BUREAU OF HOMELAND SECURITY

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

July 2015

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EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

If immediate state assistance is required, contact the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) thru the on duty Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) Manager or by calling Idaho State Communications.

IDEOC Manager:

1-208-258-6514

StateComm:

1-208-846-7610 or 1-800-632-8000

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PROMULGATION

The State of Idaho, in accordance with Title 46, Chapter 10, "State Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, as amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004." is required to plan and prepare for disasters and emergencies resulting from natural or man-caused events, enemy attack, terrorism, sabotage, or other hostile action.

This Idaho Emergency Operations Plan is an all-discipline, all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of domestic incidents and provides the structure and mechanism for the coordination of state support to state, local, and tribal incident managers and for exercising direct state authorities and responsibilities. This plan has been revised to better align with the National Response Framework, incorporates National Incident Management System principles, and provides a comprehensive framework for statewide emergency management. It addresses the roles and responsibilities of state government organizations and provides a link to federal, local, and private organizations and resources that may be activated to address disasters and emergencies in Idaho. State government departments cooperate with the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security in an ongoing planning process that produces an effective framework for coordinating the delivery of state assistance to local governments. When directed, state agencies will take the appropriate actions to mobilize and deploy resources to assist in life, safety, and property protection efforts in accordance with this revised Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. Pursuant to the authority contained in the Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004 and Governor's Executive Order 2014-07, the head of each designated department and agency shall take the necessary actions to implement this plan by developing written internal procedures that detail support required by the plan and shall be prepared to put their plan into action.

This revised Idaho Emergency Operations Plan ensures consistency with current policy guidance and services as a basis for improving the coordination and strengthening of relationships among all of Idaho's emergency management partners at the local, state, tribal, federal, and private levels. We the undersigned do hereby promulgate this revised Idaho Emergency Operations Plan

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of the State of Idaho

Date: Aug 18, 2015

Major General Gary Sayler
State of Idaho Adjutant General

Date: 17 July 2015

Brad Richy
Director, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Date: 21 July 2015

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SECURITY INSTRUCTIONS

I. The long title of this document is “Idaho Emergency Operations Plan”. The short title is “IDEOP”.

II. The IDEOP consists of a Basic Plan and Functional Annexes. The IDEOP does not contain “For Official Use Only” information and may be reproduced and distributed to the public.

III. All changes should be posted to this plan as they are received and recorded below. Reference section VI of this Basic Plan (ongoing plan management) for information on changes.

RECORD OF INTERIM CHANGES

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Posted	Posted By

IV. All revisions of this plan will be recorded below to document the date revised, by whom, and the version and date of the plan it replaces:

RECORD OF REVISION

Date Revised	Remarks

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COORDINATING, PRIMARY, AND SUPPORT AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

C = Coordinating Agency
P = Primary Agency
S = Support Agency

Emergency Support Function Annexes	Transportation	Communications	Public Works and Engineering	Firefighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care	Resource and Logistic Support	Public Health and Medical Services	Search and Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Agriculture and Food	Energy	Public Safety and Security	LT Community Recovery / Mitigation	Public Information and External Affairs	Military Support
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All State Agencies					S		S								S	
Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired						S										
Commission on Aging						S										
Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing						S										
Council on Developmental Disabilities						S										
Department of Administration	P		C/P			S	S		S					S		
Department of Commerce	S					S	S							S		
Department of Corrections				S			S						S			
Department of Environmental Quality	S		P					P		C/P	S	S	S	S		
Department of Fish and Game	P	S	S	S				S	P	S	S		S	S		
Department of Health and Welfare		P	S			P	P	C/P	S	P	P			S		
Department of Insurance						S				S						
Department of Juvenile Corrections													S			
Department of Labor						S										
Department of Lands	S	S	S	C/P										S		
Department of Parks and Recreation			S										S			
Department of Water Resources	S		P							P		S		S		
Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	S	S	S			S	S	S	P							
Division of Building Safety			S						P					S		
Division of Veterans Services						S		S								
Fire Chiefs Association				S												
Geological Survey	S		P											S		
Idaho Military Division																
Bureau of Homeland Security	P	C/P		S	C/P	C/P	C/P	P	C/P	P	P	S	P	C/P	C/P	
Idaho National Guard	P		P	S					P	P			S			C/P
Purchasing							P									
Idaho State University								S								
Legislative Services Office																
Office of Energy Resources												P				
Office of the Attorney General							S			S		S	P	S		
Public Health Districts						P	P	P		S	S					
Public Utilities Commission	S		S							S		C				
State Board of Education			S			P								S		
State Board of Examiners																
State Controllers Office																
State Department of Agriculture			P			P	S	S		S	C/P			S		
State Department of Education	S	S	S			P					P					
State Executive Office of the Governor																
State Historical Society														S		
State Independent Living Council																
State Police	P	S	P	S			P	P	P	P	S	S	C/P			
State Tax Commission						S										
Transportation Department	C/P	S	S	S			P	S	P	S	S		S	S		
University of Idaho											S					
Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters				S		P		P	S		S			P		
ESF	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Support Annexes	Financial Management	Private Sector Coordination	Tribal Relations	Volunteer and Donations Management	Worker Safety and Health	Joint Information System / Center
SA	1	2	3	4	5	6
All State Agencies	S		S			S
Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired						
Commission on Aging						
Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing						
Council on Developmental Disabilities						
Department of Administration	S					
Department of Commerce						
Department of Corrections						
Department of Environmental Quality					S	
Department of Fish and Game						
Department of Health and Welfare					S	
Department of Insurance						
Department of Juvenile Corrections						
Department of Labor						
Department of Lands						
Department of Parks and Recreation						
Department of Water Resources					S	
Directorate of Civil Air Patrol						
Division of Building Safety					S	
Division of Veterans Services						
Fire Chiefs Association						
Geological Survey						
Idaho Military Division						
Bureau of Homeland Security	C	C	C	C	C	C
Idaho National Guard	S				S	
Purchasing						
Idaho State University						
Legislative Services Office	S					
Office of Energy Resources						
Office of the Attorney General						
Public Health Districts					S	
Public Utilities Commission						
State Board of Education						
State Board of Examiners	S					
State Controllers Office	S					
State Department of Agriculture					S	
State Department of Education						
State Executive Office of the Governor	S					
State Historical Society						
State Independent Living Council						
State Police					S	
State Tax Commission						
Transportation Department				S		
University of Idaho						
Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters				S		
IA	1	2	3	4	5	6

Incident Annexes	Flooding	Earthquake	Severe Weather	Nuclear / Radiological Incident	Animal Health Emergency Mgt.	Pandemic Influenza
	1	2	3	4	5	6
All State Agencies	S	S	S	S		S
Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired						
Commission on Aging						S
Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing						S
Council on Developmental Disabilities						
Department of Administration			S			S
Department of Commerce						S
Department of Corrections						
Department of Environmental Quality	S	S	S	C	S	S
Department of Fish and Game	S	S	S	S	S	S
Department of Health and Welfare	S	S	S	S	S	S
Department of Insurance						
Department of Juvenile Corrections						
Department of Labor						S
Department of Lands						
Department of Parks and Recreation						
Department of Water Resources	S	S	S	S		
Directorate of Civil Air Patrol						
Division of Building Safety						
Division of Veterans Services						S
Fire Chiefs Association						
Geological Survey	S	S				
Idaho Military Division						
Bureau of Homeland Security	C	C	C	S	S	C
Idaho National Guard	S	S	S	S		S
Purchasing						
Idaho State University						
Legislative Services Office						
Office of Energy Resources						
Office of the Attorney General					S	S
Public Health Districts				S		S
Public Utilities Commission				S		
State Board of Education						S
State Board of Examiners						
State Controllers Office						
State Department of Agriculture	S	S	S	S	C	S
State Department of Education						S
State Executive Office of the Governor	S	S	S			S
State Historical Society						
State Independent Living Council						
State Police	S	S	S	S	S	S
State Tax Commission						
Transportation Department	S	S	S	S	S	S
University of Idaho					S	
Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters	S	S	S			S
IA	1	2	3	4	5	6

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I. PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

The State of Idaho, in accordance with Title 46, Chapter 10, "State Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, as amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004," is required to plan and prepare for disasters and emergencies that are natural or man-caused to include enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile actions including terrorism and the use of weapons of mass destruction. The Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) recognizes that requests for state assistance have traditionally come from state and local governmental entities within the state. This plan also acknowledges the expansion of mutual aid compacts and other types of agreements where requests for state assistance may originate from special districts or a tribal nation within the State of Idaho, another state, the federal government, or another country.

This plan delineates emergency response procedures, responsibilities, and lines of authority. The format is compatible with the National Response Framework (NRF) by using a functional approach to providing assistance. In this functional approach, the functional annexes of this plan i.e., Idaho Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESF), Idaho Support Annexes (ID-SA) and Idaho Incident Annexes (ID-IA) have been assigned to a lead coordinating agency with other departments and organizations in supporting roles. Identified ID-ESF Coordinating Agencies are responsible for developing, periodically reviewing, and revising their identified functional annex(s) of this plan. ID-ESF Coordinating Agencies must coordinate with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC), applicable Primary and Supporting agencies, and with the associated tasks identified in their functional annex(s) during emergency operations.

A. Purpose:

1. Describe the array of state response, recovery, and mitigation resources available to augment state and local agency efforts to save lives, limit human suffering, and protect public health, safety, and property, including wildlife, natural resources, the environment, and local economies from the damaging effects of natural and man-caused disaster emergencies;

2. Identify the roles, responsibilities, and provide direction to state government agencies and some volunteer organizations in responding to emergencies or disasters;

3. Organize the state response assistance options that a local jurisdiction is most likely to need under individual functional annexes that closely parallel those used within the NRF;

4. Describe the process and methodology for implementing and managing state response, recovery and mitigation programs, and other support through technical services;

5. Establish linkages to other state and federal emergency operations plans developed for specific hazards or incidents;

6. Establish the state disaster emergency response and recovery organization for natural and man-caused disaster emergencies, including terrorism involving the use of weapons of mass destruction;

7. Define the organization and assign responsibilities to state agencies for disaster emergency response/recovery activities; and

8. Implement the Mission Assignment (MA) and Project Agreement (PA) process to manage and account for Requests for Assistance (RFA), assignments to public and private agencies, and establish projected estimated costs for each assigned mission or project.

B. Scope and Applicability:

1. The IDEOP applies to all state agencies.

2. The IDEOP is founded on the principle of *self-help* at each level of government. Jurisdictions (special districts, cities, counties, or tribes) must commit their available resources to respond and recover from a disaster emergency. They may request assistance from each successive level of government. Counties and tribal nation's requests for state assistance must be submitted to the IDEOC managed by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS).

3. Emergency response assistance includes those actions and activities that save lives; protect public health and safety; and protect property, including wildlife, natural resources, and the economy from disaster emergencies. The identified actions and activities in this plan are based on existing state and federal statutory authorities, or on specific functional mission assignments made under Governor's Executive Order.

4. A disaster emergency may result in a situation that affects the national security of the United States. For those instances, separate security authorities and procedures address national security requirements. This type of unique situation would generate a federally led response with state government in support as necessary.

C. Situation:

1. A disaster or emergency can strike at any time, at any location, with little or no advance notice. These disasters or emergencies may create significant degrees of human suffering, property damage and economic hardship to individuals, governments, the environment, and for the business community.

2. Information sharing occurs across multiple levels of government, the response community, and the private sector. Citizens expect government to keep them informed and to provide guidance and assistance in the event of a threat, emergency or disaster.

3. Vulnerability Analysis (Demographics): According to the 2014 population estimates, Idaho's population is approximately 1.63 million people. The state averages 19 people per square mile. Total area in Idaho includes 82,413 square miles of which the federal government owns 63 percent. The median household income is $46,767 (US Census Bureau, Quick Facts). Manufacturing, agriculture and tourism are important components of Idaho's economy.

Emergencies or disasters, regardless of their origin, have the potential to result in significant loss of life and property within the state. The following statistics illuminate the vulnerability of Idaho's populations. Approximately 37.6 percent of Idaho's population (615,335 of 1,634,464) resided in Ada and Canyon Counties (Treasure Valley) in 2014. Idahoans age 65 and older made up 13.8 percent of the total population in 2014.

4. Hazard Analysis: Risk and vulnerability hazard assessments in the 2013 State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) were determined based on the risk factor values of probability, impact, spatial extent, warning time, and duration. The higher the risk factor value, the greater the risk. Natural, technological, and human-caused hazards included in the SHMP are: floods, earthquakes, wildfires, landslides, dam/levee/canal failure, avalanches, drought, lightning, severe storms, winds/tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, hazardous materials, radiological, pandemic, cyber disruption, and civil disturbances.

a. Highest ranking hazards: wildfire, cyber disruptions, and flood.

b. Significant hazards with the capacity to inflict major losses of life and to exceed $1 billion in damages are: Flooding, wildland fire, and earthquake.

c. Reference the SHMP for more detailed information regarding statewide hazard mitigation planning efforts.

D. Planning Assumptions:

1. Any incident that results in a large number of casualties and/or significant damage to property may result in a request for state assistance to supplement the local jurisdiction's response.

2. At any time, one or more natural or man-caused hazards can threaten lives and/or property within the state. The first response will most likely originate from the local jurisdiction impacted by the incident. The local jurisdiction providing the first response may be overwhelmed by the magnitude of the incident. Municipal governments and special districts will coordinate disaster operations through their County Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). Counties will issue disaster proclamations and requests for supplemental resources when events overwhelm their capabilities.

3. Notification received by IBHS of a potential or actual incident that threatens lives and/or property, or a request for state assistance, may result in the activation of the IDEOP and IDEOC.

4. Any incident that results in a significant loss of local infrastructure will degrade communications of all types in the area.

5. Catastrophic disaster emergencies within any of the adjacent states and/or the Canadian provinces of British Columbia or Alberta may have an impact on Idaho's critical infrastructure assets and the economy.

6. State resources may be made available to state agencies, local and tribal governments to cope with disasters affecting any area of the state. Local and tribal governments must fully commit their resources and have declared a disaster emergency before requesting state assistance.

7. Federal assistance will be requested when it is determined that a response to a disaster emergency exceeds state and local government resources.

8. Various disaster emergency conditions may result in a state response prior to any involvement of local jurisdictions.

9. The activation and use of any part of the Idaho National Guard (IDNG) to provide assistance, respond, or recover from a disaster emergency requires a Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency. Requests for IDNG assistance are routed through the IDEOC.

10. Federal agencies may provide unilateral assistance under their statutory authority to Idaho when it is affected by a disaster emergency, in lieu of a Presidential declaration of disaster emergency.

11. Any catastrophic disaster emergency causing a state declaration of emergency may result in an implementation of mutual aid assistance.

12. The escalating threat of terrorism and the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) may create a disaster emergency condition where federal assistance is needed, or even injected into the state. A counter-terrorism operation implemented by federal authorities will be coordinated with the IBHS and Idaho State Police (ISP). Any terrorist incident within Idaho will require notification and involvement of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as well as other federal agencies, to support the local and state government response and recovery operations.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General:

1. When a disaster emergency is imminent or has occurred, local governments have the primary responsibility and will respond to preserve life and property. Local officials may implement emergency statutes and ordinances and may declare a local state of emergency that will permit them to mobilize and commit their emergency resources. When local resources become overwhelmed and cannot meet the needs created by a disaster emergency, a local government that is signatory to mutual aid compacts may call for the aid of any and all other signatories.

2. When disaster emergency conditions appear likely to exceed the combined capabilities of a local jurisdiction and mutual aid compact signatories, local governments will request the support of the state through the IDEOC managed by the IBHS. State resources will be supplemental to local resources.

3. The IDEOC will evaluate local requests for assistance based on the level of local resource commitment and on the availability of state resources. If the Governor determines local assets and resources have been fully utilized and state resources are available, he/she will authorize their commitment to the emergency. The Governor may then proclaim a "State of Emergency" and the provisions of the IDEOP will be invoked.

4. At this time the IDEOC, including relevant functional annexes of this plan, will be activated to a level appropriate to the situation. All state resources will be committed through the IDEOC. Local damage and needs assessment teams (augmented by state personnel) may be formed and dispatched to the impacted area(s). The state direction

and control will take place through the IDEOC and/or through a Joint Operations Center (JOC) should it be established.

5. State disaster relief can be provided to local governments without a Declaration of a "State of Emergency" when such resources are needed for life saving missions or to relieve suffering and hardship. If state capabilities are overwhelmed, the state can request assistance from other states under provisions of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or any existing mutual aid compacts. Requests for EMAC assistance will be coordinated through the IDEOC.

6. If capabilities (financial or operational) of state government are overwhelmed, or if an eminent threat is such that it will overwhelm available state resources, the Governor can request federal disaster emergency assistance. The Governor makes requests for assistance from federal agencies administering disaster assistance programs under separate statutes to the head-administering agency. In the case of a disaster in which additional disaster assistance is required beyond that generally administered by individual federal agencies, the Governor may make a request for federal emergency, major disaster, or fire suppression assistance under the authority of the Stafford Act, PL 93-288 as amended, to the President through the Region-X Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

7. Once the President approves the request for assistance, federal disaster assistance to the state, authorized by the Stafford Act, is coordinated by the Primary Federal Official (PFO). A State Coordinating Officer (SCO) is appointed by the Governor for the purpose of coordinating state and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the federal government. Federal disaster assistance authorized under separate statute is coordinated and provided by the administering agency.

8. More detailed information regarding the state's emergency management concept of operations is contained in ID-ESF #5, Emergency Management.

B. Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC):

1. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) is on-call 24-hours, 7 days-a-week, for immediate response to notification and requests for assistance by federal, state, tribal, and local governments. **The IBHS can be reached by calling the 24/7 IDEOC line at 208-947-7800 or by calling the State Communications Center (StateComm) at 1-208-846-7610 or 1-800-632-8000.**

2. The decision to activate the IDEOC will be determined by the complexity of the emergency or incident at hand and the level of state assistance requested or required.

3. The IDEOC is organized and structured following the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) guidance.

4. The IDEOC can best be described as a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) System. The NIMS describes MAC systems as:

a. "A combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordinating and supporting domestic incident management activities."

b. "The primary functions of MAC systems are to support the incident management policies and priorities, facilitate logistics support and resource tracking, inform resource allocation decisions using incident management priorities, coordinate incident related information, and coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies."

5. Other IDEOC functions include, but are not limited to:

a. Maintenance of situational awareness among all levels of government;

b. Coordinating requests for resource support from all levels of government;

c. Managing requests for assistance and resources through a Mission Assignment (MA) or Project Agreement (PA);

d. Coordination of state and federal response activities; and

e. Prioritization and allocation of scarce resources between competing jurisdictions.

6. For more detailed information regarding the IDEOC and incident management procedures, refer to ID-ESF #5 Emergency Management Annex of this plan.

