistance from industry and/or ESF #10 (Hazardous Materials).

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

First arriving units on the scene institute an ICS and notify other units of Incident Command Post (ICP) location.

B. Organization

• The chief officer of the jurisdiction having authority will be the IC and institute UC at their discretion.

• Senior officers from other agencies and jurisdictions report to the ICP and become a part of the UC.
C. Notification

- Lead Agency

Initial notification of a fire call is generally made through the Talladega County 911. Talladega County 911 dispatches the appropriate fire department based on the geographic location of the call. The responding department will arrive on scene, complete an incident assessment, and establish command. If the incident exceeds the department’s capabilities, the IC will request additional resources and notify TCEMA of the incident.

- Support Agencies

Support agencies that are not automatic mutual aid are usually paged or called by 911, TCEMA, or other agencies. Support agencies are notified of the ICP location and any staging areas and particulars of the incident.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

- Initiate ICS.
- Establish Command Post.
- Designate ICP and ICP staff.
- Designate Staging Area.
- Determine fire ground channel(s) per SOP.
- Develop incident action plan.
- Institute UC as appropriate in consultation with the TCEMA.
- Communicate pertinent information to ESF #5 (Emergency Management).
- Establish coordination with other ESFs:
  - ESF #1 - Transportation
    Coordinate road closing.
  - ESF #5 – Emergency Management
    To provide SITREPS and receive updated information.
o ESF #9 - Search and Rescue
  Assist in evacuation and search and rescue as required.

o ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security
  Assist in evacuation and establish traffic control points.

- Units required on-scene report to Operations Chief.
- Units not required on scene report to Staging Area Manager.

2. **Continuing Actions**

- Continuously evaluate the incident scene using the Incident Action Plan.
- Analyze firefighting operations progress.
- Maintain coordination with other ESFs.
- Request or release units as necessary during incident.
- Terminate command, releasing units to in-service status.

E. **Recovery Actions**

1. **Initial Actions**

- Provide for orderly demobilization of firefighters and apparatus.
- Coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to disseminate event related information to the public.
- For structure fires, contact appropriate building inspection authority to determine if condemnation is necessary.

2. **Continuing Actions**

- Complete salvage and overhaul operations to minimize unsafe conditions.
- Coordinate with ESF #10 (Hazardous Materials) to remove hazardous materials from the scene.
## V. Responsibilities

### Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Talladega County Fire Association           | • Serve as Lead Agency and coordinate emergency response functions.  
• Coordinate mutual aid response.  
• Assist in accounting and record keeping for possible reimbursement.  
• Coordinate with ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) to provide adequate facilities for food and rest for ongoing firefighting operations. |
| Talladega County Emergency Management Agency | • Serve as a Support Agency and coordinate emergency services from the TCEOC as requested by the TCFA.  
• Serve as the coordinating authority between the county, TCFA and other local, state, and federal fire organizations when additional assistance is requested. |
| Talladega County E-911                      | • Receive fire calls, obtain location and details, and dispatch appropriate agency.  
• Maintain maps and master street address guide, showing fire jurisdictions for the county.  
• Follow instructions from command to reallocate resources to insure adequate fire protection coverage for daily operations. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Fire Departments (Paid and volunteer)</td>
<td>• Provide personnel to assist with firefighting operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide apparatus appropriate to the incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Insure adequate resources remain in or adjacent to their home jurisdictions to handle daily operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td>• Provide scene security and entry and exit control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Relay information to appropriate agency or department once received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Law Enforcement Departments</td>
<td>• Provide scene security and entry and exit control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Relay information to appropriate agency or department once received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Office of the Coroner</td>
<td>• Pronounce deaths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide victim identification and mortuary service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Notify next-of-kin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ensure evidence collection, security, and integrity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medical Services</td>
<td>• Respond to calls for emergency medical service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transport victims to treatment facilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VI. Mitigation Activities**

- Analyze events to determine actual vulnerabilities to wild land, rural, and urban fires.
- Recommend changes to land-use practices that could reduce the impact of future fires.
- Support municipal and volunteer fire fighting organizations and insure their members have adequate training and apparatus to address identified vulnerabilities.
- Conduct after-action evaluations to determine how response operations could be improved.
- Assess their equipment inventory and recommend improvements.
VII. Resources

Resources utilized in ESF #4 activities are compiled in the TCEMA Resource Database.

VIII. Authorities and References

- NFPA 471
- NFPA 1143
- NFPA 1561
- NFPA 1600
- NFPA 1710 or 1720
- FRP ESF #4
- Alabama State Fire Readiness Plan
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5

Emergency Management

Lead Agency: Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies: Talladega County Commission
Municipalities
  Childersburg
  Lincoln
  Munford
  Oak Grove
  Sylacauga
  Talladega
Talladega County Department of Human Resources
Talladega County Fire Association
Talladega County Health Department
Talladega County Road Department
Talladega County Sheriff’s Office

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

ESF #5 (Emergency Management) collects, analyzes processes, and disseminates information about a potential or actual disaster in order to facilitate preparedness, response, and recovery actions through:

- Damage Assessment

  The purpose is to collect information concerning damages to community structures and systems as a result of a disaster.

- Disaster Intelligence

  A method of applying an analytical system for each disaster, to obtain information in order to determine the scope of the disaster, and to evaluate the status of various systems (i.e., communications, transportation, utility, etc.), the monitoring of resource status, and to create viable response action plans.

B. Scope

ESF #5 does not release information to the public. ESF #15 (External Affairs) handles the dissemination of information to the general public.
II. Policies

ESF #5 will coordinate with all ESFs to gather, analyze, and disseminate information about the incident, establish operational priorities, and create the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each operational period.

Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

- Disaster conditions may adversely affect the ability of local agencies to accurately assess the scope and degree of the hazard threat and/or damage impact and determine the corresponding response priorities.

B. Assumptions

- The responsibility for the Emergency Management function lies with the TCEMA.
- Once activated, ESF #5 will become the Emergency Management section of the TCEMA response structure.
- A disaster situation will create a need for a central collection point for information to be compiled, analyzed, and disseminated.
- The optimal source of information about the disaster will be local responding agencies in close proximity to the impact.
- There will be a continuous demand for accurate and timely information to help officials determine response priorities.
- There may be a need to deploy specific personnel to assess disaster conditions in the field.
- A terrorism incident would create an immediate demand for timely, accurate information. ESF #5 has the same responsibilities for a terrorism incident as for any other natural or technological hazard: to obtain, analyze, and disseminate information, and create the Incident Action Plan.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

- In response to a potential or actual disaster, the TCEOC may be activated and at which point ESF #5 will become the Emergency Management section for TCEMA under an ICS management structure.
• TCEMA staff will assume primary responsibility to fulfill ESF #5 duties.

B. Organization

ESF #5 is staffed primarily by TCEMA employees. ESF #5 may be augmented by command staff from relevant public safety agencies deployed to disaster scenes.

C. Notification

ESF #5 is activated by the TCEMA Director or his/her designee when an incident has occurred or is anticipated that requires a full-scale response.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

- Gather and disseminate essential information.
- Establish communication with all activated ESFs.
- Record initial event notification using hazard specific checklists.
- Collect and consolidate damage assessment data from a variety of sources.
- Review disaster information and create an operational status board based on Essential Elements of Information.
- Display the operational status within the TCEOC.
- Analyze information to determine recommended actions.
- Forward hazard threat or disaster impact information to ESF #2 (Communications) for action.

2. Continuing Actions

- Update operational information as required.
- Maintain communication links with all ESFs.
- Disseminate essential information to community leadership, key response personnel, and other external audiences.
• Refine data collection activities to encompass all Essential Elements of Information.

• Prepare Situations Reports (SITREPS).

• Develop short-range and long-range planning guidance for use in addressing developing issues.

• Evaluate the actual and/or potential effects of an event upon the population and infrastructure of the county.

E. Recovery Actions

1. Initial Actions

• Gather and disseminate essential information about the incident that has occurred.

• Transition from response orientation to recovery orientation.

2. Continuing Actions

• Maintain communication links with all ESFs.

• Complete after action reports to identify weaknesses in response operations or coordination among ESFs.

• Disseminate essential information to community leadership, key response personnel, and other external audiences.

V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>• Update status displays at TCEOC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Make recommendations based on information available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Create and distribute IAP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Create and distribute SITREPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Collect and consolidate damage assessment data from a variety of sources to include Essential Elements of Information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency</td>
<td>• Coordinate protective action decisions and warnings with ESF #2 (Communications) and ESF #15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Agency (Continued)</td>
<td>(External Affairs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Commission</td>
<td>• Provide oversight to TCEMA and all county departments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Declare a State of Emergency in Talladega County as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide administrative and accounting support to TCEMA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipalities</td>
<td>• Coordinate the efforts of their respective municipalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ESF Lead Agencies</td>
<td>• Coordinate the efforts of their ESFs, specifically:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Talladega County Dept. of Human Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Talladega County Fire Association</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Talladega County Health Department</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Talladega County Road Department</td>
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<td></td>
<td>o Talladega County Sheriff’s Office</td>
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<td></td>
<td>VI. Mitigation Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide training to all ESFs on the unique role of ESF #5 and how it interacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide training to all ESFs on the ICS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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• Maintain ICS forms electronically and on paper to manage the incident and maintain records of response activities.

• Conduct after-action evaluations to determine how their response operations could be improved.

• Assess their understanding of the ICS to determine if additional training is needed.

VII. Resources

Resources utilized in ESF #5 Emergency Management activities are to be compiled within the TCEMA Resource Database.

VIII. Authorities and References

• TCEOC Information and Planning SOPs


• Essential Elements of Information (EEI)

To quickly and accurately assess the effect of a disaster on the population and infrastructure of an area, emergency managers require early intelligence on the areas noted below. This information facilitates accurate assessment of what response activities and materials are required to save lives, relieve human suffering, and expedite response and recovery operations. During the early hours of a disaster, and in the absence of information such as actual on-site surveys or imagery, GIS, computerized predictive modeling, and damage estimation, software may be used to develop initial estimates of damage. As soon as possible, actual on-site ground surveys will be performed. Sources may include a Preliminary Damage Assessment conducted by Talladega County EMA personnel, volunteers from the American Red Cross, and other agencies, to establish “ground truth” for the following 14 elements of EEI:

- Boundaries of Disaster Area
- Socio-Economic/Political Impacts
- Jurisdictional Boundaries
- Status of Transportation
- Status of Communications
- Status of Power/Electricity
- Status of Water & Sewer System(s)
- Status of Natural Gas Service
- Status of Critical Facilities (Hazard-specific information)
- Weather & Environmental Concerns/Issues
- Historical Information
- Demographics
- Hazardous, toxic, and radiological issues
- Status of Emergency Operations Centers
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6

Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services

Lead Agency: Talladega County Department of Human Resources

Support Agencies: American Red Cross (Talladega County Chapter)
Community Action Agency for Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, and Cleburne Counties
Salvation Army
Talladega County Board Of Education
Talladega County Department of Mental Health
Talladega County Health Department
Talladega County Emergency Management Agency
United Way

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

To coordinate the provision of mass care services within the county in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster.

B. Scope

The responsibilities of ESF #6 include activities involved with temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, basic first aid, distribution of bulk relief supplies to the victims of disaster, as well as disaster victim services such as helping to reunite families separated by disaster.

II. Policies

To ensure appropriate confidentiality regulations, ESF #6 will not release confidential information to the general public. Information from shelter occupants will be handled in accordance with American Red Cross Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI) procedures.

III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

- A significant disaster will deprive a substantial number of people of shelter and/or access to shelter. In addition to substantial disruption to commercial food and water supplies and damage to the distribution
network, a catastrophic event may partially or totally destroy food products stored in the affected area(s).

- There may be a near or total disruption of energy sources, including electricity and gas. Most commercial cold storage and freezer facilities may be inoperable.

B. Assumptions

- Immediately after a disaster, sheltering and mass feeding activities may begin spontaneously, without strong coordination, by numerous organizations.

- Talladega County Department of Human Resources (TCDHR) will mobilize to coordinate delivery of mass care services in conjunction with the American Red Cross (ARC), according to established policies and procedures.

- In a catastrophic disaster, it is likely that mass care will be required until homes are deemed safe to return to or temporary housing resources become available.

- Not all victims will require shelter assistance. A high percentage of evacuees will seek shelter with friends or relatives rather than go to a public shelter.

- Human services needs may exceed local TCDHR and ARC capabilities. Other volunteer, state, and private mass care resources will be coordinated for this effort.

- In a terrorism incident, it is likely that the food supply will be disrupted or housing will be destroyed. ESF #6 will provide mass care services to the victims of a terrorism incident until the food supply can be reestablished and housing arrangements can be made.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

- TCDHR, as the Lead Agency, will determine the direction that mass care should take as well as the support agencies needed to effectively respond to the specific disaster.

- All the support agencies in mass care will operate under the leadership of the TCDHR representative based at the TCEOC.
B. Organization

- ESF #6 will organize under the leadership of TCDHR. TCDHR personnel assigned to ESF #6 will provide daily direction. This direction is limited to operation of the ESF, assignment of ESF personnel to requests for assistance, and ensuring that requests for assistance are met, documented, and prioritized.

- ESF #6 will establish liaisons with other appropriate ESFs and maintain open communications with these ESFs in both the planning and operational phases.

- Support agencies will operate under the daily leadership of the TCDHR representative located in the ESF at the TCEOC. However, each agency represented will be expected to direct its response resources in accordance with its agency’s operating procedures.

- TCDHR, as the Lead Agency, will determine the support agencies required for the specific disaster. This determination will result in an organization designed to meet the demands of the event.

- Lead and support agencies will provide sufficient personnel to staff the ESF 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The staff will consist of qualified persons able to facilitate decisions for the agency they represent.

- Any agency providing unqualified personnel will be asked to make immediate changes. Higher-level managers, skilled professionals with subject knowledge, and operations personnel are preferred.

- Plans will be made to address the physical fatigue of personnel, including assistance from other jurisdictions, to include federal and state, will be implemented.

- The County Mass Care Committee will address issues concerning the welfare of citizens in disaster situations. The Committee is comprised of representatives of the agencies assigned to ESF #6.

C. Notification

- TCEMA will activate ESF #6 on an as-needed basis by notifying TCDHR, who will send a representative to the TCEOC.

- TCDHR will determine which support agencies to activate and any additional mass care resources requiring notification.
D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

- Assess immediate requirements to support initial mass care services, notably:
  - Shelter Operations – assess status of presently opened shelters and requirements for additional shelter sites.
  - Feeding – set priorities for food services to shelters and/or fixed feeding sites on a scheduled basis.

- Create projections of resource requirements to support mass care operations, notably:
  - Welfare inquiries from family members.
  - The need to distribute relief supplies to victims.
  - The identification of food sources to sustain feeding operations.

- Establish coordination with other ESFs:
  - ESF #5 (Emergency Management) Coordinates all operational information and provides situation reports.
  - ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services) Assists with medical care for shelter residents.
  - ESF #11 (Food and Water) Provides bulk food and potable water.
  - ESF #15 (External Affairs) Publicizes location and status of shelters.
  - ESF #14A (Volunteers and Donations) Provides personnel and supplies for mass care services.
  - ESF #16 (Veterinarian Services and Animal Care) Provides boarding for pets of shelter residents.
2. Continuing Actions

- Sustain shelter operations through coordinated agency efforts.
- Ensure basic health services are provided in shelters.
- Monitor the need for additional shelters and close or consolidate shelters as appropriate.
- Continue feeding operations. Identify vulnerable populations to ensure that all people requiring specialized individual feeding are served.
- Support provision of welfare inquiry services.
- Arrange for the distribution of relief supplies to victims as appropriate.

E. Recovery

1. Initial actions

- Provide reports to ESF #5 – Emergency Management on the status of mass care services, including remaining open shelters, census figures, and number of meals served at various fixed or mobile sites.
- Coordinate the replenishment of mass care supplies as needed.
- Coordinate with ESF #15 – External Affairs to provide information to shelter residents on how to access disaster assistance program information and services.

2. Continuing Actions

- Plan and conduct closeout of shelter operations to involve:
  - Advise ESF #5 (Emergency Management) as mass care services are consolidated or closed.
  - Coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to notify the public of shelter closings and consolidations.
- Work with appropriate support agencies and other organizations to determine additional recovery issues.
V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Department of Human Resources</td>
<td>• Coordinate opening and closing of shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide personnel to assist in shelter operations.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide emergency food stamps as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>• Determine geographic areas where shelters will be needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Publicize shelter location through ESF #15 (External Affairs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>• Open, operate, and close shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Obtain, prepare, and distribute food to shelter residents, the homebound and emergency workers.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Distribute meals to individuals unable to attend mass feeding sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide personnel for shelters and meal preparation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate delivery of food and water to individuals unable to attend mass feeding sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate facilities to prepare and serve meals to emergency workers and disaster victims.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Provide an ARC representative to serve in the TCEOC if so requested by the TCEMA Director.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Obtain written agreements from the owners of the facilities to be used for ARC shelters.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Assist the TCEMA Director in identifying shelters in the county.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>• Provide food and beverages for emergency responders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide food, beverages, and clothing for disaster victims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide personnel and equipment to deliver food, water, and clothing to the homebound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide unmet needs to disaster victims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Board of Education</td>
<td>• Provide access to public schools to be used as shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation</td>
<td>• Provide qualified mental health specialists to counsel shelter residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Health Department</td>
<td>• Maintain safe and healthy conditions in shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Way</td>
<td>• Provide food and beverages for emergency workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide personnel to prepare and distribute food and beverages to individuals using shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Action Agency for Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, and</td>
<td>• Provide a facility for preparing meals for disaster-affected individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleburne Counties</td>
<td>• Provide personnel to prepare and distribute food and water at their facility.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Provide the agency’s Meals on Wheels program assets to distribute food and beverages to special needs individuals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Mitigation Activities

- Conduct public education campaigns with TCEMA and ARC to promote preparedness at the family level to minimize need for public shelters.
- Conduct after-action evaluations to determine how their response operations could be improved.

