

Multi-year Training and Exercise Plan

Utah Department of Public Safety

Division of Homeland Security



December 31, 2010

PREFACE

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) Preparedness Directorate's Office of Grants and Training (G&T) requires that every State and Urban Area conduct a Multi-year Training and Exercise Plan Workshop (TEPW) annually. The Utah Division of Homeland Security (HLS) conducted its 2011-2013 Multi-year TEPW on November 1, 2010. This was the first time HLS held a TEPW and produced this plan. This Multi-year Training and Exercise Plan (MYTEP) is the result of the analysis of the information gleaned from that TEPW and the information provided by jurisdictions. A list of TEPW participants can be found in Appendix A.

The HLS MYTEP is the roadmap for HLS and regions and counties within Utah to accomplish the priorities described in their Homeland Security Strategy. HLS has pursued a coordinated homeland security strategy that combines enhanced planning, new equipment purchases, innovative training, and realistic exercises to strengthen emergency prevention and response capabilities. Training and exercises play a crucial role in this strategy, providing a means of attaining, practicing, validating, and improving new capabilities.

The State's training and exercise programs are promoted and coordinated by HLS, in coordination with the Utah Department of Public Safety, Urban Area Security Initiatives (UASI), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC), and Regional and county/local emergency management agencies. The training and exercise agenda described in this plan is a strategy for all State-level response agencies, as well as any municipal response agencies receiving State homeland security funds. The plan helps prepare Utah to optimally address both the natural and technical hazards that it faces.

POINTS OF CONTACT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface.....	ii
Points of Contact (POCs)	iii
Purpose.....	1
History of Priorities	2
Target Capabilities.....	6
Appendix A: TEPW Participants	16
Appendix B: National Priorities	18
Appendix C: Target Capability List	19
Appendix D: Exercise Types	21
Appendix E: Multi-Year Training and Exercise Schedules.....	25

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Multi-year Training and Exercise Plan (MYTEP) is to provide a follow-on companion document to the Utah Homeland Security Strategy. The MYTEP is a living document that will be updated and refined annually. The MYTEP provides a roadmap for Utah to follow in accomplishing the priorities described in the Homeland Security Strategy. Each priority is linked to a corresponding National Priority. The priority is further linked to the associated target capabilities that would facilitate accomplishment of the priority and the training and exercises that will help the jurisdiction obtain those capabilities and achieve that priority.

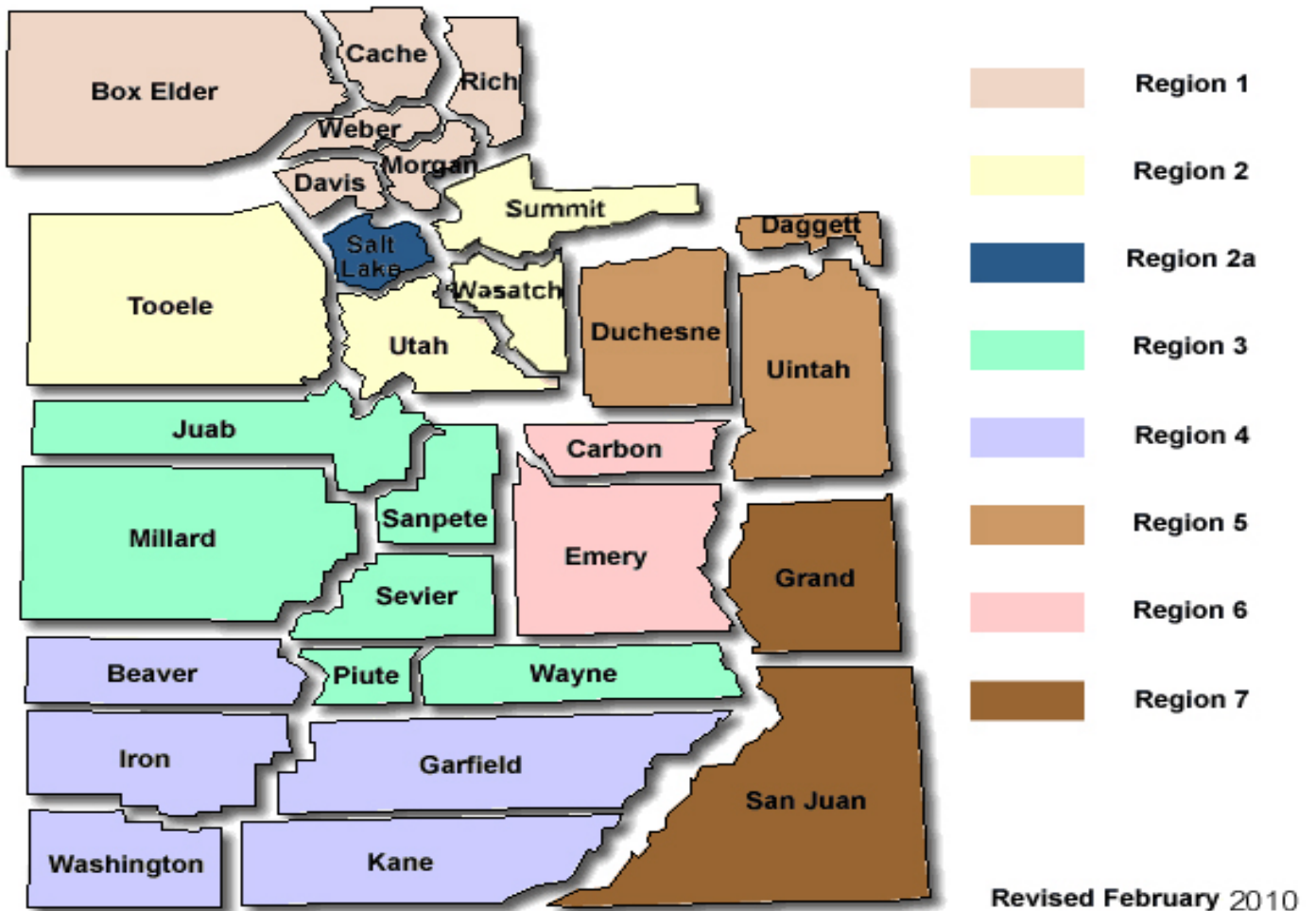
Included in the MYTEP is the training and exercise schedule, which provides graphic illustration of the proposed activities scheduled for the years 2011-2013. It is representative of the natural progression of training and exercises that should take place in accordance with the building-block approach.

HISTORY OF PRIORITIES

In 2005, the Utah Division of Homeland Security (HLS) conducted a comprehensive assessment of homeland security needs, capabilities, and vulnerabilities. The vision of the “State Homeland Security Strategy” (SHSS) was that the State of Utah would have enhanced capabilities to protect life, property and the environment, commensurate with risk, through prevention, preemption, detection, mitigation, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)/Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) accidents/incidents. The SHSS focused mostly on CBRNE-type incidents.

Approximately 85 percent of the land in Utah is federally owned. These federal lands draw seasonal/surge populations that require emergency response from local jurisdictions. These seasonal populations greatly increase the risk and add to the possibility of moving potential threat elements.

