

Training for New DES Coordinators

April 23rd – 25th, 2024
Fort Harrison, MT



Day 2 Agenda

- Recap of Day 1
- Introduction to Response
- Introduction to Recovery

Introductions

- Brett Lloyd
- Anne Miller
- Jeff Gates
- Dale Butori
- Kyrsten Brinkley
- Colin Campbell
- Ed Greiberis

Introductions

- Charlie Gorman
- Tam Kolar
- Doug Raymer
- Mike Mooney
- Justin Webster

Talking EOPs

Anne L Miller, District Field Officer



What is an Emergency Operations Plan?

FEMA: “A plan for responding to a variety of potential hazards.”

Builds relationships AHEAD of time

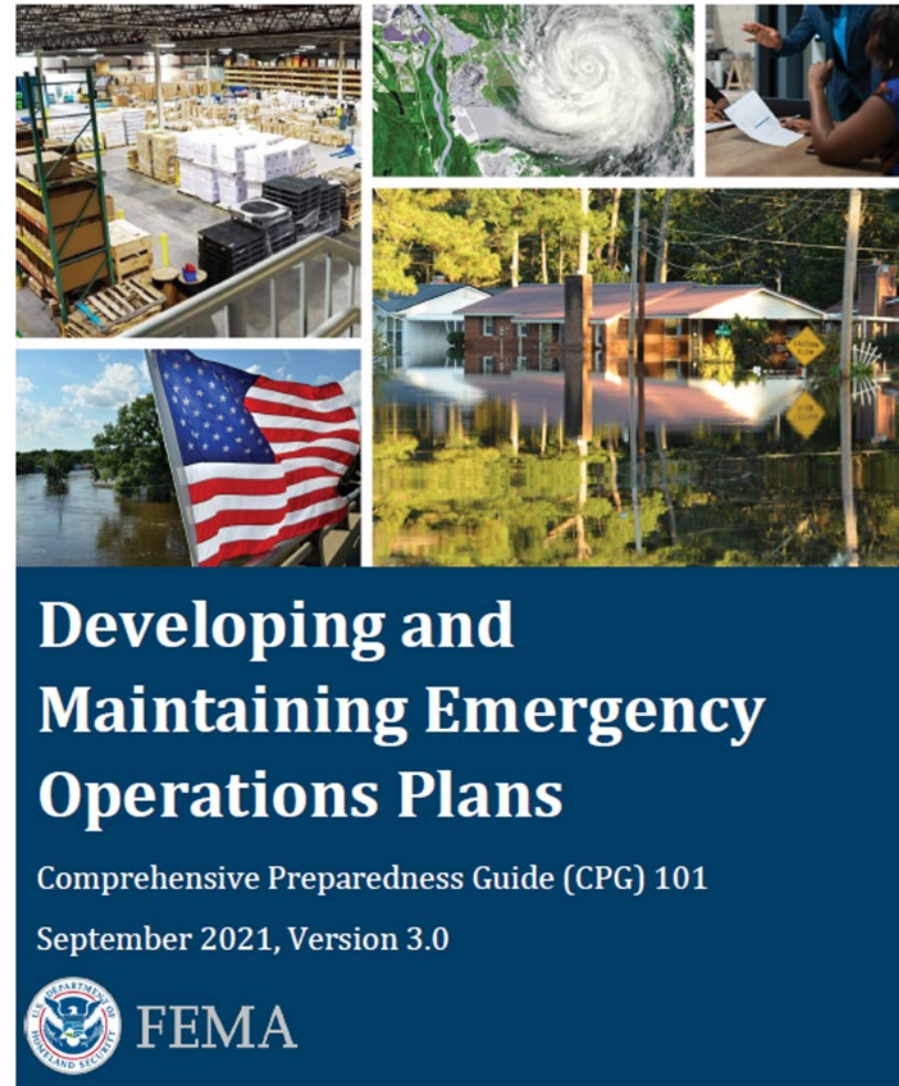
Flexible & Adaptable

Defines Goals, Objectives & How(ish)



There's a Guide For That?!?

“CPG 101 provides guidelines on developing emergency operations plans and promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of community-based, risk-informed planning and decision making to help planners examine threats or hazards and produce integrated, coordinated and synchronized plans.”



Using Functional Annexes

1

Base Plan

- Introductory Material
 - Promulgation Document/Signatures
 - Approval and Implementation
 - Record of Changes
 - Record of Distribution
 - Table of Contents
- Purpose, Scope, Situation Overview, and Assumptions
 - Purpose
 - Scope
 - Situation Overview
 - Hazard Analysis Summary
 - Capability Assessment
 - Mitigation Overview
 - Planning Assumptions
- Concept of Operations
- Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities
- Direction, Control, and Coordination
- Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination
- Communications
- Administration, Finance, and Logistics
- Plan Development and Maintenance
- Authorities and References

2

Functional Annexes

[NOTE: Not a complete list; core functions will vary by jurisdiction]

- Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Communications
- Continuity
- Direction, Control and Coordination
- Energy
- Financial Management
- Firefighting
- Hazardous Materials
- Law Enforcement
- Logistics and Resource Management
- Mass Care
- Mutual Aid/Multijurisdictional Coordination
- Private Sector Coordination
- Protective Actions
- Public Alert and Warning
- Public Health and Medical Services
- Public Information
- Public Works and Engineering/Infrastructure Restoration
- Recovery
- Search and Rescue
- Transportation
- Volunteer and Donations Management
- Worker Safety and Health

3

Threat- or Hazard-Specific Annexes

[NOTE: Not a complete list; annexes will vary based on jurisdiction's hazard analysis]

- Biological Incident
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Hurricane/Severe Storm
- Tornado
- Dam and Levee Emergency
- Hazardous Materials Spill
- Radiological Incident
- Cyber Incident
- Terrorism

1**Base Plan**

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2**Emergency Support Function Annexes**

- ESF #1: Transportation
- ESF #2: Communications
- ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4: Firefighting
- ESF #5: Emergency Management
- ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7: Logistics Management and Resource Support
- ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services
- 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: Cross-sector Business and Infrastructure
- ESF #15: External Affairs
- Other ESFs as defined by the jurisdiction

3**Support Annexes**

[NOTE: Not a complete list; core functions will vary by jurisdiction]

- Continuity of Government/Operations
- Financial Management
- Mutual Aid/Multi-Jurisdictional Coordination
- Population Protection
- Prevention and Protection
- Private Sector Coordination
- Recovery
- Volunteer and Donation Management
- Warning
- Worker Safety and Health

4**Threat- or Hazard-Specific Annexes**

[NOTE: Not a complete list; annexes will vary based on jurisdiction's hazard analysis]

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Using ESF Annexes

Using Departmental Format

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- Plan Development and Maintenance
- Authorities and References

2 Lead Agencies

- Fire
- Law Enforcement
- Emergency Medical
- Emergency Management
- Hospital
- Public Health
- Others as Needed

3 Support Agencies

- Identify those agencies that have a support role during an emergency and describe/address the strategies they are responsible for implementing

4 Hazard-Specific Procedures

- For any response or support agency, describe/address its hazard-specific strategies

Which format is “The Right One?”



Make.It.Yours.

☐ Can we find info FAST? Organization.

Do the EOP section and subsection titles help users find what they need, or must users sift through information that is not relevant? Can individual plan components be revised without forcing a substantial rewrite of the entire EOP?

☐ Does the order make sense? Progression.

In any one section of the EOP, does each element seem to follow from the previous one, or are some items strikingly out of place? Can readers grasp the rationale for the sequence and scan for the information they need?

☐ Can you get familiar w it easily? Consistency.

Does each section of the EOP use the same logical progression of elements, or must readers reorient themselves to each section?

☐ Is it useful? Adaptability.

Does the EOP's organization make its information easy to use during unanticipated situations?

☐ Does it play well with others? Compatibility.

Does the EOP format promote coordination with other jurisdictions, including the state and/or federal government?

☐ Does it involve everyone? Inclusivity.

Does the EOP appropriately address the needs of everyone? People of color, others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality as well as those with disabilities or others with access and functional needs?

Importance of Authority – MCA/EOPs/Community Perception

The Incident Commander (IC) oversees the overall emergency.

Disaster and Emergency Services will:

- Facilitate the organization/operation of the EOC's Functional Groups (Policy, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance).
- Upon activation, notify the appropriate agencies and request that they provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center.

Example County Sheriff's Office will:

- Assume responsibility for security of the Emergency Operations Center.
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center if requested.

Other County agencies and first responders will:

- Provide personnel as requested.
- If appropriate, establish an agency Emergency Operations Center to provide direction and control of their agency's resources.

Local Government may:

- Become a part of the Example County Emergency Operations Center or establish their own Emergency Operations Center. The chief executive has the responsibility for the functioning of the emergency response for their community.

Private Organizations may:

- Provide representation when requested to the Emergency Operations Center.



Thank you



Introductions

Jeff Gates,

Senior District Field Officer / Duty
Officer

Response & Duty Officer

Incident Occurs

Local Government Responds

Local First Responder

Local EOC Stood Up

Notification to Elected Officials

Gather Pertinate information

Gather Situational Awareness and Call the Duty Officer

MT DES Duty Officer

- DES Duty Officer is available 24 hours a day
- Initial point of contact for MT DES
- Leave a message if you don't get an answer
- Do not text the phone
- This rotates between DFO's for the state.

When to call the Duty Officer

- Any significant impacts to critical infrastructure
- Airplane Incidents
- Environmental incidents
- Search and Rescue
- HazMat releases
- Incident with significant public interest
- Significant law enforcement events
- MVA With HazMat Release
- Transportation accidents involving consumable goods
- If not sure Call.

