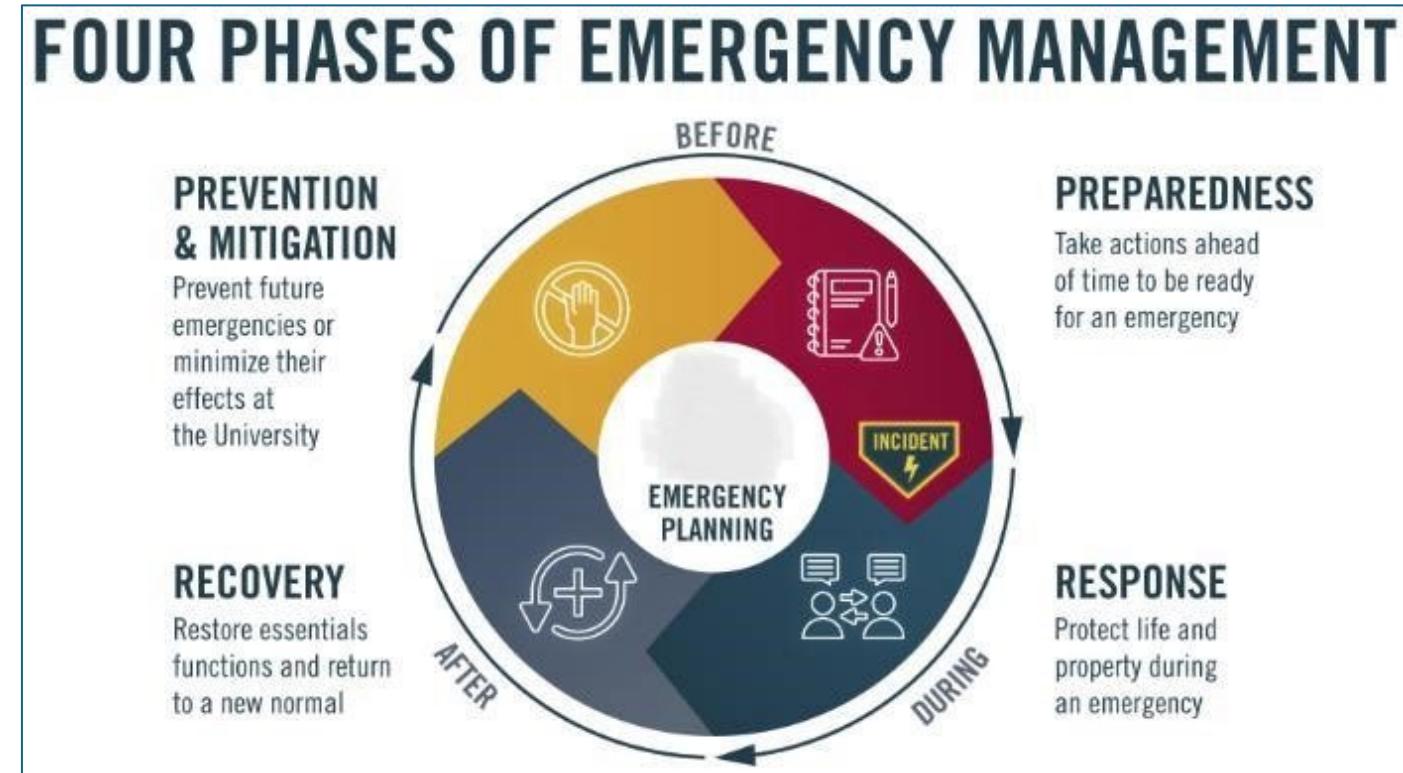




Transition from EOP (Emergency Operations Plan) to a CEMP (Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan)

Limitations of the current Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

- Reactive Approach:
 - EOP Focuses mainly on response and recovery, lacking proactive measures.
- Scope:
 - Limited to specific emergency scenarios, not a comprehensive plan.
- Integration:
 - Does not fully integrate all phases of emergency management: Mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.



Benefits of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

- ❑ Proactive Approach:
 - Emphasizes all five phases of emergency management.
- ❑ Comprehensive Scope:
 - Covers a wide range of potential hazards and scenarios.
- ❑ Integration and coordination:
 - Enhances coordination among various agencies and stakeholders.
- ❑ Community Resilience:
 - Builds long-term resilience and reduces vulnerability.



What is a CEMP

A Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is a strategic and all-encompassing document created by government agencies, organizations, or jurisdictions to prepare for and respond to a wide range of emergencies and disasters. **The CEMP serves as a roadmap for effectively managing emergencies, addressing various phases of emergency management, and coordinating the efforts of multiple stakeholders.**

Today, many **jurisdictions utilize the CEMP as the jurisdiction's EOP** as it provides **broader guidance in describing the jurisdiction's overall emergency management program.** – FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101

What is in a CEMP



The **base plan** provides information regarding policy and operations focused on coordination, command and control structures, roles and responsibilities, procedures, and resources for the County and its agencies that support response, recovery, preparedness, and mitigation for all hazards.



The **(Emergency Support Function (ESF) and Recovery Support Functions (RSF) checklists** provide an overview of each of the 15 ESFs and six RSFs and include step-by-step actions for activation, response, and recovery operations. The checklists are contained in the Emergency Support Functions and Recovery Support Functions Handbook, a list is included on page 50-51 of this base plan.



The **hazard-specific annexes** describe unique aspects, actions, and considerations for specific hazards.

Common Questions regarding a CEMP

- Do we still need a EOP if we have a CEMP?
 - No, the CEMP replaces the EOP.
- Does a CEMP have to be approved/resolution by city council?
 - The main CEMP does go through council approval, the attached annexes however are separate and do not require Formal Council approval.
- Explain what the annexes are?
 - The annexes for the MSD CEMP are set up for each City or Town. For example, the Copperton annex of the MSD CEMP can include a resolution to either adopt the MSD CEMP as Copperton's, or Copperton can adopt their own CEMP a copy of which would be included in the Copperton annex of the MSD CEMP. The MSD CEMP annexes can include hazard-specific plans for earthquake, sheltering, severe weather, a jurisdiction order of succession, etc.

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Call to Action



❑ Summary/Key Points:

- Better aligns us with our neighboring cities and with Salt Lake County's new CEMP.
- In summary, the limitations of our current EOP highlight the need for a more comprehensive approach to emergency management.
- The CEMP offers significant benefits, including a proactive approach, comprehensive scope, better integration and coordination, and enhanced community resilience.