The State of Utah chose to use the 29 individual counties within the state as identified jurisdictions. A jurisdiction encompasses all geographical areas of the respective county, including federal and tribal lands. Each county is responsible for developing and providing all-hazards response capabilities within their jurisdictional boundaries. The counties are grouped together into seven homeland security regions.



HISTORY OF PRIORITIES

There is a chair, vice-chair and secretary/treasurer from each region to conduct their meetings. The chairs make up the Utah Regional Coordinating Council (URCC), which coordinates with the State HLS, regarding emergency management issues. Subcommittees of the URCC include Training and Exercise, and CERT. Each region is represented by a State Liaison from the HLS, to assist county emergency management directors with training, exercise and grant management.

Below are the eight National Priorities as established by the US Department of Homeland Security's Interim National Preparedness Goal and the corresponding Goals identified in the 2005 SHPP. The State Goal may appear under more than one National Priority, as identified in the 2005 SHSS.

Implement National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF). State and local agencies are currently implementing the NIMS and the NRF. As required under HSPD-5, personnel are being trained in NIMS / ICS and Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are being updated to align with the NRF. Regional exercises will assess the level of understanding and utilization of NIMS and NRF procedures.

- Enhance the abilities of local, state, tribal, federal and private critical infrastructure within Utah to prevent, protect, prepare for, respond to, and recover from all-hazards.
- Jurisdictions and the State of Utah have plans in place that address multi-disciplinary guidelines, procedures, and standards to detect, prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an all hazard incident.
- Jurisdictions have the training necessary for a multidiscipline response to and recovery from all hazard incidents.

Expand Regional Collaboration. The SHSS encourages coordination between the regions and state HLS. These regions were established to enhance the capabilities for each county, and support mutual aid agreements within the regions.

- Coordinate state resources and mitigate all-hazards incidents with a multi-jurisdictional coordinated effort.
- Develop and enhance Regional Incident Management Teams (IMT) and other response capabilities to respond to the consequences of all-hazards incidents where local resources are not available or are inadequate.
- Jurisdictions and the State of Utah have plans in place that address multi-disciplinary guidelines, procedures, and standards to detect, prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an all-hazards incident.
- Jurisdictions have the training necessary for a multidiscipline response to and recovery from all-hazards incidents.
- Jurisdictions procure the proper equipment to offer basic life safety for the public and responders for a multidiscipline response to and recovery from a WMD terrorism incident.

Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP). According to DHS, "The NIPP represents an unprecedented initiative ... that integrates critical infrastructure security efforts, sets protection goals and supporting objectives, and focuses resources according to risk." Utah has implemented the Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) that is administered by the Department of Public Safety, Statewide Analysis Center.

- Enhance the abilities of local, state, tribal, federal and private critical infrastructure within Utah to prevent, protect, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a WMD terrorism incident.

HISTORY OF PRIORITIES

- Enhance the capability of State and local agencies to detect, prevent, deter, respond to, recover from and mitigate incidents of terrorism involving cyber attacks.

Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities. The Utah Department of Public Safety, Statewide Analysis Center works in partnership with the Joint Terrorism Task Force to access the needs of local communities for infrastructure protection. These two entities provide a mechanism to provide critical information to local agencies and jurisdictions.

- Detect and mitigate all-hazards incidents with a multi-jurisdictional coordinated effort.
- Enhance capabilities of public health and health care systems to detect, prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an all-hazards incident. Support the goals and objectives of the CDC and HRSA cooperative agreements.
- Enhance information technology capabilities of state and local agencies to detect, prevent, deter, mitigate, respond to, and recover from all-hazards incidents.
- Enhance jurisdictions capability to provide for public safety as a result of surge populations.
- Enhance the capability of State and local entities to detect, protect, respond to, recover from and mitigate all-hazard incidents involving plants, livestock, other animals and associated industries.
- Coordination among all agencies' activities related to preventing, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery from an all-hazards incident. This goal is relevant to each of the other goals in the Strategic Plan.
- Implement State Strategic Plan and evaluate progress in preventing, pre-empting, mitigation, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from an all-hazards incident.
- Increase the awareness and preparedness of the citizens of Utah.
- Jurisdictions and the State of Utah have plans in place that address multi-disciplinary guidelines, procedures, and standards to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an all-hazards incident.
- Jurisdictions conduct/participate in all-hazards exercises to ensure a maximum level of readiness for all disciplines.

Strengthen Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities. Utah has made significant strides to strengthen CBRNE detection, response and decontamination capabilities. Through the use of specialized response teams and other initiatives, this National priority is quite attainable. While much of the equipment has been purchased to meet this priority, there needs to be an effort to coordinate the use of equipment and ensure proper training, exercising, and planning takes place to most effectively use the equipment that has already been purchased.

- Jurisdictions procure the proper equipment to offer basic life safety for the public and responders for a multidiscipline response to and recovery from a WMD terrorism incident.
- Detect and mitigate WMD terrorism with a multi-jurisdictional coordinated effort.

Strengthen Interoperable Communications Capabilities. Through grants local jurisdictions are able to purchase required equipment to maintain interoperable communications statewide. UCAN (Utah Communications Agency Network) provides public safety communications services and facilities on a regional or statewide basis for the benefit and use of public agencies statewide.

- Establish a statewide, interoperable public safety system that will link the independent wireless, voice and data systems used by federal, state, local, tribal and private sector responders.

HISTORY OF PRIORITIES

Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities. Coordination with the health care industry is crucial in ensuring that Utah is successful in attaining the Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities priority. The public-private bond between health care organizations must be strengthened to ensure close coordination in achieving this goal. Utah is implementing the Health Resources and Services Administration “Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program” and the Centers for Disease Control “Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program” under federal funding and guidelines. These activities include regional planning and coordination among health and medical services.

- Enhance capabilities of public health and health care systems to detect, prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a WMD terrorism/all-hazard incident. Support the goals and objectives of the CDC and HRSA cooperative agreements.

Strengthen Emergency Operations Planning and Citizen Protection Capabilities. Comprehensive emergency management planning should take into account some of the powerful lessons learned from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita that ravaged the Gulf Coast in 2005, CSEPP exercises, and response to the Olympic Games in 2002. The emergency management system involves a myriad of responder disciplines that must integrate and coordinate response activities to face the challenges associated with large scale, catastrophic disasters. Utah will continue to enhance the annual statewide review of plans, policies and procedures to identify key planning shortfalls associated with lessons learned from exercises and real-world events. Additionally, citizen protection and notification procedures will need to be enhanced. Utah has created the “Be Ready Utah” campaign to assist citizens in personal and family preparedness. This campaign also includes business continuity of operations. The state is preparing for a nine county, seven state, full-scale catastrophic earthquake exercise, with federal partners, to be held April 17 – 19, 2012. This exercise will be called “The Great Utah Shakeout.” There will be many training and exercise opportunities leading up to this event. HLS continues to examine the need for a new EOC facility.

- The Division’s Strategic Plan identifies the objective to continue with preparations for the 2012 full-scale catastrophic earthquake exercise.

