

Earthquake Incident Hazard Annex



**THE CITY AND COUNTY OF
BUTTE-SILVER BOW, MONTANA**

Earthquake Incident Hazard Annex

for the

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SILVER BOW, MONTANA**

May 2018

Primary Agency: **BSB Office of Emergency Management**

Primary Coordinator: **BSB OEM Director**

Support Organizations: **BSB Law Enforcement**
BSB Fire Department
BSB Volunteer Fire Departments
BSB Public Works Department
Amateur Radio
American Red Cross/Community Based
Volunteer Organizations
A-1 Ambulance
911 Dispatch
St. James Healthcare
BSB Public Health Department
Montana Tech Bureau of Mines and Geology

I. PURPOSE

Coordinate activities and resources for warning, response, and recovery from the effects of a damaging earthquake in Butte-Silver Bow.

II. SCOPE.

This annex addresses response to a damaging earthquake and the planned recovery actions.).

III. SITUATION

- A. BSB lies on the western edge of what is called the Intermountain Seismic Belt. History has shown that significant earthquakes may occur anywhere throughout the Intermountain Seismic Belt, even in areas where young faults are not recognized. Two potentially active faults, the Continental Fault and the Rocker Fault are present in BSB.
- B. Many of BSB County's critical facilities have not been seismically assessed. The loss figures suggest that much damage could result from a seismic event.

IV. POLICIES

- A. Butte-Silver Bow strongly encourages personal, family, and business emergency preparedness plans. After a damaging earthquake, emergency response resources will be primarily devoted to immediate lifesaving actions, incident stabilization, and

the protection/recovery of public infrastructure including roads, streets, and other public facilities/utilities.

- A. Business and private property owners need to plan for specific insurance coverage for structures and contents before an emergency occurs. Likewise, personal and family emergency plans should include food, water, prescription medicines, and heating and shelter support for at least 72 hours, if not longer.

V. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The inability to predict or provide timely warning for earthquakes means that all earthquake planning is reactive or responsive.
- B. Aftershock may cause additional damages and hinder response capabilities and operations.
- C. The secondary effects of a damaging earthquake such as fire, injury, bridge damage, building collapse, search and rescue, and hazmat-release will be addressed according to plans and processes already defined for those hazards or incidents.
- D. BSB emergency response resources will not be adequate to deal simultaneously with all the immediate consequences of a damaging earthquake-individual citizens should be prepared to take care of themselves and their families for up to 72 hours.
- E. Severe economic consequences will result from an extended loss of electrical power, water and sanitation systems, natural gas service, or a combination of these. The inability to open businesses, provide fuel or natural gas, prepare food provide clean water, and maintain sanitation will immediately and seriously impact hospitals, business, schools, and adult care facilities.
- F. Depending on when the earthquake occurs, a large number of county employees may be unable to make it to work or to the EOC.
- G. Field units may need to self-initiate responses and work independently until centralized command, control and communications can be reestablished.

VI. CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

1. A damaging producing earthquake could cause destruction across the entire county. BSB's response may require the activation of multiple Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and supporting appendices of the CEMP.
2. The EOC may be immediately activated. It is essential that the primary EOC staff report to the EOC as soon as possible following the earthquake.

3. Continuity of operations and continuity of government will be essential following an earthquake.

4. It is essential for emergency responders to take immediate action to gather damage assessment information. This information is needed to determine the severity and extent of injuries and damages. This data should enable the EOC Staff to prioritize response actions for search and rescue, communications, access and security for the impacted area, debris management, and mass care. This information should be reported to the EOC as soon as possible by any available means.

5. Contact with the State EOC should be established by any means available and as soon as possible after the earthquake.

6. Request for mutual aid should be coordinated through the EOC, since more than one agency or municipality may be requesting mutual aid from the same agency or county. Allocation of resources should be made based on life safety, incident stabilization and preservation of important property.

7. A Disaster Declaration should be obtained from the BSB Council of Commissioners as soon as possible following the earthquake. A curfew should be imposed to improve safety and security in the affected area(s).