VII. Resources

- The ARC maintains a list of facilities that can be used as emergency shelters and volunteers who can staff shelters.
Resources utilized in ESF # 6 Response and Recovery activities are compiled in
the TCEMA Resource Database.

VIII. Authorities and References

- Chapter 660-5-81 of the Alabama Administrative Code outlines the Department of Human Resources’ role in providing Emergency Welfare Services by organizing, directing, and providing mass feeding sites, congregate care facilities, family reunification, and care for special populations.

- Chapter 660-4-5 of the Alabama Administrative Code authorizes the Department of Human Resources to issue emergency food stamps to victims of disaster, according to standards issued by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

- Section 27-7-3 et seq., Code of Alabama 1975, gives handicapped persons and their assistance animals the right to use public accommodations, including mass care facilities.

- Section 31-9-17, Code of Alabama 1975, grants tort immunity to owners of real estate who volunteer their facilities to be used as shelters.

- American Red Cross Disaster Services Program, Foundations of the Disaster Services Program, ARC 3000, April 1996.

- American Red Cross Disaster Services Program, Mass Care — Preparedness and Operations, ARC 3041, April 1987.

- American Red Cross Disaster Services Program, Disaster Welfare Inquiry, ARC 3044, April 1996.

- American Red Cross Disaster Services Regulations and Procedures, Disaster Health Services — Preparedness and Operations, ARC 3050, April 1988.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7

Resource Support

Lead Agency: Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies:
Talladega County Commission
Talladega County Road Department
Talladega County Municipal Road/Street Departments:
  Childersburg Road Department
  Lincoln Road Department
  Sylacauga Road Department
  Talladega Road Department
Talladega County Sheriff’s Office
Talladega County Municipal Public Works Departments:
  Central Talladega County Water Authority
  Childersburg Water and Sewer
  Fayetteville Water & FPA
  Ida Station Water District
  Lincoln Water Works
  Munford Water & FPA
  Oxford Water Works
  Sycamore Water & FPA
  Stewartville Water Authority
  Talladega Water and Sewer Department
  Waldo Water Department

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

To establish a mechanism by which Logistics and Emergency Resources support can be quickly addressed through:

- Resource Acquisition:

  The acquisition of all types of resources identified as needed following a disaster.

- Logistics:

  Coordinating the actual movement and storage of resources to areas where a need exists.
**Staging Areas:**

Such areas are required as specific locations for collecting and gradually directing the emergency resources into disaster areas.

**B. Scope**

ESF #7 is limited to acquisition, movement, and storage of equipment and supplies. Most ESFs will handle their own equipment movements if it is within their capability. ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) will assist ESF #7 with transportation as needed.

**II. Policies**

ESF #7 will provide logistics support to all ESFs to assist them in acquisition, movement, and storage of equipment and supplies and the establishment and staffing of staging areas. When resources of Talladega County and mutual aid agreements are exhausted, TCEMA will forward resource requests to AEMA.

**III. Situations and Assumptions**

**A. Situation**

Disasters may adversely impact the availability of local resources and create shortages of needed supplies, which must be procured and provided to the affected areas either directly or through responding agencies and organizations.

**B. Assumptions**

- The responsibility for identifying, planning, coordinating, and obtaining with Memoranda of Agreement and managing resource support lies with the TCEMA.
- Although responding agencies will attempt to use normal means to acquire resources, the requirements generated by a disaster will exceed the capabilities of local responding agencies.
- The resulting resource demands of a disaster may require the use of staging areas to consolidate various types of pre-designated equipment and personnel in close proximity to the disaster site.
- An influx of unsolicited resources may overwhelm activated ESFs and require the use of additional staging areas and/or collection sites.
- In a terrorism incident, there will be responder demands for unusual equipment and large quantities of equipment and supplies. ESF #7 will
coordinate meeting these needs through its resource lists of local vendors and with specialized teams available through the State of Alabama and FEMA.

- Resource support to save lives will receive first priority.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

- TCEMA will designate a Resource Manager (RM) to serve as the ESF #7 Lead.

- With the coordination and assistance of TCEMA, response agencies in the field are able to obtain available resources under their immediate control.

- Requests for resources not yet available or deployed to the field will be channeled through the TCEOC, who shall coordinate this activity in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

- As Staging Areas become operational, requests for resources may be directed to these sites as appropriate.

B. Organization

TCEMA, as Lead Agency for ESF #7, will coordinate all resource support actions. The RM will be the chief of ESF #7, which becomes the logistics section in the ICS.

C. Notification

ESF #7 is activated at the discretion of the TCEMA Director. ESF #7 may be activated in response to or anticipation of a disaster requiring resource support. Once activated, the RM will establish staging areas as dictated by operational requirements, in consultation with ESF #5 (Emergency Management). The RM will activate ESF #7 staff and support agencies as needed to provide adequate support to response operations.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

- Alert ESF #7 supporting agencies and confirm availability of pre-designated resources.
Establish coordination with other ESFs:

- ESF #1 (Transportation) Coordinate available routes and transportation resources.
- ESF #2 (Communications) Establish communication to staging areas.
- ESF #4 (Firefighting) Establish staging areas and provide equipment support, including refueling and basic field maintenance.
- ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services) Assist with handling and storage of medical supplies.
- ESF #11 (Food and Water) Assist with handling and storage of bulk food and water.

When resources within Talladega County are exhausted, TCEMA will forward resource requests to AEMA.

Once acquired, deploy resources to Staging Areas or other field locations through Logistics.

Position any pre-designated resources for immediate use by the field.

Activate emergency procurement procedures to acquire resources through:

- Pre-identified county resources database;
- Purchase;
- Mutual aid agreements;
- Via request to state or federal agencies; and
- Coordinate purchases through the County Administrator.

Track, monitor, and maintain transportation and storage assets.

Dispose of or return resources when the need for their use is exhausted.
• Designate staging areas as close as safely possible to disaster scenes and deploy required staffing and resources to conduct logistics operations.

• Establish security at Staging Areas through ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security).

• Monitor resource inventories and forward resource deployment requisitions from the TCEOC to designated staging areas.

2. Continuing Actions

• Maintain coordination with other ESFs.

• Establish technical coordination links with the State Incident Support Team and/or Federal ERT-A, as required.

• Monitor and record resource usage and anticipate and forecast operational needs.

• Schedule for replacement and/or maintenance of resources.

• Continue to mobilize and deploy resources as required.

• Generate payments to vendors and/or arrange for asset return/disposal.

• Consolidate/close staging area locations as appropriate.

E. Recovery Actions

1. Initial Actions

• Forecast long term need for and viability of ESF #7 operations.

• Identify areas to consolidate the resource management function.

2. Continuing Actions

• Continue monitoring activity related to resource acquisition, transport, storage, use, and salvage.

• Maintain all related expenditure records.
V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Talladega County Emergency Management Agency | • Serve as Lead Agency and coordinate emergency response functions.  
• Assist in accounting and record keeping for possible reimbursement.  
• Manage the purchasing and accounting of disaster supplies.  
• Establish staging areas to support response operations.  
• Maintain a database of accountability of property.  
• Demobilize staging areas as disaster operations are completed. |
| Talladega County Commission            | • Monitor and support financial commitments.  
• Ensure purchases made are authorized under state law.  
• Provide personnel for accounting and record keeping. |
| Talladega County Road Department       | • Provide a liaison to communicate ESF #1 (Transportation), ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) and ESF #12 (Energy) resource needs. |
| Talladega County Sheriff’s Office      | • Provide security to staging areas. |
| Municipal Road/Street Departments     | • Provide personnel and equipment. |
| Municipal Public Works Departments     | • Provide personnel to operate staging areas. |

VI. Mitigation Activities

- Analyze events to determine if staging areas have met needs or if additional staging areas need to be identified.
- Analyze inventory of stockpiled materials and equipment to identify areas for improvement or expansion.
- Provide training to individuals who will staff resource support.
• Conduct after-action evaluations to determine how their response operations could be improved.

• Assess their equipment inventory and recommend improvements.

VII. Resources

Talladega County Emergency Management Agency maintains a list of pre-designated staging areas and personnel trained in purchasing, accounting, and staging area operations.

VIII. Authorities and References

• Section 31-9-10, Code of Alabama 1975, authorizes the TCEMA to appropriate and expend funds, make contracts, obtain and distribute equipment, materials and supplies for emergency management purposes, and to assign the property or equipment of the county relating to fire fighting, engineering, rescue, health, medical and related services.

• Section 31-9-9, Code of Alabama 1975, authorizes local EMAs to develop mutual aid agreements with public and private agencies for disasters that may exceed their capabilities.

• Section 11-80-9, Code of Alabama, 1975, authorizes counties and municipalities to provide mutual aid to any other county or municipality of the state once it has been declared a disaster area by the Governor or the President.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8

Health and Medical Services

Lead Agency: Talladega County Health Department

Support Agencies: American Red Cross
Talladega County Emergency Medical Services:
  Childersburg Ambulance Service
  Childersburg Rescue
  Coosa Valley Rescue Squad
  Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
  Lincoln Fire and Rescue
  North Star Paramedic Service
  Sylacauga Ambulance Service
  Talladega Rescue Squad
Talladega County Hospitals:
  Citizen’s Baptist Medical Center
  Coosa Valley Medical Center
Talladega County Coroner’s Office
Talladega County Emergency Management Agency
Talladega County Fire Departments:
  Berney Station Volunteer Fire Department
  Childersburg Fire Department
  County Line Volunteer Fire Department
  Eastaboga Volunteer Fire Department
  East Providence Volunteer Fire Department
  Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
  Ironation Volunteer Fire Department
  Lanier Volunteer Fire Department
  Lay Lake Volunteer Fire Department
  Lincoln Fire Department
  Munford Volunteer Fire Department
  Oak Grove Volunteer Fire Department
  Oxford Fire Department
  Renfro Volunteer Fire Department
  Stemley Volunteer Fire Department
  Sycamore Volunteer Fire Department
  Sylacauga Fire Department
  Talladega Fire Department
  Waldo Volunteer Fire Department
  Winterboro Volunteer Fire Department
Talladega County Law Enforcement Agencies:
  Talladega County Sheriff’s Office
  Bon Air Police Department
  Childersburg Police Department
I. Introduction

A. Purpose

To coordinate the health and medical resources that exist in Talladega County and provide coordination for anticipated state and federal health and medical services that may be involved in disaster response.

B. Scope

This ESF will provide for the necessary support to health and medical services in a disaster area to include: assessment of health and medical needs, management of personnel and equipment for direct medical care, in-hospital care, patient evacuation, ambulance services, monitoring of health information, food, drug, and medical device safety, inspection and sanitation control measures, vector and epidemic control, immunizations, mental health care, radiological, biological, and chemical hazards consultation, workers’ health and safety, public health information, and laboratory testing.

II. Policies

- All activities under ESF #8 are subject to various federal and state laws, codes of procedure, industry standards within the medical community, and the specific policies of medical caregivers within the jurisdiction.

- ESF #8 will not release medical information on individual patients to the general public in order to ensure patient confidentiality.

- Appropriate non-specific information on casualties/patients will be provided to the ARC for inclusion in the Disaster Welfare Information System and to ESF #5 (Emergency Management) for informational releases.

- Protocols used for Health and Medical Services will depend upon the specific hazard.

- Alabama Department of Public Health Policy ID #03-02 directs the activities and conditions for implementation of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) program; for areas potentially impacted by acts of bioterrorism in the State of Alabama.

III. Situations and Assumptions
A. Situation

- A disaster will require significant levels of support to health and medical agencies.

- Medical/health facilities may be severely damaged or destroyed.

- Facilities surviving may be unusable due to a lack of utilities (power, water & sewer) and/or the inability of staff to report for duty.

- In the face of massive increases in demand and the damage sustained, medical facilities, supplies (including pharmaceuticals), and equipment may be in short supply.

- Other problems may include vector control, availability of potable water, wastewater control, and problems with solid waste facilities.

B. Assumptions

- ESF #8 will be led by the Talladega County Health Department (TCHD) with support from area hospitals and EMS organizations.

- Health and medical resources within the affected disaster area may be inadequate to address all requirements.

- Damage to chemical/industrial plants, sewer lines, and water distribution systems and secondary hazards, such as fires, will result in toxic environmental and public health hazards, including exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated water supplies, crops, livestock, and food products.

- The damage and destruction from a catastrophic natural disaster will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling for disaster victims and response personnel.

- The potential for communicable diseases to spread in the post-disaster environment or for communicable diseases to be the cause of a disaster creates specific concerns for implementation of prevention, surveillance, and control measures.

- Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, loss of power, and massing of people in shelters will increase the potential for disease and injury.

- Terrorism may be accompanied by the release of hazardous materials, biological weapons, or radiological weapons. ESF #8 will respond to a
terrorism incident to identify, isolate, and treat victims. ESF #8 will coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to notify the public of specific threats to their safety and of treatment options available to them.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

ESF #8 will be responsible for the coordination of services, equipment, supplies, and personnel to meet the health and medical needs resulting from such disasters.

B. Organization

The TCHD is the Lead Agency for ESF #8 and will coordinate the deployment of all human and material resources from public, private, and relief agencies to ensure an appropriate response to the situation.

C. Notification

TCHD will coordinate response among state and federal health and environmental agencies to facilitate a comprehensive response to public health concerns.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

- Upon notification of TCEOP execution, the ESF #8 lead is notified via TCEMA and requested to report to the TCEOC.

- Establish coordination with other ESFs:
  - ESF #5 - Emergency Management
    Coordinate health and medical services.
  - ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
    Provide health care to shelter residents.
  - ESF #7 - Resource Support
    Coordinate movement of ESF #8 resources.
  - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials
    Respond to hazardous materials incidents.
  - ESF #11 - Food and Water
    Obtain food and water for patients and workers.
ESF #16 - Veterinarian Services and Animal Care
Respond to animal and animal borne diseases.

- Coordinate the evacuation of patients from the disaster area when appropriate.
- Coordinate the transport of victims to medical facilities in accordance with approved trauma transport protocols.
- As appropriate, coordinate medical patient evacuation in the pre-impact phase of the disaster (including special needs patients requiring ambulance transport).
- Conduct a needs assessment and begin monitoring potential health hazards.
- Coordinate with ESF #5 (Emergency Management) and ESF #15 (External Affairs) to issue quarantine notices to protect the population as required.

2. **Continuing Actions**

- Provide continued response to emergency medical calls.
- Coordinate additional transportation needs with ESF #1 (Transportation).
- Ensure the safety and care of emergency responders.
- Coordinate requests to the AEOC for additional health/medical care personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- Coordinate and monitor potable water, wastewater disposal, solid waste disposal, and vector control monitoring.
- Monitor food/drug safety and/or radiological/chemical/biological hazards.
- Coordinate victim identification/mortuary services with the County Coroner’s Office.
- Coordinate stress debriefing for emergency responders.

E. **Recovery Actions**

1. **Initial Actions**
• Demobilize field facilities, as need decreases.
• Assist responders in transition from disaster response operations to daily life.
• Continue to monitor for diseases until conditions permit return to routine disease surveillance systems.

2. Continuing Actions

• Insure routine methods of water, wastewater, solid waste, and vector control monitoring is in place.

