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ARCHULETA COUNTY
WINTER STORM

EMERGENCY
MITIGATION AND RESPONSE
PLAN

10/13/2015

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21 **1. EMERGENCY CONTACT**

22

In all county emergencies call 911.

23

County Dispatch (970) 731-2160

24

Office of Emergency Management (Main number) (970) 731-4977

25

Radio Contact on County Frequencies "EOC"

26

LEAD AGENCY: Archuleta County Sheriff's Department (ACSD), Office of
27 Emergency Management (OEM)

28

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Area Law Enforcement including ACSD,
29 PSPD, SUPD, DOW, Area fire departments; Agriculture, Human Services, Senior
30 Center, Military and Veteran Affairs, Natural Resources, Public Safety, Transportation,
31 Red Cross, and Private Sector, especially construction.

32

2. PURPOSE

33

This Plan has been prepared to facilitate a coordinated response and assign
34 responsibilities by county entities to reduce potential loss of life and property and to
35 quickly restore essential services following a major winter storm.

36

2.1. Objectives.

37

- ◆ Safety of the public, public service responders and volunteers.

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- 38 ♦ Keep the peace.
- 39 ♦ Minimize loss of life, injuries, and property damage.
- 40 ♦ Facilitate delivery of critical supplies as needed.
- 41 ♦ Keep the public informed.

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100 **3. SITUATION**

101 Winter storm emergencies can range from several inches over several hours to multiday
102 storms leaving several feet of snow on roads and buildings. Lesser storms result
103 primarily in traffic problems and can be handled routinely by DOT and Road & Bridge,
104 along with private snow removal services. More extensive storms can be expected to
105 result in widespread power outages, severe traffic problems, increased calls for welfare
106 checks (both residential and vehicular), and snow loads resulting in structural damage to
107 residential, commercial, and government buildings.

108 The key to mitigating severe winter storm emergencies is effective use of resources
109 including law enforcement, fire and volunteers; and public information through local and
110 nearby media.

111 All areas of Colorado are vulnerable to major winter storms. Isolation of rural towns and
112 roadways presents the most significant danger to the largest number of people. Longtime
113 residents of the area are usually well equipped to handle routine and even severe winter
114 weather, but with the increase in tourists participating in outdoor winter recreation and
115 the influx of new residents, we must plan for many unprepared people.

116 Large-scale loss of life or property does not normally occur as a result of a winter storm,
117 however, any persons caught out in the storm and stranded motorists are in extreme
118 danger. Isolated homes are also a problem due to power shortages, lack of
119 communications, and failure of heating sources. Loss of utilities in an urban area can
120 create a critical situation in a short period of time for a large number of people. Medical
121 assistance may become critical. The demand for emergency services poses the greatest
122 difficulty, along with locating and rescuing stranded motorists. Emergency feeding of
123 livestock may become necessary.

124 Secondary effects of a large snowstorm must be planned for, i.e., avalanches, mudslides
125 or flooding, landslides, dam failure, hazardous materials, power failure, subsidence,
126 transportation disruption.

127 **4. ASSUMPTIONS**

128 ♦ Unless otherwise specified, responses to Emergency Incidents in Archuleta County
129 utilize standardized operational management concepts based on Incident Command
130 System (ICS,) National Incident Management System (NIMS,) and the hierarchy of
131 governmental responsibility and authority

132 ♦ Winter storms will fluctuate in size and intensity and may become severe with little
133 warning.

134 ♦ A winter storm will usually effect the entire county to some degree, but severe
135 impacts may be localized.

136 ♦ Residents will be encouraged to shelter-in-place, and to maintain the ability to survive
137 (heat, water and food) without outside help for at least 72 hours. This includes
138 domestic animals and livestock.

- 139 ♦ The County PIO function is extremely important to keep residents informed of
140 conditions and available resources. Resources for this include local and regional
141 radio, cable systems, print and internet media, and social Media.

142

143 **5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

144 Unlike some other types of emergencies or disasters, county resources will be involved in
145 a response to a severe winter storm in their routine business. Local governments may
146 request additional assistance when their capabilities and resources are exceeded. Such
147 assistance, when authorized, will be provided by state or county agencies operating under
148 their own authority, or as part of an effort coordinated by the Office of Emergency
149 Management operating on behalf of the Archuleta County Government. The Chairman of
150 the County Commission may declare part or all of the county a disaster area and request
151 assistance from the state and federal government if the capabilities and resources of both
152 local and county governments are exceeded.