C. Disaster Emergency Declaration Process:

The provisions of this plan are applicable to all disaster emergencies that require an Executive Order or Proclamation of Disaster Emergency by the Governor. State and local disaster emergency activities and requests for disaster emergency assistance will be made in accordance with the following procedures:

1. City Government:

a. Disaster emergency response agencies from city government will respond to a disaster emergency within their corporate limits and coordinate activities in accordance with their standard operating procedures and mutual aid agreements.

b. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1011, when a disaster emergency situation is or is likely to overwhelm their resources or be beyond the scope of control of the city, a local disaster emergency may be declared only by the mayor within their respective political subdivisions. *Note: No intergovernmental agency or official thereof may declare a local disaster emergency, unless expressly authorized by the agreement pursuant to which the agency functions.

c. Their proclamation of disaster emergency and any requests for assistance should be forwarded to the county emergency management director in an expedient manner (i.e., by voice followed by a hard copy).

d. When a local disaster emergency has been proclaimed, the mayor will govern by proclamation, and has the authority to impose all necessary regulations to preserve the peace and order of the city.

2. Tribal Nations:

a. A disaster or emergency may occur that directly impacts a tribal nation and overwhelms their resources for which the members of that tribal nation cannot provide satisfactory resolution.

b. The United States recognizes Indian tribes as domestic independent nations under its protection and recognizes the right of tribal nations to self-government. As such, tribes are responsible for coordinating tribal resources to address actual or potential disasters or emergencies. When their resources are overwhelmed, tribal leaders could seek assistance from states and/or federal government.

c. Tribal nations located within Idaho are recognized as sovereign nations. The residents of these tribal nations are also recognized as citizens of the state and county within which they reside.

d. Although federal departments and agencies must comply with existing laws and executive orders mandating that the federal government deal with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis, a tribe may opt to deal directly with state and local officials.

e. In order for tribal nations to obtain federal assistance via the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288), either a state Governor must request a Presidential disaster declaration on behalf of a tribe or the tribe must request assistance directly. Federal departments and agencies can also work directly with tribes within existing agency authorities and resources in the absence of a disaster declaration.

f. County and State involvement for resolution of the situation requires that the tribal entity requests assistance using the same procedures as any other incorporated community within a county in Idaho as follows:

1) The Tribal government will issue a local disaster emergency proclamation to the associated county or counties in which the nation/tribe is located and damage has occurred.

2) A request for county/counties disaster assistance should accompany the Tribal government disaster emergency proclamation.

g. For more detailed information regarding tribal nations procedures, refer to the Tribal Relations Support Annex of this plan.

3. County Government:

a. Upon receipt of the proclamation of a local disaster emergency from an incorporated city of the county or Indian nation/tribe, the chairman of the board of county commissioners will:

1) Provide available assistance requested to contain the incident (i.e. sheriff, public works, health, etc.); and

2) Notify the IBHS that a situation exists which may require the proclamation of a county local disaster emergency.

b. In the event a situation exists in the unincorporated portions of the county that may affect lives and property, the county will take necessary measures to bring the situation under control, utilizing all county government resources.

c. If the situation, either in an incorporated or unincorporated portion of the county overwhelms the capability and resources of the county to control, the chairman of the board of county commissioners may proclaim a local disaster emergency in accordance with Idaho Code §46-1011.

d. The county emergency management director will notify the IBHS that the county has declared a disaster emergency, and that the county has implemented its Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The notification should also state that the county has committed all available county resources to the response. If state supplemental assistance is needed to assist the county's response effort, the type of assistance should be clearly stated. The declaration and request for state assistance may be provided verbally, and then submitted in writing to IBHS.

e. The IBHS Chief will evaluate the county's request for assistance and brief the adjutant general and the Governor of the situation.

4. State Government:

a. The Governor may declare that a "disaster emergency" exists by executive order or a proclamation. The declaration continues until the threat has passed, the emergency conditions no longer exist, or until 30 days have passed. The Governor may extend the declaration in increments of 30 days until the emergency is resolved. The legislature may terminate a state of disaster emergency at any time (Idaho Code §46-1008).

b. After an enemy attack, the Governor may declare, "by order," a post-attack recovery and rehabilitation emergency. The order does not take effect unless the legislature meets within 45 days. The Governor may control and regulate the sale of food and other goods and services and direct the use of material and facilities for essential civil needs. If, due to the attack, filing requirements cannot be met, "public notice by such means as may be available" may be used. The Governor's power to issue such an order may be terminated by the legislature, the President, or congress. Such orders automatically terminate within six months (Idaho Code §67-5506).

c. Upon notification that the county is seeking state assistance, the Governor may proclaim a State of Disaster Emergency and implement all or portions of this plan.

1) The Governor may declare a Disaster Emergency in the absence of a county/local request.

2) Disaster emergency declarations shall:

a) Indicate the nature of the emergency;

b) Identify the area or areas threatened:

c) Identify the area subject to the proclamation;

d) Explain the condition(s) that are causing the disaster emergency; and

e) Define the incident period as it applies to each area affected.

3) In the event that the Governor is absent or inaccessible, the lieutenant Governor may issue a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency.

4) Upon execution of this plan, a representative from the IDEOC will initiate the state response by notifying the appropriate ID-ESF Coordinating agencies for the activation of required ID-ESFs. These agencies will take appropriate actions in accordance with this plan and their agency's EOP's and/or Standard Operating Procedures.

d. If the Governor is considering requesting a federal declaration of disaster from the President of the United States, the IBHS Chief will coordinate with the appropriate state and local officials to prepare the state's request for federal assistance. At a minimum, the following activities will be coordinated by IBHS:

1) Advise the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region-X Director if the Governor requests or intends to request a Presidential Declaration;

2) Survey the affected area(s) using local, state, and FEMA representatives, if possible, to determine the extent of private and public damage sustained in those areas;

3) Estimate the types and extent of federal disaster assistance required; and

4) Consult with the FEMA Region X Director on eligibility for such federal disaster assistance.

e. Only the Governor can originate the request for a Presidential Declaration. The Governor's request must be based upon a finding that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments, and that federal assistance is necessary. The Governor must furnish information on the extent and nature of state resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of the disaster emergency. The request must also contain a certification by the Governor that state and local governments will assume all applicable non-federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. It should also include an estimate of the types and amounts of supplementary federal assistance required. As a prerequisite to a Governor's request for federal assistance, the Governor must take appropriate action under state laws, and direct the activation of this plan.

f. Requests for IDNG assistance will be forwarded to the IDEOC. The Chief will evaluate the request, coordinate with the adjutant general, and make appropriate recommendations to the Governor, or if the IDNG has previously been activated,

relay the request to the IDNG's Joint Operations Center (JOC). For more information on IDNG assistance, reference ID-ESF #16, Military Support, of this plan.

5. Federal Government:

a. FEMA monitors developing or actual disaster emergency occurrences. Before, during, and after a disaster emergency, the FEMA Region-X Liaison Officer assigned to Idaho will be in close contact with the IBHS Chief, as well as with federal agencies having disaster emergency assistance responsibilities and capabilities.

b. The completed request, addressed to the President, is sent to the FEMA Region-X Director. The FEMA Regional Director evaluates the damage and requirements for federal assistance, and makes a recommendation to the Director of FEMA, who recommends a course of action to the President.

c. For more information on types of federal assistance available to state and local governments reference the NRF and 44 CFR, Emergency Management and Assistance.

III. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Idaho State Disaster Preparedness Act as amended by the Homeland Security Act of 2004 requires the development of plans and preparations for disasters and emergencies from natural or manmade causes, enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action (Idaho Code §46-1001). General roles and responsibilities of state agencies are outlined in Governor's Executive Order 2010-09, "Assignment of All-Hazard Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Functions to State Agencies in Support of Local and State Government Relating to Emergencies and Disasters".

A. Federal Government:

1. When an incident occurs that exceeds or is anticipated to exceed local or state resources, or when an incident is managed by federal departments or agencies acting under their own authorities, the federal government uses the NRF to involve all necessary department and agency capabilities, organize the federal response, and ensure coordination with response partners.

2. The federal government maintains a wide array of capabilities and resources that can be made available upon request of the Governor. When an incident occurs that exceeds or is anticipated to exceed state, tribal, and/or local resources, the federal government may provide resources and capabilities to support the state response. For incidents involving primary federal jurisdiction or authorities (e.g., on a military base or a federal facility or lands), federal departments or agencies may be the first responders and first line of defense, coordinating activities with state, territorial, tribal, and local partners. The federal government also maintains working relationships with the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO).

3. The President leads the federal government response effort to ensure that the necessary coordinating structures, leadership, and resources are applied quickly and efficiently to large-scale and catastrophic incidents. The President's Homeland Security Council and National Security Council, which bring together Cabinet officers and other

department or agency heads as necessary, provide national strategic and policy advice to the President during large-scale incidents that affect the nation.

4. The Secretary of the Department Homeland Security (DHS) is the Principal Federal Official (PFO) for domestic incident management. By Presidential directive and statute, the Secretary is responsible for coordination of Federal resources utilized in the prevention of, preparation for, response to, or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies. The role of the Secretary of DHS is to provide the President with an overall architecture for domestic incident management and to coordinate the Federal response, when required, while relying upon the support of other Federal partners. Depending upon the incident, the Secretary also contributes elements of the response consistent with DHS's mission, capabilities, and authorities.

5. The FEMA Administrator, as the principal advisor to the President and the Homeland Security Council on all matters regarding emergency management, helps the Secretary of DHS in meeting these responsibilities.

6. The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): For Stafford Act incidents (i.e. emergencies or major disasters), upon the recommendation of the FEMA Administrator and the Secretary of DHS, the President appoints an FCO. The FCO is a senior FEMA official that is trained, certified, and well experienced in emergency management, and specifically appointed to coordinate federal support in the response to and recovery from emergencies and major disasters. The FCO executes Stafford Act authorities, including commitment of FEMA resources and the mission assignment of other Federal departments or agencies. If a major disaster or emergency declaration covers a geographic area that spans all or parts of more than one state, the President may decide to appoint a single FCO for the entire incident, with other individuals as needed serving as Deputy FCOs. In all cases, the FCO represents the FEMA Administrator in the field to discharge all FEMA responsibilities for the response and recovery efforts underway.

7. Federal assistance for incidents that do not require DHS coordination may be led by other Federal departments and agencies consistent with their authorities. The Secretary of DHS may monitor such incidents and may activate specific NRF mechanisms to provide support to departments and agencies without assuming overall leadership for the federal response to the incident. The following four Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5 criterion define situations for which DHS shall assume overall Federal incident management coordination responsibilities within the NRF and implement the NRF's coordinating mechanisms:

a. A federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested DHS assistance;

b. The resources of state and local authorities are overwhelmed and federal assistance has been requested;

c. More than one federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident; or

d. The Secretary of DHS has been directed by the President to assume incident management responsibilities.

B. State Government:

1. Governor. During the continuance of any state of disaster emergency the Governor is commander-in-chief of the militia and may assume command of all other forces available for emergency duty. To the greatest extent practicable, the Governor shall delegate or assign command authority by prior arrangement embodied in appropriate executive orders or regulations, but nothing herein restricts his authority to do so by orders issued at the time of the disaster emergency. In addition to any other powers conferred upon the Governor by law, he/she may:

a. Suspend provision of any regulation that would prevent or hinder emergency management;

b. Utilize all resources of the state, including, but not limited to, those sums in the disaster emergency account as he shall deem necessary to pay obligations and expenses incurred during a declared state of disaster emergency;

c. Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services;

d. Subject to any applicable requirements for compensation under Idaho Code §46-1012, commandeer or utilize any private property, real or personal, if he finds this necessary to cope with the disaster emergency;

e. Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if he deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery;

f. Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation;

g. Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein;

h. Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles. However, during the continuance of any state of disaster emergency, neither the Governor nor any agency of any governmental entity or political subdivision of the state shall impose restrictions on the lawful possession, transfer, sale, transport, storage, display or use of firearms or ammunition;

i. Make provision for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing;

j. By proclamation declare the state, county, or city, or any specified portion thereof, to be in a state of insurrection and may declare martial law therein (Idaho Code §46-602);

k. Order into the service of the state, the National Guard (Idaho Code §46-601 [a]);

l. Have complete authority over all agencies of state government including separate boards and commissions (Idaho Code §46-601 [b]); and

m. Promulgate, issue and enforce rules, regulations and orders which he considers necessary for the protection of life and property (Idaho Code §46-601 [b]).

2. Adjutant General:

a. Serves as the chief of staff to the commander-in-chief (the Governor) and administrative head of the Military Division of the Office of the Governor.

b. When an extreme emergency has been declared and the Governor has ordered into the active service of the state the National Guard, or any part thereof, and the organized militia, or any part thereof, or both as deemed proper, the adjutant general is the commanding general of these forces.

c. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1006, in all matters of disaster services, the adjutant general shall represent the Governor and shall on behalf of the Governor, coordinate the activities of all the state agencies in disaster services through the IBHS.

3. Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security:

a. Coordinate state and federal emergency response, recovery and mitigation operations during emergencies and disasters. Provide technical support to local jurisdictions involved in local emergencies and disasters that do not require state resources.

b. Fulfill all duties of the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) which are assigned to the Director of the IBHS.

c. Establish and maintain the IDEOC for directing the coordination of emergency and disaster operations.

d. Develop and coordinate the preparation and implementation of plans and programs for mitigation to prevent or reduce the harmful consequences of disasters in accordance with Section 46-1006(1), Idaho Code.

e. Ensure state and local preparedness, response and recovery plans are consistent with national plans and programs. Ensure state agency plans are consistent with the state's emergency management goals and procedures.

f. Coordinate collaborative efforts with other state governments and federal agencies.

g. Coordinate all requests from state and local governments for disaster emergency assistance

h. Coordinate the use of state emergency communications and warning systems. Develop, administer, and integrate the state Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) and other volunteer communications programs into a state system or network in accordance with Section 46-1013, Idaho Code.

i. In coordination with the Governor's Press Secretary and/or Communications Director, coordinate and administer the Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team program in support of state and local emergency and disaster public information preparedness, emergency evacuation, response and recovery objectives.

j. Function as the State Administering Agency for various federal grant programs as assigned by the Governor's Office. Ensure that Idaho meets national standards and criteria established by the granting federal agency.

4. State Department/Agency Response Requirements:

Each state agency will:

a. Prepare for and respond to emergencies or disasters within the State of Idaho in a manner consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Agency employees expected to respond to emergencies or disasters within Idaho will have NIMS training commensurate with their expected roles in response to such emergencies or disasters.

b. Designate a NIMS compliant agency emergency coordinator to train, exercise and participate in the State Emergency Management Program to facilitate emergency support and logistics in response to emergencies and disasters. Larger departments will, by necessity, need to appoint subdivision emergency coordinators to report to the agency emergency coordinator. Provide the names and contact information of agency emergency coordinators to the Bureau of Homeland Security.

c. Develop and maintain an agency emergency operations plan (EOP) to carry out the agency's response and recovery support functions consistent with the National Response Framework and the National Recovery Framework. Agency plans will assign emergency management duties to all subdivisions and personnel and will support the Idaho Emergency Operation Center (IDEOC), and agency specific Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESF), as required by the IDEOP and the National Preparedness System. Such support includes:

1) Supporting the IDEOP assigned ID-ESF role as a coordinating agency, a primary agency or a supporting agency.

2) Supporting the IDEOC processes and standard operating procedures. Providing situation reports, incident action plans, resource status, financial status, geospatial data, and organization/staffing/contact information to the IDEOC and its situational awareness platforms;

3) Providing ID-ESF personnel and resources commensurate with IDEOC assigned roles and responsibilities; and

4) Providing resources and capabilities when mission assigned by the IDEOC. This may include personnel, direct agency assistance or subject matter expertise in response to a request for assistance.

d. Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to (a) address how the agency will continue to perform essential functions in the event of compromised facilities or leadership, and (b) return the agency to normal operations. A copy of the current COOP plan will be kept on file at the IBHS.

e. Agencies will notify the IBHS of any significant event, incident, emergency or disaster that requires activation of their COOP plan or otherwise impacts the ability of government to provide public services within the State of Idaho. The Adjutant General or Chief of the IBHS will notify the Governor's Office.

f. Grant and/or use waivers in accordance with the applicable provisions of Idaho Code for necessary disaster emergency response and recovery operations.

g. Train personnel to meet State emergency prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery objectives as coordinated by the IBHS.

h. Coordinate emergency management and homeland security training with the IBHS.

i. Coordinate any agreement or memorandum of understanding that incorporates emergency or disaster prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery functions with the IBHS. Such agreements or understandings will be integrated as part of the IDEOP.

j. Participate in the state Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) program. Public Information Officers of each State agency are collaterally assigned to the State's PIER Team Program during emergencies and disasters. PIER Team members provide a level of public information expertise not otherwise available to state and local jurisdictions. Public Information Officers will train and exercise in coordination with the IBHS. When emergencies and disasters occur, PIER Teams will be deployed, when necessary, to the IDEOC, Joint Information Centers, field support offices and/or local jurisdictions.

k. Participate in the Idaho Homeland Security Advisory Committee, as requested, to exchange information, validate preparedness efforts and enhance capabilities statewide in the five homeland security mission areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, respond and recover.

l. Participate in long-term recovery planning, as requested, for the economic and community recovery of impacted areas.

C. Organization of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan

This IDEOP is an all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of response and recovery operations from emerging or potential threats, emergencies, and disasters. It is organized under the premise of the NRF and incorporates the NIMS concepts and terminology. This IDEOP consists of the following components:

1. Basic Plan: Describes the structure and processes comprising a comprehensive, all-hazards, approach to incident management designed to integrate the efforts and resources of federal, state, local, tribal, private-sector, and non-governmental organizations. The basic plan includes the scope, legal authority, planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, concept of operations, direction and control, and ongoing plan management. The basic plan may be reproduced and distributed to the public.

2. Appendices - Appendices to the basic plan include organizational charts, maps, and glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.

3. Functional Annexes: The functional annexes detail the roles and responsibilities of state, local, tribal, federal, private, and non-governmental agencies charged with carrying out functional missions to assist local jurisdictions in response to emergencies or disasters. Each functional annex is headed by an ESF Coordinating Agency that coordinates activity under that function. The role and responsibility of the ESF Coordinating Agency is to provide management oversight and ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management. The ESF Coordinating Agency is supported by a number of Primary and Support agencies, which are selected based upon their legal authorities, knowledge, resources, and/or capabilities. The role of the ESF Primary Agency is to provide significant authorities, roles, resources or capabilities for a particular function within the ESF. These specific responsibilities are articulated within the ESF Annex. The roles of the ESF Support Agencies are to provide specific capabilities or resources that support the Primary Agencies in executing the mission of the ESF. Each assigned ESF Coordinating, Primary and Support agency is responsible for developing internal plans and procedures detailing how they will address assigned responsibilities during state-level emergencies. The IDEOC will notify ESF Coordinating Agencies of activations as required. Three different types of functional annexes accompany the IDEOP basic plan and are described as follows:

a. Idaho Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESF): This IDEOP is structured on 16 ID-ESFs that closely correspond to the format of the NRF. The term, “Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF)” is used to delineate between the NRF’s uses of the term “Emergency Support Function (ESF).” Each ID-ESF groups state resources and capabilities into functional areas that are most frequently needed during a state response and are the primary mechanism through which state assistance to local governments is managed during emergencies. The ID-ESFs are as follows:

1) Transportation (ID-ESF #1):
The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #1. This ID-ESF will assist state and local governmental entities and voluntary organizations in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure to perform response and recovery missions during and following declared disaster emergencies. ID-ESF #1 also serves as a coordination point between response operations and restoration of the transportation infrastructure.