V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Talladega County Health Department | • Serve as Lead Agency and coordinate emergency response functions for health and medical services.  
• Conduct initial assessment of health and medical needs.  
• Determine need for additional personnel and resources; request additional resources from AEMA via ESF #5 (Emergency Management).  
• Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of voluntary resources of health/medical personnel, supplies, and equipment with ESF #14A (Volunteers and Donations).  
• Obtain equipment and supplies from local sources (where possible). Coordinate additional resource request through ESF #7 (Resource Management)  
• Verify licensures of medical/health personnel from other states.  
• Establish, as needed, active and passive surveillance systems for the protection of public health.  
• Coordinate release of appropriate and timely public health information through ESF #15 (External Affairs) via ESF #5 (Emergency Management) such as boil water orders and other precautionary steps.  
• Provide the coordination for the following resources/activities: |

Talladega County Health Department (continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Monitoring the health/safety status of victims and emergency workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Monitoring the health condition of shelters and other mass care facilities; e.g. food services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Monitoring the status of first aid/clinic operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Execute epidemiological vector control and monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Determine potential adverse health effects associated with the specific disaster (e.g., debris accumulation, bio-terrorism, radiological, pollution, and hazardous material).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ensure portability of water, wastewater, and proper solid waste disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide for critical incident stress debriefing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Restore normal public health functions as quickly as possible. Adamrippe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Monitor food/drug/medical device safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Assist in accounting and record keeping for possible reimbursement. Adamrippe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate the evacuation of patients from the disaster area when evacuation is deemed appropriate by Talladega County authorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate with ESF #1 (Transportation) for the effective use of ambulance services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>• Provide basic first aid and nursing support for shelter residents. Adamrippe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide staffing to assist ESF #8 operations.vida. Adamrippe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medical Services</td>
<td>• Respond to calls for emergency medical service. Always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transport victims to treatment facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Hospitals                                         | • Provide treatment to disaster victims.  
  • Report status of emergency rooms to ESF #8 (MEOC in a CSEPP incident) so incoming patients can be routed to hospitals with available capacity.  
  • Perform laboratory testing                      |
| Talladega County Office of the Coroner             | • Pronounce deaths.  
  • Provide victim identification and mortuary service.  
  • Notify next-of-kin.                              |
| Talladega County Sheriff’s Office and Municipal Law Enforcement Departments | • Provide security to ESF #8 facilities.  
  • Assist rescue on emergency calls per SOPs.                                                         |
| Municipal Fire Departments (Paid and volunteer)   | • Assist rescue on emergency calls per SOPs.                                                                                                                                 |
| Talladega County Emergency Management Agency       | • Coordinate resource requests with state and federal levels of government.  
  • Coordinate mutual aid where available.  
  • Coordinate with ESF #5 (Emergency Management) and ESF #15 (External Affairs) dissemination of public health orders. |

VI. Mitigation Activities
- Conduct public education campaigns to encourage public awareness of health and medical issues.
- Coordinate exercises with TCEMA and the State Health Department to test the capabilities of ESF #8.
- Conduct training on disaster operations, bio-terrorism, and other topics relevant to ESF #8.

VII. Resources
- Talladega County Health Department maintains resource lists of medical equipment, medical supplies, nurses, administrators, pharmacists, and physicians who can be utilized to respond to a disaster.
• Resources utilized in ESF # 8 Response and Recovery activities are compiled in the TCEMA Resource Database.

VIII. Authorities and References

• Section 22-12-12, Code of Alabama, 1975, authorizes the county Probate Judge or his/her emergency interim successor to issue quarantine orders on recommendation of the County Board of Health and the State Board of Health.

• Section 22-50-5, Code of Alabama, 1975, authorizes the County Health Officer to enter and inspect all establishments where foods and beverages are prepared for human consumption.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9

Search and Rescue

Lead Agency: Talladega County Sheriff’s Office

Support Agencies: Talladega County Emergency Management Agency
Talladega County Emergency Medical Services:
   Childersburg Ambulance Service
   Childersburg Rescue
   Coosa Valley Rescue
   Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
   Lincoln Fire and Rescue
   NorthStar Paramedic Service
   Sylacauga Ambulance Service
   Talladega Rescue Squad
Talladega County Fire Departments:
   Berney Station Volunteer Fire Department
   Childersburg Fire Department
   County Line Volunteer Fire Department
   Eastaboga Volunteer Fire Department
   East Providence Volunteer Fire Department
   Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
   Ironaton Volunteer Fire Department
   Lanier Volunteer Fire Department
   Lay Lake Volunteer Fire Department
   Lincoln Fire Department
   Munford Volunteer Fire Department
   Oak Grove Volunteer Fire Department
   Oxford Fire Department
   Renfro Volunteer Fire Department
   Stemley Volunteer Fire Department
   Sycamore Volunteer Fire Department
   Sylacauga Fire Department
   Talladega Fire Department
   Waldo Volunteer Fire Department
   Winterboro Volunteer Fire Department

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This ESF details search and rescue efforts within Talladega County including:

- Persons lost in woods, forests, caves, rural, and suburban areas
• Persons missing from downed aircraft
• Victims believed to have drowned in ponds, lakes, and rivers
• Medium search and rescue for people in collapsed structures.

B. Scope

This ESF is limited to searching for persons who are missing as a result of a natural or technological disaster.

II. Policies

Volunteers and paid employees working in ESF #9 will only be given assignments commensurate with their level of training and experience.

III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

Various types of emergencies or disasters may result in the need for an organized search and rescue function. The specific resources required in such cases are determined by the nature of the incident.

B. Assumptions

• Specialized resources may be required and available from agencies outside the county (e.g., cave rescue, high angle rescue, confined space rescue, dog search teams, and heavy rescue).

• State and/or federal agencies may have overall responsibility for some search and rescue operations.

• A terrorism incident may result in large numbers of missing people and may require Talladega County ESF #9 to be augmented with state and federal resources.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

• The TCSO operates 24 hours a day. Requests for Search and Rescue will be evaluated by the Sheriff’s Office, which has authority to execute this annex.
• The ICS will be used for any ESF #9 operations with a ranking member of the TCSO serving as the IC.

B. Organization

• Although the TCSO is designated as the Lead Agency for ESF #9, support agencies will perform a vast majority of command post and field functions.

• TCEMA has the responsibility for coordinating the overall incident and may assist with public information.

• Volunteer Fire Departments may provide Incident Command Post aides, Safety Officers, Liaison Officers, and staging area management.

• Supporting agencies will furnish and accommodate their own personnel and equipment.

C. Notification

• Upon notification, personnel at TCEMA will obtain all pertinent information and forward it to the TCSO.

• The TCSO will mobilize and advise TCEMA of any resource coordination requirements.

• TCSO will advise TCEMA of the ICP location and staging area locations for arriving resources.

• Supporting agencies will be notified of search and rescue requirements, information received, and reporting location.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

• After receiving notification, TCSO will mobilize and may request that TCEMA begin notification of support agencies.

• Upon reaching the scene TCSO will designate a staging area, staging area manager, ICP location, and notify TCEMA of these locations.

• Establish coordination with other ESFs, notably:
  o ESF #2 - Communications
- ESF #5 - Emergency Management
  Coordinates search area and resources.

- ESF #14A - Volunteers and Donations
  Volunteers may be used in rural search settings.

- ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security
  Investigates accidents and suspicious circumstances.

- ICP staff will be appointed and planning will commence as operations for search and rescue continue. Talladega County Civil Defense Team personnel not used in staging area and ICP may be utilized in search and rescue.

- After receiving notification from TCEMA, supporting agencies will mobilize resources, with the senior officer of each agency reporting to the ICP.

- TCEMA will notify applicable local and state agencies, send TCEMA representatives to the scene as needed, and determine additional resources that may be needed.

2. Continuing Actions

- Continue to work in the IC or UC structure as appropriate (may be required to turn over IC to another agency) and request TCEMA function as part of the ICS (planning, finance/admin, logistics sections).

- Support Agencies will continue to support command structure and provide personnel for support functions and search and rescue.

- TCEMA will continue to monitor the incident scene, provide direction, assist with resources, coordinate with state and other agencies, and function as required.

E. Recovery Actions

1. Initial Actions

- ESF #9 will coordinate with ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) and applicable building inspection departments to inspect structure and condemn if needed.
ESF #9 will coordinate scene security with ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security), to prevent unauthorized access to damaged structures or other hazardous areas.

If scene is a transportation accident, ESF #9 will turn the scene over to the appropriate ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) agency to investigate the accident.

2. Continuing Actions

Responding organizations will coordinate Critical Incident Stress Debriefing with ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services), if dictated by the incident.

Responding organizations will evaluate their response operations and seek opportunities to improve.

V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Talladega County Sheriff’s Office | • Activate participating agencies.  
• Establish command post.  
• Identify and coordinate search area.  
• Investigate missing person complaints. |
| Talladega County Emergency Management Agency | • Coordinate response among activated ESFs.  
• Request mutual aid and state resources as needed. |
| Municipal Fire Departments (Paid and volunteer) | • Provide personnel to conduct search and rescue.  
• Provide specialized equipment to assist search and rescue. |
| Emergency Medical Services | • Respond to calls for emergency medical service.  
• Transport victims to treatment facilities. |
VI. Mitigation Activities

- Coordinate with parks and recreation areas to establish a check-in/check-out system, so search operations can begin in a timely fashion.

- Coordinate with parks and recreation areas to encourage boaters to check weather reports before leaving shore.

- Recruit, train, and maintain a pool of qualified and equipped volunteers to conduct wilderness and specialized search operations.

VII. Resources

TCSO maintains a list of agencies and individuals who are qualified to assist with search and rescue operations.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10

Hazardous Materials

Lead Agency: Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies:

- Talladega County Municipal Hazardous Materials Teams:
  - Childersburg Hazardous Materials Team
  - Lincoln Hazardous Materials Team

- Talladega County Fire Departments:
  - Berney Station Volunteer Fire Department
  - Childersburg Fire Department
  - County Line Volunteer Fire Department
  - Eastaboga Volunteer Fire Department
  - East Providence Volunteer Fire Department
  - Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
  - Ironaton Volunteer Fire Department
  - Lanier Volunteer Fire Department
  - Lay Lake Volunteer Fire Department
  - Lincoln Fire Department
  - Munford Volunteer Fire Department
  - Oak Grove Volunteer Fire Department
  - Oxford Fire Department
  - Renfro Volunteer Fire Department
  - Stemley Volunteer Fire Department
  - Sycamore Volunteer Fire Department
  - Sylacauga Fire Department
  - Talladega Fire Department
  - Waldo Volunteer Fire Department
  - Winterboro Volunteer Fire Department

- Talladega County Emergency Medical Services:
  - Childersburg Ambulance Service
  - Childersburg Rescue
  - Coosa Valley Rescue Squad
  - Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department
  - Lincoln Fire and Rescue
  - NorthStar Paramedic Service
  - Sylacauga Ambulance Service
  - Talladega Rescue Squad

- Talladega County Hospitals:
  - Citizen’s Baptist Medical Center
  - Coosa Valley Medical Center

- Talladega County Law Enforcement Agencies:
  - Talladega County Sheriff’s Office
  - Bon Air Police Department
  - Childersburg Police Department
Lincoln Police Department
Talladega College Police Department
Talladega Police Department
Sylacauga Police Department
Talladega County Road Department
Talladega County Municipal Road/Street Departments
    Childersburg Road Department
    Lincoln Road Department
    Sylacauga Road Department
    Talladega Road Department

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

ESF #10 (Hazardous Materials) provides coordination in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials resulting from a natural or technological disaster through:

- Activation in response to those natural or other disasters with the potential for a hazardous materials impact.
- Activation in anticipation of a natural or other disaster that is expected to result in an impact to hazardous materials facilities or transporters.

B. Scope

ESF #10 is responsible for incidents involving hazardous materials that may impact the population or the environment. ESF #10 is responsible for the decontamination of individuals while ESF #8 (Health and Human Services) assumes responsibility for their medical care once decontaminated.

II. Policies

ESF #10 will respond to hazardous materials incidents to minimize their impact on human life and the environment and will coordinate with state and federal ESF #10 when the scope of the incident exceeds Talladega County’s capabilities.

III. Situation and Assumptions:

A. Situation

- Hazardous materials are transported daily through Talladega County, creating a relatively high exposure to potential HazMat incidents.
• Fixed facilities (chemical plants, industries, tank farms, etc.) in Talladega County produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials. These could be damaged so that spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.

• Underground pipelines pose a unique risk of contamination below ground, including contamination to the water supply.

• Chemical Weapons are moved or incinerated daily at ANAD, creating a remote chance that an accident will occur and expose the surrounding community.

• Railways provide another route for hazardous materials to travel through Talladega County and present another vulnerability to accidents.

• Defensive actions will be the highest level of response by local responders.

B. Assumptions:

• TCEMA will be the Lead Agency in response to any Hazardous Material Release.

• HazMat response can be offensive, defensive, and non-intervention. Depending on the specifics of the incident, all three types of response may be required.

• There are limited facilities and transportation routes that could sustain a hazardous materials incident. These are identified and readily available from the TCEMA. Local public safety and firefighting agencies are aware of these locations.

• Hazardous Materials may be released as a result of a terrorism incident. Such an incident could release chemical, biological, or radioactive materials into the environment. Talladega County ESF #10 will coordinate with resources at the state and federal level to respond to a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident.

IV. Concept of Operations:

A. General

• TCEMA does not operate the TCEOC on a 24 hour 7 day schedule to monitor various hazardous threats to the community, but rather depends on the AEMA to serve as the after hours, 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m., Monday
through Friday, to serve as the warning point. AEMA accepted this responsibility through a special agreement associated with CSEPP.

- In response to a potential or actual disaster, the TCEOC may be activated at which point ESF #10 will become the Hazardous Materials section for TCEMA under an ICS management structure.

- The Childersburg Hazardous Materials Team or Lincoln Hazardous Materials Team will provide HazMat technical expertise to the respective incident commander (IC) on the scene.

- TCEMA staff will serve in a coordinating role to support the IC for the duration of the incident.

- Mutual Aid Agreements among local emergency agencies and the private sector are developed to promote and facilitate the sharing of resources and expertise.

B. Organization

TCEMA is the Lead Agency for ESF #10. The primary function for TCEMA is to coordinate HazMat assistance to incident commanders from either the Childersburg Hazardous Materials Team or the Lincoln Hazardous Materials Team. These technical teams provide HazMat response services for ESF #10.

C. Notification

Initial notification of a HazMat incident may be made to Talladega County E-911 or directly to TCEMA. TCEMA will initiate a response to assess the incident and begin cleanup procedures. E-911 will dispatch the fire department having primary jurisdiction and the appropriate HazMat Team. The fire department having jurisdiction will secure the area and relay available information to the HazMat Team. The HazMat Team will respond to assess the incident and begin cleanup operations.

ESF #10 may be activated by TCEMA to assess the impact of other incidents not directly involving HazMat to monitor potential impacts to fixed HazMat facilities, food and water supplies, and the environment.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

- Establish the Hazardous Material ESF #10 section for the activated TCEOC.
- Local support agencies are available as needed for specific issues and are accessed through their respective local government bodies.

- Establish coordination with other ESFs:

  o ESF # 5 - Emergency Management
    Coordinates IAP and SITREPs.
  
  o ESF # 8 - Health and Medical Services
  
  o ESF # 11 - Food and Water
    Coordinates safety of food and water supplies.
  
  o ESF # 13 - Public Safety and Security
    Assists in evacuation, establishes traffic control points, and assists with ingress and egress control.
  
  o ESF # 15 – External Affairs
    Disseminates information related to HazMat incidents.

2. Continuing Actions

- TCEMA ESF # 10 procedures and resources for handling hazardous substances incidents:

  o Establish scene management.

  o Detect the presence of HazMat.

  o Begin identification. USDOT’s North American Emergency Response Guidebook provides basic information to assist on-scene responders in selecting protective actions.

  o Begin evacuation or direct in-place sheltering.

  o Consider personal protection/decontamination.

  o Isolate incident and identify zones of activity.

  o Contain incident without risking exposure.

  o Perform firefighting, rescue, and emergency medical and other critical life saving response activities with concern regarding the potential for further contamination.
o Seek additional appropriate resources if the event exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the capability of local resources, including mutual aid.

- State assistance may be requested through the Alabama Emergency Operations Center.

E. Recovery Actions

1. Initial Actions

- Ensure that the incident/release has ended and that the area is safe to re-enter. The IC has this responsibility.

- Assist in clean up that is appropriate and within the abilities of the responders. The owner/operator of the spill medium is financially responsible for cleanup.

- Advise the public when it is safe to return to the isolated area.

2. Continuing Actions

- Ensure the ESF #10 functions maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

- Provide information to ESF #15 (External Affairs) for dissemination to the public.

V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>• Coordinate response among ESFs #5 (Emergency Management), #8 (Health and Medical Services), #11 (Food and Water), #13 (Public Safety and Security), and #15 (External Affairs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate cleanup among responding agencies and/or the private sector.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Assess the situation for releases, probable direction and time of travel, impact upon and priorities for protecting human health, welfare and the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>environment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Gather reports, analyze information and consult with appropriate</td>
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<td>agencies to provide necessary level of assistance.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Request mutual aid and state resources as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Fire Departments (Paid and volunteer)</td>
<td>• Establish Incident Command Post.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Decontaminate casualties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide the needed skills and resources to respond to an incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medical Services</td>
<td>• Transport casualties to hospitals for treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Advise emergency room personnel about nature of HazMat incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate with emergency room to isolate HazMat contaminated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>patients from the general patient population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ensure decontamination of affected personnel, vehicles, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>• Coordinate information concerning the nature and precautions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>needed for the agent when identified with responders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Perform decontamination according to protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate hospital information regarding capacity to handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exposed individuals with responders and other medical facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide mutual aid with other medical facilities when requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td>• Site security, entry and exit control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Police Departments</td>
<td>• Site security, entry and exit control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Road Department</td>
<td>• Provide fencing, barriers, etc. to establish a perimeter around</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hazardous materials incident.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Road/Street Departments</td>
<td>• Provide fencing, barriers, etc. to establish a perimeter around hazardous materials incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Hazardous Materials Teams</td>
<td>• Respond to calls involving hazardous materials to identify and remove them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establish mobile decontamination sites to decontaminate individuals and equipment contaminated with hazardous materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide advice to TCEMA on evacuation or protective actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide advice to public safety responders on scene regarding hazardous materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Assess the situation for releases, probable direction and time of travel, impact upon and priorities for protecting human health, welfare and the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate cleanup among responding agencies and/or the private sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Arrange for patient transport by ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Decontaminate casualties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Mitigation Activities

- Encourage participation by local industry in the Local Emergency Planning Committee.
- Provide HazMat training to the public safety community.
- Assess the equipment and personnel resources of HazMat units and make improvements or changes as needed.