TARGET CAPABILITES

Introduction

The intent of this Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan (MYTEP) 2011-2013 is to provide Utah with a guide for training and exercise planning. The State can use this plan as a guide for approval of training and exercise requests. The State can use the strategies identified in the MYTEP to work with jurisdictions on multi-discipline exercises along with associated training events.

HLS allowed each jurisdiction to establish its own priorities for exercise and training. The Strengths and Areas for Improvement in exercises are included for each jurisdiction. Some jurisdictions will be training and exercising leading up to The Great Utah Shakeout. This series of exercises will be based on a catastrophic earthquake scenario.

At the Training & Exercise Planning Workshop, participants used the 2005 “State Homeland Security Strategy” and previous years’ After Action Reports/ Improvement Plans to identify the following strengths and priorities on which to focus planning, equipment acquisition, training, and exercises. All priorities reflect the priorities of the National Preparedness Goal. Information from some jurisdictions unable to attend the TEPW was provided afterwards and is included here. The applicable TCL mission area is in parenthesis after the TCL title.

TARGET CAPABILITIES

Utah Division of Homeland Security

Target Capability - Strengths

- **Citizen Preparedness and Participation** (Common)
 - Be Ready Utah Program
 - Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- **Emergency Public Information and Warning** (Respond)
 - Public Information Office (PIO) network and their conferences
 - Utahemergencyinfo.com
- **Planning** (Common)
 - State Emergency Operations Plan – completed and currently being reviewed and updated
 - Utah Catastrophic Plan – process underway

Target Capabilities - Areas of Improvement

- **Emergency Operations Center Management** (Respond): Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management is the capability to provide multi-agency coordination (MAC) for incident management by activating and operating an EOC for a pre-planned or no-notice event. EOC management includes EOC activation, notification, staffing, and deactivation; management, direction, control, and coordination of response and recovery activities; coordination of efforts among neighboring governments at each level and among local, regional, State, and Federal EOCs; coordination public information and warning; and maintenance of the information and communication necessary for coordinating response and recovery activities.
- **Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution** (Respond): Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution is the capability to identify, inventory, dispatch, mobilize, transport, recover, and demobilize and to accurately track and record available human and material critical resources throughout all incident management phases. Critical resources are those necessary to preserve life, property, safety, and security.
- **Mass Care** (Respond): Mass Care is the capability to provide immediate shelter, feeding centers, basic first aid, bulk distribution of needed items, and related services to persons affected by a large-scale incident. Mass Care is usually provided by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), such as the American Red Cross, or by local government. The capability also provides for companion animal care/handling through local government and appropriate animal-related organizations.

Exercise Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities

- The Great Utah Shake Out Series
- Regional exercises
- State Emergency Response Team (SERT)
- IEMC – June 6 – 9, 2011

Training Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities and Exercise Priorities

- NIMS (ICS Classes 300 & 400)
- Advanced Professional Series (FEMA) Classes
- All-hazards Incident Management Team (IMT) Position-Specific Training
- Mass Care
- Access & Functional – Special Needs
- Long Term Recovery

TARGET CAPABILITIES

Region III

Region III is comprised of Sevier, Sanpete, Millard, Wayne, Juab, and Piute counties.

Target Capability - Strengths

- **Firefighting Operations/Support** (Respond)
- **CBRNE Detection** (Prevent)
- **Onsite Incident Management** (Respond)
- **Interoperable Communications** (Common)

Target Capabilities - Areas of Improvement

- **Economic and Community Recovery** (Recover): Economic and Community Recovery is the capability to implement short- and long-term recovery and mitigation processes after an incident. This will include identifying the extent of damage caused by an incident, conducting thorough post-event assessments and determining and providing the support needed for recovery and restoration activities to minimize future loss from a similar event.
- **Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators & Warnings** (Prevent): The Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warning Capability entails the gathering, consolidation, and retention of raw data and information from sources to include human sources, observation, technical sources and open (unclassified) materials. Unlike intelligence collection, information gathering is the continual gathering of only pure, unexamined data, not the targeted collection traditionally conducted by the intelligence community or targeted investigations. Recognition of indicators and warnings is the ability to see in this gathered data the potential trends, indications, and/or warnings of criminal and/or terrorist activities (including planning and surveillance) against U.S. citizens, government entities, critical infrastructure, and/or our allies.
- **Public Safety and Security** (Respond): Emergency Public Safety and Security Response is the capability to reduce the impact and consequences of an incident or major event by securing the affected area, including crime/incident scene preservation issues as appropriate, safely diverting the public from hazards, providing security support to other response operations and properties, and sustaining operations from response through recovery. Public Safety and Security Response requires coordination among officials from law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services (EMS).

Exercise Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities

- HazMat
- Active Shooter

Training Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities and Exercise Priorities

- Hazmat Training
- Public Awareness
- Surge Training
- FEMA Professional Development Series Classes
- FEMA APS Classes
- All-hazards Incident Management Team (IMT) Position-Specific Training

TARGET CAPABILITES

Region IV

Target Capability - Strengths

- **Planning** (Common)
- **Onsite Incident Management** (Respond)
- **Responder Safety and Health** (Respond)

Target Capabilities - Areas of Improvement

- **Emergency Operations Center Management** (Respond): Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management is the capability to provide multi-agency coordination (MAC) for incident management by activating and operating an EOC for a pre-planned or no-notice event. EOC management includes EOC activation, notification, staffing, and deactivation; management, direction, control, and coordination of response and recovery activities; coordination of efforts among neighboring governments at each level and among local, regional, State, and Federal EOCs; coordination public information and warning; and maintenance of the information and communication necessary for coordinating response and recovery activities.
- **Interoperable Communications** (Common): Communications is the fundamental capability within disciplines and jurisdictions that practitioners need to perform the most routine and basic elements of their job functions. Agencies must be operable, meaning they must have sufficient wireless communications to meet their everyday internal and emergency communication requirements before they place value on being interoperable, i.e., able to work with other agencies. Region IV began a study in November 2010 on Interoperable Communications.
- **Citizen Preparedness & Participation** (Common): The Community Preparedness and Participation capability provides that everyone in America is fully aware, trained, and practiced on how to prevent, protect/mitigate, prepare for, and respond to all threats and hazards. This requires a role for citizens in personal preparedness, exercises, ongoing volunteer programs, and surge capacity response. Specific capabilities for UNIVERSAL preparedness, including knowledge of all-hazards (technological, natural, and terrorist incidents) and related protective measures, skills, and supplies, will be determined through a collaborative process with emergency responders. Region IV is planning CERT Train-the-Trainer classes.