DO/SECC RESOURCE REQUEST

AIR FORCE RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER CALLS (AFRCC)

AIRCRAFT INCIDENTS / ASSISTANCE

DAM INCIDENTS Safety / Issue / Breach

EARTHQUAKE Incident / Reporting

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS/IMPACTS

EXPLOSIVE REPORT / INCIDENT / Threat: Request for Tech Assistance

EXERCISE Internal and External

FIRE INCIDENTS Wildland / Structure / Assistance

FLOODING INCIDENT'S / Assistance

FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE (FAD)

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT NOTIFICATION & REPORTING

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL Deploying Regional Hazmat Team

HAZMAT MATERIAL SPILL MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING POLICY
SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS for DES and DEQ
HAZMAT MATERIAL ORPHANED CHEMICAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT INCIDENTS / Assistance
LIVESTOCK Accident / Transportation
MASS CARE CASUALTY / FATALITY
PIPELINE INCIDENT / ISSUE / DISTURBANCE
RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT / CBRNE
RAIL INCIDENT / PASSENGER / COMMODITY / DISTURBANCE
RESOURCE REQUEST MT DES DO / SECC
ROAD CLOSURE MT DES DO / SECC
SEARCH AND RESCUE INCIDENTS / REQUESTS
SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENTS / REQUESTS / DOCUMENTATION
SITUATIONAL AWARENESS MT DES DO / SECC
TRANSPORTATION COMMODITIES INCIDENT

Duty Officer will get the following information:

- ❑ **Who:**
 - 1. Caller's Name / Phone Number
- ❑ **What is being reported?**
- ❑ **Where:**
 - 1. Location of incident
- ❑ **When:**
 - 1. Date & Time of incident
- ❑ **Why are you reporting?**
 - 1. Report Only
 - 2. Technical Assistance
 - 3. On-scene Support
 - 4. Resources
 - a. District Field Officer (ICS Coach, Liaison, EOC support, etc.)
 - 5. Situational Awareness (No Report Required)

DO / DES Expectations

- Do not hesitate to call - An EARLY heads-up is better than late or not at all....
- District Field Officers may immediately deploy to assist with (not take over) an emerging incident as Liaison Officers, ICS Coach's, through the DO
- DO will contact Coordinators and District Field Officer with incident information if received via different channels.
- DFO's and DO are you main Points of Contact for your Jurisdictions

- Jurisdictions are our 'customer' – we will strive to provide service in a timely and effective manner.

**When in Doubt Call, We are here
for you 24/7**



Break

EOC

VS

ICP



AGENDA

New Coordinator Training April 24th 2024



- Introduction
- Identify and discuss the difference between an EOC and an ICP
 - Video
 - Discussion
- Assets needed for an EOC vs an ICP
 - Equipment/resources
 - People
- When do we use an EOC vs an ICP
- Questions



EOC vs ICP Video

EXPECTATION

Emergency Operations Center



Incident Command Post



REALITY

Emergency Operations Center



Incident Command Post



For more information...

Classes

- **G191 EOC/ICS Interface – virtual**
- **Delivered by the Blue Cell training group**
- **May 14th**

- **MGT 346 EOC Operations and Planning**
- **August 21-22nd**
- **Butte EOC**

- **MGT 346 EOC Operations and Planning**
- **October 16-17th, Miles City**

- **IS-2200: Basic Emergency Operations
Center Functions (FEMA Online)**

Dale Butori

SE Montana District Field
Officer

406-978-9333

Dale.Butori@mt.gov

THANK YOU

Questions?





Emergency Alerts

Tam Kolar



Declaration & Process

Jeff Gates,

Senior District Field Officer / Duty Officer

Authorities

Local Emergency -- Declaration And Termination

10-3-402. Local emergency -- declaration and termination. (1) A local emergency proclamation or disaster declaration may be issued only by the principal executive officer of a political subdivision.

(2) An emergency proclamation may be issued by order or resolution whenever the principal executive officer determines there is an emergency.

(3) An emergency proclamation may terminate with a disaster declaration or when the principal executive officer determines that the emergency no longer exists.

Authorities

Local Disaster -- Declaration And Termination

10-3-403. Local disaster -- declaration and termination. (1) A disaster declaration may be issued by order or resolution whenever the principal executive officer determines a disaster is occurring or has occurred.

(2) A disaster declaration may be terminated when the principal executive officer determines that the disaster conditions no longer exist.

- **Process**
- **Signatures**
- **2 Mill or not to Mill**
- **Where to send it:**
 - mtdes@mt.gov
- **SECC process**



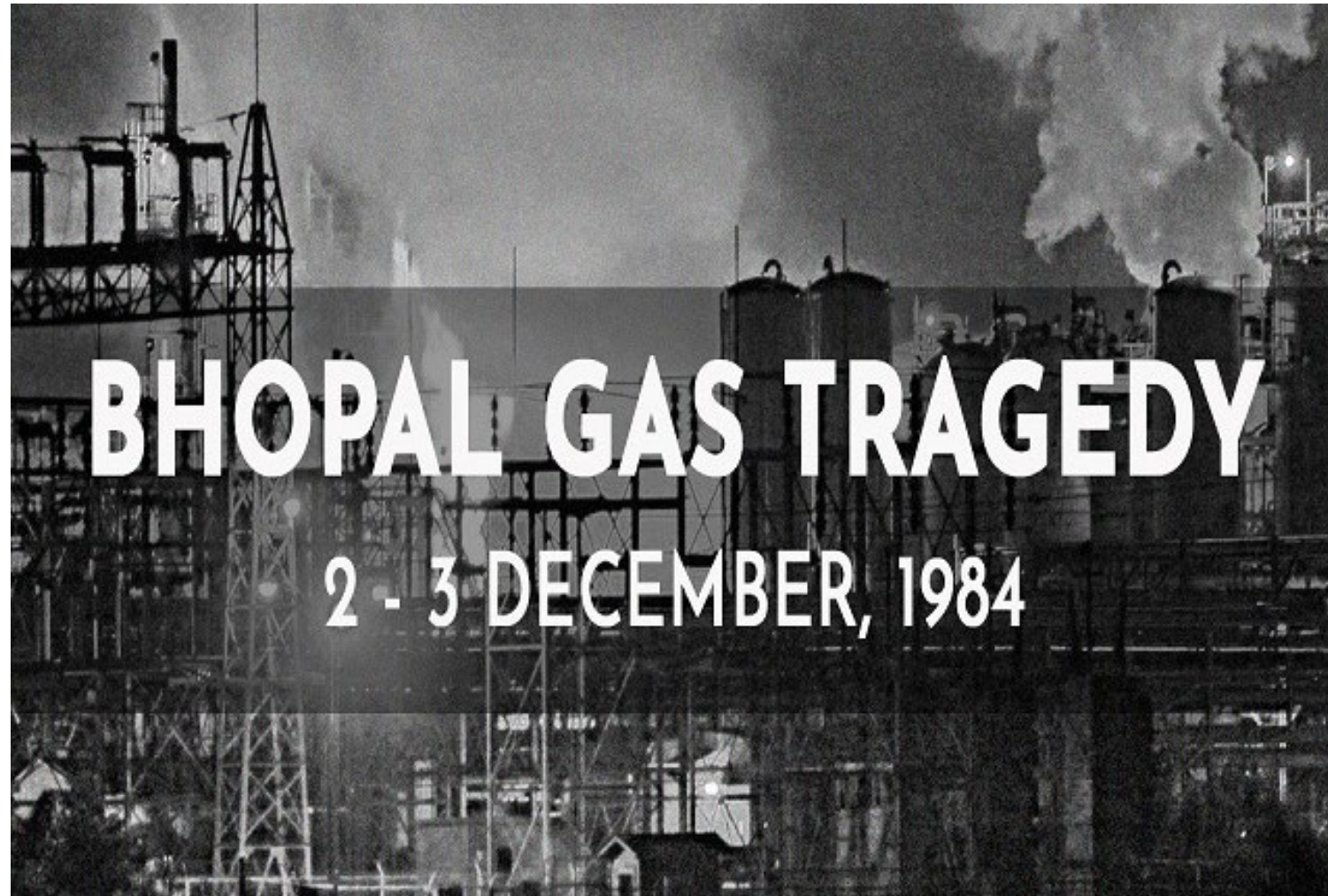


Questions?



LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

LEPC Roles and Responsibilities



BHOPAL GAS TRAGEDY

2 - 3 DECEMBER, 1984

The need for
LEPC's

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FHJs3TwgsUQ>

STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION



(a) Establishment of State emergency response commissions

Not later than six months after October 17, 1986, the Governor of each State shall appoint a State emergency response commission. The Governor may designate as the State emergency response commission one or more existing emergency response organizations that are State-sponsored or appointed. The Governor shall, to the extent practicable, appoint persons to the State emergency response commission who have technical expertise in the emergency response field. The State emergency response commission shall appoint local emergency planning committees under subsection (c) and shall supervise and coordinate the activities of such committees. The State emergency response commission shall establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under section 11044 of this title, including tier II information under section 11022 of this title. Such procedures shall include the designation of an official to serve as coordinator for information. If the Governor of any State does not designate a State emergency response commission within such period, the Governor shall operate as the State emergency response commission until the Governor makes such designation.



US Code, Title 42, Chapter 116



(c) Establishment of local emergency planning committees

Not later than 30 days after designation of emergency planning districts or 10 months after October 17, 1986, whichever is earlier, the State emergency response commission shall appoint members of a local emergency planning committee for each emergency planning district. Each committee shall include, at a minimum, representatives from each of the following groups or organizations: elected State and local officials; law enforcement, civil defense, firefighting, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital, and transportation personnel; broadcast and print media; community groups; and owners and operators of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter. Such committee shall appoint a chairperson and shall establish rules by which the committee shall function. Such rules shall include provisions for public notification of committee activities, public meetings to discuss the emergency plan, public comments, response to such comments by the committee, and distribution of the emergency plan. The local emergency planning committee shall establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under section 11044 of this title, including tier II information under section 11022 of this title. Such procedures shall include the designation of an official to serve as coordinator for information.



Tier II Information

- Local Emergency Coordinators need to be receiving/reviewing Tier II information.
- Digital reporting is most common due to cost and time savings.
- Local Emergency Coordinators need to make sure they are looking at the digital submissions for updates to local industry's hazmat materials and sources.
- Need to have a plan in place on public information dissemination of the Tier II requests.