2) Communications (ID-ESF #2):
The Idaho Military Division, Public Safety Communications is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #2. This ID-ESF will provide state, tribal and local government emergency communications support and services during times

of state or federally declared disaster/emergencies or any other occasion where the IDEOP has been implemented.

3) Public Works and Engineering (ID-ESF #3):
The Idaho Department of Administration, Division of Public Works is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #3. This ID-ESF will provide public works and engineering support to state and local government during response and recovery phases of disaster emergencies.

4) Firefighting (ID-ESF #4):
The Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #4. This ID-ESF will provide direction for fire mitigation and suppression activities as necessary for the protection of life and property during an imminent threat or occurrence of a natural or man-caused wildland fire disaster emergency and addresses the wildland fire/urban interface. This also includes providing incident management team support to state and local government.

5) Emergency Management (ID-ESF #5):
The IBHS is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #5. During an emergency, the Governor exercises direction and control, establishes policy, and provides overall supervision of the operations of state government. This ID-ESF is responsible for coordinating/supporting the overall emergency management activities of the Idaho State Government for all-hazard emergencies and disasters. ID-ESF #5 provides the core management and administrative functions to support the IDEOC and liaisons with state, local and tribal jurisdictions, private industry, non-governmental agencies, and the federal government.

6) Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services (ID-ESF #6): The IBHS is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #6. This ID-ESF coordinates resources to support requests for assistance by local government upon a declaration of a disaster emergency. This section specifically addresses the delivery of services to individuals, including: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services.

7) Resource and Logistics Support (ID-ESF #7):
The IBHS is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #7. This ID-ESF provides resource and logistical support to State and local governments in response to a natural or human-caused disaster or emergency that overwhelms local resources or state agency capabilities.

8) Public Health and Medical Services (ID-ESF #8):
The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #8. This ID-ESF provides coordinated state assistance to supplement local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster emergency, or during a developing potential medical situation. The IDHW, through its Disaster Coordinator, coordinates health and medical assistance and resources when local resources are overwhelmed and public health or medical assistance is requested through the IBHS

9) Search and Rescue (ID-ESF #9):

The IBHS is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #9. This ID-ESF describes procedures for the employment, coordination, and utilization of available resources of state and other political subdivisions' personnel, equipment, services, and facilities to aid in search and/or rescue operations. Search and rescue (SAR) operations include, but are not limited to, the location, recovery, extrication, and medical treatment of victims who become lost or entrapped as the result of a major disaster or life threatening emergency.

10) Hazardous Materials / Weapons of Mass Destruction (ID-ESF #10):
The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #10. This ID-ESF provides for coordinated disaster emergency response and recovery support to state and local governments when there is a major, actual or potential, discharge and/or release of hazardous materials. ID-ESF #10 also coordinates response and recovery support in case of the use or potential use of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD). The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan directly supports this ID-ESF and provides the primary guidance to Incident Commanders for these types of emergencies.

11) Agriculture and Food (ID-ESF #11):
The Idaho Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #11. This ID-ESF supports state, tribal and local authorities' efforts to provide nutrition assistance, respond to animal and plant diseases and pests, ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply, and provide for the safety and well-being of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation situation. ID-ESF #11 will be activated by the IBHS for incidents requiring a coordinated state response and the availability of support for one or more of these roles/functions.

12) Energy (ID-ESF #12):
The Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #12. This ID-ESF will coordinate activities to assist in the restoration and protection of Idaho's critical electricity generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, and fuel supply delivery. Additionally, this ID-ESF will gather, assess, and share information on energy system damage and estimations of the impact of energy system outages with affected areas and work closely with and aid in meeting requests for assistance from local energy officials, energy suppliers, and deliverers to facilitate restoration and protection efforts.

13) Public Safety and Security (ID-ESF #13):
The Idaho State Police (ISP) is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #13. This ID-ESF will coordinate state and federal law enforcement resources, services, and assistance used to support local law enforcement agencies during a disaster or other declared emergency and describes the coordination process between state and federal enforcement authorities.

14) Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation (ID-ESF #14):
The IBHS is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #14. This ID-ESF will provide for coordinated community recovery from disasters and to promote stronger more resilient communities through the implementation of hazard mitigation activities in the wake of damaging events. ID-ESF #14 coordinates

local, state and federal programs that address identified recovery and mitigation needs of public infrastructure, citizens and the private sector.

15) Public Information and External Affairs (ID-ESF #15):
The IBHS is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #15. The IBHS Public Affairs Officer manages this ID-ESF and ensures that sufficient state-level public affairs personnel are deployed during disasters, emergencies or statewide incidents to coordinate the provision of accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected populations, governments, legislators and the media.

16) Military Support (ID-ESF #16):
The Idaho Military Division (IMD), Idaho National Guard (IDNG) is the ESF Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #16. This ID-ESF outlines the assets, capabilities, and actions of the IDNG to support civilian authorities in the event of a natural or man-caused disaster emergency. This annex outlines military support for emergencies occurring within the state that are beyond the capabilities of local authorities to control.

b. Idaho Support Annexes: Support Annexes provide guidance and describe the functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of IDEOP incident management objectives. They address specific incident support elements common to most incidents not already addressed in the basic plan. The term, “Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA)” represents Idaho’s Support Annexes, and is used to delineate between the NRF’s use of the term “Support Annex (SA).” The ID-SAs are described as follows:

1) Financial Management (ID-SA #1):
The IBHS is the Coordinating Agency for ID-SA #1. This ID-SA provides guidance for all departments and agencies responding to disaster emergencies under the provisions of this plan, as conducted in accordance with appropriate state and federal fiscal laws, policies, regulations, and standards.

2) Private-Sector Coordination (ID-SA #2):
The IBHS is the Coordinating Agency for ID-SA #2. This ID-SA describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for state incident management activities involving the private-sector during potential or actual disaster emergencies. In this context, this annex further describes the activities necessary to ensure effective coordination and integration with the private-sector, including Idaho’s critical infrastructure, key resources, and other business and industry components.

3) Tribal Relations (ID-SA #3):
The IBHS is the Coordinating Agency for ID-SA #3. This ID-SA describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for effective coordination and interaction of state incident management activities with those of Tribal governments and communities during potential or actual disaster emergencies. The purpose of tribal relations is to ensure that affected Indian tribes and their communities are aware of available state assistance programs and processes in the event of an emergency or disaster.

4) Volunteer and Donations Management (ID-SA #4):

The IBHS is the Coordinating Agency for ID-SA #4. This ID-SA provides procedures for the acceptance, storage, distribution and disposal of monetary and unsolicited in-kind donations, and for the coordination of the use of spontaneous volunteers.

5) Worker Safety and Health (ID-SA #5):
The IBHS is the Coordinating Agency for ID-SA #5. This ID-SA provides guidelines for implementing worker safety and health support functions during potential or actual disaster emergencies and describes the actions needed to ensure that threats to responder safety and health are anticipated, recognized, evaluated, and controlled consistently so that responders are properly protected during incident management operations.

6) Joint Information System (JIS)/ Center (JIC) (ID-SA #6):
The IBHS is the Coordinating Agency for ID-SA #6. This ID-SA provides guidelines for the activation, operations and deactivation of the Idaho's JIS/JIC.

c. Idaho Incident Annexes: Numerous situations may occur within or near the state that will require specialized or incident specific implementation under the IDEOP. Incident annexes describe the policies, situation, concept of operations, and responsibilities pertinent to the type of incident in question. They outline: unique authorities pertinent to that incident, the special actions or declarations that may result, and any special policies that may apply; planning assumptions, and outlines the approach that will be used if key assumptions are not realized; the concept of operations appropriate to support the incident; coordination structures and positions of authority that are unique, the specialized response teams or unique resources needed, and other special considerations; and the coordinating and cooperating agencies involved. The term, "Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA)" represents Idaho's Incident Annexes, and is used to delineate between the NRF's uses of the term "Incident Annex (IA)." The ID-IAs are as follows:

1) Flooding (ID-IA #1):
The IBHS is the Coordinating Agency for the ID-IA #1. This ID-IA will help to facilitate a coordinated response to flooding incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities to state agencies to support requests from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services following a flood.

2) Earthquake (ID-IA #2):
The IBHS is the Coordinating Agency for the ID-IA #2. This ID-IA will help to facilitate a coordinated response to seismic incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities to state agencies to support requests from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services following an earthquake.

3) Severe Weather (ID-IA #3):
The IBHS is the Coordinating Agency for the ID-IA #3. This ID-IA will help to facilitate a coordinated response to severe weather incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities to state agencies to support requests from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services following an episode of severe weather.

4) Nuclear/Radiological Incident (ID-IA #4):
The DEQ is the Coordinating Agency for ID-IA #4. This ID-IA provides state agencies with policies, planning assumptions, and a concept of operations for an integrated, timely, coordinated response and recovery capability from nuclear/radiological disasters and emergency incidents.

5) Animal Health Emergency Management (ID-IA #5):
The ISDA is the Coordinating Agency for ID-IA #5. This ID-IA provides planning and operational guidelines to state and federal animal health officials, licensed veterinarians, and allied agencies and industries for prevention of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from the incursion of an animal disease or agent that could cause significant morbidity or mortality to Idaho livestock, other animals or the general public, or significant economic losses to Idaho's citizens. This annex could also be activated as part of a state response to natural or technological disasters involving animals.

6) Pandemic Influenza (ID-IA #6):
The IBHS is the Coordinating Agency for ID-IA #6. This ID-IA provides a framework for initiating a coordinated statewide response to an influenza pandemic with federal, state, tribal, local, private-sector, and nongovernmental partners. A closely coordinated response will help to reduce the morbidity, mortality and social disruption resulting from an influenza pandemic in Idaho.

7) Cybersecurity (ID-IA #7):
The Department of Administration is the Coordinating agency for ID-IA #7. This ID-IA provides the framework for a coordinated statewide response to cybersecurity incidents. The ID-IA includes a risk rating plan that directs the level of communication necessary based on the severity of the cybersecurity incident.

D. Local and Intergovernmental Agencies:

1. Each county is responsible for disaster emergency management within its jurisdictional boundaries and will conduct disaster emergency operations according to established County EOP and procedures.

2. Each county within this state shall be within the jurisdiction of and served by the IBHS and by a county or intergovernmental agency responsible for disaster preparedness and coordination of response (Idaho Code §46-1009). Each county shall maintain a disaster agency or participate in an intergovernmental disaster agency which, except as otherwise provided under this act, has jurisdiction over and serves the entire county, or shall have a liaison officer appointed by the county commissioners designated to facilitate the cooperation and protection of that subdivision in the work of disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

3. The chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county in the state shall notify the IBHS of the manner in which the county is providing or securing disaster planning and emergency services. The chairman shall identify the person who heads the agency or acts in the capacity of liaison from which the service is obtained, and furnish additional information relating thereto as the IBHS requires.

4. Each county and/or intergovernmental agency shall prepare and keep current a local or intergovernmental disaster emergency plan for its area.

5. Each county designates a location for the county EOC. The county EOCs are typically staffed with emergency management personnel, elected officials, senior representatives of county departments, and county-level volunteer organizations. The county EOC is normally the location where disaster emergency information is received and disseminated, coordination of resources occurs, and public safety/protection decisions are made. The county EOCs will be activated and staffed as appropriate for the severity of the situation.

6. The county or intergovernmental disaster agency, as the case may be, shall prepare and distribute to all appropriate officials in written form a clear and complete statement of the emergency responsibilities of all local agencies and officials and of the disaster response and recovery chain of command.

E. Tribal Nations:

1. Tribal nations located within the state are recognized as sovereign nations. The residents of these Indian nations/tribes are also citizens of the state and county within which they reside. The tribal chief executive officer is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe. As authorized by Tribal government, the tribal chief executive:

a. Is responsible for coordinating tribal resources needed to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergency incidents of all types;

b. May have powers to amend or suspend certain tribal laws or ordinances in support of emergency response;

c. Communicates with the tribal nation, and helps people, businesses and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of disaster or emergency;

d. Negotiates mutual aid agreements with other tribes or jurisdictions; and

e. Can request Federal assistance via the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288) through the Governor of Idaho or directly from the federal government when it becomes clear that the tribe's capabilities will be overwhelmed.

2. The Tribal Relations Support Annex of this plan describes the policies, responsibilities, and general concept of operations for effective coordination and interaction of State incident management activities with those of Tribal governments and communities during major disasters or emergencies.

F. Private Sector and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs):

1. Private Sector. Private sector organizations play a key role before, during, and after an incident. First, they must provide for the welfare and protection of their employees in the workplace. In addition, emergency managers must work seamlessly with businesses that provide water, power, communication networks, transportation, medical care, food distribution, security, and numerous other services upon which both response and

recovery are particularly dependent. Participation of the private sector varies based on the nature of the organization and the nature of the incident.

During an incident, key private-sector partners should be involved in the local crisis decision making process or at least have a direct link to key local emergency managers. Communities cannot effectively respond to, or recover from, incidents without strong cooperative relations with the private sector. Essential private-sector roles and responsibilities include:

a. Planning for the protection of employees, infrastructure, and facilities;

b. Planning for the protection of information and the continuity of business operations;

c. Planning for, responding to and recovering from incidents that impact their own infrastructure and facilities;

d. Collaborating with emergency management personnel before an incident occurs to ascertain what assistance may be necessary and how they can help;

e. Developing and exercising emergency plans before an incident occurs;

f. Where appropriate, establishing mutual aid and assistance agreements to provide specific response capabilities; and

g. Providing assistance (including volunteers) to support local emergency management and public awareness during response and throughout the recovery process.

2. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs).

a. NGOs play enormously important roles before, during, and after an incident. For example, NGOs provide sheltering, emergency food supplies, counseling services, and other vital support services to support response and promote the recovery of disaster victims. These groups often provide specialized services that help individuals with special needs, including those with disabilities. A key feature of NGOs is their inherent independence and commitment to specific sets of interests and values. These interests and values drive the groups' operational priorities and shape the resources they provide. Such NGOs bolster and support government efforts at all levels – for response operations and planning. However, NGOs may also need government assistance, and when planning the allocation of local community emergency management resources and structures, some government organizations provide direct assistance to NGOs. NGOs collaborate with responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations. Examples of NGO and voluntary organization contributions include:

1) Training and managing volunteer resources;

2) Identifying shelter locations and needed supplies;

3) Providing critical emergency services to those in need, such as cleaning

supplies, clothing, food and shelter, or assistance with post-emergency cleanup; and

4) Identifying those whose needs have not been met and helping coordinate the provision of assistance.

b. Some NGOs are officially designated as support elements to Idaho's response capabilities.

1) Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD). The IDAVOAD is the forum where organizations share knowledge and resources throughout the disaster cycle – preparation, response, and recovery – to help disaster survivors and their communities. The IDAVOAD is a consortium of approximately 15 organizations. During major incidents, the IDAVOAD may send representatives to the IDEOC to represent the voluntary organizations and assist in response coordination when requested. There are several organizations within the State that are organized to provide assistance during a disaster or emergency to meet essential human needs. Organizations with existing Memorandums of Understanding/Agreements with the State have been assigned supporting roles to specific ID-ESF's. Volunteer organizations may be called on, as appropriate, to assist in disaster response and recovery operations. The IDAVOAD will coordinate these organizations.

2) The Idaho Citizen Corps Program is managed by the IBHS and works to coordinate recruitment, training and integration of volunteers in emergency response organizations throughout Idaho. Volunteers are valuable local resources and proper planning will ensure their utilization as assets rather than liabilities. The IBHS encourages local and Tribal governments to coordinate with voluntary agencies, community and faith-based organizations, volunteer centers, and private sector entities through local Citizen Corps Councils and local Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster (VOAD) to participate in preparedness activities including planning, establishing appropriate roles and responsibilities, training, and exercising.

G. Volunteers and Donors:

Responding to disasters or emergencies frequently exceeds the resources of government organizations. Volunteers and donors can support response efforts in many ways, and it is essential that governments at all levels plan ahead to effectively incorporate volunteers and donated goods into their response activities. The Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex of this plan provides detailed guidance for managing these resources. The purpose of this annex is to provide procedures for the acceptance, storage, distribution and disposal of monetary and *unsolicited* in-kind donations, and for the coordination of the use of *unaffiliated* volunteers.

IV. EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION:

A. The IBHS Public Information Officer (PIO) serves as the primary spokesperson and provides the main conduit for information to the media and the public. During disaster emergencies involving state agencies, the IBHS PIO coordinates information from all state agencies involved for release to the news media and works in conjunction with the IDEOC.

B. The state Joint Information Center (JIC) serves as the means for coordinating state level public information activity with the Governor's Office and other response organizations. The JIC also functions as a 'one-stop-shopping' center where the media can get the most recent official information concerning the disaster and related events. The JIC can provide the media with a summary of the disaster situation and the response procedures the state is undertaking in conjunction with federal, local, tribal, and private sector organizations. IBHS may activate a State JIC in the event of a large-scale emergency that requires the coordination of information among multiple response organizations. The IBHS PIO (or other designated lead PIO) at the JIC will supervise other State PIO staff assigned there as it relates to coordinated messaging regarding a particular incident.

C. Government Relations. A government relations liaison will be established to provide information to local elected officials, state legislators, and congressional elected officials. The liaison will provide information, coordinate the dissemination of information, and respond to questions, concerns, and problems raised by their constituents. Information to be released to legislative offices and constituents will be coordinated among participating state agencies and with local officials, as appropriate, prior to release (Executive Order 2014-07).

D. Local officials may request public information assistance from the IDEOC when an incident generates an overwhelming amount of media attention. Members of the Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) team may be tasked, through the mission assignment process, to assist local officials in managing public information. The PIER team is comprised of state agency PIOs who may be deployed to support local officials.

E. More detailed information regarding public information procedures is contained in ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs of this plan.

V. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

A. Mission Assignment (MA) / Project Agreement (PA) Process:

The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) implements the MA and/or PA process to manage requests for state assistance in support of all levels of government, including tribal governments, during state disaster emergencies. As requests for resources or assistance (Request for Assistance) are received from a requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity, the IDEOC will document and evaluate the request to determine if it can be Mission Assigned to an appropriate Coordinating Agency identified in the functional annexes of this plan or negotiate a Project Agreement with the requesting jurisdiction.

1. Mission Assignments (MA) facilitates reimbursement for extraordinary costs incurred by supporting agency(s) when providing requested materials or services. MAs are uniquely identified and tracked by the IDEOC through a Mission Assignment Number which is unique to the incident or disaster emergency. The MA will include a detailed scope of work to be implemented. The MA allows the IDEOC to acquire requested resources or services from state agencies on behalf of a requesting jurisdiction in accordance with the terms of the MA, to include any cost share provisions. For Requests for Assistance that cannot be filled by a state agency, the IDEOC Mission Unit will work with Idaho Military Division’s Purchasing Office for procurement from private vendors or contractors through the creation of a Project Agreement (PA).