Exercise Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities

- Ironman (part of the Improvement Plan)

Training Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities and Exercise Priorities

- CERT Train-the-Trainer
- ICS 100-800: Because of the consistent turnover, new people need to be trained. They request one class a month.
- G775 Emergency Operations Center
- IS 244
- Region doing a PDS Series every two years and APS will follow.
- IMT Position Specific Training
- G575
- IS 242 Communications will be held in January

TARGET CAPABILITIES

Salt Lake/UASI

Target Capability - Strengths

- **Firefighting Operations/Support** (Respond)
- **Interoperable Communications** (Common)
- **WMD/HazMat Response and Decontamination** (Respond)

Target Capabilities - Areas of Improvement

- **Planning** (Common): Planning is the mechanism through which Federal, State, local and tribal governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector develop, validate, and maintain plans, policies, and procedures describing how they will prioritize, coordinate, manage, and support personnel, information, equipment, and resources to prevent, protect and mitigate against, respond to, and recover from Catastrophic events. Preparedness plans are drafted by a litany of organizations, agencies, and/or departments at all levels of government and within the private sector. Preparedness plans are not limited to those plans drafted by emergency management planners. The planning capability sets forth many of the activities and tasks undertaken by an Emergency Management planner when drafting (or updating) emergency management (preparedness) plans.
- **Critical Infrastructure Protection** (Protect): The Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) capability enables public and private entities to identify, assess, prioritize, and protect critical infrastructure and key resources so they can detect, prevent, deter, devalue, and mitigate deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources.
- **Citizen Preparedness & Participation** (Common): The Community Preparedness and Participation capability provides that everyone in America is fully aware, trained, and practiced on how to prevent, protect/mitigate, prepare for, and respond to all threats and hazards. This requires a role for citizens in personal preparedness, exercises, ongoing volunteer programs, and surge capacity response. Specific capabilities for UNIVERSAL preparedness, including knowledge of all-hazards (technological, natural, and terrorist incidents) and related protective measures, skills, and supplies, will be determined through a collaborative process with emergency responders.
- **Mass Care** (Respond): Mass Care is the capability to provide immediate shelter, feeding centers, basic first aid, bulk distribution of needed items, and related services to persons affected by a large-scale incident. Mass Care is usually provided by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), such as the American Red Cross, or by local government. The capability also provides for companion animal care/handling through local government and appropriate animal-related organizations.

Exercise Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities

No exercise information was provided; however, Salt Lake County regularly participates in the annual Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) exercise.

Training Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities and Exercise Priorities

- Management 311
- Management 340
- Management 368
- Information continuity

TARGET CAPABILITIES

Summit County

Target Capability - Strengths

- **Responder Safety and Health** (Respond)
- National Priority: Expand Regional Collaboration
 - Coordination with Adjoining Counties

Target Capabilities - Area of Improvement

- **Citizen Preparedness & Participation** (Common): The Community Preparedness and Participation capability provides that everyone in America is fully aware, trained, and practiced on how to prevent, protect/mitigate, prepare for, and respond to all threats and hazards. This requires a role for citizens in personal preparedness, exercises, ongoing volunteer programs, and surge capacity response. Specific capabilities for UNIVERSAL preparedness, including knowledge of all-hazards (technological, natural, and terrorist incidents) and related protective measures, skills, and supplies, will be determined through a collaborative process with emergency responders.
 - CERT recruitment is a focus area for the county.

Exercise Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities

- Tabletop of County Emergency Operations Plan
- Summit County would like to attend other county exercises to gain experience.

Training Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities and Exercise Priorities

No training priorities were submitted.

TARGET CAPABILITIES

Tooele County

Target Capability - Strengths

- **Emergency Operations Center Management** (Respond)
- **Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing** (Protect)
- **Interoperable Communications** (Common)

Target Capabilities - Areas of Improvement

- **Critical Infrastructure Protection** (Protect): The Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) capability enables public and private entities to identify, assess, prioritize, and protect critical infrastructure and key resources so they can detect, prevent, deter, devalue, and mitigate deliberate efforts to destroy, incapacitate, or exploit the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources.
- **Restoration of Lifelines** (Recover): Restoration of Lifelines is the capability to initiate and sustain restoration activities. This includes facilitating the repair/replacement of infrastructure for oil, gas, electric, telecommunications, drinking water, wastewater, and transportation services.
- **Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution** (Respond): Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution is the capability to identify, inventory, dispatch, mobilize, transport, recover, and demobilize and to accurately track and record available human and material critical resources throughout all incident management phases. Critical resources are those necessary to preserve life, property, safety, and security.

Exercise Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities

- Shakeout
- CSEPP annual exercise
- Mountain West Medical Center exercises
- Schools
- CERT

Training Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities and Exercise Priorities

- Debris Management
- Disaster Recovery
- County IEMC
- IS 703 Resource Management
- G 250.7 Rapid Assessment Workshop

TARGET CAPABILITES

Uintah County

Training Priorities

- Debris Management
- Leadership/ Management Course
- Basic Public Information
- Rapid Assessment
- Flood Fight Operations
- Hazardous Weather and Flood

TARGET CAPABILITIES

Wasatch County

Target Capability - Strengths

- **Planning** (Common)
- **Citizen Preparedness and Participation** (Common)
- **Interoperable Communications** (Common)

Target Capabilities - Areas of Improvement

- **Risk Management** (Common): Risk Management is defined by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) as “A continuous process of managing—through a series of mitigating actions that permeate an entity’s activities—the likelihood of an adverse event and its negative impact.” Risk Management is founded in the capacity for all levels of government to identify and measure risk prior to an event, based on credible threats/hazards, vulnerabilities, and consequences, and to manage the exposure to that risk through the prioritization and implementation of risk-reduction strategies. The actions to perform Risk Management may well vary among government entities; however, the foundation of Risk Management is constant.
- **Public Official Involvement**: This is not a federally-identified Target Capability, but is an area of concern for Wasatch County.

Exercise Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities

Wasatch County is planning a county-level functional exercise in 2011.

Training Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities and Exercise Priorities

- ICS 300/400
- ICS 402 ICS Overview for Executives and Senior Officials
- G 289 PIO
- G 290 PIO
- G 291 JIC/JIS
- G 270.4 Recovery from Disaster: The Local Governments Role
- G 191 ICS/EOC Interface Course

TARGET CAPABILITIES

Washington County

Target Capability - Strengths

- **Onsite Incident Management** (Respond)
- **Responder Safety and Health** (Respond)
- **Public Safety and Security Response** (Respond)

Target Capabilities - Areas of Improvement

- **Emergency Operations Center Management** (Respond): Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management is the capability to provide multi-agency coordination (MAC) for incident management by activating and operating an EOC for a pre-planned or no-notice event. EOC management includes EOC activation, notification, staffing, and deactivation; management, direction, control, and coordination of response and recovery activities; coordination of efforts among neighboring governments at each level and among local, regional, State, and Federal EOCs; coordination public information and warning; and maintenance of the information and communication necessary for coordinating response and recovery activities. The county believes that coordination between city and county EOCs need to be defined and improved.
- **Urban Search and Rescue** (Respond): Search and Rescue (Land-based) is the capability to coordinate and conduct search and rescue (SAR) response efforts for all hazards, including searching affected areas for victims (human and, to the extent no humans remain endangered, animal) and locating, accessing, medically stabilizing, and extricating victims from the damaged area. The county stated that there are minimal USAR capabilities in the county.
- **Interoperable Communications** (Common): Communications is the fundamental capability within disciplines and jurisdictions that practitioners need to perform the most routine and basic elements of their job functions. Agencies must be operable, meaning they must have sufficient wireless communications to meet their everyday internal and emergency communication requirements before they place value on being interoperable, i.e., able to work with other agencies. Region IV began a study in November 2010 on Interoperable Communications.