LIST OF ACUTELY TOXIC CHEMICALS

•	P042 51-43-4 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2 (methylamino	•	P189 55285-14-8 Carbamic acid, [[dibutylamino]-thio]methyl-, 2,3-
•	ethyl]-, (R)	•	dihydro-2,2-dimethyl- 7-benzofuranyl ester.
•	2	•	P191 644-64-4 Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[[dimethyl-amino
•	Waste Code CASRN Substance	•	carbonyl]- 5-methyl-1H- pyrazol-3-yl ester.
•	-----	•	P192 119-38-0 Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-[1-methyl-
•	P046 122-09-8 Benzene ethanamine, alpha,alpha-dimethylP014 108-98-5 Benzenethiol	•	ethyl)-1H- pyrazol-5-yl ester.
•	P127 1563-66-2 7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-	•	P190 1129-41-5 Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester.
•	dimethyl-, methylcarbamate.	•	P127 1563-66-2 Carbofuran.
•	P188 57-64-7 Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. With	•	P022 75-15-0 Carbon disulfide
•	(3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-	•	P095 75-44-5 Carbonic dichloride
•	trimethylpyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5- yl methyl	•	P189 55285-14-8 Carbosulfan.
•	carbamate ester (1:1).	•	P023 107-20-0 Chloroacetaldehyde
•	P001 \1\81-81-2 2 H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-[3-	•	P024 106-47-8 p-Chloroaniline
•	oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, & salts, when present at	•	P026 5344-82-1 1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
•	concentrations greater than 0.3%	•	P027 542-76-7 3-Chloropropionitrile
•	P028 100-44-7 Benzyl chloride	•	P029 544-92-3 Copper cyanide
•	P015 7440-41-7 Beryllium powder	•	P029 544-92-3 Copper cyanide Cu(CN)
•	P017 598-31-2 Bromoacetone	•	P202 64-00-6 m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate.
•	P018 357-57-3 Brucine (methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)	•	P030 Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise
•	carbonyl] oxime	•	specified
•	P021 592-01-8 Calcium cyanide	•	P031 460-19-5 Cyanogen
•	P021 592-01-8 Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)2	•	P033 506-77-4 Cyanogen chloride
•	P189 55285-14-8 Carbamic acid, [[dibutylamino]-thio]methyl-, 2,3-	•	P033 506-77-4 Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl
•	dihydro-2,2-dimethyl- 7-benzofuranyl ester.	•	P034 131-89-5 2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
•	P191 644-64-4 Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[[dimethyl-amino)	•	P016 542-88-1 Dichloromethyl ether

CONT.

- P036 696-28-6 Dichlorophenylarsine
- P037 60-57-1 Dieldrin
- 3
- Waste Code CASRN Substance
- -----
- P038 692-42-2 Diethylarsine
- P041 311-45-5 Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
- P040 297-97-2 O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
- P043 55-91-4 Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
- P004 309-00-2 1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa-chloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a,-hexahydro-, (1alpha,4alpha,4abeta,5alpha,8alpha,8 abeta)-
- P060 465-73-6 1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexa-chloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1alpha,4alpha,4abeta,5beta,8beta,8abeta)-
- P037 60-57-1 2,7,3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2aalpha,3beta,6beta,6a alpha,7beta, 7aalpha)-
- P051 \1\ 72-20-8 2,7,3,6-Dimethanonaphth [2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2abeta,3alpha,6alpha,6 abeta,7beta, 7aalpha)-, & metabolites
- P044 60-51-5 Dimethoate
- P046 122-09-8 alpha,alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine

- P191 644-64-4 Dimetilan.
- P047 \1\ 534-52-1 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, & salts
- P048 51-28-5 2,4-Dinitrophenol
- P020 88-85-7 Dinoseb
- P085 152-16-9 Diphosphoramide, octamethylP111 107-49-3 Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
- P039 298-04-4 Disulfoton
- P049 541-53-7 Dithiobiuret
- P185 26419-73-8 1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O- [(methylamino)- carbonyl]oxime.
- P050 115-29-7 Endosulfan
- P088 145-73-3 Endothall
- P051 72-20-8 Endrin
- P051 72-20-8 Endrin, & metabolites
- P042 51-43-4 Epinephrine
- P031 460-19-5 Ethanedinitrile
- P194 23135-22-0 Ethanidothioic acid, 2- (dimethylamino)-N-[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester.
- P066 16752-77-5 Ethanidothioic acid, N-[(methylamino)carbonyl oxy]-, methyl ester
- P101 107-12-0 Ethyl cyanide
- P054 151-56-4 Ethyleneimine
- P097 52-85-7 Famphur
- P056 7782-41-4 Fluorine
- P057 640-19-7 Fluoroacetamide
- 4

CONT.

•	Waste Code CASRN Substance
•	-----
•	P058 62-74-8 Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
•	P198 23422-53-9 Formetanate hydrochloride.
•	P197 17702-57-7 Formparanate.
•	P065 628-86-4 Fulminic acid, mercury(2+) salt (R,T)
•	P059 76-44-8 Heptachlor
•	P062 757-58-4 Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
•	P116 79-19-6 Hydrazinecarbothioamide
•	P068 60-34-4 Hydrazine, methylP063 74-90-8 Hydrocyanic acid
•	P063 74-90-8 Hydrogen cyanide
•	P096 7803-51-2 Hydrogen phosphide
•	P060 465-73-6 Isodrin
•	P192 119-38-0 Isolan.
•	P202 64-00-6 3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate.
•	P007 2763-96-4 3(2H)-Isoxazalone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
•	P196 15339-36-3 Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-
•	S,5[prime])-.
•	P196 15339-36-3 Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate.
•	P092 62-38-4 Mercury, (acetato-O)phenylP065 628-86-4 Mercury fulminate (R,T)
•	P082 62-75-9 Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitrosoP064 624-83-9 Methane, isocyanatoP016 542-88-1 Methane, oxybis[chloroP112 509-14-8 Methane, tetranitro- (R)
•	P118 75-70-7 Methanethiol, trichloroP198 23422-53-9 Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N[prime]-
•	[3-[[[(methylamino)- carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-,
•	monohydrochloride.
•	P197 17702-57-7 Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N[prime]-[2-

•	methyl-4-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-
•	P050 115-29-7 6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin,6,7,8,9,10,
•	10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide
•	P059 76-44-8 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-
•	heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydroP199 2032-65-7 Methiocarb.
•	P066 16752-77-5 Methomyl
•	P068 60-34-4 Methyl hydrazine
•	P064 624-83-9 Methyl isocyanate
•	P069 75-86-5 2-Methylacetonitrile
•	P071 298-00-0 Methyl parathion
•	P190 1129-41-5 Metolcarb.
•	P128 315-8-4 Mexacarbate.
•	P072 86-88-4 alpha-Naphthylthiourea
•	P073 13463-39-3 Nickel carbonyl
•	P073 13463-39-3 Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-
	Waste Code CASRN Substance
•	P074 557-19-7 Nickel cyanide
•	P074 557-19-7 Nickel cyanide Ni(CN)2
•	P075 \1\54-11-5 Nicotine, & salts
•	P076 10102-43-9 Nitric oxide
•	P077 100-01-6 p-Nitroaniline
•	P078 10102-44-0 Nitrogen dioxide
•	P076 10102-43-9 Nitrogen oxide NO

CONT.

- P078 10102-44-0 Nitrogen oxide NO2
- P081 55-63-0 Nitroglycerine (R)
- P082 62-75-9 N-Nitrosodimethylamine
- P084 4549-40-0 N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
- P085 152-16-9 Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
- P087 20816-12-0 Osmium oxide OsO4, (T-4)-
- P087 20816-12-0 Osmium tetroxide
- P088 145-73-3 7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3- dicarboxylic acid
- P194 23135-22-0 Oxamyl.
- P089 56-38-2 Parathion
- P034 131-89-5 Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitroP048 51-28-5 Phenol, 2,4-dinitroP047 \1\ 534-52-1 Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, & salts
- P020 88-85-7 Phenol, 2-[1-methylpropyl]-4,6-dinitroP009 131-74-8 Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)
- P128 315-18-4 Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethylP199 2032-65-7 Phenol,(3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio) methylcarbamate
- P202 64-00-6 Phenol, 3-[1-methylethyl]-, methyl carbamate.
- P201 2631-37-0 Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-,methyl carbamate.
- P092 62-38-4 Phenylmercury acetate
- P093 103-85-5 Phenylthiourea
- P094 298-02-2 Phorate
- P095 75-44-5 Phosgene
- P096 7803-51-2 Phosphine
- P041 311-45-5 Phosphoric acid,diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
- P039 298-04-4 Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl
- S-[2-{ethylthio}ethyl] ester

- P094 298-02-2 Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl
- S-[[ethylthio)methyl] ester
- P044 60-51-5 Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-
- [2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester
- P043 55-91-4 Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis[1-methylethyl] ester
- P089 56-38-2 Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-[4-nitrophenyl] ester
- P040 297-97-2 Phosphorothioic acid,O,O-diethylO-pyrazinyl ester
- 6
- Waste Code CASRN Substance
- P097 52-85-7 Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4-[[dimethylamino sulfonyl]phenyl] O,O-dimethyl ester
- P071 298-00-0 Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-,dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
- P204 57-47-6 Physostigmine.
- P188 57-64-7 Physostigmine salicylate.
- P110 78-00-2 Plumbane, tetraethylP098 151-50-8 Potassium cyanide
- P098 151-50-8 Potassium cyanide K(CN)
- P099 506-61-6 Potassium silver cyanide
- P201 2631-37-0 Promecarb
- P070 116-06-3 Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,
- O-[[methylamino]carbonyl]oxime
- P203 1646-88-4 Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-
- O-[[methylamino]carbonyl] oxime.

CONT.