153 County and local agencies will provide usual services in responding to a winter storm
154 according to their internal policies. Only when a storm is of such magnitude that
155 emergency declarations are necessary, will additional assistance be requested by the
156 Office of Emergency Management.

157 **6. DEFINITIONS**

158 Winter storm emergencies comprise a spectrum of rate, temperature and total deposit of
159 snowfall. It is tempting to define different levels of winter storm emergency by these
160 parameters. However, it is probably better to determine levels of response to be called up
161 depending on the judgment of the Incident Commander in consultation with elected
162 officials and other agencies.

163 **Level V**

164 Level V is the least intrusive winter storm emergency. Snow plows are called up to
165 handle major roads and lesser roads and residential streets. Law enforcement is primarily
166 concerned with traffic problems caused by vehicles off the road or disabled in traffic.
167 Response is pretty much routine.

168 **Level IV**

169 Level IV is a more severe storm, perhaps lasting 24 hours and depositing up to a foot of
170 snow. Road plowing is stressed and prioritizes on major roads and highways. Vehicles
171 in distress cause additional stress on private towing companies. An Incident Commander
172 and PIO are activated, and local media are engaged to keep the public informed. (See the
173 document "Public Information Plan for Emergency Incidents.") Schools, shelters and
174 other public services are notified to consider initiation of emergency plans.

175 Level III

176 Level III is characterized by extensive problems including the need to evacuate stranded
177 motorists and residents, road closures, power failures, activation of shelter facilities, and
178 the need to activate volunteer organizations including Search, Colorado Rangers, Red
179 Cross and others as needed. Livestock becomes an issue. It may be necessary to provide
180 transportation for emergency workers and county/town officials to keep essential services
181 active. There may be a need to use county road equipment to provide access for medical,
182 fire and LE services, as well as delivery of life critical supplies such as food, medications
183 and oxygen. An expanded PIO function is activated.

184 Level II

185 Level II is characterized by all the above plus reports of structural failures in government,
186 commercial and/or residential units. Local resources are maxed out, and help must be
187 sought from outside agencies. [State of Emergency?]

188 Level I

189 Level I events involve major storms covering extensive geographical areas and resulting
190 in extreme danger to life and property, extended disruption of critical supplies including
191 food, fuel, and medicines, and maximum stress on all public and private services. If not
192 already done, aid should be requested from Regional, State and Federal Agencies.

193 **7. RESPONSIBILITIES**

194

195 7.1. County Commissioners Office:

196 Determine, directly or via delegation, when a winter storm is of such severity that it
197 would be unsafe to have nonessential county workers respond to their jobs and to make
198 the necessary announcements by radio, phone and other means.

199 Declare a State of Disaster Emergency where appropriate.

200 Following the state disaster statutes (cf CRS 24-32-part 21ff, esp 2107), request monies
201 available through the state disaster fund or other funds to provide for basic recovery of
202 essential life services.

203 Arrange for funding of activities, including overtime, private contractors, etc., and
204 coordinate applications for additional aid.

205

206 7.2. Sheriff's Office and Office of Emergency Management:

207 Monitor weather forecasts and prepare to coordinate county-wide assistance as needed.

208 Coordinate county response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions.

209 Activate the County Emergency Operations Plan when appropriate.

210 Activate and staff the County Emergency Operations Center, if needed, and coordinate
211 assistance following established EOC procedures.

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212 Maintain communications with Commissioners Office, other county and state agencies
213 and local jurisdictions regarding the status of the storm, available resources and recovery
214 efforts.
215

216 7.3.Department of Human Services/American Red Cross/COVOAD

217 DHS - Administer assistance programs.

218 ARC – Upon activation by the Incident Commander, provide shelters and provisions for
219 stranded people in accordance with internal procedures.

220 COVOAD -- Colorado
221

222 7.4.Sheriff's Department, Pagosa Springs Police Department (PSPD).

223 Preserve law and order.

224 Establish traffic control on streets, roads and highways and in consultation with
225 State, County and City road departments, determine need for road closures.