VII. Resources

- TCSO maintains a list of agencies and individuals who are qualified to assist with search and rescue operations.
• Resources utilized in ESF #9 Response and Recovery activities are compiled in the TCEMA Resource Database.

VIII. Authorities and References

• Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986, also known as Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act SARA Title III.

• Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.


• Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.


I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) is located near Carlsbad, New Mexico. It is designated by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to receive and store transuranic waste from research facilities across the U.S.

Transuranic waste includes laboratory clothing, tools, plastics, rubber gloves, wood, metals, glassware, and solidified waste contaminated with man-made radioactive materials including plutonium, americium, and neptunium. These materials are created in the research, development, and fabrication of nuclear weapons.

WIPP shipments en route from Savannah River Site, South Carolina to New Mexico pass through Talladega County on Interstate 20. From 1999-2004, three hundred and seventy-eight (378) shipments traveled this route.

B. Scope

This appendix will outline the risks presented by WIPP shipments and response actions to be taken in the event of a WIPP transportation accident or incident.

II. Policies

Local first responders will secure the area around a WIPP shipment and stand by for qualified radiological response personnel to assess, decontaminate, and repackage a damaged WIPP shipment.

III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

- WIPP shipments contain transuranic waste materials that emit alpha, beta, and gamma radiation, which present a risk to the public and the environment if a transportation container is damaged.
- WIPP shipments could be an attractive target for terrorists, who may wish to acquire radiological material to use in a radiological dispersal device, or who may attempt to create panic by disrupting transportation of dangerous goods.
- WIPP shipments are tracked by the TRANSCOM satellite system, so DOE is aware of their location while in transit.
DOE coordinates weather and road conditions with state authorities and delays shipments as required by local conditions.

WIPP has strict policies in place for drivers to keep DOE informed of their progress and any detours or other adverse conditions they encounter.

WIPP vehicles are maintained to the highest standards (Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance Level VI North American Uniform Criteria) to minimize the need for unscheduled stops for vehicle repairs.

WIPP materials are shipped in containers that have been extensively tested, and are designed to withstand a free drop test, puncture test, burn test, and immersion test.

B. Assumptions

- Local responders lack the capacity to respond to a radiological incident.
- A WIPP incident will occur on the Interstate 20 corridor.
- An accident involving a WIPP vehicle may or may not damage the shipping container.
- An accident involving a damaged shipping container will require restricting road access to the affected area and establishing a perimeter around the scene to minimize the chances for members of the public to be exposed to radiation.

IV. Concept of Operations

The DOE Albuquerque Field Office, Emergency Operations Center, is in charge of any incident involving a shipment of transuranic waste, regardless of where the incident occurs. DOE’s response will be automatic and not contingent on a state request for assistance. DOE maintains regional offices that can receive calls for assistance 24 hours a day and are prepared to send trained personnel and equipment to incident sites.

Local first responders are trained in material identification, regulations, response procedures, and personal protection. In the event of an incident, local responders will contact the Alabama Department of Public Health – Radiation Control, and, if necessary, the first response team would be followed by the appropriate DOE Radiological Assistance Team and eventually augmented by the DOE Carlsbad Area Office’s Incident/Accident Response Team, which is on standby while transuranic waste shipments are in progress.

V. Secure Parking Area

In certain instances, it will be safer for the truck to stop in Talladega County than to proceed on its scheduled route. DOE makes efforts through coordination with state
authorities to monitor traffic along the route, and through a rigorous maintenance and inspection program, to minimize unscheduled stops. Events that may require a WIPP shipment to stop temporarily in Talladega County include:

- Disruption in Interstate 20 traffic west of Talladega County.
- Mechanical failure of the truck.
- Medical emergency involving the driver.

To accommodate the need for a temporary stop in Talladega County, a facility has been identified for temporary, secure parking at the Talladega Superspeedway. Their facility is accessible from Interstate 20 at Exit 168 (Talladega/Lincoln) or Exit 173 (Eastaboga), and is fenced-in. Twenty-four hour access is available by contacting TCEMA.

VI. Training

DOE’s States and Tribal Education Program (STEP), which began in 1988, offers courses on responding to potential incidents involving shipments of waste to the WIPP. In 1993, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration reviewed and certified the STEP courses. Through STEP, DOE has trained more than 11,000 emergency response personnel.

The six STEP courses consist of the following:

1. An eight-hour First Responder Course
2. A four-hour First Responder Refresher Course
3. A two-day Command and Control Course for individuals who may be in charge at the scene of a WIPP transportation incident
4. A 12-hour Train-the-Trainer Course that teaches state-certified instructors how to incorporate WIPP-specific information from the First Responder Course into their hazardous materials training programs
5. A Mitigation Course, aimed at state health, safety, environmental, and radiological personnel who have radiological monitoring and assessment responsibilities in the event of a WIPP transportation incident
6. An eight-hour Medical Management Course for hospital emergency room doctors and nurses who may have to treat patients contaminated with radioactive material

VII. Radiological Response Guidelines

A. EXPOSURE VS. CONTAMINATION

External Radiation Exposure: Radiation exposure occurs when a person is near a radiation source. Persons exposed to a radiation source do not become radioactive. For example, an x-ray machine is a source of radiation exposure. However, you do not become radioactive when you have an x-ray taken.
Contamination: Radioactive contamination results when loose particles of radioactive material settle on surfaces, skin, or clothing. Internal contamination may result if these loose particles are inhaled, ingested, or lodged in an open wound. Contaminated people are radioactive and should be decontaminated as quickly as possible. However, the level of radioactive contamination is unlikely to cause a health risk to another individual.

B. RADIATION EXPOSURE AND CONTAMINATION EVENTS

There are four types of radiation accident victims:
1. **A person who has received a significant dose from an external source(s).** This includes an exposure to a large radiation source over a short period of time or exposure to a smaller radioactive source over a longer time frame. Such exposure will cause symptoms that depend on the amount of exposure. This includes nausea, reddening of the skin, and fatigue. An extremely high exposure may result in the death of the victim. These symptoms may not appear immediately; it may take several days or weeks before symptoms are observed. (See Recognizing Radiation-Related Illnesses) *Externally exposed patients do not become radioactive and therefore they do not pose a risk to EMS or other first responders. Do not delay medical attention.*

2. **Internal contamination from inhalation and/or ingestion of radioactive material.** Patients are not likely to exhibit any symptoms related to radiological contamination. Internal contamination needs to be assessed and treated in a clinical setting (emergency department). It is extremely unlikely that the level of internal contamination would be sufficient to cause an external exposure hazard from the patient to EMS and other first responders. A person who has inhaled and/or ingested radioactive material is very likely to also have external contamination (see the next item).

3. **External contamination of the body surface and/or clothing by liquids or particles.** Patients are not likely to exhibit any symptoms related to radiological contamination. A person who is externally contaminated is likely to also have internal contamination from breathing contaminated dust/dirt/air. (Internal contamination needs to be assessed and treated in a clinical setting). The amount of radioactive material expected to be on the surface of the victim is not likely to cause a radiation hazard to EMS or any first responder. In most cases, external skin contamination is not life threatening and can be removed with soap and water. **Use of Universal Precautions will help prevent the spread of contamination to emergency responders. Emergency responders should not delay treatment of victims due to fear of becoming contaminated with radioactive materials.** The victim should be handled in a manner that will
reduce the potential spread of contamination to other individuals and medical equipment (e.g., stretcher, ambulance).

4. **A combination of the above.** In this situation, using the guidance for external contamination is warranted.

C. PRECAUTIONS

**Contamination: UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS** should be used in any situation where the presence of radioactive materials is suspected. Persons entering a radiological area, sometimes referred to as a "Hot Zone," may be directed to wear overshoes and a dust mask. Rescuers (i.e., fire department) should move victims out of the hazard area (for example a fire, compromised structure or vehicle) to a location where EMS can attend to the victim’s medical needs.

**External Radiation Exposure:** The three cardinal rules of radiation protection for external radiation exposure (not contamination) from a radiation source are time, distance, and shielding.

- **TIME** – The less time you spend near the radiation source, the lower your exposure will be.
- **DISTANCE** – The greater your distance from the source, the less your exposure will be. Radiation exposure decreases with distance according to the inverse-square law. That is, if you triple your distance from the radiation source, your exposure will decrease by a factor of 9 (three squared).
- **SHIELDING** – External exposure to radiation can be partially blocked by the use of shielding. Traditionally, shielding is made of lead or concrete. However, staying behind vehicles, buildings, or other objects will also decrease exposure.

D. HEALTH AND SAFETY RISK TO FIRST RESPONDERS

It is important to understand that a person who has been exposed to radiation is unlikely to pose a radiological health risk to any other person. However, if a relatively high activity gamma source (external exposure) is present at the emergency site, it is possible for an individual to receive a radiation dose that could pose a health risk. It is anticipated that hazardous materials (HazMat) personnel will have made an initial radiological assessment, and that specific safety precautions will be given.

E. RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

First responders, fire fighters, or HazMat personnel may have performed an initial assessment or screening for the involvement of radioactive materials. Ask the Incident Commander (IC), or fire/HazMat Chief, if radioactive materials have
been identified or are suspected. If contamination is identified or suspected, assume that the victim has external contamination.

The IC will likely have set up a "Hot Zone" to limit access to a contaminated area. Responders working in the hot zone should limit their time in this zone to what is necessary to assist victims. The incident commander should position EMS outside of the hot zone, so that patient triage/treatment can be done safely. Patients should be decontaminated prior to delivery to EMS, if possible.

F. RECOGNIZING RADIATION-RELATED ILLNESSES

Determining that someone has been exposed to radiation can be difficult in situations other than catastrophic events (nuclear detonations and severe nuclear power plant accidents). Effects of exposure and/or contamination will not appear immediately following exposure. It can take days or weeks to see symptoms. Some symptoms can be similar to those for chemical exposure.

In most cases, there will be no immediate symptoms of radiation exposure or contamination. The following clinical clues suggest a possible radiological terrorist event:

- The acute radiation syndrome follows a predictable pattern that unfolds over several days or weeks after substantial exposure or catastrophic events. See below for specific symptom clusters.
- Victims may present themselves individually for treatment over a longer period of time after exposure to unknown radiation sources.
- Specific symptoms of concern, especially following a 2-3 week period with nausea and vomiting, are:
  - Thermal burn-like skin lesions without documented heat exposure;
  - A tendency to bleed (nosebleeds, gingival (gum) bleeding, bruising);
  - Hair loss.
- Symptom clusters as delayed effects after radiation exposure:
  - Headache, fatigue, weakness
  - Partial and full thickness skin damage, epilation (hair loss), ulceration
  - Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
  - Reduced levels of white blood cells, bruising, infections

G. GUIDELINES FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

1. **USE UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS** to help prevent the spread of contamination from injured victims to emergency personnel.
2. **Assess and treat life-threatening injuries immediately.** Treatment of such patients takes priority over all other activities, including decontamination. Do not delay advanced life support if victims cannot be
moved, or to assess contamination status. Perform routine emergency care during extrication procedures. Do not delay medical attention for victims with life-threatening injuries.

3. **Move victims away from the radiation hazard area, using proper patient transfer techniques to prevent further injury.** Stay within the controlled zone if contamination is suspected.

4. **Expose wounds and cover with sterile dressings.** Priority efforts should be directed to decontamination of open wounds.

5. **Victims should be monitored at the control line for possible contamination only after they are medically stable.** Radiation levels above background indicate the presence of contamination. Remove the contaminated person’s clothing, provided removal can be accomplished without causing further injury.

6. **Contaminated patients who do not have life-threatening or serious injuries may be decontaminated on site.** Removal of the patient’s clothing may reduce the contamination by up to 90%. Place such items in a plastic bag (double bag if possible) and label with the person’s name and location (incident site). These items may be analyzed later to determine the specific isotope and extent of contamination. These items may also be legal evidence.

7. **Flush eyes with water or sterile saline.** Irrigation or washing of skin with tepid water and a mild soap is effective for initial decontamination. Do not use irritants or methods that may abrade the skin, as this could cause internal contamination. It is not necessary to collect the water that was used for decontamination. However, do not let that water contaminate other persons or equipment.

Move the ambulance cot to the clean side of the control line and unfold a clean sheet or blanket over it. Place the victim on the covered

1. cot and package for transport. Do not remove the victim from the backboard if one was used.

2. **Package the victim by folding the stretcher sheet over and securing the patient in the appropriate manner.** This prevents spread of contamination to the ambulance.

3. **Before leaving the controlled area, rescuers should remove protective clothing at the control line.** If possible, the victim should be transported by personnel who have not entered the controlled area. Ambulance personnel attending victims should wear gloves.

4. **Notify proper authorities and hospital.** Let the hospital know that you are dealing with radiological victims, provide an estimate of how many persons are involved, their medical conditions, any known radiological information, and an estimate of your arrival time. Ask for any special instructions the hospital may have. You may be directed to an entrance other than the routine emergency department entrance for the purposes of radiological contamination control.
5. **Transport the victim to the hospital.** Follow the hospital’s radiological protocol upon arrival. Hand-off patients in a manner, which reduces the likelihood of spreading contamination. Wrap the patient in a second clean sheet for transfer at the hospital.

6. **The ambulance is considered contaminated until proven otherwise or decontaminated.** However, you may be directed to use the same ambulance for additional trips to the same event site prior to being "clean-released."

7. **Have yourself surveyed and decontaminated as necessary.**

H. **DECONTAMINATION GUIDELINES**

Proper decontamination of patients is important to prevent contamination of facilities and equipment and to prevent exposure to other individuals. Immediate removal of the patient’s clothing can remove up to 90% of the contaminant. Removed clothing, bagged and sealed to prevent the spread of contamination, should be retained as possible evidence.

After clothing is removed, the patient’s skin and eyes may need to be decontaminated. In most cases, decontamination of the skin can be accomplished by gently washing with soap and water followed by a thorough water rinse. It is important not to abrade the skin during washing or rinsing, as this can lead to internal radioactive contamination of the patient. For eyes, flush with plenty of water.

I. **TREATMENT AND DECONTAMINATION RULES**

- Patient with life-threatening condition: treat, and then decontaminate.
- Patient with non-life-threatening condition: decontaminate, and then treat.
- Uninjured contaminated persons should **NOT** be directed to a medical facility; they should be decontaminated on site.
- Externally irradiated patients are not contaminated.
- Exposure without contamination requires no decontamination.
- Treating contaminated patients before decontamination may contaminate equipment, vehicles, and the facility. Plan for patient decontamination before arrival if not medically contraindicated.
- For contaminated patients, **use Universal Precautions**, remove patient’s clothing, and decontaminate with soap and water.
- For internal contamination, contact the Radiation Safety Officer and/or a Nuclear Medicine Physician at the hospital. Internal contamination will have to be assessed and treated at a hospital.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11

Food and Water

**Lead Agency:** Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

**Support Agencies:**
- American Red Cross (Talladega County Chapter)
- Talladega County Board Of Education
- Talladega County Department of Human Resources
- Talladega County Health Department
- Municipal Public Works Agencies:
  - Central Talladega County Water Authority
  - Childersburg Water and Sewer
  - Fayetteville Water & FPA
  - Ida Station Water District
  - Lincoln Water Works
  - Munford Water & FPA
  - Sycamore Water Authority
  - Stewartville Water Authority
  - Talladega Water and Sewer Department
  - Waldo Water Authority
- Salvation Army
- Community Action Agency for Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, and Cleburne Counties

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

Agencies will identify and fulfill requirements for food, water and ice in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency. This may include providing food and water to disaster response workers.

B. Scope

ESF #11 is responsible for obtaining bulk food and water to meet disaster needs. ESF #6 (Mass Care) will prepare and distribute food to disaster victims. ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) and ESF #7 (Resource Support) will assist in the transportation and storage of food and water.

II. Policies

ESF #11 will identify and meet food and water needs in Talladega County using public, private, and military support. ESF #11 will coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to publicize the location of food distribution points.
III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

- A significant disaster will deprive a substantial number of people access to and/or the means to prepare food and obtain water.

- In addition to substantial disruption to commercial food and water supplies and the distribution network, a catastrophic event may partially or totally destroy food products stored in the affected area(s).

- There may be a near total disruption of energy sources (electricity, gas, etc).

- Most commercial cold storage and freezer facilities will be inoperable.

- In the fringes of the affected geographic areas, there will be schools and small institutions with large inventories sufficient to feed several thousand people.

- Activities to improve this situation include obtaining appropriate food and water supplies, arranging for transportation of food and water supplies to designated staging areas within the disaster area, and authorizing disaster food stamp assistance.

- Food supplies secured and delivered will be made suitable for either house distribution or congregate meal service as appropriate.

- Transportation of food and water supplies within the affected area will be arranged by federal, state, local, and volunteer agencies.

B. Assumptions

- The provision of food and water will be jointly executed by the BOE, the ARC, TCDHR, and other volunteer organizations.