- P101 107-12-0 Propanenitrile
- P027 542-76-7 Propanenitrile, 3-chloroP069 75-86-5 Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methylP081 55-63-0 1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (R)
- P017 598-31-2 2-Propanone, 1-bromoP102 107-19-7 Propargyl alcohol
- P003 107-02-8 2-Propenal
- P005 107-18-6 2-Propen-1-ol
- P067 75-55-8 1,2-Propylenimine
- P102 107-19-7 2-Propyn-1-ol
- P008 504-24-5 4-Pyridinamine
- P075 \1\ 54-11-5 Pyridine, 3-{1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl}-(S)-, & salts
- P204 57-47-6 Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-
- 1,3a,8-trimethyl-methylcarbamate (ester),(3a5-cis)-
- P114 12039-52-0 Selenious acid, dithallium[1+] salt
- P103 630-10-4 Selenourea
- P104 506-64-9 Silver cyanide
- P104 506-64-9 Silver cyanide Ag(CN)
- P105 26628-22-8 Sodium azide
- P106 143-33-9 Sodium cyanide
- P106 143-33-9 Sodium cyanide Na(CN)
- P108 \1\ 57-24-9 Strychnidin-10-one, & salts
- P018 357-57-3 Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxyP108 \1\ 57-24-9 Strychnine, & salts
- P115 7446-18-6 Sulfuric acid, dithallium[1+] salt
- P109 3689-24-5 Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate
- P110 78-00-2 Tetraethyl lead
- P111 107-49-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
- P112 509-14-8 Tetranitromethane (R)

- Waste Code CASRN Substance
- P062 757-58-4 Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
- P113 1314-32-5 Thallic oxide
- P113 1314-32-5 Thallium oxide TI2 O3
- P114 12039-52-0 Thallium(I) selenite
- P115 7446-18-6 Thallium(I) sulfate
- P109 3689-24-5 Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
- P045 39196-18-4 Thiofanox
- P049 541-53-7 Thioimidodicarbonic diamide [(H2N)C(S)]2 NH
- P014 108-98-5 Thiophenol
- P116 79-19-6 Thiosemicarbazide
- P026 5344-82-1 Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
- P072 86-88-4 Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyIP093 103-85-5 Thiourea, phenylP185 26419-73-8 Tirpate.
- P123 8001-35-2 Toxaphene
- P118 75-70-7 Trichloromethanethiol
- P119 7803-55-6 Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
- P120 1314-62-1 Vanadium oxide V2 O5
- P120 1314-62-1 Vanadium pentoxide
- P084 4549-40-0 Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-concentrations
- greater than 0.3%
- P205 137-30-4 Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-5,5[prime])-
- P121 557-21-1 Zinc cyanide
- P121 557-21-1 Zinc cyanide Zn(CN)2

CONT.

- P023 107-20-0 Acetaldehyde, chloroP002 591-08-2 Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-
- P057 640-19-7 Acetamide, 2-fluoroP058 62-74-8 Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
- P002 591-08-2 1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
- P003 107-02-8 Acrolein
- P070 116-06-3 Aldicarb
- P203 1646-88-4 Aldicarb sulfone.
- P004 309-00-2 Aldrin
- P005 107-18-6 Allyl alcohol
- P006 20859-73-8 Aluminum phosphide (R,T)
- P007 2763-96-4 5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
- P008 504-24-5 4-Aminopyridine
- P009 131-74-8 Ammonium picrate (R)
- P119 7803-55-6 Ammonium vanadate
- P099 506-61-6 Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium
- P010 7778-39-4 Arsenic acid H3 AsO4
- P012 1327-53-3 Arsenic oxide As2 O3
- P011 1303-28-2 Arsenic oxide As2 O5
- P011 1303-28-2 Arsenic pentoxide
- P012 1327-53-3 Arsenic trioxide
- P038 692-42-2 Arsine, diethylP036 696-28-6 Arsonous dichloride, phenylP054 151-56-4 Aziridine
- P067 75-55-8 Aziridine, 2-methylP013 542-62-1 Barium cyanide
- P024 106-47-8 Benzenamine, 4-chloroP077 100-01-6 Benzenamine, 4-nitroP028 100-44-7 Benzene, (chloromethyl)-

- P122 1314-84-7 Zinc phosphide Zn3 P2, when present at
- concentrations greater than 10% (R,T)
- P205 137-30-4 Ziram.

LEPC's and HAZMAT



In order to stay federally compliant LEPC's must maintain a Hazardous Materials Response Plan.



LEPC's must have a means to distribute that plan to the community if the need arises.



LEPC's need to have HAZMAT as a standing line item for their meetings.



LEPC's must review their plans annually for emergency response.

Plan Requirements. 42 U.S. Code § 11003

Each emergency plan shall include (but is not limited to) each of the following:

(1) Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter that are within the emergency planning district, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances referred to in section 11002(a) of this title, and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.

(2) Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.

(3) Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.

(4) Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of section 11004 of this title).

(5) Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.

(6) A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.

(7) Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.

(8) Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.

(9) Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.



Plan Requirements. 42 U.S. Code § 11003

Each emergency plan shall include:

(1) Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter that are within the emergency planning district, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances referred to in section 11002(a) of this title, and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.

Plan Requirements. 42 U.S. Code § 11003

Each emergency plan shall include:

(2) Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.

Plan Requirements. 42 U.S. Code § 11003

Each emergency plan shall include:

(3) Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.

Plan Requirements. 42 U.S. Code § 11003

Each emergency plan shall include:

(4) Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of section 11004 of this title).

Plan Requirements. 42 U.S. Code § 11003

Each emergency plan shall include:

(5) Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.

Plan Requirements. 42 U.S. Code § 11003

Each emergency plan shall include:

(6) A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.

Plan Requirements. 42 U.S. Code § 11003

Each emergency plan shall include:

(7)Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.

Plan Requirements. 42 U.S. Code § 11003

Each emergency plan shall include:

(8) Training programs,
including schedules for
training of local
emergency response and
medical personnel.

Plan Requirements. 42 U.S. Code § 11003

Each emergency plan shall include:

(9) Methods and schedules
for exercising the
emergency plan.



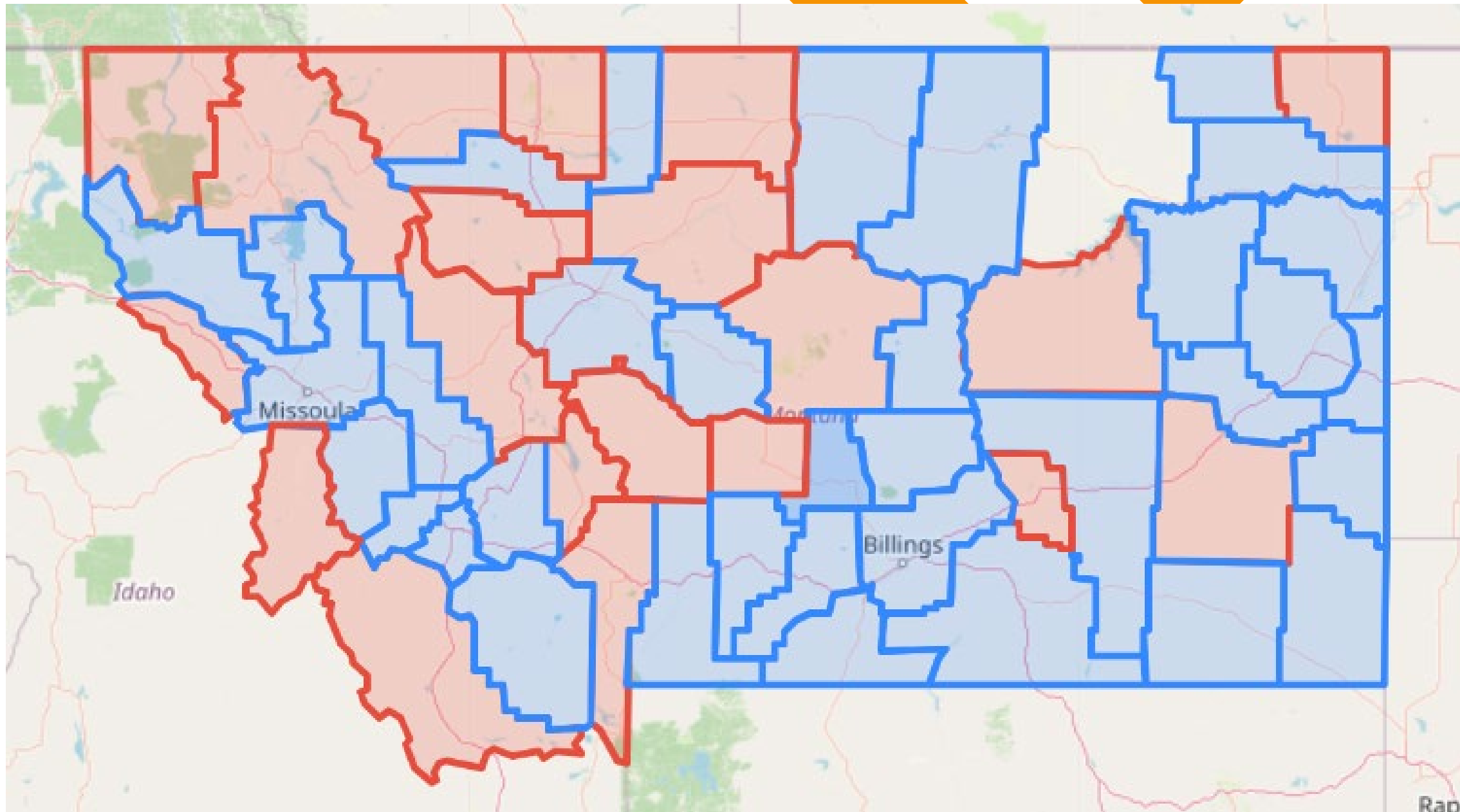
SERC Responsibilities

- Designed to give guidance to local LEPCs on new and emerging threats that are related to the LEPC mission.
- Monitor local LEPCs to verify compliance with State and Federal Guidelines.
- Hold trainings for local LEPCs to prepare the communities for disasters.