226 Maintain communications and advise dispatch of current conditions in all areas of the
227 county - these reports will be relayed, as needed, to the Office of Emergency
228 Management Duty Officer.

229 Assist in evacuation of stranded motorists and others.

230 Assist in the delivery of critical supplies such as medications and medical equipment.

231 Provide transportation for essential public safety and other essential county employees.

232 Activate the EOC phone bank to take some of the load off of dispatch.
233

234 7.5.Area Fire Departments

235 Respond to alarms.

236 Assist in rescue and recovery efforts when called upon.

237 Respond to requests to assess structural damage to buildings.

238 Assist in the delivery of critical supplies such as medications and medical equipment and
239 supplies.

240

241 7.6.State DOT, County Road and Bridge, Pagosa Streets and other agencies
242 responsible for maintaining roads.

243 Effect snow removal, plowing, barricading, and ice removal and determine need for road
244 closures.

245 Maintain communications and advise dispatch of current conditions in all areas of the
246 state - information will be relayed to the Office of Emergency Management, as needed.

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247 Upon notification of winter storm emergency conditions, provide crews and equipment to
248 assist in snow removal, rescue operations, necessary transportation, establishment of
249 barricades and restoration, as requested, in support of local jurisdictions

250 Highways will be plowed and sanded according to a plan of priorities. Additional
251 assistance will be prioritized to provide networks of roadways open to provide a
252 transportation system for emergency vehicles such as fire department, law enforcement,
253 and rescue personnel.

254 During severe snow or blowing snow (white outs), or other conditions that could
255 endanger personnel, plowing and sanding can be suspended at the discretion of the R&B
256 Director.

257 7.7. Airport

258 Maintain air operations for emergency aircraft including heliport, runway and fueling
259 capabilities. Provide snow handling equipment as needed

260 7.8. Public Information

261 Because of the time span of an extended outage, the County should put into effect an
262 extended Public Information Function. Every effort must be made to keep the public
263 informed about the known facts of the situation, and to advise them on availability of
264 critical resources and mitigation strategies.

265 At the same time, we must recognize the damage that is caused by misinformation.
266 Representatives of the Public, Press and/or News Media will be directed to the Archuleta
267 County Public Information Officer (PIO) or absent a County PIO, the Incident
268 Commander or the Incident assigned PIO. Under no circumstances, unless authorized by
269 the Incident Commander, will any member(s) of the response team, county staff or other
270 persons involved in the Incident, either directly or indirectly, in person, by telephone, or
271 in writing provide any information on the incident or events surrounding the incident to
272 the Press or other Media.

273 See also the document "Public Information Plan for Emergency Incidents." (Under
274 development.)

275 7.9. Department of Agriculture/Department (Including USFS), Department 276 of Natural Resources/Department of Wildlife

277 Monitor weather conditions within the rural portion of the state.

278 Maintain communications with rural agencies to conduct a situational assessment and
279 relay these to the Office of Emergency Operations Duty Officer.

280 7.10. Pagosa Area Water System (PAWAS)

281 Maintain area water and sanitary services and infrastructure, including access to pumping
282 stations, water storage facilities, etc.

283 7.11. Other Agencies in the County

284 Provide support as requested by the Office of Emergency Management.

285 **8. DECISIONS**

286 During a major winter storm a number of decisions must be made. It is tempting to
287 define the conditions for each decision but in light of the many-faceted nature of winter
288 storms including rate of snowfall, time of day, season, type of snow and subsidiary events
289 like power failure, it is best to have these decisions made by a competent Incident
290 Commander after consultation with Unified Command, Area Command, elected officials
291 and Section Chiefs. This section enumerates some of the decisions that must be made.

292 **School closure**

293 There are already established procedures for school closures, and this decision is made by
294 the school [superintendent?] after consultation with highways and law enforcement
295 personnel. In some cases this decision might include holding the students within the
296 school system, necessitating provisions for food, sleep and entertainment.

297 **Road closure**

298 This decision is typically made by highway and law enforcement personnel. It
299 necessitates signage and traffic barricades and Public Service Announcements (PSAs.)

300 **Business closure**

301 At some point the Incident Commander may wish to make PSAs suggesting business
302 closures. This would lessen the number of people on the streets (some of whom will
303 require extraction) and minimize injury and loss of life in the event of structural
304 collapses. [Safety of the County Courthouse/Detention facility?]