2. The Project Agreement (PA) is a negotiated agreement between the requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity and the State of Idaho. The PA allows the requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity to acquire and be reimbursed for the requested resource/service in accordance with the terms of the PA, to include any cost share provisions. If and when a PA is determined to be the best solution to fulfill a Request for Assistance, the required support is negotiated with the IDEOC and the jurisdiction or taxing entity and a PA is generated. PAs are uniquely identified and tracked by the IDEOC. A PA will include a detailed scope of work to be accomplished. Based on information provided by the jurisdiction or taxing entity, the IDEOC will issue a PA Number unique to the incident or disaster emergency.

B. Financial Management:

1. The Financial Management Support Annex of this plan provides guidance for all state departments and agencies responding to disaster emergencies under the provisions of this plan. The Financial Management Support Annex ensures that funds are provided expeditiously, and that financial operations are conducted in accordance with appropriate state and federal laws, policies, regulations, and standards.

2. Due to the nature of most disaster emergency situations, finance operations will often be carried out within compressed time frames that occasionally necessitate the Procurement Unit to use expedited procedures. However, that in no way lessens the requirement for sound financial management and accountability.

3. Financial management of emergency and disaster-related costs is the responsibility of the Adjutant General. During a federally declared disaster, the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and Deputy GAR have the responsibility of financial management. The Governor has delegated the GAR responsibilities to the Director of the IBHS.

4. If and when a Presidential declaration is issued, the Governor must enter into agreements with the federal government for sharing of disaster recovery expenses and individual and household program, among other actions (Idaho Code §46-1008).

5. Whenever an emergency or a disaster has been declared to exist in Idaho by the President under the provisions of the disaster relief act of 1974 (public law 93-288, 42 U.S.C. 5121), as amended, the Governor may:

a. Enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster recovery expenses involving public facilities;

b. For federally declared disasters, require as a condition of state assistance that a local taxing district be responsible for paying forty percent (40%) of the nonfederal share of costs incurred by the local taxing district which have been determined to be eligible for reimbursement by the federal government, provided that the total local share of eligible costs for a taxing district shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the taxing district's tax charges authorized by Idaho Code §63-802;

c. Obligate the state to pay the balance of the nonfederal share of eligible costs within local taxing entities qualifying for federal assistance; and

d. Enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster assistance expenses to include individual and households grant programs.

C. Mutual Aid:

Idaho Code §46-1018, provides the state the ability to enter into Interstate Mutual Aid Compacts with other states, and to enact the interstate mutual aid compact in accordance with the terms of the compact.

1. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Idaho Code §46-1018A, identifies Idaho as a member state of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). EMAC provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. It establishes procedures whereby a disaster emergency-impacted state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently. Member states that request assistance through the EMAC agree to assume liability for out-of-state workers deployed under EMAC and agree to reimburse assisting states for all deployment-related costs. The IBHS Director or the authorized representative is empowered to request deployment of an EMAC advance team to prepare for the implementation of the EMAC. Specific operating procedures are defined in the *EMAC Guidebook & Operating Procedures*.

2. Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement (PNEMA): The governments of the State of Alaska, the State of Idaho, the State of Oregon, the State of Washington, the Province of British Columbia, and the Yukon Government are signatories to the PNEMA. The purpose of this arrangement is to provide for the possibility of mutual aid assistance among the signatories entering into this arrangement in managing any emergency or disaster when affected signatory or signatories ask for assistance, whether arising from a natural disaster, accidental or intentional events or the civil emergency aspects of resources shortages. An advisory committee named the Western Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee (W-REMAC) shall be established which will include one member appointed by each signatory.

VI. TRAINING, EXERCISES, AND ON-GOING PLAN MAINTENANCE

A. Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) Training and Exercise (T&E) Program:

Training and Exercise is one of the most effective ways to measure the preparedness of Idaho's plans, equipment, and operational readiness within an all-hazard environment. The focus of the BHS T&E program will be to facilitate and support local, regional and state level jurisdictions collaboratively. The T&E program will support the five mission areas of Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery.

In order to ensure maximum levels of readiness for state emergency response and recovery operations, organizations that have defined IDEOP roles and responsibilities will cooperate and participate in IBHS-sponsored emergency exercises and training. These agencies will provide emergency resource and planning information and will be prepared to meet their emergency responsibilities as listed in this IDEOP. IBHS will coordinate and conduct periodic trainings and exercises of this plan in order to ensure that effective and complete planning efforts associated with preventive, preparedness, mitigation, response to, and recovery from emergency and/or terrorism incidents, and national emergency response (NIMS/NRF) standards are maintained. Exercises will be consistent with the U.S. Homeland

Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) guidelines and best practices. Each state agency is responsible for ensuring their personnel are trained in NIMS/ICS as appropriate. The IBHS T&E program will ensure instructor-led courses are provided regularly in a cost-effective way.

The IBHS T&E Program is designed to:

1. Provide a self-sustaining structure to facilitate exercises from the beginning to end stages of planning, design, execution, and evaluation. Ensure all exercises follow HSEEP guidance and best practices. Promote the building block approach to exercise design which in turn promotes the development of a multi-year exercise plan. Address all-hazard threats through objective based exercises using directives found in the National Preparedness Goal and five Frameworks;

2. Conduct annual comprehensive training and exercise needs assessments based on data and considerations from the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), State Preparedness Report (SPR), IBHS Strategic Plan, state executive order, current grant guidance, and Idaho code and statute. Facilitate annual T&E workshops with state agencies, the IDEOC, and ID-ESFs. The IBHS T&E workshop will promote teambuilding, review past activities and incidents and analyze agency specific response plans and MOU's;

3. Foster multi-jurisdictional and multi-discipline collaboration locally, regionally and statewide through T&E;

4. Maintain a library of After Action Reports and Lessons Learned at the state and local level. Encourage corrective actions and foster improvement planning as necessary.

5. Meet NIMS standards by encouraging the implementation of ICS, EOC, and Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) best practices through T&E.

Through the IBHS T&E program, training and exercise events will be made available to validate, analyze and evaluate processes, policies, and procedures identified in the IDEOP. A result of this process is to refine the IDEOP through revisions and updates in a documented, official methodology.

B. On-Going Plan Maintenance:

The oversight and maintenance of the IDEOP is the responsibility of the Idaho Military Division, IBHS, and Plans Section. The IBHS is assigned the task of maintaining the plan, coordinating the process to update the plan, documenting changes to the plan, distributing the plan to selected persons, submitting the updated plan for appropriate review and signature, and storing a paper and electronic version of the plan for archival purposes.

The IDEOP is an integral component of an established cyclic process of planning, training, and exercising. While it would be optimal to review and revise the entire IDEOP on an annual basis, it is simply not practical. At a minimum, the IDEOP should be completely reviewed and revised as needed on a biennial basis to ensure the documented preparedness and response activities reflect current policies and procedures. Each state agency and local government should review this plan and communicate to IBHS any

recommended changes to the IDEOP. IBHS will provide training, advice, and technical assistance to state, tribal, county, private, and volunteer agencies.

Record of Interim Changes: Page ix includes documenting interim changes made to this plan.

VII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP) / CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG)

A. General:

It is the policy of the State of Idaho to maintain a comprehensive and effective Continuity of Operations (COOP) program and an effective state-level Continuity of Government (COG) capability that maintains constitutional government, reinforces organizational stability and control, and enables the continuance of essential governmental functions under any and all conditions. Taken in the aggregate, the ability of individual state agencies and jurisdictions as well as other branches of government to conduct COOP directly contributes to COG.

In support of this policy, the state executive branch has developed and implemented a COOP program which is composed of efforts within individual state agencies to ensure that their essential functions/services continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies.

These efforts include the development of individual state agency COOP plans and procedures, under all readiness levels, that delineate essential functions, specify succession to office and emergency delegations of authority, provide for safekeeping of vital records, identification of a range of continuity facilities, provide for interoperable communications, provide for human capital planning, provide for reconstitution, and validation of these plans through test, training and exercises (TT&E).

As outlined in Governor's Executive Order 2014-07, all state agencies will develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan to:

1. Address how the agency will continue to perform essential functions in the event of compromised facilities or leadership.

2. Return the agency to normal operations. A copy of the current COOP plan will be kept on file at the IBHS.

B. State Government Line of Succession:

1. The Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act provides for officers to exercise the powers and duties of Governor and provides for emergency interim succession to governmental offices and political subdivisions (Idaho Code §59-1402).

2. The legislature, in cases of disaster emergency or enemy attack, will provide for succession to the powers and duties of public offices, and adopt measures to insure the continuity of governmental operations (Idaho Constitution Art. III, Sec. 27).

3. Assumption of Powers and Duties of Legislator by Emergency (Idaho Code §67-423 and §423A), authorizes and provides for the selection of

emergency interim successors to assume duties of a legislator in the event of attack and a legislator is unavailable or upon his or her death.

4. If a justice of the Supreme Court shall be disqualified from sitting in a cause before said court, or be unable to sit therein, by reason of illness or absence, the said court may call a district judge to sit in said court on the hearing of such cause (Idaho Constitution Art. V, Sec. 6).

5. At a minimum, all state department heads shall designate primary and alternate emergency successors for key supervisory positions. This ensures the continuance of leadership, authority, and responsibilities of their departments. Each agency/office head shall further designate a primary and alternate emergency successor for key positions.

6. Designated interim emergency successors shall be instructed on their responsibilities and the conditions under which they will assume these positions. Generally, an interim emergency successor may assume leadership whenever the incumbent becomes unable to perform their functions or when requested to do so during periods of emergencies or disasters. They shall hold these positions until relieved by the incumbent or until the emergency or disaster has been brought to a successful conclusion. The criteria for succession of leadership will be delineated in the internal emergency operating procedures of each department.

7. The Emergency Relocation Act (Idaho Code §67-102 to 106) authorizes the Governor to declare an emergency temporary location for seat of government, which remains the seat of government until the legislature establishes a new location or the emergency ends. The governing body of each political subdivision may establish a emergency temporary location of government.

8. In the event of an attack, the Governor shall call the legislature into session as soon as practicable, and in any case within ninety (90) days following the inception of the attack. Idaho Code §67-422 suspends provisions governing limitations on session length and subjects which may be acted upon.

C. Local Government Line of Succession:

1. Enabling Authority for Emergency Interim Successors for Local Offices (Idaho Code §59-1406). With respect to local offices for which the legislative bodies of cities, towns, villages, townships, and counties may enact resolutions or ordinances relative to the manner in which vacancies will be filled or temporary appointments to office made, such legislative bodies are hereby authorized to enact resolutions or ordinances providing for emergency interim successors to offices of the aforementioned governmental units. Such resolutions and ordinances shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the act.

2. It is also recommended as a good business practice for local governments to develop Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans that designate primary and alternate emergency successors for key supervisory positions. This ensures the continuance of leadership, authority, and responsibilities of their departments.

D. Provision of Essential Services:

Provision of those services that are determined to be life-saving/preserving and those critical to the immediate economy of the state need to be maintained or restored immediately should they be struck by a disaster and rendered unusable. In the event that a state facility is rendered unusable, a back-up facility should be designated that will allow for essential services to be provided.

E. Preservation of Essential Records:

Protection of essential state (and local) records is vital if government and society are to resume functioning after a major catastrophe or national emergency. The Executive Director of the Idaho State Historical Society shall develop and distribute to all state agencies a records management manual containing all the rules and procedures developed for records management. Each state agency shall comply with rules and procedures promulgated (Idaho Code §67-4126). These procedures are outlined in the Department of Administration, Division of Purchasing, Records Management Guide available on-line at: http://history.idaho.gov/Records-Center

1. For COOP purposes, essential records and documents which require safeguarding typically fall into three (3) general types:

a. Records that protect the rights and interests of individuals; vital statistics, state land and property records, financial and tax records, election records, license registers, articles of incorporation, etc.;

b. Records required for effective emergency operations; plans, procedures, resource inventories, lists of succession, maps, memorandums of understanding, agreements, and lists of regular and auxiliary personnel; and

c. Records required to re-establish normal governmental functions and protect the rights and interests of government; federal and State laws, rules and regulations, official proceedings, financial and court records.

VIII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Legal Authority. The following Idaho statutes specifically address aspects of emergency management and acts of terrorism:

a. The Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004, Idaho Code §46-1001.

b. The Post-Attack Resource Management Act, Idaho Code §67-5506.

c. The Terrorist Control Act, Idaho Code §18-8101.

d. The Emergency Relocation Act, Idaho Code §67-102.

2. The following Federal laws specifically address aspects of emergency management and acts of terrorism:

a. The Homeland Security Act of 2002.

b. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended, Public Law 93-288 as amended, and related authorities.

c. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44, Emergency Management and Assistance.

d. The Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA).

3. Policy.

a. The premise of the NRF and the IDEOP is that all levels of government share the responsibility for working together in preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of an emergency or disaster event.

b. State government has resources and expertise available to assist with emergency or disaster related problems that are beyond the capability of the affected local government or region. The state will modify normal operations and redirect resources in order to save lives, relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, protect property, protect the environment, and facilitate recovery efforts of individuals, families, businesses, governments, the environment, and reestablish essential services.

c. Life-saving and life-protecting response activities have precedence over other emergency response activities, except when national security implications are determined to be of a higher priority.

d. Private and volunteer organizations, i.e., Citizens Corp, Idaho Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (IDAVOAD), etc. may provide immediate life-sustaining relief to individuals and families, not normally available from government resources. Local and/or state governmental agencies will assist these organizations by providing information, guidance, and coordination of their relief efforts.

e. Government at all levels must continue to function under all threat, emergency, and disaster conditions. COOP/COG plans must be developed in to ensure the continuance of essential functions.

f. This plan is based on the NIMS and the ICS will be used as the incident management system for all levels of response. All appropriate personnel will be trained on the principles of the NIMS and the ICS and integrate those principles into all the planning response, recovery, and mitigation operations.

g. Principle of Self-Help: The IDEOP is based on the principle of self-help at each level of government. Each level of government is responsible, by law, for the safety of its citizens. Citizens expect that state and local governments will keep them informed and provide assistance in the event of an emergency or disaster. All levels of government share the responsibility for working together in preparing for, preventing, responding to, and recovering from the effects of an emergency or disaster event. Disaster assistance from state and federal government is supplemental. The burden lies on local government to substantiate need for assistance.

h. Principle of Local Government Control: Direction and control prior to, during, and following an emergency or disaster rests with the elected leadership of the legally recognized jurisdiction impacted by a given emergency or disaster. This authority continues throughout the stages of emergency operations or until conditions warrant a change in such authority.

i. Emergency Operations Plans: Emergency operations plans address the ability to direct, control, coordinate and manage emergency operations.

1. Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP): The LEOP should designate what agency is the lead Incident Commander (IC) for a particular emergency and delineate the concept for on-scene incident management to be used by all local agencies involved in emergency operations. The LEOPs should include details on the interface between the on-scene incident command system and local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the interface between local EOCs and the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).

2. Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP): The IDEOP is the foundation document for the implementation and coordination of disaster emergency response and recovery operations in the state of Idaho. This plan provides the framework of responsibilities for response and recovery operations from emerging or potential threats (emergencies) and disasters. This IDEOP describes the methods the state will utilize to receive and issue notifications, coordinate resources, handle requests for assistance, and provide assistance to political subdivisions.

3. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF is a guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards incident response. It is built upon flexible, scalable and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the nation.

j. Incident Management: An incident management system, incorporating the functions, principles, and components of the NIMS and ICS should be adopted and utilized by all response agencies.

1. The National Incident Management System (NIMS): The NIMS represents a core set of doctrine, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all levels. The NIMS integrates best practices into a consistent, nationwide approach to domestic incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines in an all-hazards context.

2. The ICS is only one of six major components that make up the NIMS systems approach. The ICS defines the operating characteristics, interactive management components, and structure of incident management and emergency response organizations engaged throughout the life cycle of an incident.

The flexibility and rapidly expandable organizational structure, the designation of a lead agency, and the use of a common terminology make these systems particularly

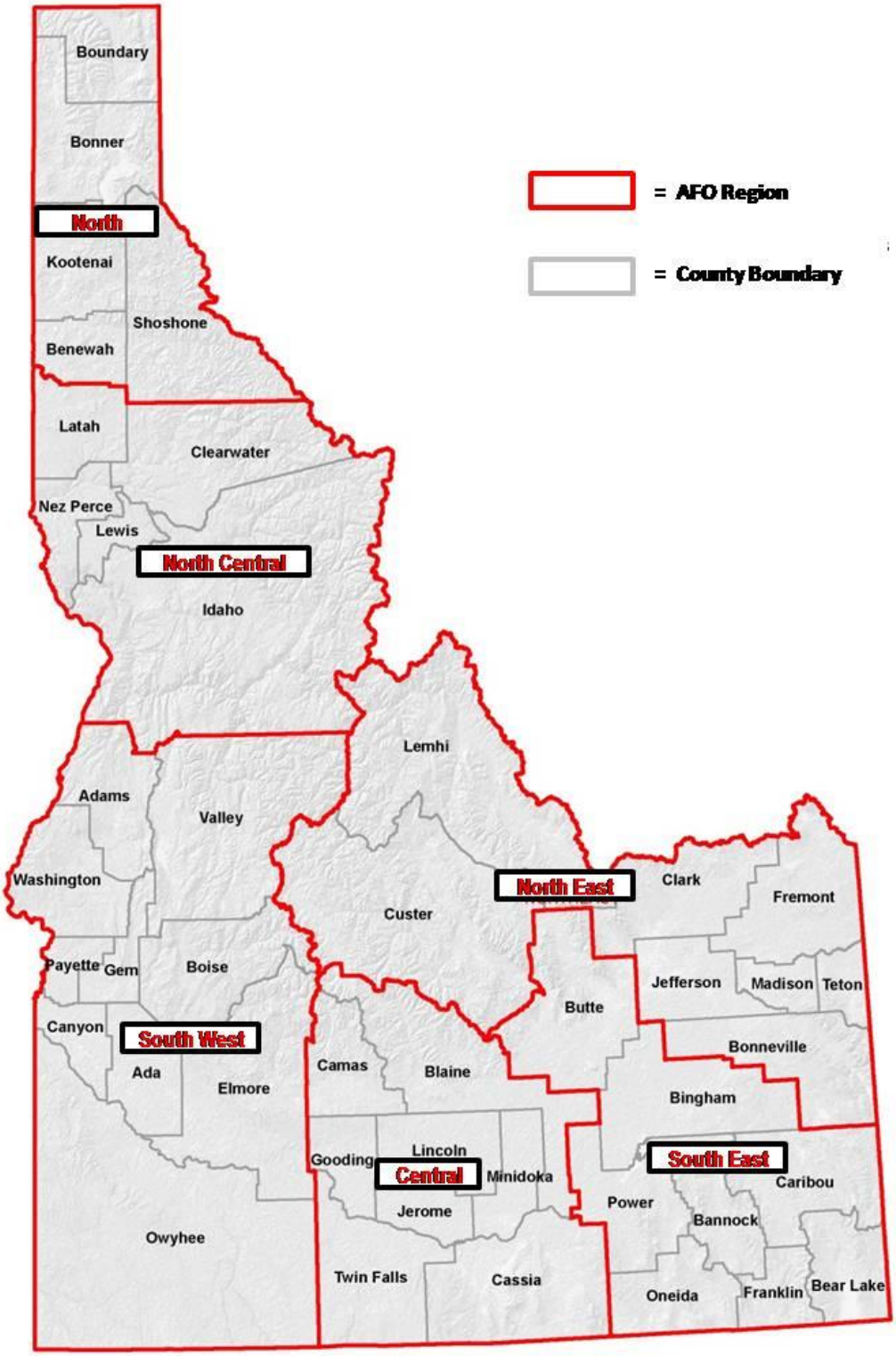
useful when coordinating a multifunctional response as well as being easily adaptable to supporting multiple agencies and/or multiple jurisdictional emergencies.

k. Response and Recovery Operations: Each level of government should respond to an incident using its available resources, to include the use of mutual aid, and may request assistance from the next higher level of government, if required (i.e., municipality to county; county to state, state to federal government). When local government capabilities are overwhelmed and a declaration of emergency has been enacted, state government has resources and expertise available to provide emergency or disaster assistance, in accordance with the annual (and disaster specific) Administrative Plan for Public Assistance and Fire Management Assistance Grant Programs. The state will modify normal operations and redirect resources to assist and support local governments in saving lives, relieving human suffering, sustaining survivors, protecting property, and reestablishing essential services. Federal government resources and expertise can be mobilized to augment emergency or disaster efforts beyond the capabilities of state government.