Exercise Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities

- Shakeout
- Emergency Public Information
- Medical
- Active Shooter
- EOC Operations

Training Priorities to Support Identified Target Capabilities and Exercise Priorities

- Earthquake SOP Responder Training
- ICS
- EOC Training

TEPW PARTICIPANTS

Appendix A: TEPW Participants

Name	Agency / Department
Allredge, Alan	Kane County Sheriff's Dept/Kane County Emergency Manager
Alvord, Scott	Homeland Security & Emergency Management/Emergency Planner
Bailey, Ty	State of Utah/Community Support Section Manager
Boddy, Richard	Utah Transit Authority
Brewer, Corky	Moab Fire Dept
Marie Brooks, Marie	Iron County Disaster Training Coordinator
Candelaria, Marilyn	Tooele County Deputy Director
Cummings, Valorie	Wasatch County Administrative Assistant
DiFrancesco, Marc	State of Utah Trainer
Duke, RL	Wasatch County Fire District Region 2 Training and Exercise Coordinator
Evans, John	West Valley City Fire Chief
Excell, Lynn	City of Hurricane
Gallacher, Jeff	Department of Public Safety Liaison
Giles, Kimberly	Utah State Department of Public Safety Liaison Officer/Planner III
Gloshen, Ronnie	Division of Homeland Security Program Manager
Guereca, Simon	DHS/FEMA Regional Exercise Support Program (Facilitator)
Hammer, Kim	Department of Public Safety Wasatch Regional Liaison
Hatch, Chris	Garfield County Sheriff's Office Administration
Johnson, Alicia	Salt Lake City Director
Johnson, Jeri	Wayne Co. Emergency Management Wayne County Director
Kuhlmann, Peter	Washington County Director
Kuhlmann, Tim	Hurricane Valley Fire SSD Chief

TEPW PARTICIPANTS

Name	Agency / Department
Miller, Michelle	Department of Public Safety Emergency Manager
Morris, Chris	Iron County EPM Emergency Manager
Repp, Kristen	Homeland Security Exercise Training Officer, MEP
Serrin, Phil	DHS/FEMA Region VIII Exercise Officer
Swensen, Robert	Summit County Public Health Department Environmental Director
Valenzuela, Jesse	DPS/HLS Coordinator
Ward, Mica	DHS/FEMA Regional Exercise Support Program
Watanabe, Judy	Division of Homeland Security Bureau Chief
Whitney, Les	Beaver County Emergency Manger
Woolley, Ted	Division of Homeland Security State Training Officer

Appendix B: National Priorities

The following eight preparedness goals are established as National Priorities by the Department of Homeland Security's Interim National Preparedness Goal:

- Implement National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF)
- Expand Regional Collaboration
- Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)
- Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities
- Strengthen Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities
- Strengthen Interoperable Communications Capabilities
- Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities
- Strengthen Emergency Operations Planning and Citizen Protection Capabilities

Appendix C: Target Capabilities List

Common Target Capabilities

- Planning
- Interoperable Communications
- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Risk Management

Prevent Mission Area Target Capabilities

- Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings
- Intelligence Analysis and Production
- Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination
- Law Enforcement Investigation and Operations
- CBRNE Detection

Protect Mission Area Target Capabilities

- Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)
- Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing

Respond Mission Area Target Capabilities

- Onsite Incident Management
- Emergency Operation Center Management
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Volunteer Management and Donations
- Responder Safety and Health
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Animal Health Emergency Support
- Environmental Health and Vector Control
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- WMD/HazMat Response and Decontamination
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Medical Surge
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Firefighting Operations/Support
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or Shelter-In-Place Protection
- Urban Search and Rescue
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services)
- Fatality Management

TARGET CAPABILITIES LIST

Recover Mission Area Target Capabilities

- Structural Damage and Mitigation Assessment
- Restoration of Lifeline
- Economic and Community Recovery

Appendix D: Exercise Types

Discussion-Based Exercises

Discussion-based exercises are normally used as a starting point in the building-block approach to the cycle, mix, and range of exercises. Discussion-based exercises include seminars, workshops, TTXs, and games. These types of exercises typically highlight existing plans, policies, MAAs, and procedures. Thus, they are exceptional tools for familiarizing agencies and personnel with current or expected jurisdictional capabilities. Discussion-based exercises typically focus on strategic, policy-oriented issues; operations-based exercises focus more on tactical response-related issues. Facilitators and/or presenters usually lead the discussion, keeping participants on track while meeting the objectives of the exercise.

Seminars

Seminars are generally used to orient participants to, or provide an overview of, authorities, strategies, plans, policies, procedures, protocols, response resources, or concepts and ideas. Seminars provide a good starting point for jurisdictions that are developing or making major changes to their plans and procedures. They offer the following attributes:

- Informal discussions led by a seminar leader
- Lack of time constraints caused by real-time portrayal of events
- Low-stress environment employing a number of instruction techniques such as lectures, multi-media presentations, panel discussions, case study discussions, expert testimony, and decision support tools
- Proven effectiveness with both small and large groups

Workshops

Workshops represent the second tier of exercises in the HSEEP building block approach. Although similar to seminars, workshops differ in two important aspects: participant interaction is increased, and the focus is on achieving or building a product (such as a plan or a policy). Workshops provide an ideal forum for the following:

- Building teams
- Collecting or sharing information
- Obtaining consensus
- Obtaining new or different perspectives
- Problem-solving complex issues
- Testing new ideas, processes, or procedures
- Training groups in coordinated activities

In conjunction with exercise development, workshops are most useful in achieving specific aspects of exercise design such as the following:

- Determining evaluation elements and standards of performance
- Determining program or exercise objectives
- Developing exercise scenario and key events listings

A workshop may be used to produce new standard operating procedures (SOPs), Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), MAAs, Multi-Year Exercise Plans, and IPs. To be effective, workshops must be highly focused on a specific issue, and the desired outcome or goal must be clearly defined.

EXERCISE TYPES

Potential relevant topics and goals are numerous, but all workshops share the following common attributes:

- Effective with both small and large groups
- Facilitated, working breakout sessions
- Goals oriented toward an identifiable product
- Information conveyed employing different instructional techniques
- Lack of time constraint from real-time portrayal of events
- Low-stress environment
- No-fault forum
- Plenary discussions led by a workshop leader

Tabletop Exercises (TTX)

TTXs involve senior staff, elected or appointed officials, or other key personnel in an informal setting, discussing simulated situations. This type of exercise is intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. It can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures or to assess types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, and recovery from a defined incident. TTXs are typically aimed at facilitating understanding of concepts, identifying strengths and shortfalls, and/or achieving a change in attitude. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem solving rather than the rapid, spontaneous decision-making that occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions. In contrast to the scale and cost of operations-based exercises and games, TTXs can be a cost-effective tool when used in conjunction with more complex exercises. The effectiveness of a TTX is derived from the energetic involvement of participants and their assessment of recommended revisions to current policies, procedures, and plans.