305 **Emergency services worker support (transportation, food, sleep, shelter)**

306 Certain positions within the county are critical to both routine county operations and to
307 emergency services. Initially ACSD and PSPD resources can provide transportation to
308 stranded critical personnel. As the situation escalates, it would be better to use non-LE
309 assets to provide this function, leaving LE officers to handle situations for which their
310 training is more appropriate.

311 **Activation of emergency supplies**

312 This includes disbursement of cached food and water supplies, fuel for both emergency
313 services and hardship cases, assignment of emergency generators, etc.

314 **Activation of various service organizations**

315 ♦ Upper San Juan Search and Rescue (USJSAR)

316 ♦ San Juan Mounted Patrol (SJMP)

317 ♦ American Red Cross

318 ♦ KE0KZV (Amateur Radio Club)

319 ♦ Community Center

320 ♦ Senior citizens groups, and support groups for other persons-at-risk

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- 321 ♦ Medical equipment and supply businesses (oxygen and other life-support services)
- 322 ♦ Builders Council (Snow removal equipment and personnel)
- 323 ♦ Chamber of Commerce
- 324 ♦ Rotary
- 325 ♦ Lions
- 326 ♦ Knights of Columbus
- 327 ♦ Church groups (shelter, spiritual support)
- 328 ♦ Humane Society of Pagosa Springs
- 329 ♦ Animal rescue groups
- 330 Activation of shelters
- 331 Shelter activation includes activation of the Red Cross, Humane Society of Pagosa
- 332 Springs, selection of a shelter area, provisions for food and water, heat, sanitary,
- 333 entertainment and other services including medical, counseling and security.
- 334 Evacuation of areas or facilities
- 335 At some point it may be necessary to evacuate extended care facilities and other building
- 336 or areas, either to established shelters or to remote locations.
- 337 Alarms
- 338 It may be necessary to reprioritize response to automated alarms, especially intrusion
- 339 alarms, since many of these would be weather-related and LE assets would be
- 340 overcommitted. Caution should be exercised with fire alarms, however since extreme
- 341 cold and the use of alternate heating appliances is likely to cause more fires than normal.
- 342 **9. SPECIAL CONCERNS**
- 343 Nursing homes
- 344 Nursing homes, hospital and extended care facilities need to be checked to determine
- 345 their ability to maintain heat, water and emergency power; food, oxygen supplies,
- 346 medications. This includes the Pine Ridge Extended Care Facility at 119 Bastille Drive
- 347 and the Mountain Hospital. [Others?]
- 348 Public housing
- 349 Public housing often includes the elderly and disabled and periodic welfare checks should
- 350 be done at these facilities. Arrangements need to be made to transport needful
- 351 individuals to designated shelters.

352 Welfare checks

353 It is expected that as the storm continues, families and friends will request welfare checks
354 on people who may need help or shelter. This is a good use of uniformed volunteer
355 resources.

356 Persons-at-risk

357 This includes people who depend on power for some kind of priority health care, or who
358 need help delivery of critical supplies. It includes people on medications, oxygen,
359 dialysis, feeding tubes, infusion machines, etc.

360 Other groups with special requirements

361 Blind, deaf, illiterate, seniors, single parents, mentally challenged, non-English speaking,
362 tourists.

363 **10. STORM WARNINGS**

364 ♦ Heavy Snow Warning - are issued when a snowfall of four (4) inches or more is
365 expected within a 12-hour period or a fall of six (6) inches or more is expected within
366 a 24-hour period.

367 ♦ Blizzard Warnings - are issued when winds with speeds of at least 35 mph are
368 accompanied by considerable falling or blowing snow and temperatures of 20 degrees
369 F or lower are expected to prevail for an extended period of time.

370 ♦ Severe Blizzard Warnings - are issued when blizzards of extreme proportions are
371 expected and indicate wind with speeds of at least 45 mph plus a great density of
372 falling or blowing snow and a temperature of 10 degrees F or lower.

373 ♦ Cold Wave Warnings - indicate an expected rapid fall in temperature within a 24-
374 hour period, which will require substantially increased protection to agricultural,
375 industrial, commercial and social activities. The temperature falls and minimum
376 temperatures required to justify cold wave warnings vary with the changing of the
377 season and with geographic location. Regardless of the month or the section of the
378 country, a cold wave warning is a red flag alert to the public that during a
379 forthcoming forecast period a change to very cold weather will require greater than
380 normal protective measures.