- Many commercial cold storage and freezer facilities within the impacted area will be damaged and in some cases inoperable as a result of power outages.

- There may be widespread damage and destruction to the infrastructure and homes/buildings, resulting in transportation routes being impassable, widespread and prolonged power outages, and contaminated drinking water.

- Evacuees may be lodged in shelters within Talladega County.

- Normal food processing and distribution capabilities will be disrupted.
Large bulk shipments of purchased, solicited, or donated food supplies will be coordinated through this ESF. Donations of non-perishable food items will be sorted and placed on pallets for coordination and distribution with this ESF.

A terrorism incident may disrupt or contaminate the food and water supply and require these resources to be imported from outside of Talladega County. ESF #11 will coordinate with ESF #10 (Hazardous Materials) and specialized state and federal teams to ascertain the safety of the food and water supply.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

- This ESF will provide disaster food and water supplies to designated staging areas and bulk distribution and mass feeding sites.
- Following a notification of a major disaster or emergency, this ESF will be staffed at the TCEOC on a 24-hour basis. At that time, requests for food and water will be processed through this ESF.
- Warehouse inventories will be tabulated and, if additional food supplies are needed, this ESF will obtain and transport such supplies to the disaster or staging areas.
- ESF #11 staff will be sent into the disaster area to assess the effectiveness of the food distribution network and to address problems.
- This ESF will coordinate with state and federal ESF #11 as needed.

B. Organization

- TCEMA has lead responsibility for all ESF #11 activities.
- Upon activation of ESF #11, the Food Distribution Officer or his designee will be responsible for ensuring all food and water concerns are addressed.
- Additional support agencies and organizations may be used and will either be tasked to provide a representative to the TCEOC or to provide a representative who will be immediately available via telecommunications means (telephone, fax, conference call, etc.).

C. Notification

ESF #11 will be activated at the discretion of the TCEMA Director when a disaster is anticipated or has occurred that threatens to disrupt normal food and water supplies.
D. **Response Actions**

1. **Initial Actions**

   - Determine the availability of United States Department of Agriculture foods within county public schools that are available for human consumption.

   - Inventory existing food and water supplies with other agencies.

   - Identify the number of people without food and safe drinking water.

   - Coordinate with ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) to identify the number of people in shelters and others in need of food and water.

   - Monitor power outages to determine need for ice.

   - Monitor water contamination in the disaster area and estimate water needs and quantities.

   - Identify the locations of all open mass feeding and food distribution sites.

   - Establish coordination with other ESFs:

     - ESF #1 - Transportation
       Coordinates transportation of bulk food and water.

     - ESF #5 - Emergency Management
       Identifies areas and individuals in need of food and water.

     - ESF #7 - Resource Support
       Provides logistics support to ESF #11.

     - ESF #8 - Health and Medical Services
       Assists in evaluating food supply safety.

     - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials
       Assists in identification of food and water contaminants.

     - ESF #15 – External Affairs
       Publicizes the location of food and water distribution.
2. **Continuing Actions**

- Continue to monitor food and water needs.
- Assess special food concerns of the impacted residents.

E. **Recovery Actions**

1. **Initial Actions**

- Establish logistical links with local organizations/agencies involved in long-term congregate meal services.
- Provide information to ESF #5 (Emergency Management) on the amount of food used and coordinate requirement with ESF #7 (Resource Support) and ESF #14A (Volunteers and Donations).
- Assess the need and feasibility of issuing emergency food stamps through TCDHR. Make emergency food supplies available to households for take-home consumption in lieu of food stamps for qualifying households.

2. **Continuing Actions**

- Monitor nutritional concerns.
- Monitor and coordinate the flow of food supplies into the disaster area.
- Monitor the number of mass feeding sites, soup kitchens, and pantries providing food to disaster victims.
V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>• Serve as Lead Agency and coordinate emergency response functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Identify areas and individuals in need of food and water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inventory existing food and water supplies with other agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate with ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) to identify the number of people in shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Monitor power outages for estimated ice needs and quantities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate monitoring of water contamination in the disaster area with ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering) and ESF # 8 (Health and Medical Services).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Assist in accounting and record keeping for possible reimbursement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) and ESF #5 (Emergency Management) to publicize locations of mass feeding sites and food pantries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Health Department</td>
<td>• Assess food and water safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintain safety at kitchens preparing food for emergency works, shelter occupants, and the general public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Department of Human Resources</td>
<td>• Provide personnel to assist in food and water needs assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide accounting support to maintain records of ESF #11 expenditures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>• Provide occupancy reports to ESF #11 to arrange food and water for shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide volunteer personnel to assist in distribution of food, water, and ice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coordinate volunteers to support distribution of food, water, and ice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Board Of Education</td>
<td>• Coordinate use of school food inventories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide access to school kitchens and lunchrooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Public Works Departments</td>
<td>• Assist in monitoring for water contamination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Action Agency for Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, and Cleburne Counties</td>
<td>• Provide personnel to operate the agency’s Food Bank in Talladega to receive, store and distribute donated food and water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>• Request food and water donations from private businesses for emergency workers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Mitigation Activities

- Locate water treatment facilities outside of hazard prone areas.
- Identify private sector organizations that could provide resources, supplies, and/or personnel in the event of natural or man-made event.
- Identify facilities that can provide for food/water/ice storage, staging, and/or distribution.
- Identify individual volunteers and volunteer groups/organizations that can support Food and Water Emergency Support Function activities.

VII. Resources

Resources utilized in ESF # 11 activities are compiled in the TCEMA Resource Database.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12

Energy

Lead Agency: Talladega County Road Department

Support Agencies: Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

Electrical Companies:
- Alabama Municipal Electric Authority
- Alabama Power Company
- Central Alabama Electrical Cooperative
- Coosa Valley Electrical Cooperative
- Tallapoosa River Electrical Cooperative

Gas Companies:
- AGL Propane, Inc.
- Airgas
- Alagasco
- Amerigas
- Automatic Gas & Appliance Co.
- Butane & Propane Gas Co., Inc.
- Coosa Valley Propane
- Dekalb County Gas Company, Inc.
- Economy Gas Service
- Ferrelgas Alpine
- Suburban Gas Inc.

Petroleum Companies:
- Allen Oil Company
- Bowden Oil Company
- Moco Oil Company, Inc.

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

To provide guidance for the restoration of the energy infrastructure following a disaster, as well as the provision of temporary emergency power capabilities to critical facilities until such time as a permanent restoration is accomplished.

B. Scope

ESF #12 is limited to restoration of the energy network (including electric, natural gas, LP gas, and petroleum). The telephone network restoration is addressed in ESF #2 (Communications), and water restoration is addressed in ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering).
II. Policies

ESF #12 will coordinate response operations with power companies to restore commercial power as quickly as safety possible after a disaster.

III. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situation

Disaster damages may have a rippling affect on energy sources, distribution, or transmission systems. Restoration of energy is essential for response and recovery operations.

B. Assumptions

- The responsibility for assessing the extent of damage, providing information, and as necessary, coordinating the restoration of energy systems during a disaster in Talladega County lies with the respective service provider.

- Lead and support agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities and through existing resource sharing arrangements in addition to missions received under this plan.

- Contractors may be required to perform specific repairs.

- Initial priorities will be focused on assessing damaged energy infrastructure, mitigating additional risks associated with these conditions and restoration of life saving or sustaining power connections.

- The commercial power grid is an attractive target to terrorists. It is possible that a terrorist may target electric generating stations or electric power substations. A successful terrorist attack would disrupt power to an affected area for an extended period.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

Talladega County Road Department is the Lead Agency for ESF #12. The Highway Department will coordinate with commercial providers of electric power to identify and repair the electric power grid.
Considerations for allocation of energy resources will include but are not limited to coordinating with ESF #2 (Communications), ESF #4 (Firefighting), ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services), ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) and ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) to restore commercial power to health care, emergency shelters, and public safety providers as rapidly as possible.

B. Organization

The Talladega County Engineer will oversee efforts of ESF #12. ESF #12 staff will assess the situation and develop strategies to respond to the emergency.

C. Notification

ESF #12 will be activated by the TCEMA Director when a disaster has occurred or is anticipated that could affect the power distribution system. For example, ESF #12 could be activated when a winter storm is forecast for Talladega County.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

   • Notification is made to any respective utility commissions, which may provide liaisons to the TCEOC.

   • Coordination with other ESFs, notably ESF 5 (Emergency Management) will be established.

   • In coordination with public and private utilities, prioritize rebuilding processes, if necessary, to restore power to affected areas.

   • Administer, as needed, statutory authorities for energy priorities and allocations.

2. Continuing Actions

   • Provide energy emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with ESF # 15 (External Affairs).

   • Maintain continual status of energy systems and the progress of utility repair and restoration activities.

   • Recommend energy conservation measures.
E. Recovery Actions

1. Initial Actions
   - Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities and emergency repair and restoration.
   - Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, State Emergency Response Team and/or federal Emergency Response Team – Advance Element ESF #12 personnel.

2. Continuing Actions
   - Continue to conduct restoration operations until all services have been restored.
   - Ensure that ESF #12 team members or their support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Road Department</td>
<td>• Serve as Lead Agency and coordinate emergency response functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Identify areas affected by power outages and coordinate response with appropriate power company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide updates to ESF #5 (Emergency Management) for SITREPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide updates to ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) so it can assess what areas need food, water, and ice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide updates to ESF #5 (Emergency Management) and ESF #15 (External Affairs) so the public can be assured power companies are aware of outages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>• Issue power declaration to permit power crews to work longer hours than ordinarily permitted by DOT rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Companies</td>
<td>• Provide personnel and equipment to restore petroleum service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Respond to petroleum outages and repair petroleum distribution system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintain inventory of supplies to replace items likely to be damaged by severe weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Companies</td>
<td>• Place crews on standby before outages occur for anticipated storms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Respond to power outages and repair power distribution system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintain inventory of supplies to replace items likely to be damaged by severe weather.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Mitigation Activities

- Power companies will regularly trim trees that run above their lines to decrease the risk of damage from broken branches.

- TCEMA will work with municipal planning boards to encourage buried power lines in new construction to reduce vulnerabilities in the power system.

- TCEMA will identify critical facilities (hospitals, fire stations, etc) and recommend installation of uninterruptible power systems and/or generators.

VII. Resources

Resources utilized in ESF # 12 activities are compiled in the TCEMA Resource Database.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13

Public Safety and Security

Lead Agency: Talladega County Sheriff’s Office

Support Agencies: Talladega County Law Enforcement Agencies:
Childersburg Police Department
Lincoln Police Department
Munford Police Department
Oxford Police Department
Sylacauga Police Department
Talladega College Police Department
Talladega County Sheriff’s Office
Talladega Police Department
Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

To address the responsibilities of law enforcement agencies within Talladega County as they pertain to supporting TCEMA during a disaster or emergency through:

- Creating a law enforcement emergency response, which provides for command, control, and coordination of law enforcement planning, operations, and mutual aid.
- Coordinating the dispatch and use of county law enforcement with local municipalities.
- Collecting and disseminating information and intelligence relating to disasters or emergencies either existing or pending.

B. Scope

ESF #13 applies to natural or technological disasters or emergencies whenever an agency requires law enforcement assistance from the county or any other jurisdiction in either declared or undeclared emergencies. This Annex does not deal with the threat of terrorism; please refer to the Terrorism Incident Appendix (ESF #13A).
II. Policies

TCSO will coordinate emergency response among municipal, state, and federal law enforcement agencies responding to emergencies or disasters in Talladega County.

III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

A disaster can be a result of a significant natural, technological, or man-made disaster and may require additional traffic control, security enforcement, and other law enforcement functions well beyond normal operating levels.

B. Assumptions

- The TCSO is the primary law enforcement agency responsible for the following:
  - Law enforcement presence in the TCEOC.
  - Law enforcement presence in the UC (as needed).
  - Preparation of needs assessment by coordinating situation reports from field county and municipal law enforcement responders.
  - Provision to the field (county or municipal) IC with necessary resources as requested.

- A disaster or emergency incident will require an immediate and continuous demand for law enforcement and security.

- In addition to field based command post(s), a law enforcement representative will serve as a liaison to the TCEOC.

- For complex or multi-jurisdictional incidents, the ICS may be expanded to include UC.

- To the extent of their capabilities, all municipal and county law enforcement agencies will continue to meet normal demand for service in addition to any activation of this ESF.

- The demands of an emergency may exceed the capabilities of local law enforcement agencies. As such, systems of augmenting local law enforcement capabilities, such as mutual aid, will be used to the extent practicable.
State law enforcement and Alabama National Guard resources may be requested, through AEMA, by the affected local law enforcement agencies in addition to other requested assistance. Alabama National Guard resources and state law enforcement may be requested by the Sheriff, Chief Elected Officials, or the TCEMA Director, as agreed upon with a specific mission request.

Other public or private sources within the community may be approached to augment law enforcement personnel or other resources.

A terrorism incident will place unique demands on ESF #13 to secure the scene, gather evidence, and preserve life and property.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

The TCSO will determine the support agencies required to meet the demands of the specific event. The following functions will be performed by this ESF:

Evacuation/Movement:

This is the procedure of coordinating evacuation efforts of likely impacted or impacted areas before and/or during an emergency event.

Traffic Control:

This is the requirement necessary to effect the orderly flow of traffic into, out of, and around areas affected by a disaster.

Security and Crime Control:

The provision of security in disaster areas, as well as the actual policing functions normally associated with law enforcement activities, including riot control, explosive ordinance removal, counter terrorism (reference: ESF #13A).

Institutions and Jails:

The coordination of prisoner recapture, the utilization of prisons following disasters, and the movement of prisoners from damaged facilities to undamaged ones.

B. Organization

- ESF #13 will utilize the ICS for incident management and multi-agency coordination.
• The initial IC will be the highest-ranking officer on scene of the agency, having jurisdiction over the location where the incident occurred.

• As the incident unfolds and it becomes clear that the situation is a disaster, the transition to UC will be coordinated with TCSO and TCEMA.

C. Notification

• Initial notification of an emergency or disaster will most likely be received through the Talladega County E-911. Talladega County E-911 will dispatch public safety resources, as appropriate to the incident.

• For incidents, which are not primarily, law enforcement incidents, notification may come from the TCEMA.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

• Law enforcement shall immediately dispatch sworn officers to affected areas for threat assessment, monitoring, and coordination of resources to save life and property.

• Perimeters shall be established to control access to affected areas and to preserve the incident scene for investigations.

• A representative of law enforcement shall serve as a liaison within the TCEOC to communicate with law enforcement elements in the field, command staff in other locations, and coordinate messaging with other ESFs.

• An analysis or threat assessment of the disaster conditions shall be performed to forecast law enforcement requirements.

• Adjoining jurisdiction and state law enforcement shall be placed on alert/notice.

• A consolidated law enforcement briefing for internal TCEOC operations is prepared by ESF #5 (Emergency Management) as well as functional briefings for law enforcement personnel and/or elected officials.
2. **Continuing Actions**

- As appropriate, additional law enforcement resources shall be requested through existing mutual aid agreements and/or requests to state and federal sources. As appropriate, coordinate staging of resources with TCEMA.

- Special areas of concern:
  
  - Any evacuated areas may require extra patrols.
  
  - Reception areas/shelter sites and staging areas may require security assistance.
  
  - In the event that an evacuation of prisoners is required, this will necessitate coordination with state and federal authorities.
  
  - Bombings, bomb threats, arson, terrorist activities, and civil disturbance incidents may require state and federal law enforcement resources to counter these activities (reference ESF #13A).
  
  - Responders must be aware of the possibility of secondary devices.

E. **Recovery Actions**

1. **Initial Actions**

- Review security at shelters, mass feeding sites, food distribution sites, and staging areas.

- Demobilize security as facilities are closed.

- Review traffic control points and detours to insure they create the least impact on traffic flow possible while maintaining safe distances from hazards.

2. **Continuing Actions**

- Update analyses or threat assessments to maintain adequate law enforcement capabilities.

- Notify adjoining jurisdictions and state of situation.
V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Talladega County Sheriff’s Office | • Protect life and property.  
• Maintain law and order.  
• Facilitate orderly traffic flow.  
• Assist in locating casualties.  
• Investigate crime scenes.  
• Provide emergency transportation (this responsibility is limited to transporting medical supplies).  
• Coordinate and direct all emergency police services.  
• Coordinate countywide emergency traffic control with other agencies.  
• Coordinate and maintain liaisons with the TCEOC and local police departments for the use of available personnel and equipment for reinforcing and augmenting emergency assignments.  
• Provide warning and communications support.  
• Ensure crime scene integrity, follow evidence collection procedures, and follow proper chain of evidence procedures.  
• Notify the ABI and FBI in the event of a terrorist event. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Law Enforcement Departments</td>
<td>• Primary responders for respective police jurisdictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide personnel and resource support to TCSO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ensure crime scene integrity, follow evidence collection procedures, and follow proper chain of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>evidence procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>• Receive SITREP feeders, create SITREP, and create Incident Action Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Notify ESF #13 of disaster scenes and facilities requiring security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Notify ESF #13 of evacuated areas for extra patrol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Mitigation Activities

- Evaluate security needs of emergency management facilities (TCEOCs, staging areas, and shelters) in their jurisdiction.
- Become familiar with specialized mutual aid resources.
- Provide training to employees on mutual aid talk groups available on the Talladega County trunked radio system.
- Provide training to employees on the ICS.
- Provide mutual aid to neighboring agencies on a daily basis.