TTX methods are divided into two categories: basic and advanced. In a basic TTX, the scene set by the scenario materials remains constant. It describes an event or emergency incident and brings discussion participants up to the simulated present time. Players apply their knowledge and skills to a list of problems presented the facilitator, problems are discussed as a group, and resolution is generally agreed on and summarized by the leader. In an advanced TTX, play focuses on delivery of pre-scripted messages to players that alter the original scenario. The exercise facilitator usually introduces problems one at a time in the form of a written message, simulated telephone call, videotape, or other means. Participants discuss the issues raised by the problem, using appropriate plans and procedures. TTX attributes may include the following:

- Achieving limited or specific objectives
- Assessing interagency coordination
- Conducting a specific case study
- Examining personnel contingencies
- Familiarizing senior officials with a situation
- Participating in information sharing
- Practicing group problem-solving
- Testing group message interpretation

EXERCISE TYPES

Operations-Based Exercises

Operations-based exercises represent the next iteration of the exercise cycle; they are used to validate the plans, policies, agreements, and procedures solidified in discussion-based exercises. Operations-based exercises include drills, FEs, and FSEs. They can clarify roles and responsibilities, identify gaps in resources needed to implement plans and procedures, and improve individual and team performance. Operations-based exercises are characterized by actual response, mobilization of apparatus and resources, and commitment of personnel, usually over an extended period of time.

Drills

A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually used to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency. Drills are commonly used to provide training on new equipment, develop or test new policies or procedures, or practice and maintain current skills. Typical attributes include the following:

- A narrow focus, measured against established standards
- Instant feedback
- Performance in isolation
- Realistic environment

Functional Exercises (FEs)

The FE, also known as a command post exercise (CPX), is designed to test and evaluate individual capabilities, multiple functions or activities within a function, or interdependent groups of functions. FEs are generally focused on exercising the plans, policies, procedures, and staffs of the direction and control nodes of the Incident Command System (ICS) and Unified Command (UC). Generally, incidents are projected through an exercise scenario with event updates that drive activity at the management level. Movement of personnel and equipment is simulated.

The objective of the FE is to execute specific plans and procedures and apply established policies, plans, and procedures under crisis conditions, within or by particular function teams. An FE simulates the reality of operations in a functional area by presenting complex and realistic problems that require rapid and effective responses by trained personnel in a highly stressful environment. Attributes of an FE include the following:

- Evaluating Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), headquarters, and staff
- Evaluating functions
- Examining inter-jurisdictional relationships
- Measuring resource adequacy
- Reinforcing established policies and procedures

Full-Scale Exercises (FSE)

The FSE is the most complex step in the exercise cycle. FSEs are multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional exercises that test many facets of emergency response and recovery. They include many first responders operating under the ICS or UC to effectively and efficiently respond to, and recover from, an incident. An FSE focuses on implementing and analyzing the plans, policies, and procedures developed in discussion-based exercises and honed in previous, smaller, operations-based exercises. The events are projected through a scripted exercise scenario with built-in flexibility to allow updates to drive activity. It is conducted in a real-time, stressful environment that closely mirrors a real incident. First responders and resources are mobilized and deployed to the scene where they conduct their actions as if a real incident had occurred (with minor exceptions). The FSE simulates the reality of operations in multiple functional

EXERCISE TYPES

areas by presenting complex and realistic problems requiring critical thinking, rapid problem solving, and effective responses by trained personnel in a highly stressful environment. Other entities that are not involved in the exercise, but that would be involved in an actual incident, should be instructed not to respond.

An FSE provides an opportunity to execute plans, procedures, and MAAs in response to a simulated live incident in a highly stressful environment. Typical FSE attributes include the following:

- Activating personnel and equipment
- Allocating resources and personnel
- Analyzing memorandums of understanding (MOUs), SOPs, plans, policies, and procedures
- Assessing equipment capabilities
- Assessing inter-jurisdictional cooperation
- Assessing organizational and individual performance
- Demonstrating interagency cooperation
- Exercising public information systems
- Testing communications systems and procedures

The level of support needed to conduct an FSE is greater than needed during other types of exercises. The exercise site is usually extensive with complex site logistics. Food and water must be supplied to participants and volunteers. Safety issues, including those surrounding the use of props and special effects, must be monitored.

FSE controllers ensure that participants' behavior remains within predefined boundaries. Simulation Cell (SIMCELL) controllers continuously inject scenario elements to simulate real events. Evaluators observe behaviors and compare them against established plans, policies, procedures, and standard practices (if applicable). Safety controllers ensure all activity is executed within a safe environment.

2011-2013 MULTI-YEAR TRAINING AND EXERCISE SCHEDULES

Appendix E: Multi-Year Training and Exercise Schedules

2011 CAL YR		JANUARY - DECEMBER 2011		\$=Required APS	* = Elective APS
DATE	COURSE CODE	COURSE	LOCATION	COMMENTS	
1-Jan-11		HOLIDAY - New Years Day			
17-Jan-11		HOLIDAY - Martin Luther King Day			
		UEMA			
20-Jan-11	ICS402	ICS Overview for Exeutives/Senior Officials	Fruit Heights		By Request Fruit Heights
19-20Feb-11	L962	AH-IMT Planning Section Chief Course	Ogden		Agency Administered Class
26-27Feb-11	L962	AH-IMT Planning Section Chief Course (cont.)	Brigham City		Agency Administered Class
1-2Feb-11	G300	ICS Intermediate sponsored by CSEPP	SOB B110		
8-Feb-11	ICS402	ICS Overview for Exeutives/Senior Officials	Heber		By Request Wasatch Co
		All-Hazards Incident Management Team Academy			
14-18Feb-11	L964	AH-IMT Situation Unit Leader (SITL)	POST		
14-18Feb-11	L971	AH-IMT Facilities Unit Leader (FACL)	POST		
15-18Feb-11	L965	AH-IMT Resource Unit Leader (RESL)	POST		
15-18Feb-11	L970	AH-IMT Supply Unit Leader (SPUL)	POST		
15-18Feb-11	L969	AH-IMT Communication Unit Leader (COML)	POST		
14-18Feb-11	L975	AH-IMT Finance/Admin Unit Leader (FAUL)	POST		
21-Feb-11		HOLIDAY - Presidents Day			
7-10Mar-11	L340	Radiological Em Preparedness (REP) Planning	Green River		
14-15Mar-11	G300	ICS Intermediate	Castle Dale		By Request Region 6
15-16Mar-11	G575	Communications Interoperability spon CSEPP	SOB B110		
22-23Mar-11	G300	ICS Intermediate	Moab		By Request Region 7
22-23Mar-11	G290	Basic Public Information Officer Course	SOB B110		
24-Mar-11	G291	JIS/JIC Planning Course	SOB B110		
5-6Apr-11	\$G775	EOC Mngmnt & Ops sponsored by CSEPP	SOB B110		