381 ♦ Hazardous Driving (Travelers') Warnings - are issued to indicate that falling, blowing
382 or drifting snow, freezing rain or drizzle, sleet or strong winds will make driving
383 difficult.

384 ♦ A severe weather **Watch** is issued by the National Weather Service when conditions
385 are favorable for severe weather to develop. A watch is usually issued for large areas
386 involving many counties. A severe weather **Warning** is an urgent message to tell you
387 that severe weather is imminent or is occurring.

388 ♦ Stockmen's Warnings - alert ranchers and farmers that livestock will require
389 protection from a large accumulation of snow or ice, a rapid drop in temperature, or
390 strong winds.

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- 391 ♦ Ice Storm - Freezing rain or drizzle is called an ice storm. Moisture falls in liquid
392 form, but freezes upon impact.
- 393 ♦ Sleet - Sleet is identified as frozen raindrops (ice pellets) that bounce when hitting the
394 ground. Sleet in sufficient depth causes hazardous driving.
- 395 ♦ Snow - Snow in a forecast without qualifying words such as occasional or
396 intermittent means that the snowfall is of a steady nature, and will continue for
397 several hours.
- 398 ♦ Snow Flurries - Snow falling for short durations of time at intermittent periods. One
399 of the problems with snow flurries is that most frequently visibility is greatly reduced.
400 Accumulations from snow flurries are generally small.
- 401 ♦ Snow Squalls - are brief, intense falls of snow and are comparable to summer rain
402 showers. Usually accompanied by gusty surface winds.
- 403 ♦ Blowing and Drifting Snow - is used in forecasts where loose snow on the ground or
404 falling snow or both is being blown about to a degree that horizontal visibility is
405 greatly restricted. After a substantial snow has ended and strong winds start blowing
406 and the snow is whipped up from the ground this is referred to as a ground blizzard.
- 407 ♦ Blizzards - are the most hazardous and perilous of all winter storms. Characterized by
408 low temperatures and by strong winds bearing large amounts of snow. Most of the
409 snow accompanying a blizzard is in the form of fine, powdery particles of snow that
410 are whipped up in such great quantities that at times visibility is only a few yards.

411 ***II. CRITICAL SERVICES AND RESOURCES. (SEE ALSO***
412 ***THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESOURCE BOOK, UNDER***
413 ***CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT.)***

414 Command, communication and control.

415 Command would be provided through command structures described by the National
416 Incident Management System. This would include an Incident Commander with possibly
417 Unified (Multiagency) and/or Area Command structures. The Archuleta County Sheriff's
418 Department would be the lead agency.

419 It is essential that emergency workers and county officials know who is in charge. By
420 law, the Sheriff is responsible for emergency operations within the county. The
421 commissioners, mayor and others need to be involved with unified and/or area command
422 structures, but the Sheriff designates the Incident Commander who is in charge.

423 Tactical communication would be provided by telephone, cellular, VHF and 800MHz
424 radio. Additional communication can be provided by amateur radio services and courier.
425 Public service announcements would be provided by commercial stations in Archuleta,
426 and LaPlata counties.

427 Radio communication would use the standard frequencies for the county, with the
428 possible addition of amateur and commercial frequencies.