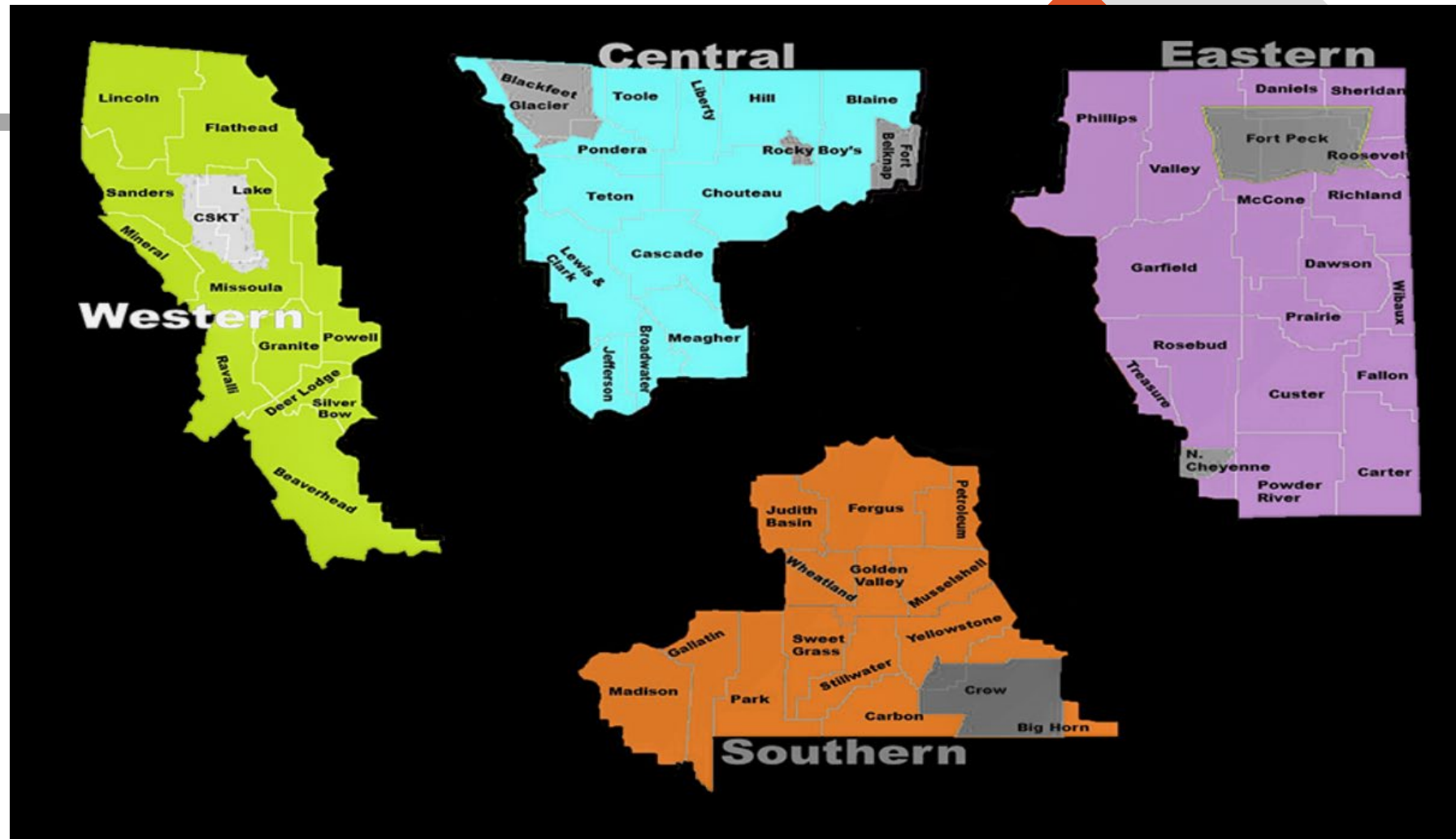


Questions?





Montana Health Care Coalitions



Montana Emergency Response Framework MERF

“The overall objective of the MERF is to ensure the effective management of emergency efforts in responding to and recovering from situations associated with disaster emergencies through aligning, collaborating and integrating local, Tribal and state agency emergency operations plans (EOPs).”

<https://des.mt.gov/Preparedness/MERF-ESF>

Emergency Support Function Partners

- **ESF1 Transportation**
- **ESF2 Communications**
- **ESF3 Public Works and Engineering**
- **ESF4 Firefighting**
- **ESF5 Information and Planning**
- **ESF6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services**
- **ESF7 Logistics**
- **ESF8 Public Health and Medical Services**
- **ESF10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response**
- **ESF11 Agriculture and Natural Resources**
- **ESF12 Energy**
- **ESF13 Public Safety and Security**
- **ESF14 Cross Sector Business and Infrastructure**
- **ESF15 External Affairs**

Spontaneous Volunteers

- **Members of the public who self-mobilize to act during or following an emergency**
- **Offers of help or donations are often under utilized and even problematic to professional responders**
- **People's willingness to volunteer versus the system's capacity to utilize them effectively**
- **Noted as far back as the 1917 Halifax Shipping Explosion**
- **Have a plan, have a plan, have a plan.....**



Questions?

Intro to Recovery

Meet The MT DES Recovery Team



Allison Taylor
Recovery Program Manager
Allison.taylor@mt.gov
(406) 202-9457



Jason Fadely
Recovery Coordinator
Jason.Fadely@mt.gov
(406) 202-9487



Jonathan Busby
Recovery Coordinator
Jonathan.Busby@mt.gov
(406) 439-3233

The Many Hats of Recovery

FEMA

- Administrators of the program
- Final authority on most policy decisions
- Obligates disaster funding
- PDMG helps locals to document and develop project
- Reviews project for accuracy and compliance

State (Recipient)

- Acts as the liaison between FEMA and the Applicant
- Handles the disbursement of FEMA funding
- Assists with project amendments and time extensions
- Can advise applicants on policy

Local (Subrecipient/Applicant)

- Responsible for providing information on damages (ex: Dimensions and description of damage) and proposed repair method
- Demonstrate legal responsibility for all damages
- Provide documentation for all reimbursements
- Performing the work as written in the project
- Complying with all applicable laws



Preparing to Recover

(Before Disaster)

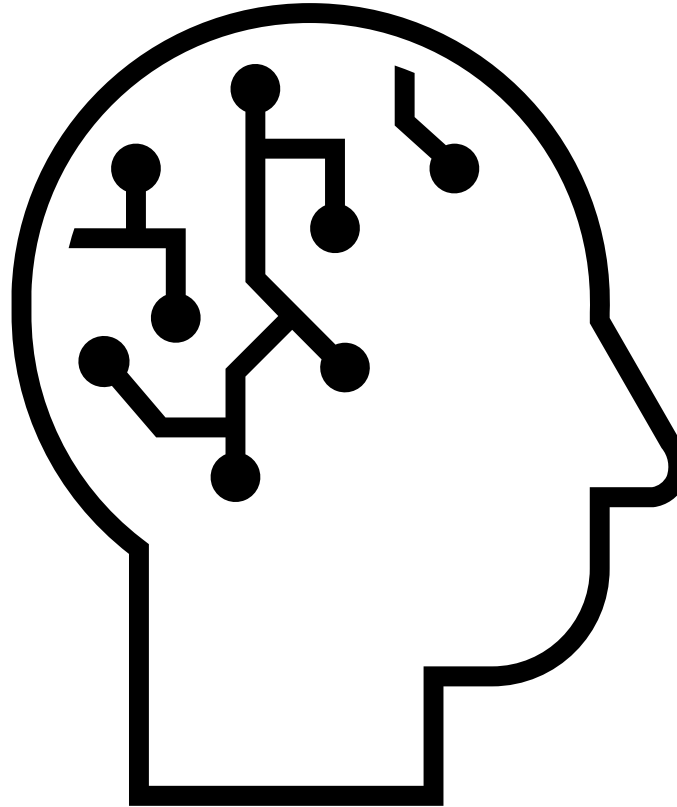


Identify

- ▶ Who will be your key personnel during the disaster recovery process?
- ▶ Are any of these key personnel experienced with the FEMA Public Assistance process? Is training needed?
- ▶ What sort of disasters are common in your area?
- ▶ What areas in your jurisdiction are repeat offenders for disaster related damages?
- ▶ What facilities are considered your high dollar infrastructure?
- ▶ Do you have any sort of disaster recovery plan? Is it up to date?
- ▶ What voluntary agencies are available to assist your jurisdiction with disaster recovery?
- ▶ Do you have sheltering facilities identified?

Gather

- ▶ Where are your up-to-date policies located? (e.g. procurement, labor/Pay, insurance, etc.)
- ▶ Do you have maintenance records for all your facilities?
- ▶ Proof of legal responsibility for facilities (Do you own, lease, have an MOU, etc.?)



Disaster Occurs



Document Emergency Work

- ▶ Did you perform emergency protective measures or debris removal?
- ▶ FEMA will need to know who, what, when, where, and how
- ▶ Did you receive any donated resources? (e.g. volunteer labor, donated equipment/supplies?)

Table 5. Emergency Work Labor Eligibility

Emergency Work Labor Eligibility		
Budgeted Employee Hours	Overtime	Straight-Time
Permanent employee	✓	
Part-time or seasonal employee working during normal hours or season of employment	✓	
Unbudgeted Employee Hours	Overtime	Straight-Time
Reassigned employee funded from external source	✓	✓
Essential employee called back from furlough	✓	✓
Temporary employee hired to perform eligible work	✓	✓
Part-time or seasonal employee working outside normal hours or season of employment	✓	✓