VII. Resources

Resources utilized in ESF #13 activities are compiled in the TCEMA Resource Database.

VIII. Authorities and References

Section 31-9-8, Code of Alabama, 1975, enumerates the emergency powers of the Governor, including the issuance of evacuation orders, establishment of traffic control points, and the utilization of the officers and agencies of the State and its political subdivisions.

Section 36-21-20 et seq., Code of Alabama, 1975, authorizes the Governor to call out municipal police to preserve the peace in case of riot or insurrection.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13A

Terrorism Incident Appendix

Kept on File with the Talladega Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 14

Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation

Lead Agency: Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies:
- Talladega County Health Department
- American Red Cross (Talladega County Chapter)
- Community Action Agency of Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun and Cleburne Counties
- United Way of North Talladega
- Salvation Army (Offices in Northern Talladega and Southern Talladega County)
- Talladega Board of Education
- Talladega County Engineering and Road Department
- City Public Works departments of Talladega, Bon Air, Childersburg, Lincoln, and Sylacauga

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

To provide a framework for any area within the County’s boundaries that is in need of long-term recovery and mitigation following an emergency and/or disaster. This support includes stabilization of regional and local economies, using available programs and resources of federal, state, and local agencies to aid community recovery, especially long-term recovery, and to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents through mitigation strategies.

B. Scope

The policies and concepts in this annex apply to all County departments and various support agencies following an Incident of National Significance (as defined by HSPD-5) or other catastrophic disaster that affects the long-term socioeconomic recovery of the affected area(s). Based on an assessment of incident impacts, the type and focus of ESF # 14 support varies depending on the magnitude and type of incident and potential for long-term and severe consequences.

II. Policies

A. ESF #14 recognizes the primacy of affected local governments and the private sector in defining and addressing risk reduction and long-term recovery priorities.
B. Federal and state agencies continue to provide recovery assistance under independent authorities to local government, the private sector, and individuals, while coordinating activities and assessments of need for additional assistance through the ESF.

C. Federal, State and local support is tailored based on the type, extent, and duration of the event and long-term recovery period, and on the availability of resources.

D. Long-term community recovery, mitigation and economic stabilization efforts are forward-looking, focusing on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the geographic area or market segment, when feasible.

E. ESF #14 facilitates the application of loss-reduction building science expertise in the rebuilding of critical infrastructure (e.g., in repairing hospitals or Emergency Operation Centers and mitigating for future seismic or tornado risk, etc.).

III. Concept of Operations

A. General: ESF #14 provides the coordination mechanisms of the State and Federal Government to:

1. Assess the socio-economic consequences at the local level and determine when the impacts of an Incident of National Significance or other catastrophic disasters that may require State and/or Federal involvement in long-term economic recovery efforts;

2. Work with local and non-governmental organizations and the private-sector organizations to conduct comprehensive long-term socioeconomic recovery plans;

3. Identify appropriate State and Federal programs and agencies to provide local support necessary for the long-term recovery plan, assure its coordination, and identify gaps in State and Federal support programs;

4. Avoid duplication of assistance, identify and address policy and program issues; and

5. Determine/identify responsibilities for recovery activities, and provide a vehicle for maintaining coordination among State departments and agencies, and with local governments and other involved parties to assure follow through of recovery and hazard mitigation efforts.
B. Organization

1. TCEOC: ESF # 14 representatives participate in pre-incident meetings and pre-and post-incident coordinating activities. TCEMA serves as the ESF coordinator. Each local support agency serves on committees formed under ESF # 14 and provides representatives to the TCEOC as requested. Support agencies serve on committees as deemed appropriate.

2. Field Operations: The ESF # 14 coordinator and primary agencies meet to determine the need to activate ESF # 14 elements when the nature of the Incident of National Significance is likely to require State long-term recovery assistance. ESF # 14 organizes within the Operations Section of the Joint Field Office (JFO). Agency representation depends on the nature and severity of the incident.

C. Actions

1. Long-Term Incident Planning and Operations: ESF # 14:

   a. Meets regularly at the County level to ensure procedures and program/contact information are up to date, discuss lessons learned from incidents and exercises, and explore ways to leverage available resources.

   b. Develops coordination mechanisms and requirements for post-incident assessments, plans, and activities that can be scaled to incidents of varying types and magnitudes.

   c. Coordinate development of County strategies and plans in coordination with ESFs #1, #3, #6, #10, #11 and #12 to address key issues for catastrophic incidents such as incident housing and permanent housing, debris removal, decontamination and environmental restoration, restoration of public facilities and infrastructure, restoration of agricultural sector, and short-and long-term economic recovery.

   d. Involves, as appropriate, local government representatives, local planning and building science organization in the pre-event planning activities.

   e. Establishes procedures for integration of pre-incident planning and risk assessment with the post-incident recovery and mitigation efforts.

   f. Takes into account the differing technical needs for risk assessment and statutory responsibilities by hazards and develops
2. Immediately Prior to Incident (where notice is available, e.g., hurricane, flood):

ESF # 14:

a. In coordination with other ESFs as appropriate, uses predictive modeling, such as the HAZUS loss estimation methodology, to ascertain vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery priorities.

b. Provides early identification of projects to be quickly implemented, especially those relating to critical facilities based on existing local and state plans.

c. In collaboration with the State, assigns County staff to Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams, if feasible, to identify and document economic impact and losses avoided due to previous mitigation and new priorities for mitigation in the incident-affected area.

3. Post-Event Planning and Operations:

ESF # 14:

a. Gathers reports from departments and agencies, and impacted County, local areas, assessing the scope and magnitude of the socioeconomic impacts on the affected area(s). Convenes interagency meeting to:

1. Develop an incident-specific action plan to delineate specific agency participation and specific community recovery and mitigation activities, using pre-incident State and local plans to the extent appropriate; and take actions to avoid duplication of benefits to assistance recipients; and

2. Facilitate sharing of information and identification of issues among agencies and ESFs, and coordinate early resolution of issues and the delivery of State and/or Federal assistance to minimize delays for assistance recipients.

b. Coordinates identification of appropriate State and/or Federal programs to support implementation of long-term recovery plans
and gaps under current authorities and funding. This process identifies appropriate programs, waivers, funding levels, requests for additional authorities, and possible new legislation needed to address identified program gaps.

c. Coordinates implementation of the recommendations for long-term recovery with the appropriate State and Federal departments and agencies if the recommendations include program waivers, supplemental funding requests, and/or legislative initiatives.

d. Within the affected area, coordinates assessment and recalibration of existing risk analysis, evacuation plans, and modeling for use by all ESFs.

e. Facilitates recovery decision-making across ESFs. Also facilitates cognizance of post-incident digital mapping and pre-incident State, local hazard mitigation and recovery planning across ESFs.
### IV. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Talladega County Emergency Management Agency                 | • Convenes meetings pre-and-post incident to implement ESF #14.  
• Coordinates drafting and publication of ESF #14 operational plans and procedures.  
• Represents ESF #14 at interagency planning meetings.  
• Serves as primary representative of ESF #14 at the JIC and ensures appropriate participation from primary and support agencies after incidents.  
• Provides technical assistance in community and local planning.  
• Provides information for recovery and mitigation grant and insurance programs.  
• Provides outreach and public education.  
• Provides natural hazard vulnerability/risk assessment expertise. |
| Talladega County Department of Human Resources               | • Coordinates opening and closing of shelters  
• Provides personnel to assist in shelter operation.  
• Provides emergency food stamps as required. |
| American Red Cross (Talladega County Chapter)                | • Provides incident health and mental health services.  
• Provides outreach and public education.  
• Provides client casework and referral support for recovery. |
| Community Action Agency for Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, and Cleburne Counties | • Provides a facility for preparing meals for disaster-affected individuals.  
• Provides personnel to prepare and distribute food and water at their facility.  
• Provides the agency’s Meals on Wheels program assets to distribute food and beverages to special needs individuals. |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Way of North Talladega</td>
<td>Coordinates distribution of local grants to displaced or in need population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>Provides food and beverages for emergency responders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Offices in Northern and Southern Talladega County)</td>
<td>Provides food, beverages, and clothing for disaster victims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provides personnel and equipment to deliver food, water, and clothing to the home bound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provides unmet needs to disaster victims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega Board of Education</td>
<td>Provides access to buildings to be used as shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Public Works Departments</td>
<td>Provide personnel to operate staging areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Health</td>
<td>Provides expertise in long-term health and medical concerns; and mental health services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture and Industries</td>
<td>Coordinates emergency loans for agricultural sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provides technical assistance for resource conservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provides technical and financial assistance for emergency watershed protection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Alabama Department of Community Affairs | • Provides economic recovery and growth assistance.  
| | • Provides technical assistance in community planning and redevelopment.  
| | • Provides technical assistance in public services, infrastructure, mortgage financing, and public housing repair and reconstruction.  
| | • Provides building technology technical assistance.  
| Alabama Association of Regional Councils | • Facilitate joint efforts to recover from the effects of the event and mitigate future occurrences.  
| | • Provides assistance in grant applications and planning.  
| Department of Homeland Security | • Provides technical expertise in protective measures for critical infrastructure.  
| | • Private Sector Liaison: Provides expertise in private sector capabilities and services and coordination with private sector organizations.  
| Department of Conservation and Natural Resources | • Provides technical assistance in community planning.  
| | • Provides expertise in natural and cultural resources.  
| | • Serves as community liaison for state and federally owned lands and facilities.  
| | • Provides natural hazard vulnerability analysis expertise.  
| Alabama Department of Transportation | • Provides technical assistance in transportation planning and engineering.  
| | • Coordinates a transportation assistance program.  
| Department of Industrial Relations | • Provides unemployment programs; job training and retraining assistance.  
| | • Provides expertise in economic assessment.  
| State Treasurer | • Assistance with economic stabilization.  
| Department of Commerce National Institute of Standards and Technology | • Provides building science expertise.  
| Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric | • Provides natural hazard vulnerability analysis expertise.  

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>• Provides coastal zone management expertise.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
<td>• Provides technical assistance for contaminated debris management and environmental remediation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>• Community liaison for federally owned lands and facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Business Administration</td>
<td>• Provide long-term loan assistance to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and nonprofit organizations for repair, replacement, mitigation, relocation or code-required upgrades of incident-damaged property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>• Provides technical assistance in community planning and civil engineering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>• Provides natural hazard risk assessment expertise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14A

Volunteers and Donations Appendix

Lead Agency: Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies: American Red Cross (Talladega County Chapter)
Community Action Agency of Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun and Cleburne Counties
Salvation Army
Talladega County Department of Human Resources

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

To manage and expedite the delivery of volunteers, donated in-kind goods and services in order to support the relief efforts in disaster areas, through:

- Donations:
  Manage the influx of in-kind donated goods following a disaster and provide coordination with agencies that can accommodate, secure, and equitably distribute such items per the donors’ intent.

- Volunteers:
  There are persons and organizations that volunteer their time and services following a disaster without compensation. These include medical and other emergency response personnel, private charitable groups, etc.

B. Scope

ESF #14A is limited to handling spontaneous volunteers and donations. Volunteers associated with a local organization continue to function with that organization: volunteer firefighters under ESF #4 (Firefighting), and ARC volunteers under ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services), or this ESF as assigned.

II. Policies

Voluntary agencies assume responsibility for the end use or distribution of donated goods or services consistent with their own policies.
III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

- A disaster event may be beyond the capability of local jurisdictions to respond in terms of staffing and other resources.

- In response, the public from outside the disaster area may converge to offer help as volunteers or send donated items meant to assist victims. Without proper organization, this dynamic may actually complicate relief efforts.

B. Assumptions

- Individuals and relief organizations from outside the disaster area will begin to collect materials and supplies intended to assist the affected area.

- Individuals and organizations will feel compelled to go to the area to offer assistance.

- During the initial response stage, coordination of effort may be hampered by well-meaning individuals and organizations.

- When these situations occur, a need for an organized response is imperative.

- Although led by TCEMA, it will rely on the capabilities of local volunteer agencies, to the extent practical, to carry out the managing of volunteers and donated in-kind items.

- A terrorism incident will generate a large outpouring of donations and will require extensive coordination with ESF #5 (Emergency Management) and ESF #15 (External Affairs) to encourage donations that will be useful to victims.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

- ESF #14A is tasked with establishing a method to manage volunteers and donations in a disaster to efficiently employ local and emergent resources in response and recovery efforts and discourage the shipment of unsolicited goods directly to the disaster area(s).

- This ESF will manage the resources of the various volunteer organizations, donations contributed, and emergent volunteer resources to avoid duplication of resources and ensure the coordination of available resources to respond and recover effectively and efficiently.
• ESF #14A will provide a means to publicize items that may be needed during disaster response and recovery and a system for receiving and recording offers of assistance in response to the needs.

B. Organization

TCEMA will coordinate the response effort among responding agencies. The County TCDHR and other voluntary organizations will contribute the majority of personnel to conduct ESF #14A operations.

C. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions
• TCEMA will determine the level of response required by ESF #14A.
• At the request of the TCEMA, a representative from VOAD will staff ESF #14A at the TCEOC.

2. Continuing Actions
• A volunteer liaison for the coordination of the ESF #14A may be requested to remain at TCEOC.

D. Recovery Actions

1. Initial Actions
• Coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to disseminate information regarding the need for additional volunteers and donations, or that needs have been met.
• Complete ongoing operations and refocus on uncompleted projects and unmet needs.

2. Continuing Actions
• Provide updates to the news media concerning ESF #14A activities.
• Coordinate demobilization of ESF #14A with ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services).
### V. Responsibilities

#### Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #14A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>- Maintain and update a related appendix and a SOP in coordination with AEMA and appropriate volunteer organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Act as the coordinator of unsolicited donated in-kind items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Coordinate with ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) and ESF #11 (Food and Water) to determine which needs can be filled by ESF #14A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Identify appropriate county staging centers as reception sites for unsolicited items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Develop press releases, outreach and other material, in coordination with ESF #5 (Emergency Management) and ESF #15 (External Affairs) to accomplish public information related to donated goods and services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Clarify the requirements for licensing, or waive of license, for the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Medical personnel and contractors whose services might be used during a disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Food service and health regulations as required in the handling, distributing and serving of food, ice, and water during a disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Interstate transportation of foods and goods that might be required for donated goods and supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Department of Human Resources</td>
<td>- Provide personnel to assist in volunteer reception and assignment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Identify donation needs and coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to promote donations that will meet identified needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>- Provide volunteer personnel to assist with disaster relief and recovery operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Manage shelter operations and mass feeding (Under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>● Seek emergency housing funds for disaster victims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Set up warehouses for donations’ management of donated clothing items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Coordinate information on needed donations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Provide volunteer personnel to assist with disaster relief and recovery operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Action Agency for Talladega, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, and Cleburne Counties</td>
<td>● Provide personnel to assist with disaster relief and recovery operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. **Resources**

County resources utilized in ESF #14A activities are compiled in the TCEMA Resource Database.

Volunteer Organizations are responsible for maintaining resource lists that may be used to aid with response and recovery and will periodically update these as volunteers and donations arrive.

VII. **Authorities and References**

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended (42 U.S.C. §5121 et seq.) was enacted by the United States Congress.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #15

External Affairs

Lead Agency: Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies: Talladega County Commission
Talladega County Department of Human Resources
Talladega County Fire Association
Talladega County Health Department
Talladega County Road Department
Talladega County Sheriff’s Office

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to establish a mechanism that efficiently provides and disseminates information to the general public in the event of a disaster.

B. Scope

ESF #15 applies to natural, technological, or civil disasters when it is necessary to augment the disaster response capability of local government with county resources.

II. Policies

ESF #15, under the leadership of TCEMA, will disseminate disaster information to the news media and the general public.

III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

- A significant natural, technological, or civil disaster will be of such a magnitude that the means of dispersing public information in the disaster area may be severely affected or cease to function.
- Outside the disaster area, the demand for information concerning the disaster will be overwhelming.

B. Assumptions

- Extensive destruction of media communications facilities and loss of electrical power may severely disrupt the normal flow and dispersal of information in the disaster area.
The demand for public information in the disaster area may exceed the capability of the local government to provide service. Additional support may be requested from the state, and the nature of the disaster may cause inquiries to state offices.

In the aftermath of a disaster, information may be erroneous, vague, difficult to confirm, and contradictory.

In the aftermath of a disaster, there will be a significant demand to know what volunteer resources are needed.

Public information staff deployed to a disaster area need to be virtually self-sufficient.

In the event of a terrorism incident, ESF #15 will play a vital role in disseminating information about the incident, including evacuation, protective action decisions, facts about the attack, and medical treatment options.

IV.  Concept of Operations

A.  General

- The TCEMA will act as the Lead Agency for ESF #15. Depending on the severity of the situation, the County Commission’s Office and staff will assist with the media advisories and releases and will be in demand from reporters and news organizations.

- Lead or support agency staff will locate to the TCEOC on a 24-hour schedule to facilitate the flow of public information.