APPENDIX 1
Idaho Maps

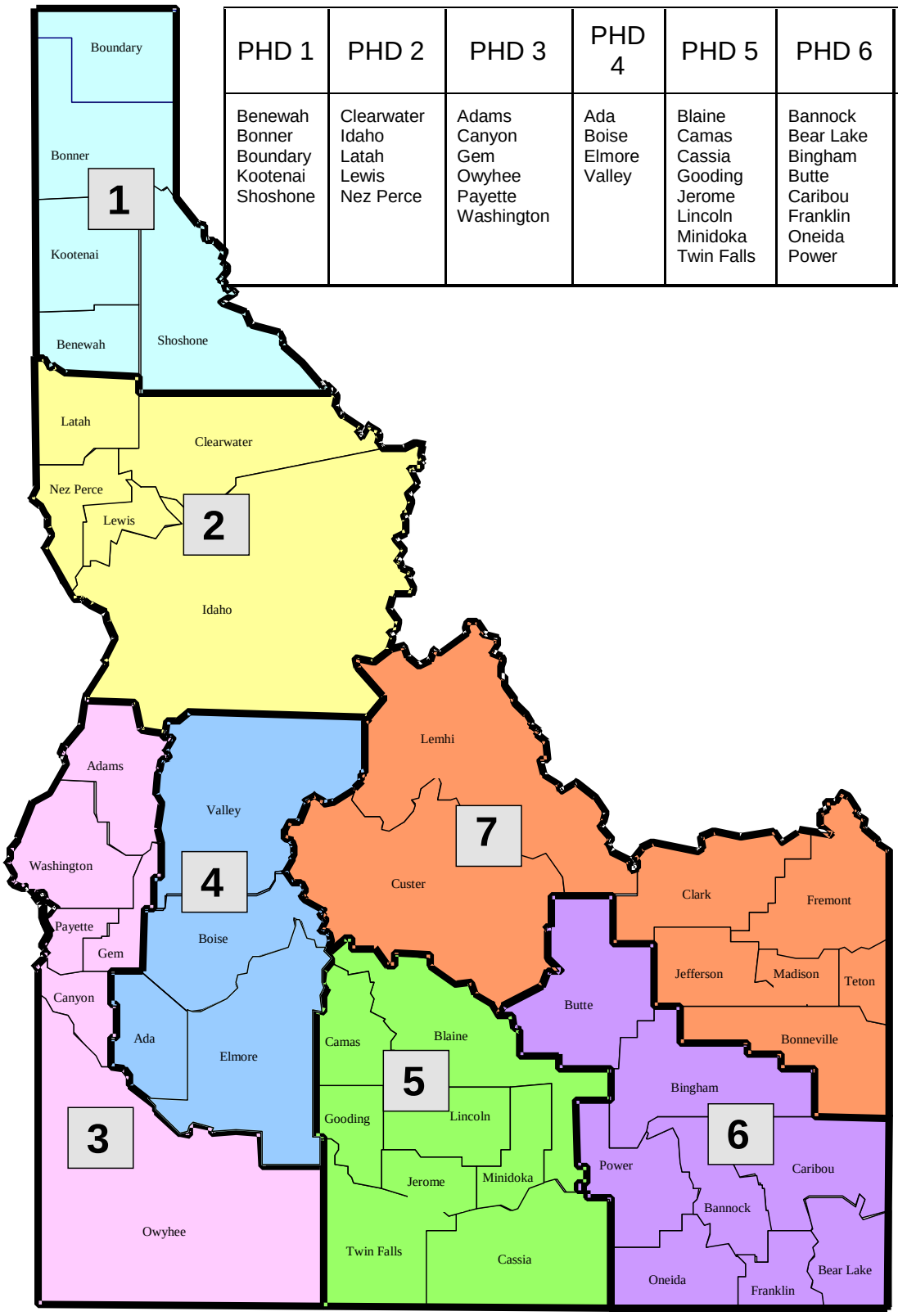
I. Idaho and Border States / Counties

II. Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security Area Field Officer Regions and Comprising Counties



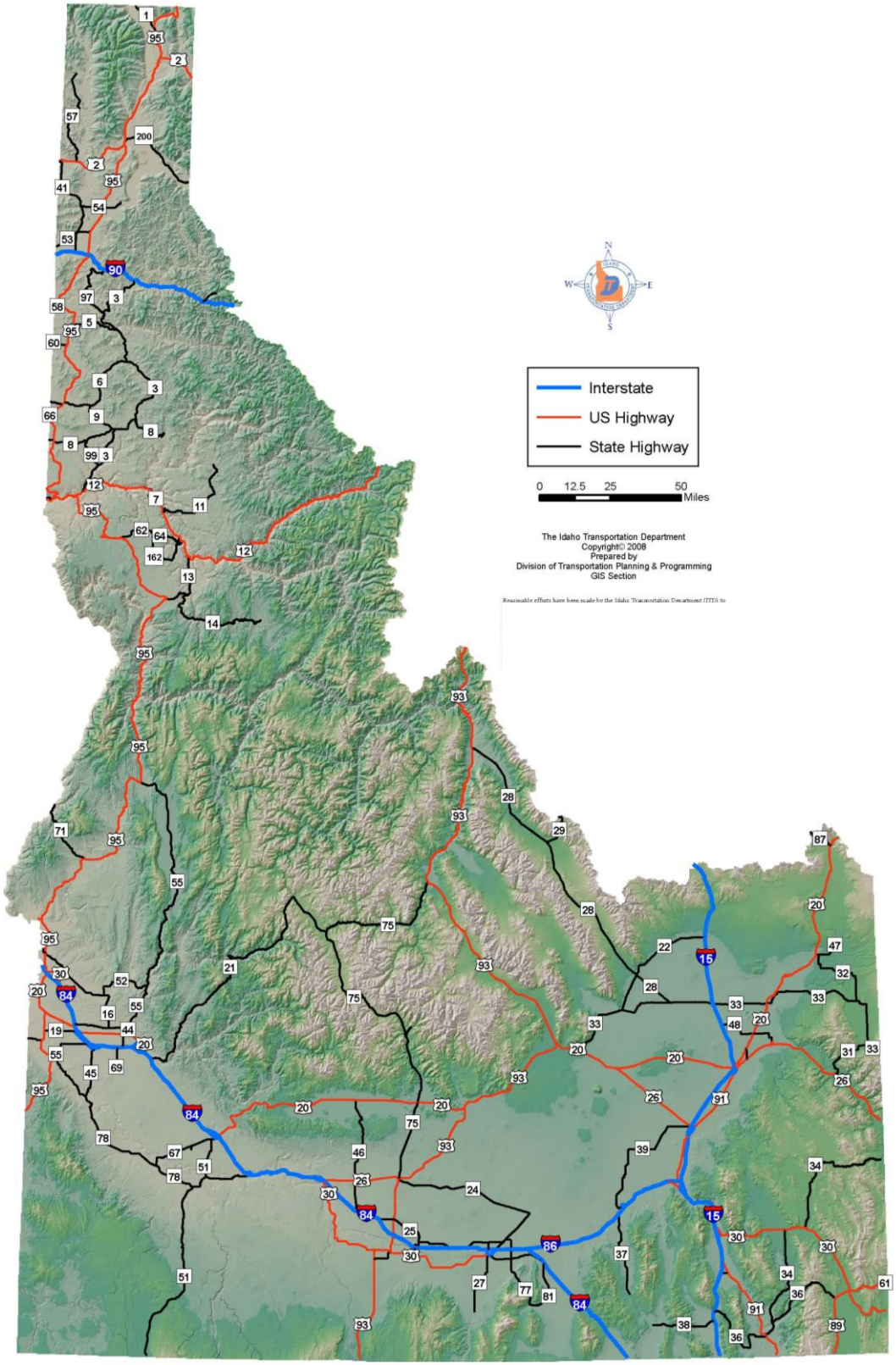
III. Idaho Public Health District (PHD) Regions

PHD 1	PHD 2	PHD 3	PHD 4	PHD 5	PHD 6	PHD 7
Benewah Bonner Boundary Kootenai Shoshone	Clearwater Idaho Latah Lewis Nez Perce	Adams Canyon Gem Owyhee Payette Washington	Ada Boise Elmore Valley	Blaine Camas Cassia Gooding Jerome Lincoln Minidoka Twin Falls	Bannock Bear Lake Bingham Butte Caribou Franklin Oneida Power	Bonneville Clark Custer Fremont Jefferson Lemhi Madison Teton



IV. Idaho Topography

V. Idaho State Highway System



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APPENDIX 2

I. PURPOSE: This annex contains key acronyms and abbreviations with their definitions that are commonly used throughout this plan and supporting plans.

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
AFO	Area Field Officer
BT	Bioterrorism
COG	Continuity of Government
DHS	Department of Homeland Security (U.S.)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GAR	Governors Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
IBHS	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedure Act
IDAVOAD	Idaho Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
IDEOC	Idaho Emergency Operations Center
IDEOP	Idaho Emergency Operations Plan
IDNG	Idaho National Guard
IMD	Idaho Military Division
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LRN	Laboratory Response Network
MA	Mission Assignment
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDA	National Defense Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Plan
NSA	National Security Area
PA	Project Agreement
PIER	Public Information Emergency Response
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PHD	Public Health Department
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
StateComm	Idaho State Communications Center
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #1

TRANSPORTATION

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Transportation Department

Primary Agencies: Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho Department of Administration
- Division of Public Works
- Division of Purchasing

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho State Police

Support Agencies: Idaho Department of Commerce

Idaho State Department of Education

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Idaho Department of Lands

Idaho Department of Water Resources

Idaho Geological Survey

Idaho Public Utilities Commission

Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #1, Transportation Annex, provides assistance to federal, tribal, state, local governmental entities, and voluntary organizations in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure to perform response missions during

and following state-declared disaster emergencies. ID-ESF #1 also serves as a coordination point between response operations and restoration of Idaho's transportation infrastructure.

II. Scope

State transportation assistance provided by ID-ESF #1 includes, but is not limited to, the following functions:

A. Provide and coordinate transportation-related construction equipment and resources during disaster emergencies, including maintenance resources pertaining to debris removal, and specialized heavy construction and transport equipment (with operators);

B. Provide engineering services for traffic control, signs, and the repair and maintenance of highways, bridges, and airfields;

C. Provide and coordinate the use of state-owned aviation assets for transportation of personnel and cargo for evacuation, search-and-rescue operations, Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol (IDCAP) liaison, aerial radiological monitoring, aviation activities, and restricted air space over disaster emergency areas;

D. Authorize and coordinate transportation-related resources to meet Idaho codes and statutes, such as state highway road closures and motor vehicle laws;

E. Coordinate public transportation assets needed to manage the movement of people and resources during human-caused or natural disasters;

F. Provide and coordinate state highway route alternate/detour plans to give the established Incident Command an immediate option for emergency traffic management;

G. Provide expertise in evaluating the load-bearing capacity and condition of Idaho bridges, both on and off the state highway system during and after disasters;

H. Assist authorities in evacuation operations during natural or human-caused disasters;

III. Policies

A. Generally, Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) employees and equipment are only authorized to work on the state highway system and properties. The Governor, however, may authorize assignments off state highways in response to a county or tribal request for assistance through a mission assignment from the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). In the case of a Gubernatorial and/or Presidential-declared disaster emergency, state transportation assets may be assigned emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions on or off the state highway system.

B. The authority for state highway closures is contained in Idaho Code §40-310, and Administrative Policy (IDAPA) A-05-34. The Chief Operations Officer or respective ITD district engineer is solely authorized to formally close any state highway whenever such closure or restriction is deemed necessary for the protection of the public, or the protection of the highway or any section thereof from damage. In the event that a state highway closure is needed, the ITD district engineer or his/her designee will take

immediate actions to close the road in a manner prescribed by the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

C. When a disaster emergency (natural or otherwise) occurs, the rapid movement of motor vehicles designated for disaster emergency relief is essential to the well-being and safety of the public. The ITD director, or a designee, is authorized to waive motor vehicle procedures associated with vehicle registration, permits in lieu of registration, and fuel use reporting for designated vehicles to conduct disaster emergency relief operations. To the extent possible, vehicles that are conducting disaster emergency relief operations shall be allowed to travel over Idaho's highways upon the receipt of the disaster relief waiver.

1. Disaster relief waivers can be issued for vehicles that are owned and operated by both Idaho and non-Idaho residents. Disaster emergency relief operations can encompass the State of Idaho, or may be used for other states or provinces. The disaster relief waiver <u>does not authorize</u> violation of Idaho laws, including:

a. Operating vehicles beyond posted speed limits;

b. Bypassing ports of entry or inspection stations by designated vehicles;

c. Operating vehicles that do not meet acceptable safety standards;

d. Allowing an unqualified driver to operate the designated vehicle;

e. Operating vehicles in excess of allowable dimensions (height, weight, width, or length) without a valid over-size permit.

D. After a disaster emergency declaration has been made or such declaration is imminent, ID-ESF #1 agencies that are requested to assist any federal, tribal, state, or local agency shall set up an individual cost accounting system for each affected location by agency jurisdiction. This system should be used for any charges related to that assistance, (i.e. employee time, expense reports, equipment charges, and supply requests). Responding employees should use this system on all charges relating to assistance. This will allow each agency to bill for reimbursement from the responsible agency (ies).

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. Transportation Systems: A major disaster emergency could severely damage the civil transportation system throughout the impact area. Many local transportation activities and inter/intrastate commerce could be impeded by damaged facilities, equipment, and infrastructure, as well as by disrupted communication.

B. Transportation Resources: At the same time, the disaster emergency may create a significant demand on resources to provide relief and recovery. State assistance may be required to meet those demands for essential services, as well as clearing and restoring the transportation system to enable access by other response agencies/personnel.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. The area/regional transportation infrastructure will sustain damage, limiting access to and within the disaster emergency area. Access may improve as routes are cleared, repaired, or as detours are established.

B. Interruptions in the transportation system will temporarily impact the flow of commercial traffic and have an impact on inter/intrastate commerce.

C. The requirements for transportation capability may exceed locally controlled or accessible assets, requiring the assistance from the State of Idaho.

D. Infrastructure damage and communication disruptions may inhibit efficient coordination of transportation support during the immediate post-disaster emergency period.

E. The clearing of access routes and improved communication will permit an increased flow of disaster emergency relief, although localized distribution patterns might remain unusable for a significant period of time.

F. The movement of relief supplies and personnel may create congestion in the transportation network requiring the imposition of regulated route controls or activation of the Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan.

G. Most of an evacuating population will follow the instructions provided and routes designated.

H. The primary means of transporting people from risk areas to safe or host areas will be by privately operated vehicle. Persons without transportation will, if possible, be provided public transportation from designated locations identified in the Emergency Public Information announcements.

I. Regional emergency disasters may require a response that exceeds ITD's capabilities and result in a request for assistance from other states or jurisdictions.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A. The Idaho Traffic Incident Management Plan (**see section V. A. 1. below**) is the primary mechanism for initial response to transportation incidents on the Idaho highway system. This plan will be initiated when the State Communications Center (StateComm) is notified of a transportation incident on Idaho's highway system.

B. The decision to initiate the request for State assistance should be made by the on-scene Incident Command.

C. When activated, the ID-ESF #1 Transportation annex agencies at the IDEOC will coordinate state and local agency response to the transportation needs of the affected areas. ID-ESF #1 agencies may be assigned to disaster emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions on or off the state highway system. There also may be on-scene and field operations as identified below.

II. Implementation

A. This annex will be initiated when the IDEOC contacts the ITD-ESF Coordinator either directly or through StateComm; and officially requests ID-ESF #1 to fulfill a mission assignment.

B. ITD will follow the mission assignment process outlined in ID-ESF #5.

C. If multi-support agencies need to be contacted, ITD may contact StateComm (**1-800-632-8000** or **208-846-7610**); StateComm will be asked to notify applicable ID-ESF #1 support agencies and initiate a telephone conference bridge. ITD will be the communication moderator and will broker a solution to report back to IDEOC. If the mission is accepted, each ID-ESF #1 agency will be emailed details of the mission assignment. ITD is responsible for providing StateComm with up-to-date contact information for all primary and supporting agencies.

III. Situation Assessment

A. The Incident Command or a county official or state agency official must submit a request for assistance to the IDEOC. On-scene transportation assistance can be provided to the established Incident Command.

B. When requested by Incident Command and upon approval of the IDEOC, the ID-ESF #1 support will deploy to the scene as soon as possible and report to the Incident Command. All ID-ESF #1 field support then becomes subject to the authority of Incident Command.

C. On-scene activities will be conducted within the Incident Command System. All personnel shall identify themselves and their agency affiliation to Incident Command or a designee.

D. Incident Command will coordinate with ID-ESF #1 regarding the use of transportation assets at the scene of the disaster emergency.

IV. Field Response Actions

A. Initial Actions usually performed by ITD foreman or designee:

1. Assess the damage.

2. Determine if the affected route is a Federal-Aid Route, a Non-Federal-Aid System, or other Public Work route prior to committing resources, or as soon as possible.

3. Close the road only to protect the safety of the public or to protect the highway from future damage. If closure is necessary, the ITD District Engineer or his/her designee has the legislative authority to immediately close the road and implement the alternative route procedure.

4. Safely survey the road section for any stranded motorists or disabled vehicles.

5. Take measures to stabilize the scene and minimize further damage.

6. Identify and implement detour or bypass routing if necessary.

7. Coordinate traffic control with Idaho State Police (ISP) and/or local law enforcement and local highway jurisdictions and notify StateComm of such traffic control measures.