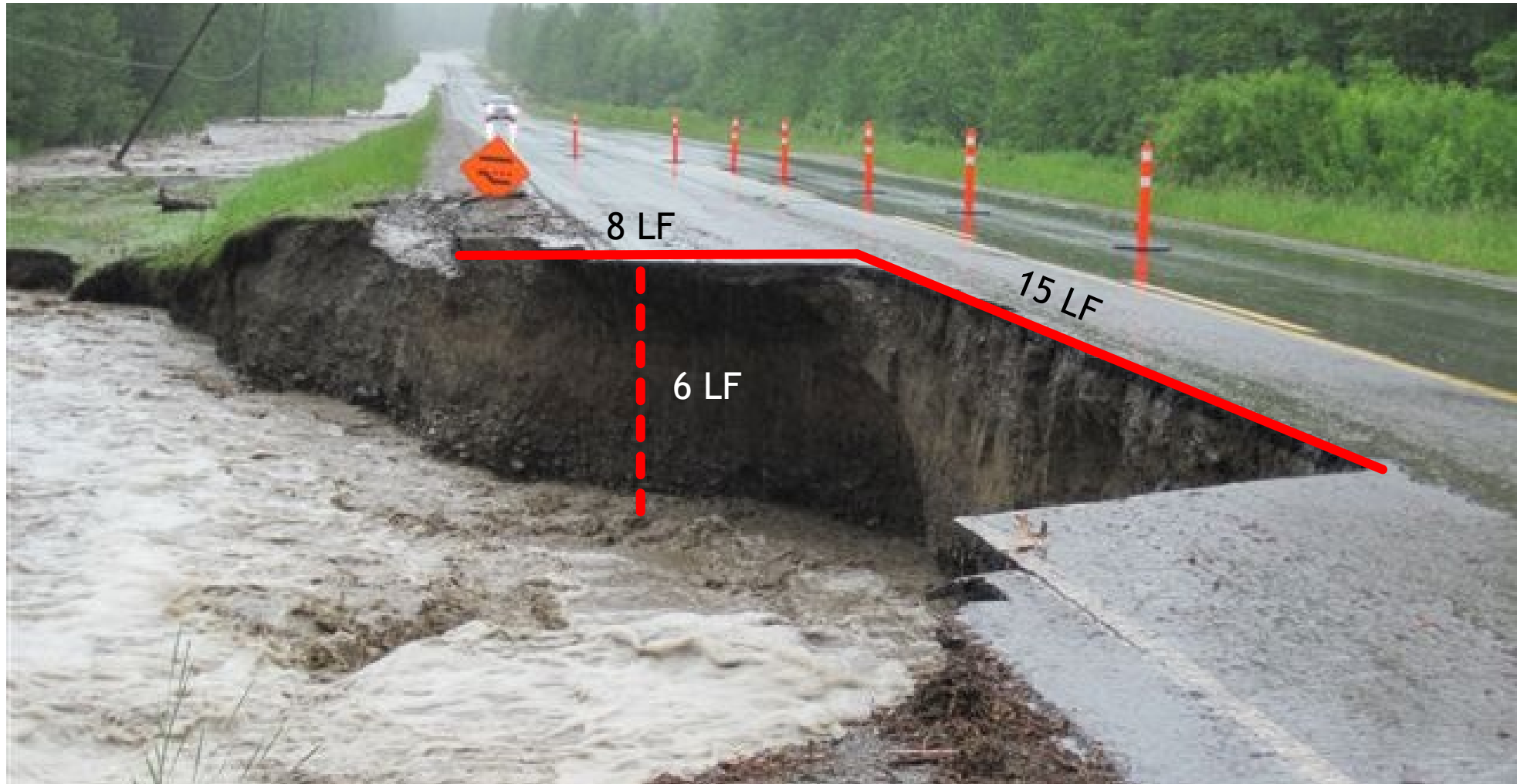
Initial Damage Assessment

▶ Refer to handout provided.

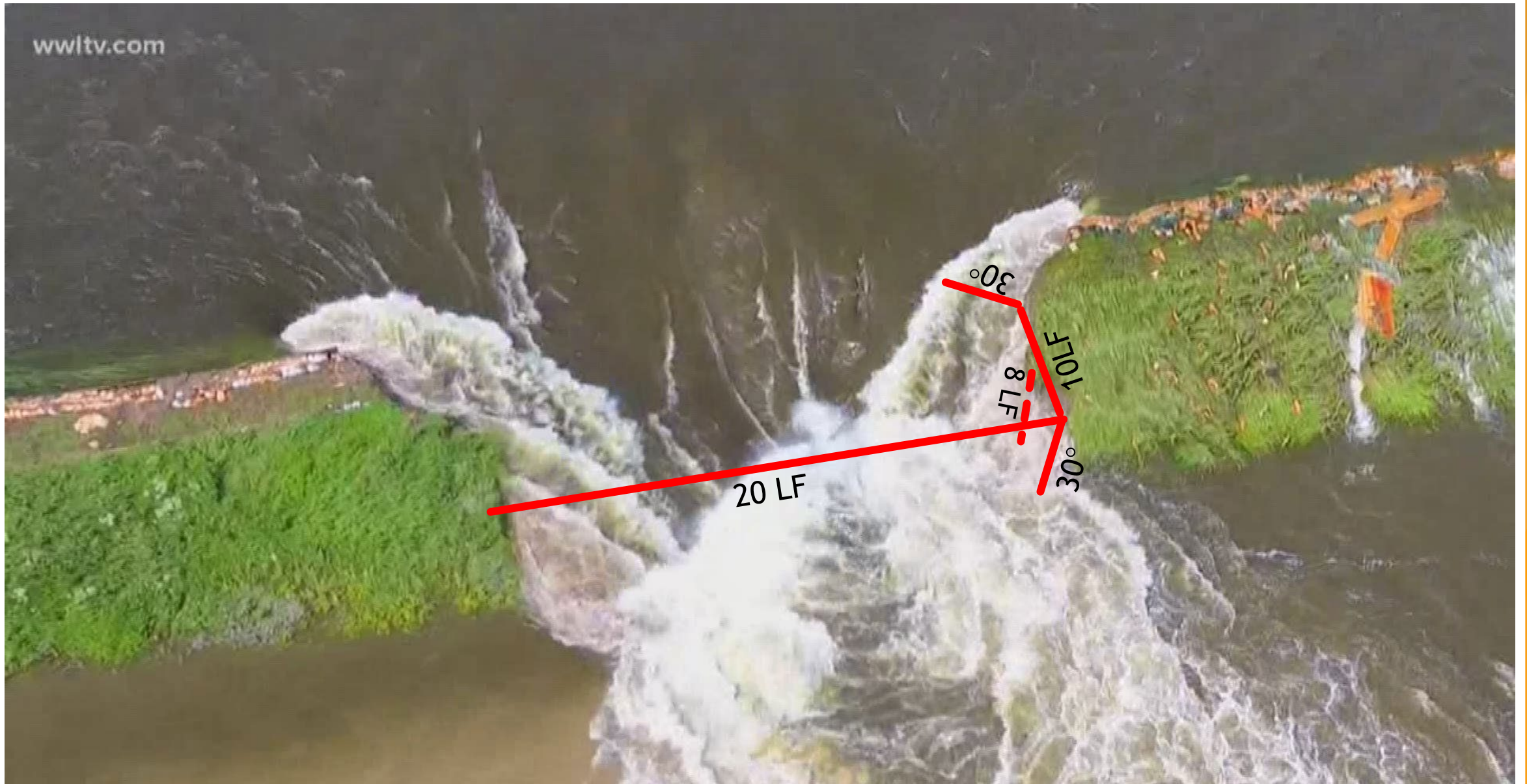


4LF

2LF

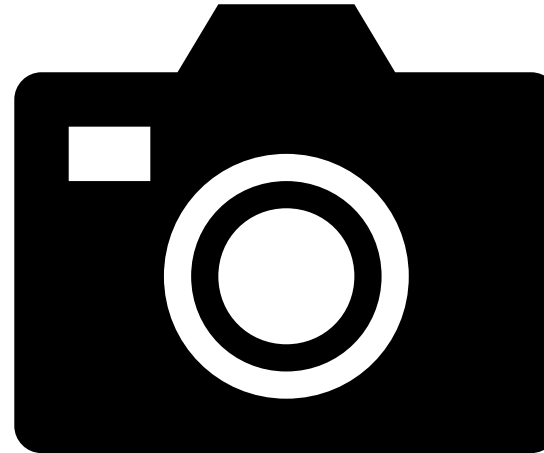


wwltv.com



How to Take Great Damage Photos

- ▶ Pro-tip - Use an app that puts the GPS coordinates and site name on the photo
- ▶ Use “banana” for scale (not literally)
- ▶ Take photos from far away and close up
- ▶ Take photos from different angles
- ▶ Know where your fingers are
- ▶ If the damage spans a large area (e.g. ½ mile long road washout) take a video
- ▶ Document the damages through out the process (immediately after the disaster, during the repairs, and after the work is completed)







A state or federal declaration does not guarantee the Governor's Disaster Appropriation will be available for use.

To 2 Mill or Not To 2 Mill

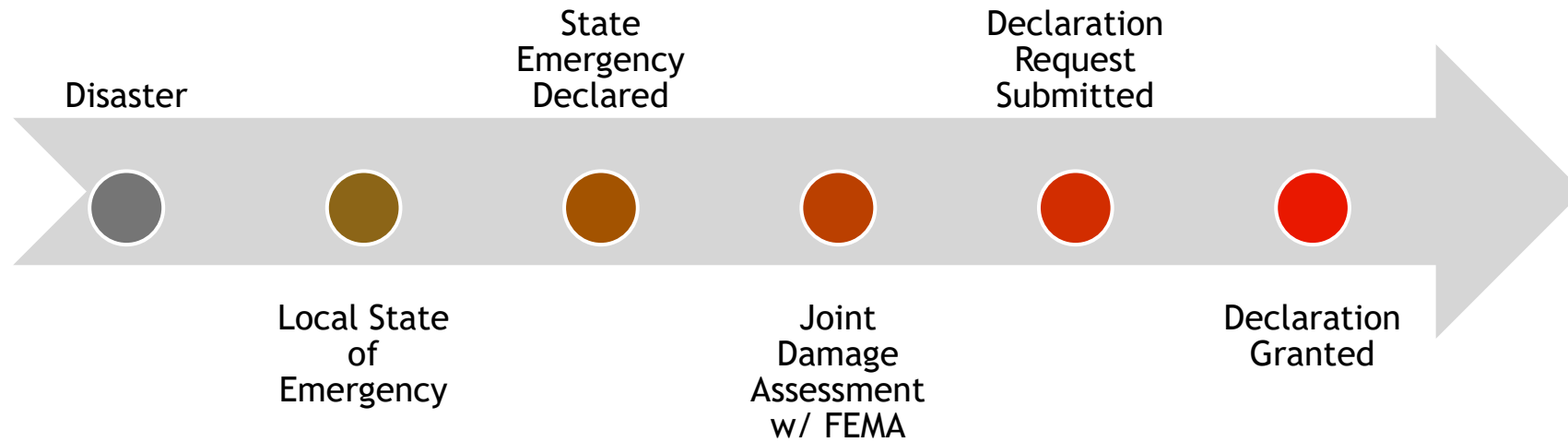
State Declaration Only:

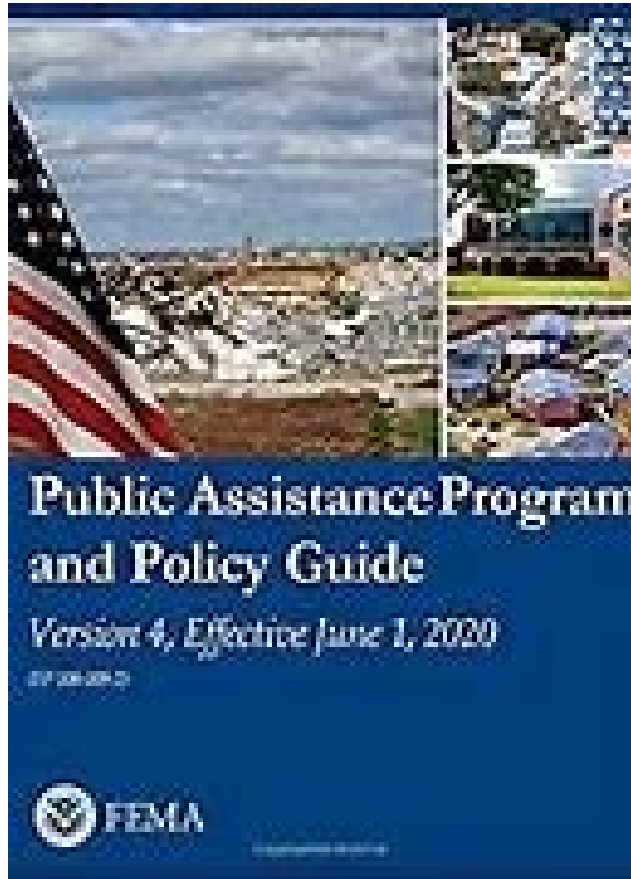
- ▶ Must be levied for state assistance.
- ▶ Can not exceed 2 mills in any year.
- ▶ Requires unanimous vote.
- ▶ Must also deplete emergency fund balance.