The TCSO will also provide assistance to ESF #15 since many of the protective actions taken during disasters involve the use of law enforcement resources.

- When the TCEOC is activated, TCEMA’s PIO or designee will notify public information officers for each county agency and alert them of impending operations.

- In the aftermath of a federally declared disaster, the EMA PIO will designate a person to travel to the affected area.

- Depending on the severity of the disaster, Department staff may operate a 24-hour public information line handling citizens’ inquiries.

- Department staffing will supplement existing TCEMA capability to handle additional citizens’ calls.
In the event of a catastrophic disaster, ESF #15 and ESF #14A (Volunteers and Donations), in coordination with ESF #5 (Emergency Management), will work together to release information concerning what volunteer and donation goods and services are needed in the disaster area, and where volunteers and donors may go to deliver such goods or potential services.

All ESFs should regularly provide information to ESF #15 to keep government officials and citizens aware of current events.

B. Organization

- During disasters, the TCEOC will act as the central coordinating facility for the receipt and dissemination of public information.
- Information flow to the TCEOC will occur directly from news media reports and citizen public information phone calls.
- Information will also flow from local officials and joint information centers to the TCEOC.
- Information will flow from TCEOC in the form of media briefings, press releases, and situation reports.
- Information will also flow from ESF #15 to public information personnel in FEMA/State JICs.
- The TCEMA, as the Lead Agency, will determine the support agencies required for the specific disaster. This determination will result in an organization designed to meet the demands of the event.

C. Notification

Pre-incident and ongoing activities will be monitored by the TCEMA and reported to TCEMA staff. TCEMA will notify the County Commission and the ESF support agencies as needed.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

- Staff ESF #15 as needed in the TCEOC.
- Brief the media spokesperson for the Initial Assessment Team.
- Establish an initial press briefing.
- Establish a public information line in order to handle phone calls from individuals attempting to obtain information.
• Prepare a Situation Analysis by reviewing reports, videos, message traffic, status boards, and logs. This Situation Analysis continues throughout the response and short-term recovery phase and should include the following:
  o A general description of the situation and an analysis of the ESF #15 operational support requirements.
  o A prioritized listing of significant actions that ESF #15 will initiate to provide operational support.

• Determine the level of response required by ESF #15 to respond to the event.

• Initiate notification of the required personnel and support organizations to achieve the required level of response.

• Prepare a list of priority actions based upon the Situation Analysis. The action list should be revised as the situation changes.

• Mobilize resources and coordinate response.

• Prepare briefings on the status of response operations.

• Prepare an After-Action Report to identify lessons learned and improvements to be made.

2. Continuing Actions

• Provide updates to the news media concerning disaster conditions and County actions taken pursuant to those conditions.

• Regularly disseminate information from summary reports to the news media.

• Provide trained public information staff in support roles to assist local response and recovery efforts.

• Staff citizen public information lines.

• Coordinate with ESF #14A (Volunteers and Donations) to provide public information concerning what types of volunteer services and donations are required.

E. Recovery Actions

1. Initial Actions
• Brief and instruct a media spokesperson for damage assessment teams.

• Coordinate with ESF #14A (Volunteers and Donations) to determine what volunteer goods and services are most needed in the disaster area.

2. Continuing Actions

Continuing actions for ESF #15 are the same as the response actions listed in sections in 1 and 2 above as appropriate, as well as the following:

• Provide updates to the news media concerning disaster conditions and county actions taken pursuant to those conditions.

• Regularly disseminate information from summary reports to the news media.

• Provide trained public information staff in support roles to assist local response and recovery efforts.

• Staff citizen public information lines.

• Coordinate with ESF #14A (Volunteers and Donations) to provide public information concerning what types of volunteer services and donations are required.

V. Responsibilities

Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>• Disseminate evacuation orders and protective action decisions to the media and the general public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate with responding agencies to determine who will handle public information for specific incidents.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Establish and staff public information lines.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate rumor control.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Serve as primary spokesperson to the media.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency (continued)</td>
<td>• Give final approval to the release of emergency instructions and information.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• In cases where Incident Command has been established, provide policy guidance on the transfer of authority to</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency (continued)</td>
<td>release information from the ICP to the TCEOC should the incident exceed a predetermined level.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Designate a location for media briefings (e.g., TCEOC conference room).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Approve implementation of any special provisions for media convergence.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Manage all aspects of Emergency Public Information (EPI)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Ensure timely preparation of EPI materials and their dissemination.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Ensure that the public is able to obtain additional information and provide feedback (e.g., with hotline for public inquiries).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• May establish a center for disaster welfare information, and cooperate with any DWI services provided by the ARC.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate with appropriate officials (Mass Care Coordinator, Health and Medical Coordinator, etc.) to obtain necessary information.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ensure gathering of necessary information and timely preparation of news releases.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Brief public affairs officers who go to the incident site.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Schedule news conferences, interviews, and other media access (subject to any special media convergence provisions).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Supervise the media center.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Assign print and broadcast monitors to review all media reports for accuracy.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Obtain media assistance in disseminating information to potential donors on unmet needs, items that are not needed and should not be donated, cash donations policy, and other donations-related matters.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Maintain a chronological record of disaster events.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Commission</td>
<td>• Provide information to ESF #15 for public release.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide staff for ESF #15 at the TCEOC or the scene, as determined by the TCEMA Director.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ESF Lead Agencies</td>
<td>• Coordinate the efforts of their ESFs, specifically:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Talladega County Dept. of Human Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Talladega County Fire Association</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESF #4 – Firefighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Talladega County Health Department</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ESF #8 – Health and Medical Services</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Talladega County Road Department</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESF #1 – Transportation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ESF #12 – Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Talladega County Sheriff’s Office</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ESF #9 – Search and Rescue</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**VI. Mitigation Activities**

ESF #15 will coordinate with local print, broadcast, and electronic media to educate the public on hazards faced by the area and steps the public can take to be prepared.

**VII. Resources**

Resources utilized in ESF # 15 activities are compiled in the TCEMA Resource Database.
Emergency Support Function (ESF) #16

Veterinarian Services and Animal Care

Lead Agency: Talladega County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies: Talladega County Health Department
Talladega County Road Department
Talladega County Humane Society
Talladega County Sheriff’s Office
Talladega County Extension Service
Municipal Animal Control Agencies:
  Childersburg Animal Control
  Sylacauga Animal Control
  Talladega Animal Control
  Coosa Valley Animal Clinic
  Alabama Pet Care Clinics, Inc.
  Animal Rescue Foundation
  Baxley Animal Clinic
  Childersburg Pet Clinic, P.C.
  Sleeping Giant Veterinary Clinic
  Sylacauga Animal Clinic
  Talladega County Animal Shelter
  Talladega Veterinary Clinic

I. Introduction:

A. Purpose

ESF #16 will be used to coordinate the response of local agencies in assisting local and volunteer organizations to provide all animals affected by the emergency/disaster with emergency medical care; evacuation; rescue; temporary confinement, shelter, food and water; and identification for return to the owner. The coordination may also involve diagnosis, prevention, and control of diseases of public health significance. Disposal of dead animals is also a major concern and is addressed in Tab B.

B. Scope

ESF #16 is limited to coordination of all disaster related animal issues. ESF #16 coordinates animal disease management with ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services) to minimize animal to human disease transmission.
II. Policies:

The assets available to ESF #16 will be used to move and protect animals, prevent the spread of disease, and provide emergency veterinarian support. When local assets are exhausted, state assistance will be requested.

III. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

- Local veterinarians and animal control agencies will participate in an emergency operation on a voluntary basis.

- An emergency or disaster can adversely affect both the multi-million dollar livestock and poultry industry in the county. The county does not have a zoo; so exotic animals should not be an area of concern.
  
    o Under certain conditions, animals may need to be evacuated from an affected area. A critical pre-disaster planning element is the identification of concentrations of large animals within the county.

- Lives of animals may be threatened, as well as the disruption of evacuation, or the interruption / destruction of the various businesses involving animals.
  
    o Animals will be lost/ injured/escape during natural and man-made disasters.

    o Disease or natural/man-made disasters could cause mass fatalities in domestic animals as well as wildlife and fisheries.

- Because estimates indicate that more than 60% of households have pet(s), it is critical that animal emergency plans coordinate with human emergency plans, in order to facilitate, and not disrupt, human emergency response.
  
    o People evacuating from natural or technological disasters will need assistance in finding shelter for pets.

    ▪ A list of boarding kennels, pet friendly emergency shelters, pet friendly motels/hotels outside of the area, and other animal containment (barns, fenced in pastures, etc.) facilities for use in the event of an emergency will be kept in the resource database at the TCEOC for dissemination to the public. This will include directions to and the point of contact of each facility.
For health, safety, and space regulations, shelters operated by the American Red Cross will not accept pets. **Only service animals that assist people with disabilities will be accepted.**

- Disaster/emergency affected wild animals are a threat to rescue personnel as well as the general public. There is a very inherent danger of zoonotic diseases, a disease of man acquired (transmitted) from an infected animal to man. Mosquitoes and dead animal carcasses are prime candidates for this scenario.

- The rescue of wild animals is only a secondary concern of those agencies and workers involved with disaster relief services for animals. Wildlife has the capacity to survive.

- A terrorism incident may impact the animal population as well as the human population. Animals raised for food may be the targets of a bio-terrorism attack, which requires large numbers of animals to be quarantined or destroyed.

**B. Assumptions**

- Natural and technological disasters may negatively impact agricultural industries or the pet population.

- It is assumed that most animal owners (especially pet owners) will try to develop and carry out their own individual emergency response plan.

- Accidentally or intentionally introduced (bioterrorist) disease may threaten the animal industry, which may also threaten public health.

- Local livestock producers, dairymen, feedlot operators, chicken farmers, horsemen, and hog producers will likely be the first to notice an unusual condition or disease in their animals. They are required by law to report this to the local and State Veterinarian Office and/or US Department of Agriculture.

- Efficient response and recovery efforts assure rapid return to economic soundness of the industry, public health protection, as well as the benefit of the human-animal bond of pets in the human recovery process following a disaster.
IV. Concept of Operations:

A. General

The development of operating procedures for ESF #16 shall be the responsibility of the EMA. Development of operating procedures will be for assisting local, volunteer, private, and mutual aid agencies in the accomplishment of their roles before, during, and following a disaster. Overall management is provided by this ESF once the TCEOC is activated.

Note: When available local resources are exhausted, the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industry, ESF #16 (Veterinarian Services and Animal Care) provides guidelines for state’s response to disasters affecting the health, safety and welfare of human beings and animals. This ESF will assist county emergency operations with their effort to move animals, recover from disaster, prevent the spread of disease, and provide emergency veterinarian support.

B. Organization

EMA is the Lead Agency for ESF #16. EMA has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Coosa Valley Animal Clinic and other veterinarian clinics, and veterinarians licensed to practice in the State of Alabama. The Coosa Valley Animal Clinic will provide coordination of emergency domestic and wild animal health services to protect life and minimize actual and potential hazards before, during, and after an emergency or disaster.

C. Notification

ESF #16 will be activated by the EMA Director when an incident has occurred or is anticipated that will require boarding, care, relocation, or destruction of animals.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

   - Establish coordination with other ESFs, notably:
     - ESF #5 (Emergency Management) Provides SITREP feeders, receives IAP.
     - ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) Provides boarding for shelter residents’ animals.
     - ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services) Establishes surveillance for and responds to zoonotic diseases.
o  ESF #14A (Volunteers and Donations)
   Provides personnel for animal shelter and rescue operations.

- Provide emergency medical care for animals, including commercial livestock, wildlife, and domestic pets.
- Coordinate efforts to provide food, water and shelter for animals, and store and distribute animal food and medical supplies that may arrive via mutual or state aid.
- Assess needs for and coordinate efforts to rescue or capture animals.
- Investigate animal bites and provide rabies control.
- Assist and coordinate the capture and confinement of loose animals, including wild animals displaced from their natural habitat.
- Coordinate public information with ESF #5 (Emergency Management) and ESF # 15 (External Affairs) and training efforts to educate animal owners and advocates to disaster response measures, including evacuation and sheltering considerations, as well as animal first aid and other emergency responses.

2.  Continuing Actions

- Monitor evacuated areas to identify additional lost and abandoned pets.
- Coordinate with ESF #6 (Mass Care, Housing and Human Services) to identify individuals who left pets behind.
- Receive, investigate, and report to ESF #5 (Emergency Management) complaints of infectious animal diseases.

E.  Recovery Actions

1.  Initial Actions

   - ESF #16 will assist support agencies for long-term maintenance, placement, or disposition of animals which cannot be returned to their normal habitat or which have been separated from their owners.
• Post disaster care of pets/animals requires getting them back to their normal routines as soon as possible and be aware of any behavioral problems that may result from the stress of the situation.

• **Mass Disposal of Dead Animals:**

  A large-scale disaster probably will be accompanied by the death of numerous animals. There will be an element of urgency in disposal of carcasses. Tab B contains an SOG for Mass Disposal of Dead Animals.

2. **Continuing Actions**

• Coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to assist relocated individuals in retrieving their pets.

• Document all disaster related activities and their costs.

V. **Responsibilities**

**Agencies and Responsibilities for ESF #16.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>• Appoint a veterinarian to serve as operations coordinator for ESF #16.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forward requests for additional veterinary health resources to the state for assistance.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Help to establish and communicate emergency animal response education programs for the community.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Develop local auxiliary emergency veterinary health resources and mutual aid agreements with adjacent jurisdictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Veterinarians</td>
<td>• Coordinate response among support agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Veterinarians (continued)</td>
<td>• Coordinate all animal activities with Public Health Officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate operations for emergency immunizations or quarantine procedures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Animal Control Agencies</td>
<td>• Coordinate with various services to ensure availability of potable water and animal carcass and waste disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate the detection and inspection of sources of contamination dangerous to domesticated animals’ and wildlife’s health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordinate animal aid during evacuation and sheltering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Volunteer veterinarians, by Alabama law, must keep animals for a maximum of 5 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td>• Provide security to quarantined areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Notify ESF #16 of animals in need of assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Road Department</td>
<td>• Provide resource support to move and bury large animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Health Department</td>
<td>• Provide expertise on communicable diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Recommend actions to minimize animal to human disease transmission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Extension Service</td>
<td>• Provide expertise on farm animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talladega County Humane Society</td>
<td>• Operate animal shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Keep records on animals and their owners.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VI. Mitigation Activities**

- Coordinate training efforts to educate animal owners and advocates to disaster response measures, including evacuation and sheltering considerations, as well as animal ownership identification methods, first aid, and other emergency responses.

- Participate in exercises and conduct, at least annually, an ESF #16 exercise to validate this ESF and its supporting Tabs and SOPs.
VII. Resources

- Resources utilized in ESF # 16 Response and Recovery activities are compiled in the EMA Resource Database.

- Resources provided by local veterinarians have been submitted to the EMA, are on database, and will be updated annually by the EMA.

VIII. Authorities and References

Tab A: Emergency Shelter-in-place and/or Evacuation Plans:

At present, Talladega County does not have written guidance regarding the evacuation and sheltering of domestic and/or live stock animals. Only animals associated with providing assistance with the disabled and which are protected by federal law shall be allowed in shelters.

Tab B: MASS DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

A large-scale disaster probably will be accompanied by the death of numerous animals. These animals may range in size from very small (mouse) to very large (horse), and could be wildlife, pets, farm animals, or a combination thereof. Under usual conditions, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management Land Division - Solid Waste Branch requires the disposition of animal carcasses within 48 hours of their discovery by methods such as burning (complete cremation), boiling (rendering), or burying (specified burial conditions). None of these methods may be practical or achievable under disaster conditions. The death of one small animal such as a rodent might be remedied as easily as tossing it in the "dumpster". However, disposal of a herd of 100 dairy cattle or a flock of 50,000 chickens will present new challenges for disaster emergency services.

There will be an element of urgency in the disposal of carcasses. Not only are rotting carcasses a distasteful sight and smell, but also they may present very real public health problems through contamination of water, contamination of food crops or stores, and as a source of infection for healthy animals and humans. Timely, appropriate disposal of carcasses will eliminate or lessen the possibility of these problems.

In an Emergency:

- Individual, small animals (less than 150 lbs.) can be disposed of by placing in heavy plastic bags and burying at a landfill.

- Individual, large animals (more than 150 lbs.) can be buried in a pit at least 4 feet deep, covered with 2 inches of quicklime and 3 feet of earth. The site should be in an area that is never covered by water and at least 100 feet distant from any well, spring, or watercourse.

- Large numbers of dead animals will require specialized disposal techniques. Rendering of dead animals for other uses is highly desirable, but the number of rendering services in Alabama is very limited and most likely they will be inoperative or overwhelmed in a disaster situation. Another disposal technique is mass burial. Before selecting a site, consideration should be given to underground cables, water and gas lines, septic tanks, wells, water tables, and rock formations. The United States Department of Agriculture recommends that to bury a large number of animals, a trench 7 feet wide by 9 feet deep is required. The length is determined by the number of carcasses to be buried; it is calculated at 2 feet for each bovine-size carcass (5 mature hogs or sheep equal 1 bovine carcass). If conditions permit, a deeper trench (12-20 feet) can be used for every additional 3 feet in depth the number of animals buried can be doubled. Caution: the bottom of the trench should remain at least 6-10 feet above the water table.
Another alternative is mass cremation of carcasses and can be done in the open air. Select a flat area, readily accessible to heavy vehicles and away from public view. The site must be away from buildings, public roads, electric and telephone lines, shallow underground pipes, and gas lines. The fire will burn better if constructed at right angles to the prevailing winds. Take into account areas over which the smoke will drift. Carcasses should be elevated on a platform of incendiary material such as wood, coal, or straw. The amount of incendiary material will depend on the number and species of animals burned. The fire will need to be monitored at all times.