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- 429 Emergency Services: these agencies would be most involved in this
430 response.
- 431 ♦ Law Enforcement (ACSD, PSPD, CSP)
 - 432 ♦ Fire (PSFPD, and other agencies as needed.)
 - 433 ♦ Ambulance (EMS and other agencies as needed)
 - 434 ♦ Pagosa Springs Medical Center (PSMC)
 - 435 ♦ Transportation (Mountain Express, School Busses)
 - 436 ♦ Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)
 - 437 ♦ Human Shelter (American Red Cross; public buildings including the public schools;
438 religious organizations and churches.)
 - 439 ♦ Domestic Animal Shelter (HSPS)
 - 440 ♦ Fairgrounds and County Extension Building
 - 441 ♦ Western Heritage Center (Humane Society has an informal agreement regarding use
442 of building.)
- 443 Other Critical Resources
- 444 ♦ Heat (LPEA, Source Gas (Kinder-Morgan))
 - 445 ♦ Power (LPEA, rental generators, stockpiled generators, National Guard)
 - 446 ♦ Water (PAWS, bottled water, National Guard)
 - 447 ♦ Food (Local food stores, convenience stores, stockpiles, etc.)
 - 448 ♦ Sanitation (city sanitary, local potty house suppliers: A1 Septic, Alpine Portable
449 Toilets, G&I, Rocky Mountain Sanitation.)
 - 450 ♦ Communication (Commercial radio and television, CenturyTel, cellular providers,
451 paging providers, amateur radio)
 - 452 ♦ Fuel (Local refueling stations, bulk plants, propane suppliers)
 - 453 ♦ Light (rental work lights, generators, OEM, PFPD, LPEA)
 - 454 ♦ Resort management companies (Wyndham)
 - 455 ♦ Churches
 - 456 ♦ KWUF
 - 457 ♦ Pagosa Sun
 - 458 ♦ Pagosa Daily Post
 - 459 ♦ Social Media

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460 **See the resource books for a complete list of available emergency resources. Do not**
461 **overlook resources available in the private sector including churches, service**
462 **organizations (e.g., Rotary, Knights of Columbus) and others.**
463

464 **12. ACTION ITEMS FOR PLAN AND DOCUMENT**
465 **DEVELOPMENT**

466 Check with County Legal Counsel:

- 467 ▶ Legal issues with declaring a state of emergency: who & why? (24-32-2107
- 468 etc.)
- 469 ▶ Use of volunteers for traffic control
- 470 ▶ Use of volunteers for welfare checks, alarm checks
- 471 ▶ Use of volunteers for delivery of critical supplies
- 472 ▶ Use of AC Officers for non-AC activities (e.g., welfare checks, deliveries,
- 473 etc.)

474 Questions:

- 475 ▶ LPEA: Alternative transmission line; loads and critical sites
- 476 ▶ PAWS: How long can they provide pumping in a blackout?
- 477 ▶ SourceGas: Potential issues
- 478 ▶ CenturyLink: Capabilities during a blackout.
- 479 ▶ PFPD: Need plow escorts?
- 480 ▶ EMS: Need plow escorts
- 481 ▶ Fuel: Which stations have generator backup? Priorities. Bulk [land capacity
- 482 and backup.
- 483 ▶ Law: Need LE Personnel for security: fuel & food especially.
- 484 ▶ Food
- 485 ▶ How can we better utilize 264-5555 in the interim while developing a county
- 486 system?
- 487 ▶ How much stockpile do we have in the Groceries, Schools, etc.
- 488 ▶ How does the school system handle notifications?

489

490 Action Items

- 491 ▶ Assessment: determine the current state of critical resources—Shelter,
- 492 Generators, Transportation, Special needs persons,
- 493 ▶ Produce a document “Public Information Plan for Emergency Incidents.”
- 494 ▶ Develop a county phone tree, and a mechanism for keeping it up to date.
- 495 ▶ Working with Home Care Providers, hospital, etc, work out a HIPPA-
- 496 compliant system for identifying special needs persons and locations.

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497 Interviews

- 498 ▶ Ski area. Need frequencies and contacts
- 499 ▶ Hospital .. Need ie fuel,, food and medical supply requirements.
- 500 ▶ Grocery stores.. backup capability, need for security
- 501 ▶ Radio stations .. Backup, fuel, contacts. Direct link to SO?
- 502 ▶ Schools. Backup, fuel, contacts.
- 503 ▶ Churches Backup, fuel, contacts.
- 504 ▶ Gas stations. Backup, fuel, contacts.
- 505 ▶ Bulk plant. Backup, fuel, contacts.
- 506 ▶ Community Center. Backup, fuel, contacts.

507 Produce functional specifications for:

- 508 ▶ Delivery of life critical supplies
- 509 ▶ Welfare checks
- 510 ▶ Alarm Checks
- 511 ▶ Response to structural problems
- 512 ▶ Emergency fueling procedures
- 513 ▶ Public building evacuation
- 514 ▶ Residential building evacuation
- 515 ▶ Identification of buildings under stress; possible structural failure, mitigation,
- 516 evacuation.