Federal Declaration:

- ▶ Levying is not required for disaster appropriation assistance to cover the non-federal cost share. The decision to levy is up to the local jurisdiction.
- ▶ Show the 2-mill value was met either during the initial disaster response or cover the non-federal cost share of your project until 2-mill value is met.

Declaration Process

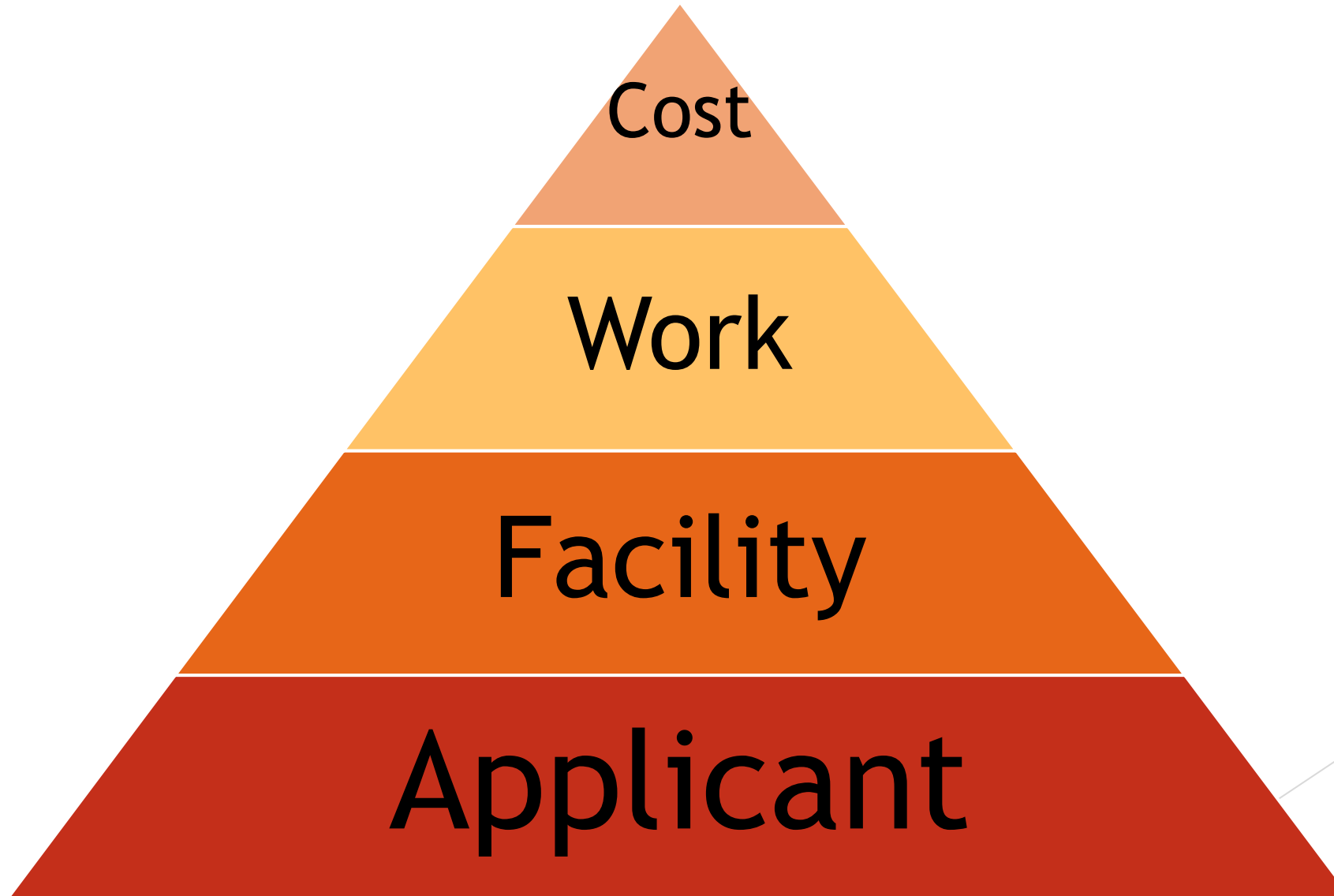




The Public Assistance Program is a federal funding program through FEMA that helps public entities with the cost of disaster recovery.

- ▶ Governing Documents:
- ▶ Robert T. Stafford Act
- ▶ Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide
- ▶ Code of Federal Regulations

Basic Program Eligibility



Project Categories

Emergency Work (6 months)

- A - Debris Removal
- B - Emergency Protective Measures
- B* - Donated Resources

Permanent Work (18 months)

- C - Roads and Bridges
- D - Water Control Facilities
- E - Buildings and Equipment
- F - Utilities
- G - Parks, Recreation, and Other
- Z - Management Cost

Cost Share

Typically,

75% Federal Share

25% Nonfederal Share

The Governor's Disaster Appropriation (if turned on) will kick in for the nonfederal share...

- Full 25% once the value of the 2 mill levy amount has been met
- Full 25% for Tribal Nations
- OBPP, may approve a percentage to cover for eligible PNPs and Special Government Districts

Reimbursement

FEMA's policies focus on obligating funds for projects as quickly as possible. Just because a project is obligated does not mean MT DES will issue a payment.

MT DES will issue a payment if...

- Work is complete or partially complete
- All costs have been validated by MT DES staff
- Proof of payment has been provided for all contracts, invoices, rental equipment, materials, etc.

If a project is obligated as “work to be completed” by FEMA, MT DES will not pay out funds until Applicants notify us work is complete or partially complete (high \$ projects).

Request For Reimbursement

Instructions: Include this sheet as a cover page for your documentation when requesting reimbursement from MT DES. Use a separate sheet for each project submitted in Grants Portal. We will need the invoice number, company name, and invoice total for each invoice that is being submitted. We will also need proof that your agency has paid that invoice.

If reimbursement documentation involves force account labor (FAL), equipment (FAE), or materials (FAM) note it in the invoice number column. Force Account costs still require proof of payment to be submitted before reimbursement can be performed. In the comments column, please note what the document(s) is named as in Grants Portal. If the document is not in Grants Portal, please attach the document(s) to the email containing your reimbursement request.

Please send reimbursement request to desrecovery@mt.gov

Applicant Name: _____
 Disaster number: _____
 Project Number _____

[illegible]

Reimbursement Request Total: 0

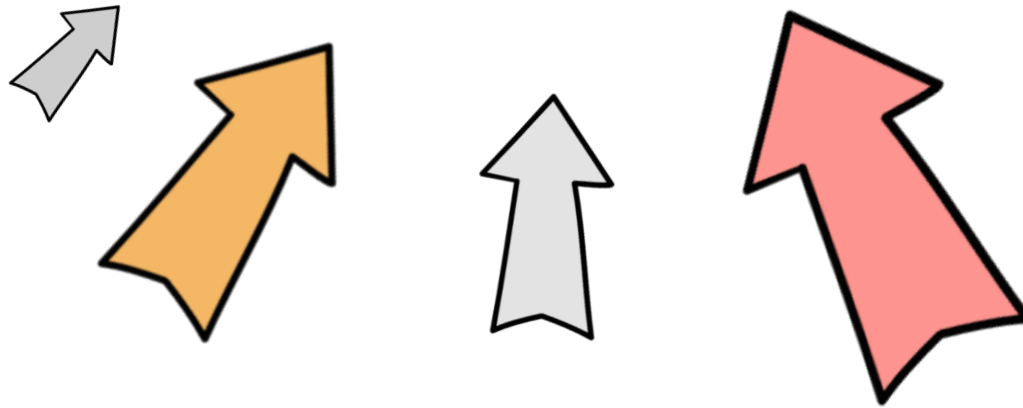
I certify that all invoices claimed are directly related to the Public Assistance grant program and are in accordance with local/tribal, state, and federal guidelines and are allowable under the current years grant. For audit purposes supporting documentation needs to be provided for the project reimbursement being requested. Ex: copies of the invoices and proof of payment.