8. Document:

    a. An inventory of damaged locations;

    b. An estimate of the repair and replacement costs;

    c. The amount of time the route will be closed;

9. Authorize any off system work, only after receiving a “Request for Assistance” that defines the requested assistance, and an Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) “Mission Assignment” that authorizes the work.

10. Coordinate with the Incident Command within the “Request for Assistance.”

11. Redirect all requests for assistance outside the “Request for Assistance” to the Incident Command.

12. Apply the rental rate procedures outlined in the “Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Schedule of Equipment Rates” to any assistance from state and local agencies during the response phase.

13. Assist state and local responders with the rental rate procedures outlined in the “FEMA’s Schedule of Equipment Rates”.

14. Provide personnel for Damage Assessment Teams if requested by the IDEOC.

B. Continuing Actions conducted through “Requests for Assistance” with transportation personnel:

1. Disaster Emergency Repair Actions:

    a. Assure that repairs are sufficient for safe travel and reopening of the road as quickly as possible.
    b. Support Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Detailed Damage Inspection Report (DDIR) teams as needed.

c. Provide personnel for Damage Assessment Teams if requested by IDEOC.

d. Provide personnel for the Joint Field Office (JFO) as needed.

e. ITD will designate a public information officer to assist the IDEOC public information officer in preparation and dissemination of news releases and public announcements related to transportation. ITD's designated PIO will be available to fill the appropriate role if or when a JIC is activated.

2. Permanent Repair Actions:

a. Federal-Aid system projects design and construction are integrated into the highway programming system and treated like all other Federal-Aid projects. Some restrictions apply, such as limited time frames. Refer to the Emergency Relief Manual published by the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration.

b. Coordinate with the IDEOC on permanent repairs of state-owned facilities and structures.

c. Non-Federal-Aid system and other Public Work projects are managed by other agencies such as the FEMA Public Assistance Program or other programs.

d. ITD will work with the Local Highway Technical Assistance Council to effect repairs on local and county routes when those repairs exceed local capabilities.

V. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. Idaho Traffic Incident Management Plan (available from ITD): supports the ID-ESF #1 - Transportation. That plan may be activated concurrently or independently of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP). The plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated emergency response support at transportation incidents on federal and State of Idaho highway systems and to provide a guide for state, county, and local agencies.

2. ITD Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan (available from ITD): The plan sets forth policies, responsibilities, and procedures for the regulation and use of the highway network within the state of Idaho during an extreme disaster emergency. This plan will be implemented to the degree necessary for natural disaster emergencies such as flood, slides, dust or volcanic ash, snowstorms, earthquakes, and other natural and human-caused events. Following a natural disaster emergency, an immediate survey of the road network shall be made to determine extent of physical damage and actions needed for restoration. Necessary signs and barricades will be placed according to the Manual on

Uniform Traffic Control Devices to protect and reroute traffic.This plan will become effective upon the request of the Governor of the State of Idaho, his/her designated representative, or the U.S. Department of Defense when restoration and/or regulation of traffic is required in a disaster emergency situation. This plan also may be implemented by the ITD in whole, or in part.

3. Idaho Plan for State & Regional Defense Airlift (SARDA) (available from ITD): The purpose of SARDA is to make the most effective use of non-air carrier aircraft within the state and to meet the needs of the state for essential aviation services during statewide emergencies.

4. Plan Bulldozer: This is a memorandum of understanding between the ITD and the Idaho Branch of the Associated General Contractors. The memorandum states that, in the event of, or to prepare for, a disaster in the State of Idaho, the ITD may contact the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC) local offices. The AGC office staff shall provide a current list of equipment and contractors according to ITD needs, identified locations of such equipment, availability in or near the affected area, names, addresses, and telephone numbers of owners or lessees. ITD then will negotiate all agreements with individual contractors.

B. Non-FEMA Emergency Programs:

1. Emergency Relief (FHWA-ER) Program: This program facilitates the request for financial assistance for repair of federally-designated highway facilities severely damaged by a major catastrophe or natural disaster emergency. This program only applies to routes on the Federal-Aid Highway System. See the Emergency Relief Manual published by the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration. www.fhwa.dot.gov/reports/erm/.

2. Emergency Relief for Federally-Owned Roads (ERFO) Program: This program is a federal program dedicated to repairing damage, and generally applied only to roadways of the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Park Service. Assistance through the ERFO program is requested by a federal agency whose roadways have incurred damage. The Western Federal Lands Highway Division (WFLHD) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration administers the ERFO program. WFLHD's mission is to provide engineering services to restore access to public lands. www.wfl.fha.dot.gov/erfo/.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: Idaho Transportation Department

A. Provide staffing to the IDEOC and/or JFO to manage and coordinate ID-ESF #1 during natural or human-caused disasters;

B. Coordinate state transportation resources in support of state and local governmental entities, and voluntary organizations;

C. Supervise and coordinate the assessment of damage to the transportation infrastructure and the analysis of the impact of the disaster emergency on transportation operations;

D. Coordinate disaster emergency-related response and recovery functions of transportation; assist the IDEOC with air search-and-rescue operations; and apply for emergency highway funding for federally-designated highways and damage assessment;

E. Identify resource requirements for repairing/restoring the transportation system and coordinate their allocation;

F. Coordinate the over-legal permit program for the transport of loads that exceed normal allowable height, weight, width, and/or length.

II. Primary and Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	• Leading role for Hazardous Material incident response. • Assist in providing alternative communications. • Authorize and administer mission assignments. • Serve as the central focal point for the coordination of state response and recovery activities. • Provide and assist in radio communications support.
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• Provide or assist in air support and transportation. • Provide or assist in radio communications support. • Provide or assist in managing road closure controls. • Provide or assist with security.
Idaho Department of Administration - Division of Public Works - Division of Purchasing	• Provide engineering services. • Provide or assist in managing purchasing and contracting.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Law enforcement: As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, provide certified peace officers (conservation officers) for: ➢ Investigating any criminal violations directly related to prohibiting ITD from accomplishing its mission; and ➢ Road closures/traffic control to assist ITD in responding to, and accomplishing its response to road closure management during a disaster emergency.

Idaho Department of Fish and Game (continued)	• Engineering services: Provide engineers and their construction equipment to assist ITD in repair and reconstruction assignments. • Specialized equipment: Provide all terrain vehicles (ATVs), snow machines, and watercraft of variable sizes to support search & rescue, law enforcement, and road closures.
Idaho State Police	• Provide for commercial vehicle inspection. • Provide or arrange for secure escorts. • Provide investigation resources. • Provide law enforcement. • Assist with road closures. • Provide and/or assist in traffic control.
Idaho Department of Commerce	• Provide tourist liaison.
Idaho State Department of Education	• Provide available vehicles and drivers for public transportation.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Assist with Hazardous Material incident response as coordinated through ID-ESF #10. • Provide for/allow emergency response and recovery code waivers.
Idaho Department of Lands	• Assist in providing alternative communications. • Provide or assist in managing contract services. • Provide experts in the Incident Command Service. • Assist in providing resources.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Coordinate and develop areas for flood management; areal extent of inundation and comparative analysis to 100/500 year flood events. • Perform Hazards United States (HAZUS) Level II flood and seismic damage modeling. • Provide GIS/ArcMap support functions for first response, routing, and analysis for deployment of assets, evacuation analysis, and recovery analysis. • Provide GIS/ArcMap imagery analysis and disseminate incident information, mapped areas of inundation. • Provide first responders and coordinate emergency mitigation actions on stream alterations and emergency stream alteration permits.

Idaho Geological Survey	• Provide technical information for planning & mitigation strategies for natural disaster emergencies, particularly seismic, landslide, avalanche, and flood hazards that may impact roadways. • Provide geological information and mapping assistance for disaster emergencies impacting the transportation network.
Idaho Public Utilities Commission	• Assist in investigating incidents involving railroad cars carrying hazardous material, or involving public right of way railroad crossings. • Assist in investigating incidents and accidents involving intrastate transmission and distribution pipeline emergencies.
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Upon approval of the Air Force Rescue Coordination center (AFRCC) for Search and Rescue (SAR) or NOC for life-saving missions, or other missions, transport Idaho state officials to assess and/or document infrastructure to support prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities among the state transportation stakeholders within the authority and resource limitations of ID-ESF #1

DEFINITIONS

District Engineer – The highest-ranking ITD official at one of ITD's six geographic locations. District offices are located in: Coeur d'Alene (District 1), Lewiston (District 2), Boise (District 3), Shoshone (District 4), Pocatello (District 5), and Rigby (District 6).

Federal-Aid designated roads and highways – A Federal-Aid Highway is any rural highway functionally classified as a major collector, minor arterial, or principal arterial. In urban areas, a Federal-Aid Highway is any highway functionally classified as collector, minor arterial, or principal arterial. Generally, any federal or state-numbered highway, any local major collector, and many U.S. Forest Highways are Federal-Aid routes. ITD can help determine whether a specific road is a Federal-Aid route.

State highway system – The highways that are managed by ITD. Generally, any Interstate, U.S., or state-numbered highway, including bridges, on- and off-ramps, business routes or business loops, signals, signs and support infrastructure.

Traffic control – An operation to establish the safe, orderly, and predictable movement of all traffic, and provide guidance and warnings, as needed, to ensure the safe and uniform traffic flow. Traffic control procedures are identified in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, and are an integral part of the Idaho Traffic Incident Management plan.

Transportation infrastructure – The framework of the entire highway system, including bridges, on- and off-ramps, business routes or business loops, signals, signs, and support infrastructure.

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #2

COMMUNICATIONS

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Military Division
- Public Safety Communications

Primary Agencies: Idaho Military Division
- Public Safety Communications

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
- Bureau of Emergency Medical Services, State Communications Center

Support Agencies: Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho Department of Lands

Idaho State Police

Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho State Department of Education

Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #2, Communication Annex, provides state, tribal and local government emergency communications support and services during times of state or federally declared disaster/emergencies or any other occasion where the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) has been implemented.

II. Scope

ID-ESF #2 provides management and support services for the public safety emergency communications network, infrastructure, and facilities during times of disasters and emergencies. Utilizing the network management resources of the Emergency Communication Operations Management Center (ECOMC), implement emergency network capacity provisioning to support critical voice, data, and video services at and around the incident site.

Coordinate and facilitate restoration of the public safety communications network infrastructure, services and equipment in support of state, tribal and local governments and first responders when their systems have been impacted by a disaster emergency.

III. Policies

Idaho Code §46-1013, Communications; the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) shall ascertain what means exist for rapid and efficient communications in time of disaster emergencies. The IBHS shall consider the desirability of supplementing these communication resources or of integrating them into a comprehensive state or state-federal telecommunications or other communication system or network.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A disaster emergency condition may result from a catastrophic earthquake, significant natural disaster, or other incidents that produce extensive damage, and results in a large volume of requests from all levels of government authority for services required to save lives and alleviate human suffering. Concurrently, widespread damage to commercial telecommunications facility is likely. The public switched network and wireless phone service has a high probability of failure due to excessive call loading. All surviving communication assets of the various levels of government will be needed to assure a proper response to the needs of the victims of the event.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Initially, tribal or local government officials will focus on coordinating lifesaving activities concurrent with reestablishing control in the disaster emergency area. They will, in conjunction with the communications industry, attempt restoration, and reconstruction of communication networks and facilities as the situation permits.

B. Initial reports of damage will be fragmented and provide an incomplete picture concerning the extent of the damage to communication facilities.

C. Weather and other environmental factors will restrict the ability of suppliers to deploy mobile or transportable communication equipment into the affected area.

D. The affected regions' ability to communicate with the rest of the state will be impaired. Some key individuals will be isolated from their regional offices and/or operations centers.

E. The type of natural or man-made disaster emergency will necessitate the careful consideration of sites for establishing a Joint Field Office (JFO) in the least vulnerable locations to be supported by available interoperable communication facilities.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Upon activation of the IDEOP, the ID-ESF #2 ESF Coordinator representative will report to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) as directed by the IDEOC Manager. The ECOMC has the monitoring capability to evaluate and determine the incident's impact on the network. Technicians will determine if voice, data, and radio services are functioning and at what percent of capacity. Public safety technicians will coordinate with regional technicians to determine courses of action to restore services to local and state public safety communications and network services.

ID-ESF #2 is responsible for coordinating communications and network services restoration and system load management during emergency and disasters. ID-ESF #2 will utilize state support agency technical personnel and equipment to provide the first level of response. ID-ESF #2 shall activate state and local technical forces through the IDEOC Mission Assignment process. In cases where the system damage is beyond the state's ability to support emergency repairs, ID-ESF #2 will request communications and network technical support through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) as well as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as coordinated with the IDEOC.

ID-ESF #2 will also coordinate restoration services with private and commercial vendors. A primary activity is to ensure appropriate access for communication vendors that are responding to local government public safety communications outages.

II. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions:

1. Upon notification of a local disaster emergency and a request for assistance from the State, the IDEOC will be activated at appropriate Response Phase for the situation. An evaluation of the Public Safety Communications and Network System will be requested of the ECOMC. A report detailing all system outages will be returned to the IDEOC Situation Unit to be incorporated into the Situation Report as well as the Common Operating Picture (COP). Based on the system status and the demand for data, voice, and radio services, the IDEOC Manager may activate ID-ESF #2 to manage the activation of technical resources as needed to restore services.

2. Tribal and local government units will utilize local governmental, commercial, and/or private communication systems, as available to meet their disaster emergency communication needs. Tribes and counties may request state assistance as necessary, and inter-agency coordination will be accomplished through the ECOMC.

3. Other federal agencies that support communication and network resources include the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the FEMA, and the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC).

B. Continuing Actions:

1. Monitor the Public Safety Interoperability Communications Network to ensure the network remains in operation to support local disaster response operations.

2. Manage communications bandwidth allocations to ensure local and state response agencies can utilize radio, data, video, and voice communications to respond statewide.

3. Coordinate all field activities for installation, repairs, replacement or removal of communication systems, including computer systems, with the affected state, tribal, and local government entity.

4. Continue to support emergency local and wide-area computer network systems for response and recovery operations.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Programs:

1. WebEOC is a web-based tool designed to bring real-time crisis information management to the IDEOC as well as to other local, state, and federal Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). The IDEOC uses WebEOC to ensure all stakeholders have real-time access to details of operations in the local jurisdiction, neighboring jurisdictions, including regional, state, and national data vital to the efficient management of any contingency (e.g., weather trends, satellite images, mapping information, and local, regional, or national resource status).

2. Adjunct Emergency Radio Communications Programs:

   a. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) is a special part of the amateur operation sponsored by the FEMA. RACES was primarily created to provide emergency communications for civil defense preparedness agencies and is governed in FCC Rules and Regulations, Part 97, Subpart E, Section 97.407. Today, as in the past, RACES is utilized during a variety of emergency/disaster situations where normal governmental communications systems have sustained damage or when additional communications are required. Situations that RACES can be used include: natural disasters, technological disasters, terrorist incidents, civil disorder, and nuclear/chemical incidents or attack.

   b. The Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) is the American Radio Relay League's (ARRL) public service arm for providing and supporting emergency communications, where needed, when an emergency/disaster strikes. For purposes within this plan, ARES organizations are identified as primarily providing support for non-government agencies during an emergency or disaster. ARES organizations/operators, during emergencies or disasters may be used if RACES resources are depleted or do not exist. If called upon to support government needs the ARES organization/operators

will be considered as operating under RACES and will be registered as an emergency worker in accordance with RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.04.

3. FEMA National Radio System (FNARS): a high frequency (HF) system primarily used by FEMA for inter and intra-state communications between FEMA Headquarters, FEMA regions and the States during national and/or regional emergencies, particularly when land line systems are impaired or restricted. A FNARS HF transmitter/receiver, a 1000 Watt Harris radio, was installed by FEMA in the IDEOC.

4. The “Operations SECURE” (State Emergency Communications Using Radio Effectively) Program is an Idaho licensed high frequency (HF) network of HF radios located in each county EOC for emergency back-up communications capability for intra- and inter-state use. Operating on eight discrete frequencies, point-to-point long-range communications between the IDEOC and fixed or mobile HF stations can be established as needed.

5. SHAred RESources (SHARES) High Frequency (HF) Radio Program. The purpose of SHARES is to provide a single, interagency emergency message handling system by bringing together existing HF radio resources of Federal, state and industry organizations when normal communications are destroyed or unavailable for the transmission of national security and emergency preparedness information. SHARES further implements Executive Order No. 12472, "Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions," dated April 3, 1984.

6. Idaho National Guard (IDNG) Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) supports net-centric command, control, communications and computer capabilities required by the IDNG to support military and civil authorities during emergencies and disasters. The JISCC is capable of voice, data, video, and radios using military satellite systems to interface with local communications systems. The system provides cross banding of disparate radios frequencies as well as provides conference call and bridge call services. The JISCC is deployable over land or by air.

7. Idaho State Police (ISP) Mobile Command Center (MCC): The MCC is a resource that may be utilized to support all types of incidents where an on-scene mobile dispatch, Incident Command, or communications system is required. The MCC is equipped with various phone, radio, and internet communications capabilities. Any county or city official within the State of Idaho, in support of local public safety operations, requiring the assistance of the ISP may request the MCC for activation. Additionally, to further support incident operations, the ISP will provide trained dispatch personnel for deployments that require dispatch operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: Public Safety Communications Section of the Idaho Military Division

A. Maintain liaison with the communication industry, state, tribal, and local public safety agencies for the improvement and maintenance of interoperable communication systems.

B. Plan for the use of all non-military communications systems within the state during any declared disaster emergency.

C. Assist state, tribal, and local government in procuring communications equipment to fulfill disaster emergency requirements and provide maintenance for such equipment according to established agreements and procedures.

D. Both state agencies and non-governmental organizations having assigned disaster emergency duties necessitating emergency communications from the IDEOC will:

1. Provide communications equipment to the IDEOC adequate to insure the accomplishment of their disaster emergency mission.

2. Assign trained personnel to the IDEOC when the IDEOC Communications Center is operational and provide ongoing maintenance for such communication equipment.

3. Provide Public Safety Communication's personnel to be deployed as needed to maintain the state's interoperable communication systems.