517 Review emergency plans

- 518 Review emergency plans from Schools, Hospitals, Shelters, including Nursing Homes
- 519 and Animal Shelters and the Detention Center. Provide help to those needing to develop
- 520 such plans.

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STATE AGENCIES	ESF 1 - Transportation	ESF 2 - Communications	ESF 3 - Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4 - Firefighting	ESF 4a - Wildfire Suppression	ESF 5 - Emergency Management	ESF 6 - Mass Care, Housing and Human Services	ESF 7 - Resource Support	ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services	ESF 8a - Mental Health & Substance Abuse	ESF 9 - Search and Rescue	ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	ESF 11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources	ESF 12 - Energy	ESF 13 - Public Safety and Security	ESF 14 - Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation	ESF 15 - External Affairs
Governor's Office		\$															
Div of Emergency Management	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	L	\$	L	\$	\$	L	\$	\$	\$	\$	L	\$
Agriculture						\$	\$	\$	\$				L			\$	\$
Corrections	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$		\$							\$	\$	\$
Education						\$											
Health Care, Policy & Finance							\$		\$							\$	\$
Higher Education			\$		L	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$			\$	\$
Human Services						\$	L	\$	\$	L			\$			\$	\$
Labor & Employment	\$		\$			\$		\$			\$					\$	\$
Law				\$	\$	\$			\$						\$	\$	\$
Local Affairs								\$					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Military & Veteran Affairs	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$
Natural Resources			\$		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$	L	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personnel & Administration		L				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						\$	\$
Public Health & Environment		\$	\$			\$	\$		L			\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Public Safety	\$	\$		L		\$		\$	\$		\$	L			L	\$	\$
Regulatory Agencies	\$					\$			\$	\$				L		\$	\$
Revenue	\$					\$										\$	\$
Transportation	L		L	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$	\$
Treasury						\$		\$								\$	\$
Red Cross				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						\$	\$
Salvation Army				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						\$	\$
COVOAD		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						\$	\$
CSRB						\$					\$						\$

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Archuleta County Sheriff's Department, Office of Emergency Management

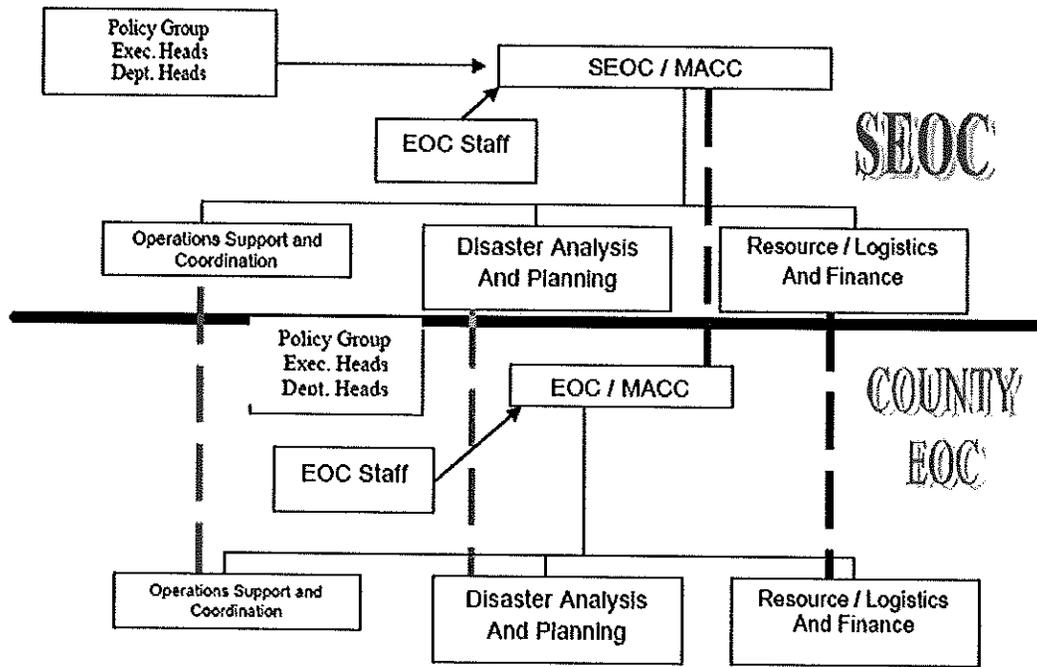


Figure 3

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