18-19Apr-11	G400	ICS Advanced	Price	By Request Region 6
21-Apr-11	CCDC	City County Directors Conference	Red Lion	
26-27Apr-11	*G197	Emergency Planning and Functional Needs		
3-5May-11		Governor's Public Safety Summit	Davis Conv Center	
10-11May-11	G400	ICS Advanced sponsored by CSEPP	SOB B110	
17-18May-11	G300	ICS Intermediate	Vernal	By Request Region 5
24-May-11	\$G191	ICS/EOC Interface sponsored by CSEPP	SOB B110	
30-May-11		HOLIDAY - Memorial Day		
1-Jun-11	\$G270.4	Recovery from Disaster, the Local Gov Role	SOB B110	
6-9Jun-11	L910	Utah IEMC Earthquake	Auditorium	
15-Jun-11	G244	Developing and Managing Vounteers	SOB B110	
16-Jun-11	*G288	Donations Management Workshop	SOB B110	
21-22Jun-11	*G202	Debris Mngmnt Planning for St, Tribe, local		
28-29Jun-11	G290	Basic Public Information Officer Course	Logan	
30-Jun-11	G291	JIS/JIC Planning Course	Logan	
4-Jul-11		HOLIDAY - Independence Day		
6-Jul-11	\$G250.7	Rapid Assessment Workshop	SOB B110	
13-14Jul-11		Utah Shake Out FX		
19-20Jul-11	G300	ICS Intermediate sponsored by CSEPP	SOB B110	
25-Jul-11		HOLIDAY - Pioneer Day		
23-24Aug-11	\$G318	Mitigation Planning Workshop for Local Gov	SOB B110	
5-Sep-11		HOLIDAY - Labor Day		
13-14Sep-11	*G408	Homeland Security Planning for Local Gov	SOB B110	
27-28Sep-11	*G108	Community Mass Care	SOB B110	
20-21Oct-11		UEA		
25-26Oct-11	G290	Basic Public Information Officer Course	SOB B110	
27-Oct-11	G291	JIS/JIC Planning Course	SOB B110	

8-9Nov-11	G400	ICS Advanced sponsored by CSEPP	SOB B110	
11-Nov-11		HOLIDAY - Veteran's Day		
24-Nov-11		HOLIDAY - Thanksgiving Day		
26-Dec-11		HOLIDAY - Christmas Day		

This section lists the **2011** training needs as identified by the jurisdictions.

Area	Training	Date	Training Location	Course Provider
Tooele County	IS 703 Resource Management	June	TC EOC	State
	G 250.7 Rapid Assessment Workshop	August	TC EOC	State
Emery County	E 901 IEMC All-Haz Recovery & Mitigation			
	E 910 IEMC Earthquake Preparedness & Response			
	E 920 IEMC Hazardous Materials Preparedness & Response			
	E 340 Radiological Emergency Preparedness Planning Course			
	E 210 Recovery from Disaster: The Local Governments Role			
	NIMS	February	Castle Dale	State
	NIMS and ICS 300/400	April	Castle Dale	State
	NIMS and ICS 300/400	April	Castle Dale	State
	IS 301 Radiological Emergency Response	June	Castle Dale	County
	NIMS	June	Castle Dale	County
	NIMS	August	Castle Dale	County
	NIMS	September	Green River	County
	G 906	October	Castle Dale	State
	G 906	November	Castle Dale	State
	G 358 Evacuation and Re-entry Planning Course	April	Castle Dale	State
	G 362 Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Schools	May	Castle Dale	State
	IS 242 Effective Communication	June	Castle Dale	EMI
	IS 242 Effective Communication	August	Castle Dale	EMI
	IS 242 Effective Communication	September	Green River	EMI
	G 197 Emergency Planning and Special Needs Populations	November	Castle Dale	State
	IS 244 Developing and Managing Volunteers	November	Castle Dale	County
	IS 7.a A Citizen's Guide to Disaster Assistance	June	Castle Dale	County
	IS 7.a A Citizen's Guide to Disaster Assistance	August	Castle Dale	County
	IS 7.a A Citizen's Guide to Disaster Assistance	September	Green River	County

Area	Training	Date	Training Location	Course Provider
San Juan County	PIO Workshop			
	ICS Training Series			
	NIMS Training			
	E 930 IEMC: Community Specific			
	E 190 Introduction to ArcGIS for Emergency Managers			
	E 317 Comprehensive Data Management for HAZUS multi-hazard			
Wasatch County	ICS 300/400	January	WC EOC	State
	ICS 402 ICS Overview for Executives and Senior Officials	February	WC EOC	State
	G 289 PIO	March	WC EOC	State
	G 290 PIO	May	WC EOC	State
	G 270.4 Recovery from Disaster: The Local Governments Role	September	WC EOC	State
	G 191 ICS/EOC Interface Course	December	WC EOC	State
	G 291 JIC/JIS	December	WC EOC	State
Cache County	HSEEP Training			
	E 900 IEMC: All Hazards Preparation and Response			
	E 910 IEMC: Earthquake Preparedness and Response			
	E 947 IEMC: Emergency Operations Center Incident Management Team Interface			
	E 202 Debris Management			
	E210 – Recovery from Disaster			
Region III	Hazmat Training			
	Public Awareness			
	Serge Training			
	PDS Classes			
	APS Classes			
	Multi Hazards			

Area	Training	Date	Training Location	Course Provider
Region IV	IS 100, IS 200, IS 700, IS 800			
	G 775 EOC Management & Operations			
	IS 244 Developing and Managing Volunteers			
	IMT Position Specific Training			
	G 575 Communication Interoperability Course			
	IS 242 Effective Communication			
Salt Lake UASI	Management 311			
	Management 340			
	Management 368			
	Information Continuity			
Kane County	POD & Hospital Surge with faith based organizations	Jan. 20		
	NIMS			
	Volunteer training			
Iron County	CERT Training	Various		
Beaver County	NIMS	Various		
Garfield County	Multi-Agency Coordination	January		
	NIMS	various		
Washington Co	Earthquake SOP Responder	March		
	ICS 300	April		
	ICS 400	May		
	EOC Ops Interaction Training	July		

The next three pages contain the 2011 Exercise Schedule.