8. After immediate lifesaving needs have been met, the recommended response priorities with the first 72-hours following the earthquake are:

- Establish centralized communications to coordinate response and recovery effort to determine the extent of the damage.
- Conduct preliminary damage assessment of critical infrastructure to determine the structural safety of facilities in order to provide basic necessities in the affected area.
- Search and rescue of victims trapped in collapsed structures.
- Providing medical care to victims and the transporting of seriously injured to the appropriate medical facilities.

- Directing firefighting efforts to the most essential facilities and controlling the spread of fires.
- Providing basic mass care (food, water and shelter).
- Inspecting and evaluating the level of hazardous material release and the impact on the general public.
- Providing for the safety of citizens Providing accurate, consistent and expedient emergency public information to the public.

VII. TASK AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. BSBOEM

- Operate the EOC at the appropriate level, maintain a chronological log of incident events, and coordinate for resources. BSBOEM should provide BSB PIO with information for media releases. OEM should activate emergency communication as necessary and coordinate with the Red Cross for any sheltering needs.
- Coordinate recovery actions.
- Manage the process for collection of damage assessments, document and report recovery actions, and coordinate with State EOC for damaging surveys.
- As necessary, coordinate with law enforcement and other organizations to use vehicle mounted public address systems to provide warnings and critical safety information about fire, electrical, health, and other post-earthquake hazards in damaged areas.]
- Establish and staff a telephone information line to provide current information. Additionally, recovery information should also be placed on the county's web pages, in newspapers, and other mass media.

2. BSB Public Works

- Implement earthquake or disaster plans, account for all personnel.
- Designate a EOC liaison
- Identify and mark unsafe structures, beginning with public structures and businesses.
- Conduct damage surveys and assessments
- Provide personnel and equipment for debris management operations
- Provide general emergency tasks and primary responsibilities as outlined in ESF#3

3. Law Enforcement

- Implement earthquake or disaster plans, account for all personnel.
- Secure the BSB Detention Center. Implement facility emergency plans.
- Secure weapons and tactical equipment. Coordinate road closure and debris information with BSB Public Works Department. Emphasize reporting of debris and blocked roads, power outages, power lines, and possible electrical and fire hazards.
- Coordinate any evacuation support with EOC.
- Request mutual aid as necessary.
- In coordination with BSB PWD, establish and enforce safety/security perimeters. Increase security patrols.
- Provide general emergency tasks and primary responsibilities as outlined in ESF#12

4. Public Health, Hospital and Medical Services

- Provide emergency water treatment guidance. Assist with water quality testing.
- Monitor the impacted area for signs of water/food related infection or illness.
- As necessary, inspect potable water and water treatment systems including septic systems. Inspect/monitor flooded areas, and surface water for contamination.
- Provide public health, disease, and injury prevention information that can be transmitted to members of the general public.
- Send representative to the BSB EOC
- Triage, stabilize, treat, and coordinate transport of the sick and injured with area hospitals.
- Provide general emergency tasks and primary responsibilities as outlined in ESF # 8.

5. American Red Cross

- Implement disaster response plans. Based on information available, assess shelter needs and possible locations. Alert disaster teams.
- Ask BSB OEM to designate amateur radio emergency support to the chapter headquarters and to any shelters as necessary.
- Identify a Red Cross liaison to the EOC when activated.

- Provide general emergency tasks and primary responsibilities as outlined in ESF #6.

6. BSB Fire Department

- Respond to requests for fire, rescue, and pre-hospital medical care; begin mobilization of resources and personnel and prepare to activate.
- Conduct situation assessments and develop strategies and tactics to stabilize incidents.
- Coordinate fire department resources and the provision of heavy equipment support of fire department operations.
- All emergency activities will be managed and controlled using the Incident Command System.
- Provide general emergency tasks and primary responsibilities as outlined in ESF #4.

7. School Districts

- Review and update earthquake and emergency plan
- Coordinate PIO releases with the BSB PIO or Joint Information Center