Newer techniques for animal disposal include composting and fermentation. While these techniques require more care in preparation, there is the advantage that they are more environmentally friendly, produce very little odor, and the products of degradation are usable as fertilizer from composting or animal feed from fermentation. Another new technique is tissue digestion, which utilizes sodium hydroxide to hydrolyze up to 2,000 pounds of solid animal matter to liquid waste within 18 hours. This liquid waste is safe for sanitary sewer disposal. Details of these procedures are too lengthy to describe here and can be obtained as needed from ADEM.

There are several general considerations for carcass disposal. Most of the techniques described above will require exemption from environmental laws and regulations. It is expected that in true disaster situations practical solutions will prevail. Adequate heavy transportation and earth moving equipment will be necessary to move large numbers of carcasses and prepare disposal sites; these might be provided through governmental agencies or private contractors. Any carcasses moved over highways should be in trucks with solid sides and waterproof tarps over the load to prevent contamination of other areas during transportation. If animal diseases, rather than the disaster itself, are suspected of killing large numbers of animals, provisions will need to be made for diagnostic sampling of dead or dying animals. While it is tempting to try to salvage fresh dead farm animals for food, it is against the law to sell or donate meat that has not been inspected. Also, by law, one cannot give to the indigent any food products of a lesser quality than that sold to the public.
ALABAMA LAW GOVERNING DEAD ANIMAL DISPOSAL

ADEM LAND DIVISION - SOLID WASTE BRANCH

DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE & EMERGENCY ANIMAL MORTALITY DISPOSAL

ADEM AFO/CAFO program rule 335-6-7-.21 (General Best Management And Housekeeping Practices) requires operator/owners to properly dispose of solid, toxic, or hazardous wastes as required by ADEM regulations and other applicable State and federal requirements.

ADEM Land Division rules require that putrescible (liable to become putrid) waste be disposed of in a permitted municipal solid waste landfill. Rule 335-13-4-22(1) (j) requires that municipal solid waste landfills make special provision for the management of large dead animals or other highly putrescible waste (which would include large numbers of dead poultry). These provisions include immediately covering the dead animals in a designated area.

Large dead animals or large quantities of dead animals (including dead birds) are also defined as "Special Waste" in Rule 335-13-1-.03(134). Special wastes are those wastes that require specific processing, handling, or disposal techniques as determined by ADEM.

In situations where there is the potential for imminent environmental harm or a threat to public health as a result of a catastrophic event, etc, ADEM can either grant individual variances from specific provisions of the 335-13 rules or allow Special Wastes to be managed in specific ways.
Appendix A: Severe Weather

I. Purpose

The purpose is to provide timely information and guidance to Talladega County residents as well as local agencies regarding their preparation for severe weather.

II. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

The threat of a natural disaster may occur at any time with little or no warning. In order to minimize the possibility of deaths and injuries and to mitigate damage to property, EMA will take steps to monitor threatening weather and, when appropriate, alert the public to possible dangerous conditions.

B. Assumptions

- Talladega County will experience severe weather events that will impact normal operations.
- The most likely severe weather events are thunderstorms. Tornadoes, high winds, and flooding are also possible.
- Talladega County usually has ample warning via the national weather service and news media.
- Most residents will be able to hear the warning sirens, know that a dangerous weather event is imminent, and take personal protection actions.
- Severe weather warnings of impending disasters may also originate from other agencies.
- The EMA will inform local government officials in a timely manner of any severe weather reported by the news.

III. Concept of Operations

A. General

- Warning plays a critical role in emergency operations. Properly coordinated, these facilities provide for effective and efficient response activities.
• County officials at all levels have long-range feasible plans that appropriately consider the rapidity of most natural disasters; preparedness may equate with instant readiness.

• Upon announcement of a severe weather event warning, local agencies and local governments will take pre-planned measures as outlined in their respective SOPs to accomplish increased readiness postures.

• Sequence of actions, to be taken when time permits, are set forth in Tabs A to C. In the event time does not permit such orderly actions, County officials must exercise judgment in the selection and implementation of essential actions.

• All emergency operations will be conducted in conformity with TCEOC SOPs.

IV. Organizations and Responsibilities

A. TCEMA

• TCEOC (warning point) is staffed from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. The after hours warning point is the AEMA Duty Officer.

• TCEMA is also responsible for transmitting all warning information generated within Talladega County.

• Administrative support will be provided by appropriate local and volunteer agencies.

B. Local Media

Will disseminate warning information to the general public on request by EMA.
Appendix B: TORNADO EMERGENCY ACTIONS

I. Purpose

In the event the National Weather Service (NWS) issues an advisory bulletin for a severe thunderstorm watch or a tornado watch for the area, take the following actions.

II. Situation and assumptions

NOTE: A tornado WATCH usually covers a very large area, including many cities and counties. Therefore, the local government should relay reports into a statewide system to assist other communities who may also be in the path of the impending danger.

III. Concept of operations

- Activate the TCEOC according to the SOP in place.
- Ensure that appropriate information and instructions are based on the latest weather service warnings available.
- Alert spotters and implement tornado watch system (SOP) for Talladega County.
- After receiving a report of impending danger, especially a Tornado Warning, the following actions will be taken by the TCEMA.
  - Sound local public warning system with immediate follow-up through mass media (radio and TV broadcasts). Contact the local media and have them relay the information to Talladega County residents.
  - Inform the public of what actions they need to take to protect themselves from the disaster such as evacuate or shelter in a basement depending on the severity of the weather.
  - Keep the public advised of the local government actions being taken by the TCEMA.
  - After passage of a tornado, initiate search for victims through ESF #9 (Search and Rescue). They can be found in all sorts of unusual places: blown into fields, under debris, and on top of roofs. The search area should be thorough, including a margin of at least 100 yards on either side of the tornado's path.
  - Conduct search and rescue operations with skilled rescue squads to prevent debris collapse and to assure proper first aid. Victims can be plastered with mud, requiring careful handling before being moved to hospitals.
- Provide continuing advice to storm victims on where to go to obtain assistance, housing, food, medical assistance, etc.
- As the condition begins to subside, phase out emergency operations in the area.
- Prepare and submit reports as required.
Appendix C: FLOOD EMERGENCY ACTIONS

I. Purpose:

To facilitate Talladega County’s ability to prepare for, respond to, or recover from the threat or damage a flood may cause in Talladega County.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situation

Flooding may occur gradually (slow rising) or quickly (flash flood). The protective and response actions taken will be determined by the type of flood.

B. Assumptions

- When an evacuation of an area is ordered, most of the people will find friends and relatives to stay with before they go to a shelter; shelters are considered the last resort for most people.

- Unless the incident is a flash flood, flooding will happen gradually and most residents will have time to evacuate.

- Depending upon location, slow rising floods may become flash floods if geographical or man-made barriers are breached.

- Roadways will be inaccessible, making distribution of labor and supplies difficult if not impossible.

- Infrastructure will be damaged or disrupted, thereby hindering recovery.

III. Concept of Operation

- Determine areas likely to be affected and whether evacuations are necessary.

- Advise the public of what steps and actions should be taken to safeguard their lives and property.

- Continuously update the public of the current situation and actions being taken by local government to handle the emergency.

- Mobilize all emergency services.

  - Notify all concerned personnel of the general situation to report to their respective ESF assignments.
o Remind local agencies in flood plains to evacuate their offices if necessary.

o Notify all agencies, facilities, and volunteer groups on the flood warning lists.

- Determine the most appropriate area to evacuate and relocate people to, depending on what area may be flooded, if the water continues to rise. Plans should include such information as the following:
  - Height of water at normal stage.
  - At what height flooding will occur.
  - Areas that may be (or will be) affected by the rising flood waters.

- Determine areas to be evacuated, shelter locations for evacuees, feeding, and other requirements for taking care of evacuees.

- Use a traffic control plan to expedite movement from areas that have been ordered to evacuate. The plan should include designation of entrance routes for emergency services, mutual aid, exit routes for evacuation of citizens, etc.

- Insure patrols are set up in the evacuated areas for the protection of property and prevention of fires. These patrols can utilize mutual aid and/or military assistance as available.

- Conduct and coordinate rescue operations of persons as required (ESF #9 - Search and Rescue).

- Inform the public to make electrical, gas, and water inspections to prevent accidents. (Bulk fuel tanks should be anchored or kept full to prevent floating and becoming a hazard).

- Maintain current situation reports from the field to the TCEOC. These are the basis for releases to the public when necessary to minimize public alarm, to keep the area clear, and to assist as required.

IV. Recovery Actions

- Assist in restoring the flood area to a safe condition, including the inspection of flooded area and structures to lessen the probability of additional hazards, accidents, and fires. This period of operations is critical since emergency services personnel are usually deeply committed and fatigued from lengthy involvement in such activities as sandbagging, pumping, and shoring unsafe structures.
Priority operations include the following:

- Clear main streets and roads of mud and debris first and the other streets and roads as rapidly as possible.
- When structures permit, pump water out of basements and lower floors.
- Limit accumulation of food type garbage as first priority followed by general trash collection.
- Initiate health and sanitation inspections of the area.

Close out emergency operations as soon as the flood area is considered safe; submit reports as required.

A large-scale flood can create the need for long periods of repair and restoration. This may necessitate personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies at the scene of restoration long after the response operations.

The following safety, health and welfare measures for the general public should be explained by local officials via radio, television, and newspapers.

- Safety measures to be taken after the flood.
- Where to go to obtain necessary first aid and medical care in the area.
- Where to go to obtain necessary assistance such as emergency housing, clothing, and food; as well as measures citizens can take to help themselves.
- Measures citizens can take to help their community recover from the flood.
Appendix D: WINTER STORM EMERGENCY ACTIONS

I. Purpose

To facilitate Talladega County’s ability to prepare for, respond to, or recover from the threat or consequences of a winter storm in Talladega County.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situation

Winter storms are generally predicted by the National Weather Service. This provides advance notice of winter storms and provides an opportunity to review plans, place resources on standby, and provides information to the public.

B. Assumptions

- Roadways will be inaccessible, making distribution of labor and supplies difficult.
- Power and communications infrastructure may be damaged as above ground lines are susceptible to damage from broken tree branches.

III. Concept of Operation – Actions Steps

- Determine areas likely to be affected.
- Advise the public of what steps and actions should be taken to safeguard their lives and property.
- Continuously update the public of the current situation and actions being taken by local government to prepare for the storm.
- Mobilize all emergency services.
  - Notify all concerned personnel of the general situation to report to their respective ESF assignments.
  - Notify all agencies, facilities, and volunteer groups on the winter storm warning lists.
- Conduct and coordinate rescue operations of persons as required (ESF #9 - Search and Rescue).
- Open and stock shelters as needed for individuals with inadequate heat.
• Maintain current situation reports from the field to the TCEOC. These are the basis for releases to the public when necessary to minimize public alarm; to keep the area clear; and to assist as required.

IV. Recovery Actions

• Assist in restoring the area to a safe condition, with special attention to roads and damaged structures.

• Priority operations include the following:
  o Clear main streets and roads of ice and snow first and the other streets and roads as rapidly as possible.
  o Assist special populations in transition from shelters to homes.

• Close out emergency operations as soon as the storm has passed and shelters are closed; submit reports as required.

• The following safety, health, and welfare measures for the general public should be explained by local officials via radio, television and newspapers.
  o Safety measures to be taken after the winter storm.
  o Where to go to obtain necessary first aid and medical care in the area.
  o Where to go to obtain necessary assistance such as emergency housing, clothing, and food; as well as measures citizens can take to help themselves.
  o Measures citizens can take to help their community recover from the winter storm.
I. Introduction

Earthquakes can be experienced throughout the Talladega County and the majority of the population is at risk. Earthquakes present a threat including deaths and injuries to residents, as well as widespread property damage. Emergency response agencies are challenged to educate and motivate people to be prepared for the threat of earthquakes.

A. Purpose

This document provides guidance about earthquake preparedness and response for Talladega County. Lead and support ESF agencies can use the plan for development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). This appendix also addresses the unique needs of earthquake preparedness and response, especially the actions required for search and rescue.

B. Scope

Damage to buildings, dams, highways, and power lines are possible consequences of an earthquake. This damage to the built environment can result in injuries or deaths to persons in affected structures, on affected roads, or located downstream of compromised dams.

II. Situation and Assumptions

A. Situation

The infrastructure of this part of the country has not experienced a major earthquake since 1812.

Effects of an earthquake would include:

- Collapsed buildings.
- Ruptured natural gas and petroleum pipelines.
- Ruptured water and sewer lines.
- Downed electrical lines.
- Release of hazardous materials.
- Fires resulting from broken gas lines or from other ignition sources.
• Collapsed bridges and overpasses.
• Downed telecommunications lines.
• Damaged or destroyed critical facilities.

B. Assumptions

• A major earthquake would create extraordinary requirements for emergency medical services.
• Injuries serious enough to require hospitalization are estimated to be about four times greater than fatalities (Estimating Losses from Future Earthquakes, 1989).
• Health care may be seriously impaired by the damage, limiting the number of hospital beds and medical supplies that are available immediately following an earthquake.
• A damaging earthquake may cause a serious loss of employment, which could impact the economy of Talladega County.
• The first few hours following an earthquake are critical in saving the lives of people trapped in collapsed buildings. This places the burden for search and rescue on Talladega County responders, as there will be a delay of several hours before any state or out-of-county resources will arrive.

III. Concept of Operations

A. General

• There is no reliable method to forecast earthquakes. Therefore, an earthquake will occur with no warning.
• Sequence of actions, to be taken when time permits, are set forth in Appendix EQ-1.
• All emergency operations will be conducted in conformity with EMA SOPs.

IV. Organizations and Responsibilities

A. TCEMA

• TCEOC is staffed as needed to monitor all hazards, including earthquakes.
TCEMA is also responsible for transmitting all information, such as evacuation information or areas to avoid, generated within Talladega County.

Administrative support will be provided by appropriate local and volunteer agencies.

B. Local Media

The purpose is to disseminate warning information to the general public on request by the TCEMA.

**Modified Mercalli Scale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Earthquake Effects</th>
<th>Estimated Number Each Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5 or less</td>
<td>Usually not felt, but can be recorded by seismograph.</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 to 5.4</td>
<td>Often felt, but only causes minor damage.</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 to 6.0</td>
<td>Slight damage to buildings and other structures.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 to 6.9</td>
<td>May cause a lot of damage in very populated areas.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0 to 7.9</td>
<td>Major earthquake. Serious damage.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0 or greater</td>
<td>Great earthquake. Can totally destroy communities near the epicenter.</td>
<td>One every 5 to 10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TAB A

EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY ACTIONS

I. Purpose

To facilitate Talladega County’s ability to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an earthquake.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situation

There is no advanced warning available for earthquakes. Therefore there will be no opportunity to review plans, place resources on standby, or provide information to the public.

B. Assumptions

- Structures will be damaged or destroyed throughout the county, due to lack of building codes in unincorporated areas.
- A significant number of persons will be trapped and/or injured, creating increased demand for search and rescue and emergency medical services.
- Dams will fail, resulting in additional damage to structures and impassable roads.
- Fires will start as a result of the earthquake and will require suppression.
- Power and communications infrastructure may be damaged, as above ground lines are susceptible to damage from movements of the earth.

III. Concept of Operation – Actions Steps

Pre-event:

- Determine areas likely to be affected.
- Advise the public of what steps and actions should be taken to safeguard their lives and property.
- Continuously update the public of the actions being taken by local government to prepare for earthquakes.
Post event:

- Mobilize all emergency services.
  - Notify all concerned personnel of the general situation to report to their respective ESF assignments.
  - Notify all necessary agencies, facilities, and volunteer groups needed to respond.
- Conduct and coordinate rescue operations of persons as required (ESF #9).
- Conduct and coordinate medical treatment of victims as required (ESF #8).
- Open and stock shelters as needed for individuals whose homes are damaged or destroyed.
- Maintain current situation reports from the field to the Emergency Operations Center. These are the basis for releases to the public when necessary to minimize public alarm; to keep the area clear; and to assist as required.

IV. Recovery Actions

- Assist in restoring the area to a safe condition, with special attention to roads and damaged structures.
- Priority operations include the following:
  - Demolish condemned structures to mitigate further injuries.
  - Assist special populations in transitioning from shelters to homes.
- Close out emergency operations as soon as shelters are closed; submit reports as required.
- The following safety, health and welfare measures for the general public should be explained by local officials via radio, television, and newspapers.
  - Safety measures to be taken after the earthquake.
  - Where to go to obtain necessary first aid and medical care in the area.
  - Where to go to obtain necessary assistance such as emergency housing, clothing, and food; as well as measures citizens can take to help themselves.
- Measures citizens can take to help their community recover from the earthquake.