Jurisdiction	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
Column1	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Beaver Co	TTX: Mines					FE						
Brigham City									FSE: Peach Days			
Cache Co					NLE-11							
Emery Co			WS: Energy & Drill: USAR		FE: Public Safety & NLE-11	Drill	FE: Public Safety	FE: Public Safety	FE: Public Safety	Drill: Energy	Drill: Energy	
Garfield Co							FSE: 1/2 marathon					
Iron Co		WS: EOC	WS: EOC & CERT	WS: EOC & CERT	TTX: EOC & FSE: Ironman		WS: EOC	FE: EOC		TEPW		

Discussion-Based Exercises

Workshop	WS
Seminar	SR
Tabletop Exercise	TTX

Operations-Based Exercises

Drill	Drill
Functional Exercise	FE
Full Scale Exercise	FSE

Natural Hazards

Communicable Diseases
Agro
Hurricane
Tornado
Flood
Earthquake
Fire

Manmade Hazards

Accidental/Industrial	Intentional
REP	Agro
HAZMAT	Transportation
FERC	Prevention/Protection
OTHER	Terrorism/CBRNE

Agro	= Agriculture
REP	= Radiological Exercise Program
FERC	= Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Terrorism/CBRNE	= Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive

2011 Exercise Schedule - continued

Utah Exercise Schedule 2011

Jurisdiction	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
Column1	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Kane Co			Drill: Mass Casualty	TTX: EOC			Radio Club	FSE: Western Legends				
Layton City		TTX						FE				
Logan City			TTX					TTX: Dam				
Reg III		TTX: Health Dept	TTX	FSE: Health Dept	AAC: Health Dept		FE		FSE	AAC		
Reg IV		TTX: Comm			FSE: All Hazards/Iron							
St. Geroge City										FSE: Marathon		
San Juan Co	FE: Comm (Other) & FE	TTX & WS: Comm (other)		TTX & FE (HazMat)	FSE	FE	FSE(topic uncertain)	FE:Medical	FE			

Discussion-Based Exercises

Workshop	WS
Seminar	SR
Tabletop Exercise	TTX

Operations-Based Exercises

Drill	Drill
Functional Exercise	FE
Full Scale Exercise	FSE

Natural Hazards

Communicable Diseases
Agro
Hurricane
Tornado
Flood
Earthquake
Fire

Manmade Hazards

Accidental/Industrial	Intentional
REP	Agro
HAZMAT	Transportation
FERC	Prevention/Protection
OTHER	Terrorism/CBRNE

Agro	= Agriculture
REP	= Radiological Exercise Program
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Terrorism/CBRNE	= Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive

2011 Exercise Schedule - continued

Utah Exercise Schedule 2011

Jurisdiction	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
Column1	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Tooele Co		TTX/WS: CSEPP, TTX: MWMC	TTX: MWMC	TTX: Schools			Drill: CERT Teams	WS: EOC	FE: EOC		TTX: School District	
UDHS						FE: IEMC	FE: Shakeout					
Wasatch Co				FE: County		AAR						
Washington Co		WS & FE	FE: Med Surge	TTX	FE: Public Info & Med Surge	FSE: Shooter		TTX & FE			FE: Med Surge	FE & FSE
Weber Co								FE: EOC				

Discussion-Based Exercises

Workshop	WS
Seminar	SR
Tabletop Exercise	TTX

Operations-Based Exercises

Drill	Drill
Functional Exercise	FE
Full Scale Exercise	FSE

Natural Hazards

Communicable Diseases
Agro
Hurricane
Tornado
Flood
Earthquake
Fire

Manmade Hazards

Accidental/Industrial	Intentional
REP	Agro
HAZMAT	Transportation
FERC	Prevention/Protection
OTHER	Terrorism/CBRNE

Agro	= Agriculture
REP	= Radiological Exercise Program
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Terrorism/CBRNE	= Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive

2012 Training courses requested by jurisdictions.

Area	Training	Date	Training Location	Course Provider
Region III	HazMat Awareness	January		
	Hazmat Operations	March		
	HazMat Technician	May		
	HazMat Technician	June		
	Rope Rescue Techician	July		
	Sevier S&R Conference	August		
	S&R Drill	Sept		
Tooele	G318 Mitigation Planning Workshop for Local Gov.	March	EOC	State
	G270.4 Recovery from Disaster, the Local Gov. Role	October	EOC	State

The next two pages contain the 2012 Exercise Schedule.

Utah Exercise Schedule 2012

Jurisdiction	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
Column1	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Brigham City									FSE: Peach Days			
Cache Co				FSE: Vigilant Guard								
Emory Co			Drill: USAR		FE: Public Safety	Drill	FE: Public Safety	FE: Public Safety	FE: Public Safety	Drill: Energy	Drill: Energy	
Garfield Co							FSE: 1/2 marathon					
Iron Co			FSE: Comm									
Kane Co								FSE: Western Legends				
Layton City		FSE			TTX			TTX			TTX	
Logan City	TTX: Dam		TTX: Wildland		FE							

Discussion-Based Exercises

Workshop	WS
Seminar	SR
Tabletop Exercise	TTX

Operations-Based Exercises

Drill	Drill
Functional Exercise	FE
Full Scale Exercise	FSE

Natural Hazards

Communicable Diseases
Agro
Hurricane
Tornado
Flood
Earthquake
Fire

Manmade Hazards

Accidental/Industrial	Intentional
REP	Agro
HAZMAT	Transportation
FERC	Prevention/Protection
OTHER	Terrorism/CBRNE

Agro	= Agriculture
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Terrorism/CBRNE	= Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive

2012 Exercise Schedule - continued

Utah Exercise Schedule 2012

Jurisdiction	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Region III		TTX: Hospital	TTX: Shooter	FSE: Hospital	FSE AAC		FE: Shooter		FSE: Shooter	FSE AAC		
Region IV				FSE: Shakeout	FSE				FE: EOC			
San Juan Co	TTX	TTX Comm	FE	FE Medical					FE			
St. George City									FSE: Marathon			
Tooele Co	Drill: CERT Teams	TTX	TTX: Individual Schools	FSE: Shakeout, Drill: CERT		TTX: Recovery			TTX: EOC		TTX: School District	
Wasatch Co				FSE: Shakeout			AAR					
Weber Co			FE: EOC									
Weber State U	FSE: EOC											

Discussion-Based Exercises

Workshop	WS
Seminar	SR
Tabletop Exercise	TTX

Operations-Based Exercises

Drill	Drill
Functional Exercise	FE
Full Scale Exercise	FSE

Natural Hazards

Communicable Diseases
Agro
Hurricane
Tornado
Flood
Earthquake
Fire

Manmade Hazards

Accidental/Industrial	Intentional
REP	Agro
HAZMAT	Transportation
FERC	Prevention/Protection
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2013 Training courses requested by jurisdictions.

Area	Training	Date	Training Location	Course Provider
Region III	HazMat Awareness	January		
	Hazmat Operations	March		
	HazMat Technician	May		
	HazMat Technician	June		
	Rope Rescue Techician	July		
	Sevier S&R Conference	August		
	S&R Drill	Sept		
Tooele	Business COOP Seminar	April	EOC	State

2013 Exercise Schedule information, as provided by the jurisdictions.

Utah Exercise Schedule 2013

Jurisdiction	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
Column1	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Wasatch Co		WS: Public Officials				FE: Comm			TTX: Recovery			
Tooele Co	TTX/FE: all Hazard				FSE: All-Hazard							

Discussion-Based Exercises
 Workshop WS
 Seminar SR
 Tabletop Exercise TTX

Operations-Based Exercises
 Drill Drill
 Functional Exercise FE
 Full Scale Exercise FSE

Natural Hazards

Communicable Diseases
Agro
Hurricane
Tornado
Flood
Earthquake
Fire

Manmade Hazards

Accidental/Industrial	Intentional
REP	Agro
HAZMAT	Transportation
FERC	Prevention/Protection
OTHER	Terrorism/CBRNE

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