II. Primary and Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare - Bureau of Emergency Medical Services - State Communications Center	• The Idaho Emergency Medical Services Communications system operates 37 remote mountaintop base stations connected by microwave links to the EMS Communications Center in Meridian, Idaho. Radio contact is possible with literally every EMS service in Idaho. • EMS Communications Specialists are trained and certified in Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD). Twenty-one EMS services statewide are dispatched by the EMS Communications Center using the mountaintop radio network. These include volunteer ambulance services, quick response units (QRUs), and specialized rescue units such as Idaho Mountain Search and Rescue. • The EMS Communications Center handles all dispatch telephone and radio traffic for Idaho Transportation Department 24/7/365. • Flight following for any EMS and non-EMS service is also a

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare - Bureau of Emergency Medical Services - State Communications Center (continued)	daily routine. A Communications Specialist can contact directly State Aeronautics, Civil Air Patrol, and Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) at Tyndall Air Force Base, FL, if problems occur, such as downed or overdue aircraft. • More than 30 state and federal agencies use the EMS Communications Center as their primary notification point. Examples include EPA, DEQ, Civil Air Patrol, State Aeronautics, Bureau of Homeland Security, Public Health, and the INL Oversight Commission. The EMS State Communications Center is also a link between Idaho and the FEMA National Warning Center, (NAWAS). • All reports of hazardous materials releases, WMDs, radiological and explosive incidents are reported to the EMS State Communications Center. The Communications Specialist notifies appropriate agencies when requested, coordinates response of emergency teams, and facilitates conference calls involving multiple agencies, using a 96-port teleconference bridge. Each hazardous material report results in an initial conference call with the on-scene Commander, DEQ, BHS, Health District and the appropriate Regional Response Team.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Shares communications infrastructure during time of disasters and emergencies.
Idaho Department of Lands	• Facilitates and supports communications equipment requests during state declared disasters and emergencies. Facilitates filling personnel requests for communications related positions such as a Communications Unit Leader.
Idaho State Police	• Shares communications infrastructure (both radio and network) during times of disasters and emergencies.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Shares communications infrastructure (both radio and network) during times of disasters and emergencies.
Idaho State Department of Education	• Allows the shared use of the Education Network during disasters and emergencies when additional bandwidth is required to support response to local government.
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Will provide backup communications support to BHS and, upon request, will support emergency communications between state and county agencies using the Civil Air Patrol fixed repeater system of airborne/mobile repeater system between all agencies of the State of Idaho as outlined in ID-ESF #2.

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #3

PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Department of Administration
- Division of Public Works

Primary Agencies: Idaho Department of Administration
- Division of Public Works

Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Idaho Department of Water Resources

Idaho Geological Survey

Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho State Police

Support Agencies: Idaho State Department of Education

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Idaho Department of Lands

Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

Idaho Division of Building Safety

Idaho Public Utilities Commission

Idaho State Board of Education

Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #3, Public Works and Engineering Annex, provides public works and engineering support to state agencies and local government during response and recovery phases of disaster emergencies.

II. Scope

A. Coordinate needs/damage assessments immediately following a disaster emergency by providing personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams, in cooperation with other department personnel with technical expertise to support the assessment effort.

B. Provide removal and disposal management of debris from public property.

C. Supervise and coordinate the procurement of construction equipment and personnel as it pertains to essential facilities, such as housing and sanitation, in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD).

D. Provide state and local governments with disaster emergency contractual assistance and guidance to support public health and safety, such as providing for potable water, ice, power, or temporary housing.

E. Provide technical assistance, including inspection of private residential structures and commercial structures.

F. Provide emergency power to public facilities.

G. Promote and develop mitigation strategies to prevent or reduce damage as a result of disaster emergencies for state-owned or leased buildings and structures, in coordination with ID-ESF #14, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS), the ITD and the Idaho Division of Building Safety (DBS).

III. Policies

The Idaho Department of Administration (DOA), Division of Public Works (DPW), will work closely with support agencies for technical assistance on complex projects.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

In a major disaster emergency, response and recovery operations may be beyond state and local response capabilities. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges, and other critical infrastructure facilities may have to be reinforced or

demolished to ensure safety. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. Public utilities may be damaged and be partially or fully inoperable. A major disaster emergency may affect the lives of many state and local response personnel and their facilities, and prevent them from performing their prescribed disaster emergency duties. Similarly, equipment in the immediate disaster emergency area may be damaged or inaccessible. Sufficient resources may not be available to state and local agencies to meet disaster emergency requirements. Federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, coordinated, and effective response.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Access to the disaster emergency areas will be dependent upon the reestablishment of ground and water routes. In many locations, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving disaster emergency response activities.

B. Early damage assessments will be general, incomplete, and may be inaccurate. Rapid assessment of the disaster emergency area is required to determine critical response times and potential workloads.

C. To minimize threats to public health, disaster emergency environment waivers and legal clearances will be needed to dispose of emergency debris and materials from demolition activities.

D. Significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills, and construction equipment and materials, will be required from outside the disaster emergency area.

E. Primary agencies and support agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities as applicable.

F. Previously inspected structures will require reevaluation if aftershocks occur following an earthquake.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A. ID-ESF #3 will supplement local disaster emergency response actions by coordination of state assistance as requested through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).

B. Close coordination will be maintained with local disaster emergency management offices to determine potential taskings and to track the status of response activities.

C. Disaster emergency requests for support from ID-ESF #3 will be coordinated through the IDEOC using the Request for Assistance and Mission Assignment processes.

D. The Logistics Section of the IDEOC will receive requests for assistance from state and local jurisdictions affected by the disaster emergency. The IDEOC will review the request for assistance and send information to the ID-ESF #3 in the form of a mission assignment. ID-ESF #3 will evaluate and coordinate a response in collaboration with other ID-ESF #3 primary and support agencies to support the accepted mission assignment.

E. Priority of taskings will be determined jointly between the requesting agency, ID-ESF #3 primary and support personnel, and the IDEOC's Operations Section.

II. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions:

1. DPW: The IBHS will notify the DPW that the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) has been implemented. The DPW, ID-ESF #3's ESF Coordinator, will provide a representative to the IDEOC as requested. Based on the incident, ID-ESF #3 primary and support agencies will be notified by the ESF Coordinator that the IDEOC has been activated and that they are being requested to prepare to support a request for assistance by the affected jurisdiction.

2. Primary and Support Agencies: ID-ESF #3 primary and support agencies will establish coordination points of contact and prepare to respond to requests for assistance.

B. Continuing Actions:

1. DPW: Continue to operate and coordinate requests for assistance.

2. Primary and Support Agencies: Provide support assistance as requested.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

The National Response Framework (NRF), Emergency Support Function #3 – Public Works and Engineering Annex.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: Idaho Department of Administration, Division of Public Works

A. Establish an ID-ESF #3 response cell within DPW to act on Mission Assignments;

B. Notify ID-ESF #3 primary and support agencies that the IDEOP has been activated and may require their agency's response to requests for assistance;

C. Maintain communications with the IDEOC;

D. Implement cost-accounting measures to capture all disaster emergency-related costs. Communicate the need for primary and support agencies to implement the same cost-accounting measures.

II. Primary and Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise for damaged agricultural facility assessment. • Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise for livestock disposal.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Provide environmental monitoring capabilities.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Provide first responders equipped to respond to and perform damage assessments, emergency actions, and engineering/geological evaluation and mitigation actions on water impoundment structures and mine tailings structures. • Provide equipped first responders for GPS/GIS mapping, flood waters impacting infrastructure such as, roads, bridges, culverts, wells, buildings, agriculture lands, stream alterations, etc. • Provide GIS/ArcMap support functions for first response, routing and analysis for deployment of assets, evacuation analysis, and recovery analysis. • Provide GIS/ArcMap imagery analysis and disseminate incident information, mapped areas of inundation. • Provide flood insurance support and information. • Provide first responders for stream channel protection emergency wavers, inspection services. • Provide after action teams for mitigation of contaminated wells (domestic, public water, irrigation) for public safety. • Perform Hazards United States (HAZUS) Level II flood & seismic damage modeling.
Idaho Geological Survey	• Provide hazard mapping resources. • Coordinate activities of scientists and researchers in the disaster emergency area. • Provide damage assessment on geological events such as landslides, earthquakes, floods. • Evaluate possible mitigation measures. • Provide educational services on geological events.
Idaho Military Division	• Provide security personnel for damage assessment survey personnel in high-risk areas.

- Idaho National Guard	• Provide communications support. • Provide damage survey teams, equipment, and engineering personnel. • Provide emergency power and water purification.
Idaho State Police	• Provide security for damage assessment personnel in high-risk areas. • Manage crime scene within the disaster site on state owned property. • Assist local law enforcement with crime scene management as needed.
Idaho State Department of Education	• Provide contact information for public schools.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide damage assessment personnel, engineering personnel, and transportation equipment for remote locations.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Provide damage assessment personnel, environmental evaluation support, and air and water laboratory testing services.
Idaho Department of Lands	• Provide mapping support.
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	• Provide support equipment.
Idaho Division of Building Safety	• Provide damage assessment personnel and inspectors.
Idaho Public Utilities Commission	• Act as liaison to regulated utilities
Idaho State Board of Education	• Provide technical advice for public works projects. • Provide staging and support facilities.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide engineering. • Provide transportation and equipment assets. • Provide mapping support.

Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Conduct pre-incident /post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure. • Provide aerial imaging, high resolution digital photos employing still cameras and GIIEP capabilities.

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #4

FIREFIGHTING

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Department of Lands

Primary Agency: Idaho Department of Lands

Support Agencies: Idaho Military Division
- Bureau of Homeland Security
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho Fire Chiefs Association

Idaho Department of Corrections

Idaho State Police

Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Local Agencies: Emergency Services

Federal Agencies: U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Forest Service

U.S. Department of Interior
- Bureau of Land Management
- National Park Service
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #4 – Firefighting Annex, provides support for state and local agencies in the detection, suppression and mitigation of rural, urban and

wildland fires during an imminent threat or occurrence of a natural or man-caused disaster emergency or event.

II. Scope

ID-ESF #4 outlines the management and coordination of firefighting activities on state and private lands within the State of Idaho when the incident exceeds the capacity of the local fire agency. This includes the detection and suppression of rural, urban and wildland fires, the protection of homes and communities and the establishment of guidelines for providing personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of federal, state, and local agencies involved in firefighting operations.

III. Policies

A. Second only to firefighter safety will be the saving of lives and protection of property, in that order. All fire suppression operations, including interagency, will be based on the Incident Command System (ICS).

B. Procedures and guidelines established in the *Idaho Department of Lands Fire Mobilization Guide* (maintained by the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL)) and/or the Idaho Fire Service Resource Response Plan (IFSRRP) will be followed when responding to fire disaster emergencies.

C. Firefighting coordination and support from other agencies (federal, state, and local) will be in accordance with the cooperative agreements listed in Chapter 40 of the *Idaho Department of Lands Fire Mobilization Guide and/or the IFSRRP.* Depending upon the agreement utilized for activation, the direction given in the *IDL Fire Service Organization Rate Book* and/or Federal Emergency Management Agency Force Account Labor and Equipment procedures (IFSRRP) will be followed.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. Uncontrolled fires may reach such proportions as to become a disaster emergency. If not promptly controlled, even small fires can threaten lives and cause significant destruction of property and the environment.

B. The management of a large firefighting operation is complex, often involving thousands of resources and many different agencies and jurisdictions.

C. A major disaster emergency may result in many urban, rural and wild land fires which could threaten urban or rural communities and large areas of natural resources within the state. The damage potential from fires within urban and rural areas during and after a major disaster emergency can be significant. Numerous fires have the potential to spread rapidly, cause extensive damage and pose a serious threat to life, property, forest, range resources, public infrastructure, watersheds, air quality, and wildlife habitat. Normally available firefighting resources may be difficult to obtain and utilize because of massive disruption to communications, transportation, utility and water systems.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Wildland fires occur as a result of some natural or man-caused event. These fires have the potential of becoming very large and catastrophic. Aggressive initial attack is recognized as the primary means of keeping wildfire from developing into a disaster emergency. It is also recognized that under certain fuel and weather conditions some fires will not be suppressed during initial attack and become large fires with the potential of becoming a disaster emergency.

B. Major wildland fires may be burning elsewhere in the region when another disaster emergency takes place. Resources normally expected for wildland fire suppression may be committed to these existing fires. It should be assumed that firefighting resources might be in limited supply resulting in competition for essential personnel and resources by the various on-going incidents.

C. A disaster emergency fire situation may occur in urban or rural communities due to an earthquake, wildland fire burning into a community or other significant disaster event. These large or multiple fire situations can easily overwhelm the local fire agency capacity requiring assistance from neighboring fire agencies or assistance from other fire agencies throughout the state.

D. Telephone communications may become difficult, resulting in the need for additional radios or alternative communications systems to maintain adequate communications. Early ordering of radio kits or other communications equipment from the appropriate cache is a priority.

E. Access by roads (highway and secondary) may become interrupted, inhibiting effective incident response by agency resources and evacuation of the local populous difficult or impossible. Increased dependence on aerial attack using air tankers for retardant applications, and helicopters for personnel transport and water drops, may become necessary. Availability of aircraft will likely become an issue if there are multiple incidents competing for limited resources. IDL will maintain exclusive use contracts for aerial fire suppression assets including but not limited to both air tankers and helicopters to ensure the availability of aviation resources for fires within Idaho.

F. Wildland fire tactics may need to be applied to urban and rural fire situations, particularly where water systems are inoperative. Aerial delivery of retardants or water may be essential. Firebreaks may need to be cleared and burnout or backfiring tactics may be utilized.

G. Continued use of the ICS between state, federal, local fire suppression and emergency management services agencies will be essential for coordinated and effective fire suppression operations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A. ID-ESF #4 will be used to support fire suppression efforts when the incident(s) exceeds the capability of the fire agency with jurisdiction (including mutual aid resources) and has

reached a level that a disaster is imminent. ID-ESF#4, with assistance from supporting agencies, will mobilize firefighting resources to support urban, rural and wildland fire incidents within Idaho.

B. IDL is the lead state agency with jurisdiction for suppression of wildland fires on state and private forest lands within the state. Some state and private forest lands receive wildland fire protection from federal wildland fire agencies through an offset agreement with IDL.

C. Privately owned agricultural, range and residential lands are protected by local fire departments, Rangeland Fire Protection Associations are in areas where there is no agency with fire protection responsibility.

D. Federally owned lands receive fire protection from federal fire agencies or in some locations from state or local fire agencies through agreements

E. Each agency of government (federal, state, and local) will retain fire suppression responsibilities within its normal fire protection jurisdiction.

F. Whenever fire suppression activity exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the resources of state or local government (including mutual aid), the jurisdictional agency will notify either the IDL State Fire Coordinator when the incident is on state or private forest lands or the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) Manager when the incident is on private agriculture, range or residential lands.

G. The IDL State Fire Coordinator or Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) through the IDEOC will assist the jurisdictional agency by providing/coordinating additional resources as needed. When the incident is outside IDL's jurisdiction and a state emergency declaration is in effect, the IDEOC will Mission Assign IDL to mobilize the needed resources. Resources will be mobilized through protocols outlined in the State of Idaho Fire Service Organization Rate Book or the Idaho Fire Service Resource Response Plan (IFSRRP).

H. The Governor, or his authorized representative, may request federal assistance in accordance with the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG). Request for FMAG assistance will be coordinated with the IBHS.

I. If the situation warrants, the IBHS Director, or his/her designee will activate this ID-ESF and/or open the IDEOC.

J. IDL will provide personnel to the IDEOC when requested by the IDEOC Operations Section to coordinate fire resources. The Idaho Fire Chiefs Association (IFCA), in accordance with the IFSRRP, will assist IDL at the IDEOC when local fire department resources are needed.

K. Organization:

1. The State Fire Coordinator, or designee, oversees wildland fire suppression operations within IDL jurisdiction and will assist IBHS as a principal advisor on wildfire when the incident is not within IDL's jurisdiction.

2. The State Agency Emergency Coordinator for IDL, or their designee, will represent the IDL if the IDEOC is activated. This person is identified in the IDL Fire Mobilization Guide as the interagency Liaison Coordinator.

3. The U.S. Forest Service will provide an employee to function as the Federal Principal Advisor to the FEMA Region 10 when an FMAG request is made. The appropriate IDL Area Manager or designee will act as incident Line Officer within IDL jurisdiction. The Fire Chief or other government official with jurisdiction will act as the incident Line Officer for incidents within their jurisdiction.

II. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions: The State Fire Coordinator will:

1. Establish communication links with the Director-IDL, IBHS, FEMA Region 10 FMAG manager, Federal Principal Advisor, and the incident Line Officer(s);

2. Maintain communications with the zone dispatch center(s)

3. Obtain an initial fire situation and damage assessment/potential through established procedures.

B. Continuing Actions: The State Fire Coordinator or IBHS IDEOC Manager will:

1. Maintain fire situation and damage assessment information through established procedures;

2. Coordinate requests for Incident Management Teams and resources;

3. Resolve fire policy questions and any interagency conflicts;

4. Monitor established record-keeping procedures.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The IDL Fire Mobilization Guide: This guide describes the standards of operation and the mobilization of firefighting resources of the IDL and its cooperators. It is an operational document that provides guidance, information and support to the user in an incident situation. The guide contains detailed department standards for district fire operations and procedures for mobilizing IDL fire suppression resources within organizational guidelines.

2. State of Idaho Fire Service Organization Rate Book: This book describes protocols for mobilization of fire department resources and payment rates. It will be utilized, when applicable, for all mobilization to wildland fire incidents of local government resources on all jurisdictions in Idaho.

3. Intermountain Regional Mutual Assistance Agreement (IRMAA): This agreement provides for procedures for the mutual assistance of fire agencies in Idaho and

neighboring states. This agreement will be used by those fire agencies who are a party to the agreement.

4. Idaho Fire Service Resource Response Plan (IFSRRP): This plan provides local fire officials with easy access to additional resources for major incidents. It is an implementation plan that supports IRMAA and other written/verbal mutual aid agreements.

5. Other regional mutual aid agreements: Throughout Idaho, fire agencies have various agreements to provide mutual assistance. Many of these agreements are for initial attack assistance only and may not meet the need in a large scale disaster emergency.

B. Programs:

1. The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP): The FMAGP provides assistance to public agencies for the emergency actions involved with the mitigation, management, and control of uncontrolled fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands that are threatening a major presidential disaster declaration. Funding under this program is for fire suppression and emergency work carried out by public agencies as directed by the Incident Commander. The FMAGP is a "matching program" with a funding arrangement of 75 percent federal and 25 percent applicant responsibility. The State of Idaho is the "grantee." The IBHS is the agency that will serve as the grantee for the State of Idaho. As the grantee, the IBHS will act as the intermediary between the subgrantees and FEMA. It is a IBHS responsibility to assist subgrantees by collecting Requests for Fire Management Assistance, answer questions about program requirements to include; cost documentation, preparation of project worksheets for funding, advising subgrantees of funding approval, process payment requests, and closing of subgrantee grants. The IDL will provide a wildland principle advisor to IBHS to assist in evaluating potential FMAG requests. This person will also serve as the primary contact with the Federal Principle Advisor to FEMA.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: Idaho Department of Lands

A. The IDL State Fire Coordinator is responsible for the operational administration of the state fire-suppression activities and will:

1. Monitor ongoing disaster emergency situations, anticipate needs, and prepare for use of additional wildfire resources from outside sources;

2. Establish priorities and coordinate the sourcing and dispatch of fire resources;

3. Acknowledge official requests for disaster emergency service, other than fire suppression, and transmit to IBHS for appropriate action. An example would be assistance from the American Red Cross for evacuees;

4. Be the principle contact with FEMA duty officer when an incident has the potential to meet the threshold for FMAGP declaration.