Date: _____

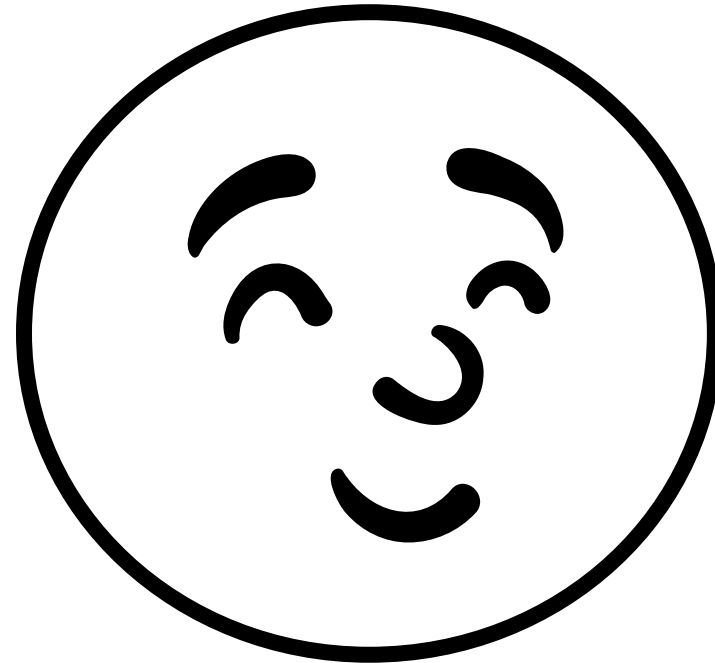
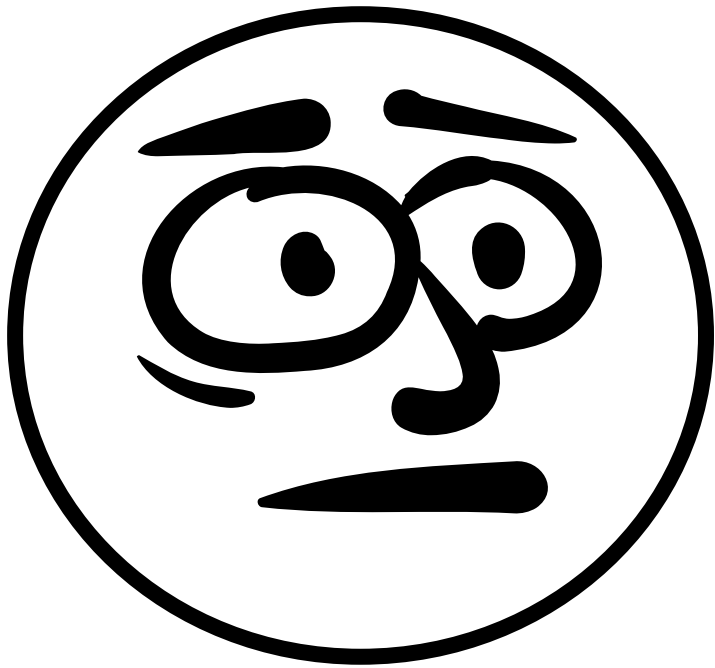
Applicant Signature: [Signature]

Send Reimbursement Documentation
to...

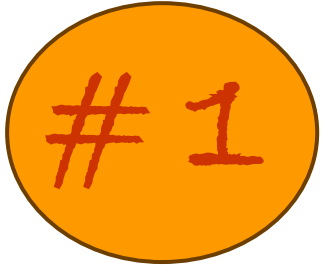
DESrecovery@mt.gov



Common Pit Falls



Can you tell which one paid attention during this section?



Non-Compliance With Environmental and Historic Preservation Requirements

Since Public Assistance is a federal grant, all projects must comply with applicable laws and regulations at the federal, state, and local levels.

- Fill dirt and gravel outside of pre-existing material before the disaster must come from a MT Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and MT State Historic Presentation Office (SHPO) approved pit
- Applicant is responsible for coordinating with regulatory agencies and applying for permits before work begins
- Once permits are issued, permit conditions must be followed for permit to remain valid
- If you do not need a permit, get it in writing from the regulatory agency



Inadequate Documentation

Public Assistance projects require A LOT of documentation.

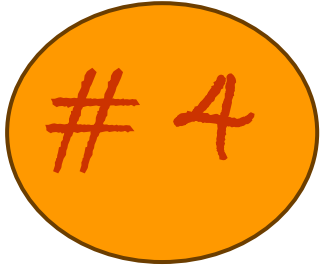
- Maintain detailed maintenance records and perform regular maintenance on facilities
- Take multiple photos of your facilities before disasters, after disasters, during repairs, and once repairs are complete
- FEMA will need GPS coordinates for all damages
- FEMA will need dimensions and quantities for all damages and repairs
- It is the Applicant's responsibility to prove the declared disaster is responsible for damages claimed
- You will be required to provide documentation to support all costs claimed



Procurement

Like EHP requirements, procurement rules must be followed at all levels. When multiple rules come into play, default to whichever policy has the strictest rules.

- Always follow your policies that were in place at the time of the event
- Non-competitive procurement is allowed under very limited circumstances, but is risky for de-obligation of funds
- All contracts for federal projects, must include the applicable federal contract clauses
- FEMA offers procurement training frequently, and will typically offer a refresher course after a disaster has been declared



Leaving Money On The Table

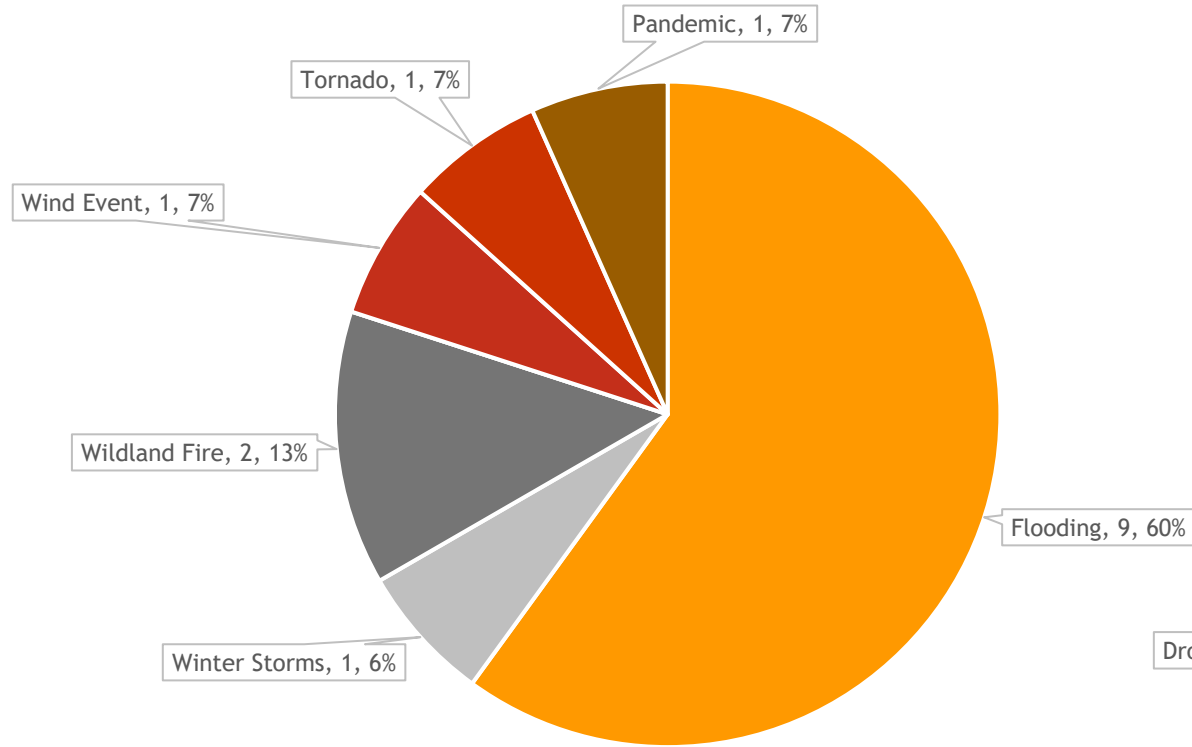
Donated resources projects and management cost projects are consistently underutilized by Applicants.

- If an Applicant received donations/volunteers during their emergency response activities, the value of these activities can be used to offset the non-federal cost share of their CAT B projects
- Donated resources projects requires the Applicant to properly document all volunteer hours and donations
- Management cost projects, aka CAT Z's, are designed to help Applicants with the cost of managing a FEMA grant
- CAT Z's are calculated at a cap of 5% of total categories A-G project cost
- They are 100% federally funded, so no cost share
- Requires Applicants to document hours and activities performed and must relate to the overall grant management, not project specific activities for the disaster
- 406 Mitigation/Codes and Standards Upgrades

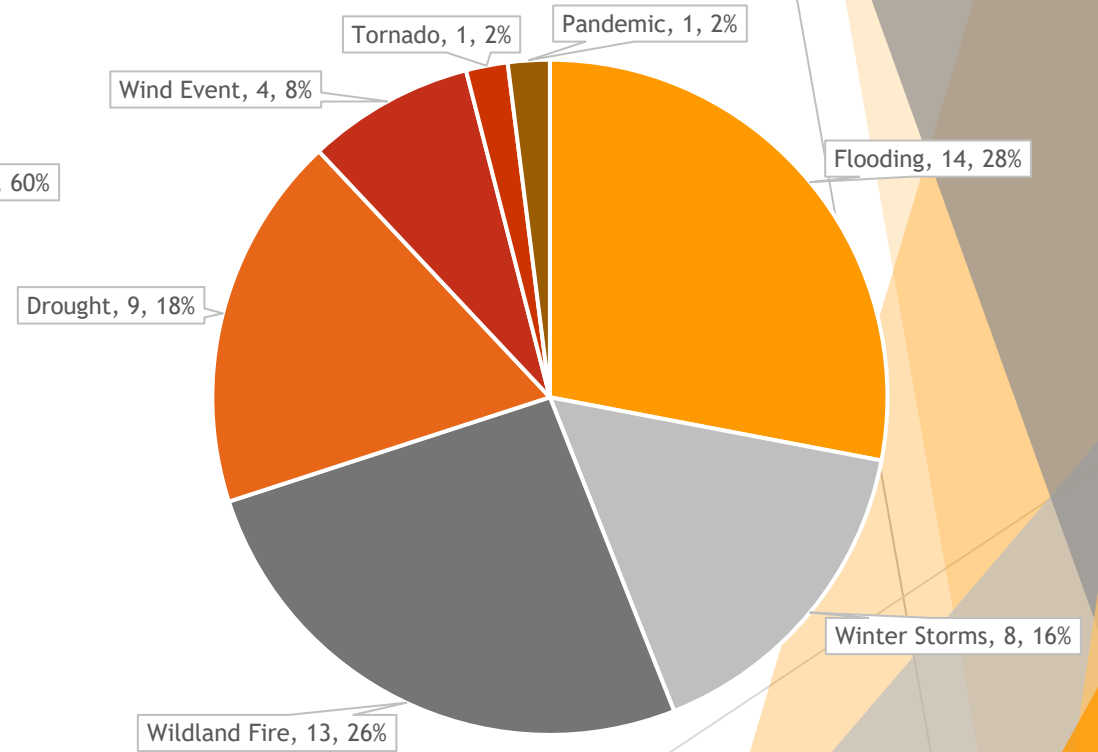
Other References

<https://des.mt.gov/Recovery/Public-Assistance-Resources/Public-Assistance-101-MT-DES.pdf>

Federal Disaster Declaration Frequency



State Disaster Declaration Frequency



Total Disaster Cost By Time Period