5. Establish and maintain liaison with the Federal Principal Advisor, FEMA, and IBHS;

6. Prepare and submit requests for wildfire declaration assistance in accordance with the FMAGP, to IBHS;

7. Maintain disaster emergency record-keeping procedures.

B. IDL has divided the state into ten geographic units called Supervisory Areas. All of these Supervisory Areas have fire protection responsibilities on forest land except Clearwater, Payette Lake, and Eastern Idaho. In Clearwater and Payette Lake Areas, the fire protection is provided by Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective District and Southern Idaho Timber Protective District, respectively. In Eastern Idaho Area, the fire protection is provided by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) through an offset agreement with IDL. The ten IDL Area Managers are designated Area Fire Coordinators responsible for fire suppression activities within their respective areas, and will:

1. Monitor ongoing disaster emergency situations and keep the State Fire Coordinator informed;

2. Use local resources in accordance with annual operation plans and mutual aid agreements before requesting assistance through the State Fire Coordinator, IFCA District Director, local Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) or IBHS IDEOC manager.

IDL Supervisory Area	City
1 - Priest Lake	Coolin
2 - Pend Oreille	Sandpoint
3 – Mica	Coeur d'Alene
4 – St. Joe	St. Maries
5 – Ponderosa	Deary
6 – Clearwater	Orofino
7 – Maggie Creek	Kamiah
8 – Payette Lake	McCall
9 – Southwest Idaho	Boise
10 – Eastern Idaho	Idaho Falls

C. Timber Protective Associations were the first organizations with the responsibility to provide fire protection to private forest land in the state of Idaho. Clearwater - Potlatch and Southern Idaho are the two Timber Protective Associations remaining today. Their fire protection responsibilities are identical to those of IDL. These associations have fire suppression and fire hazard management responsibilities within their association areas.

Timber Protective Association	City
Clearwater-Potlatch	Orofino
Southern Idaho	McCall

D. The Idaho Fire Chiefs Association (IFCA) has divided the state into seven (7) District response areas for program administration, for the purpose of maintaining the Idaho Fire Service Resource Response Plan. Each IFCA District will have a District Coordinator. The District Coordinator is responsible for tracking all available resources within the District.

District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Benewah Bonner Boundary Kootenai Shoshone	Clearwater Idaho Latah Lewis Nez Perce	Adams Canyon Gem Owyhee Payette Washington	Ada Boise Elmore Valley	Blaine Camas Cassia Gooding Jerome Lincoln Minidoka Twin Falls	Bannock Bear Lake Bingham Butte Caribou Franklin Oneida Power	Bonneville Clark Custer Fremont Jefferson Lemhi Madison Teton

II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Bureau of Homeland Security	• Coordinate requests for disaster emergency assistance with the Governor's office. • Activate the IDEOC during State emergency disaster declarations to coordinate the state response for resource requests and maintain situational awareness. • Notify IDL when ID-ESF #4 is activated and request representatives to serve in the IDEOC as required. • Coordinate continuing actions and recovery operations. • Mission request IDL to provide fire resources for incidents outside of IDL jurisdiction. • Serve as the State of Idaho FMAGP Grantee

Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• Provide resources in accordance with existing agreements and/or upon mission assignment from IDEOC.
Idaho Fire Chiefs Association	• Activate IFSRRP in support of local and state fire events. • Provide liaison to support IDEOC ID- ESF #4.
Idaho Department of Corrections	• Provide wildland fire firefighting crews per existing agreements and/or upon mission assignment from the IDEOC.
Idaho State Police	• Provide traffic control on roadways. • Assist local law enforcement with security in evacuated areas. • Assist in evacuation of threatened population. • Provide crime laboratory support for evidence collection, body identification, and notification of next of kin. • Provide support as indicated in IDEOC mission assignments.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide personnel and equipment as requested by existing agreement and/or upon mission assignment from the IDEOC. These resources often include: ➢Truck drivers with commercial driver's licenses; ➢Traffic control crews; and ➢Water tenders, road graders, and/or fuel trucks.
Idaho Fish and Game	• Provide traffic control on roadways. • Provide security for evacuated areas as coordinated through ID-ESF #13. • Assist in evacuation of threatened population. • Provide technical assistance for mitigation and recovery of lands affected by wild land fires. • Provide support as indicated in IDEOC mission assignments.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Through existing agreements and/or upon receipt of a request for assistance from the IDEOC: ➢ Coordinate with local authorities for mass care of evacuees. See ID-ESF#6.
Local Emergency Services	• Emergency Medical Service (EMS) units will assist when called upon, according to their local directives or existing mutual aid agreements.

	• Local law enforcement will conduct evacuations and road closures as needed.

Federal Agencies	• The following federal agencies are party to the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement and the Statewide Annual Operating Plan with the State of Idaho, Department of Lands (reference the IDL Fire Mobilization Guide for specific responsibilities). ➢ U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service – Pacific Northwest, Intermountain, and Northern Regions; ➢ U.S. Department of Interior – Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #5

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Primary Agency: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Support Agencies: All State Departments and Agencies

Private Sector: Private Industry

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #5, Emergency Management Annex, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) is created in Idaho Code (46-1003/1006) to prevent and reduce damage, injury and loss of life and property from disasters and emergencies and to coordinate activities relating to disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery by all state agencies, political subdivisions, and interstate, federal-state and Canadian activities through a disaster management system embodying all aspects of pre disaster preparedness and post disaster response. As such, the IBHS is both the State Coordinating Agency and Primary Agency for ID-ESF #5 – Emergency Management. IBHS supports all other state agencies and state jurisdictions/units of Government in matters concerning all-hazard emergency management in accordance with both the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).

The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) is the organization within IBHS that coordinates all activities related to disaster response and recovery. The IDEOC is physically located in the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Building 600, Gowen Field, Boise, ID The IDEOC also has full functionality at an alternate facility. For more information see the IBHS Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan.

II. Scope

A. ID-ESF #5, IBHS, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) that provides federal, state and jurisdictional interagency coordination and decision making; resource coordination and situational awareness during all-hazard emergency events/incidents regardless of the degree of complexity, or duration. This ID-ESF is activated at some level for all potential and actual major incidents or emergencies.

B. ID-ESF #5, IBHS, encompasses all functions that coordinate and support a synchronized, multi-agency response to potential and actual inter and intra state emergencies/disasters focusing on promulgation of timely situation awareness; the prioritization and allocation of critical resources and a rapid transition to recovery operations. This includes but is not limited to;

1. Activation of the IDEOC with liaison activities in the field (as required) in anticipation of, or in reaction to, the occurrence of an emergency or disaster in the State of Idaho or within the region that impacts Idaho and/or requires state assistance.

2. Initiation of appropriate state-wide alert(s) and notification(s) in anticipation of or in response to all-hazard emergency/disaster events/incidents.

3. Providing direction and control for state response and recovery efforts to include Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA) and the Hazard Mitigation Program (HMGP) under Section 406 and 404 of the Stafford Act.

4. Providing real-time situational awareness for all-hazard emergency/disaster events and incidents for State and Jurisdiction decision makers as well as regional and national emergency management partners.

5. Providing for the timely release of public information in coordination with ID-ESF #15 -External Affairs.

6. Coordination of the preparation and implementation of a Governor's Disaster Emergency Proclamation as well as assisting in the development of Agency Specific Emergency/Disaster Declarations.

7. Coordination of a Governor's request for federal assistance under the Stafford Act or another federally sponsored disaster/emergency assistance program.

8. Coordination for the allocation and prioritization of resources throughout an all-Hazard emergency/disaster event including the prioritization and allocation of direct federal assistance.

9. IDEOC activation to serve as the central point for initiating and sustaining the Common Operating Picture (COP) for incidents/events: receiving information and producing Situation Reports (SITREP) Executive Summaries and briefings for state and jurisdictional leadership/decision makers as well as IDEOC staff and regional/federal partners as/when requested and/or directed.

10. Providing prioritized resources in support of state disaster emergency response and recovery operations through the Request for Assistance (RFA), Mission Assignment (MA) and/or Project Agreement (PA) process.

11. The deployment and staffing of special teams (i.e. regional response teams, damage assessment teams, etc.).

12. Implementation of national (Emergency Management Assistance Compact - EMAC) and regional Mutual Aid Agreements to ensure a coordinated response whether requesting assistance from other states or responding to requests from other states.

13. Coordinating the use of the State Disaster Account and Hazardous Substance cost recovery process in coordination with the Financial Management Support Annex.

14. Providing other support as directed/required.

III. Policies

A. The IDEOC is the organization that coordinates state emergency management operations in anticipation of, or during a disaster emergency. The IDEOC facilitates strategic decision making, provides real-time situational awareness for decision makers and allocates and prioritizes response and recovery resources.

B. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008 and in addition to any other powers conferred upon the Governor by law, the Governor may:

   1. Suspend the provisions of any regulations prescribing the procedures for conduct of public business that would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency;

   2. Utilize all resources of the state, including, but not limited to, those sums in the disaster emergency account as he shall deem necessary to pay obligations and expenses incurred during a declared state of disaster emergency; and

   3. Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services.

C. The Governor may request the President to declare a major disaster or emergency if the Governor finds that effective response to an event is beyond the combined response capabilities of the state and affected local governments. Based on imminent threat and/or the findings of a joint federal-state-local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) indicating that damages are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant assistance under the Stafford Act, the President may grant a major disaster or emergency declaration. (Note: In a particularly fast-moving or clearly devastating disaster, the PDA process may be deferred until after the declaration.)

D. Multiple programs exist within the federal government to assist States and local entities to respond to and recover from disasters and emergencies. Each program has unique processes, procedures, routes of request and has a designated primary point of contact

within State Government. For example, the IBHS is the point of contact for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare is the point of contact for the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); the Idaho Department of Agriculture is the point of contact for the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Farm Service Agency (FSA); the Idaho Transportation Department is the point of contact for the US Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) and the Idaho Department of Commerce is the point of contact for the Small Business Administration (SBA) etc. As the state point of contact during a statewide disaster emergency, each state agency that is coordinating assistance with their federal partners will keep IBHS and the IDEOC apprised of their activities and provide copies of their assistance documentation.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

All-hazard events and incidents have the potential for creating disaster emergency situations that exceed the response and recovery capabilities of jurisdictions and state agencies. These situations require a coordinated response and recovery effort compliant with Idaho code encompassing capabilities and assets found: within the state; among regional partners and at the federal level. ID-ESF #5 is responsible for providing that coordinated response and recovery effort.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Local government, non-governmental organizations, private industry, state agencies and some federal agencies are a vital source for immediate information regarding damage assessment and initial response needs.

B. Field assessment information (damage reports provided by the impacted jurisdiction) will originate from all levels of government and be reported by numerous modes of communications. The quality of the field assessments will vary and may contain conflicting information.

C. There is an immediate and continuous need by officials, at all levels, involved in response and recovery efforts to obtain updated information about the developing or ongoing disaster emergency.

D. There may be a need to rapidly deploy field-assessment personnel to the disaster emergency area to collect critical information about resource requirements for victims, or conduct an immediate situation assessment to determine initial state response requirements.

E. Responsibility for the performance of emergency functions is charged to agencies that do similar activities during routine operations. Where such an alignment of emergency functions and non-emergency operations is not possible, the establishment of an emergency organization is required.

F. Initial response and recovery efforts will occur at the local governmental (jurisdiction) level until such time as local resources and capabilities have either been exhausted, are exceeded by the magnitude of the event/incident or are anticipated to be exhausted in the near term. At that point, impacted jurisdictions may request recognition in a State Declaration of Disaster Emergency. Inclusion in a State Declaration of Disaster Emergency triggers IDEOC coordinated state assistance in the response and recovery effort.

G. The IDEOC organization is staffed by IBHS personnel; personnel from tasked state agencies and volunteer/reservist augmentation. All personnel will be trained on the principles of the NIMS and ICS and integrate those principles into all response and recovery operations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

ID-ESF #5 activities begin upon the IBHS receiving notification of a possible, developing, or actual disaster or emergency situation (ESF 5-Appendix 1-IDEOC Action Flow Chart). The IDEOC activates and in conjunction with Idaho State Communications provides a real-time information/intelligence flow to key decision makers. As the incident develops, and it is determined that local resources and capabilities have been or will soon be exceeded and state assistance is required, the IDEOC will coordinate response, and recovery activities relating to all State agencies, political subdivisions as well as interstate, federal-state and Canadian activities in which the state and its political subdivisions may participate. Throughout the notification, response, and recovery stage, the IDEOC manages documentation, resource tracking, and response for the incident or concurrent incidents.

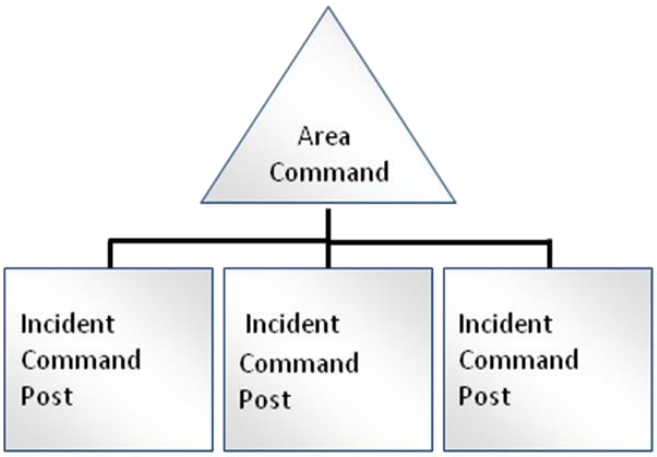

Figure 1 – Command Structures

A. Command Structures: Command structures direct tactical (on-scene) emergency management activities and include the Incident Command Post and Area/Unified Command, if established (see fig 1). The local incident command structure directs on-scene emergency management activities and maintains command and control of on-scene operations.

1. Incident Command Post (ICP): At the tactical level, on-scene incident command and management organization are located at an ICP, which is typically comprised of local and mutual aid responders. The ICP performs primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions. The Incident Commander is located at an ICP at the incident scene.

2. Area Command: At the field level, an Area Command may be established by local responders, if necessary, to assist in providing oversight for the management of multiple incidents being handled by separate Incident Command Posts or to oversee management of a complex incident dispersed over a larger area and broker critical resources.

3. The command structure for any incident (ICP or Area Command) that requires a multi-jurisdiction or multi-agency collaborative response may be designated as a Unified Command. Unified Command is comprised of officials who have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for the incident under an appropriate law, ordinance, or agreement.

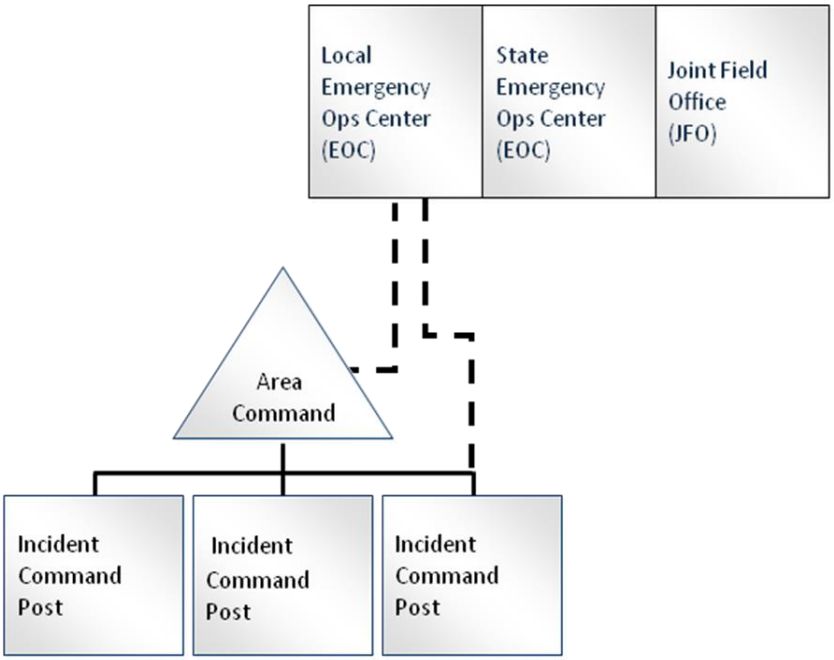

Figure 2 – Coordination Structures

B. Coordination Structures: Include Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Centers and Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) (see fig 2).

1. EOCs as defined in the NIMS, are components of the MACS for coordinating and supporting incident management. The EOC is a single location where strategic direction, response coordination and resource support for incident response takes place. An EOC may be staffed by employees from various governmental departments, volunteers, first responders etc.

a. Local EOCs: If the Incident Commander determines that additional resources or capabilities are needed, they will contact the local EOC and relay requirements to the local emergency manager. Local EOCs are the organizations and physical locations where the coordination of information and resources to support local incident management activities takes place. Local EOCs help form a common operating picture of the incident, relieve on-scene command of the burden of external communication, and secure additional resources. The core functions of a local EOC include coordination, communications, resource allocation and tracking, and information collection, analysis, and dissemination.

b. State Emergency Operations Center: The State Emergency Operations Center is a support and coordination node, it is not an incident command node. The IDEOC is the state organization for coordination of the state emergency management response and recovery effort in support of impacted jurisdictions; tribes; state agencies and inter-state mutual aid partners. The State EOC is the physical location where this coordination takes place. The IDEOC is configured to expand as necessary to manage events requiring state or federal assistance and is activated as required to support local EOCs. The primary IDEOC site is at Gowen Field with an alternate "Hot Site" located at an alternate location. The IDEOC is prepared to operate from an alternate location in accordance with approved Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Continuity of Government (COG) plans.

c. Joint Field Office (JFO): Federal incident support to the state is generally coordinated through a JFO. The JFO is a temporary Federal facility established to provide the means to integrate diverse Federal resources and engage directly with the state. Using unified command principles, a Unified Coordination Group (UCG) comprised of senior officials from the State and key Federal departments and agencies is established at the JFO. This group of senior officials provides the breadth of national support to achieve shared objectives.

C. State Coordinating Officer (SCO): The SCO plays a critical role in managing the state response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. The Governor of Idaho appoints the SCO, and lines of authority flow from the Governor to the SCO, following Idaho's policies and laws. The SCO will:

1. Serve as the primary representative of the Governor with the FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) or within the JFO once it is established;

2. Work with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to formulate state requirements, including those that are beyond state capability, and set priorities for employment of federal resources provided to the state;

3. Ensure coordination of resources provided to the state via mutual aid and assistance compacts;

4. Provide a linkage to local government; and

5. Serve in the Unified Coordination Group (UCG) in the JFO.

D. Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR): As the complexity of a response dictates, the Governor may empower a GAR to:

1. Execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the state, including certification of applications for public assistance;

2. Represent the Governor in the UCG in the JFO, when required;

3. Coordinate and supervise the state disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator;

4. Identify, in coordination with the SCO, the states critical information needs for incorporation into a list of Essential Elements of Information (critical items of specific information required to plan and execute an operation and to support timely, logical decisions).

E. Key Senior Federal Officials: The following Federal Officials may be deployed with a Federal incident management team:

1. Principal Federal Official (PFO): By law and by Presidential directive, the Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official responsible for coordination of all domestic incidents requiring multi-agency federal response. The Secretary may elect to designate a single individual to serve as his/her primary representative to ensure consistency of federal support as well as the overall effectiveness of the federal incident management. When appointed, such an individual serves in the field as the PFO for the incident. The Secretary will only appoint a PFO for catastrophic or unusually complex incidents that require extraordinary coordination. The same individual will not serve as the PFO and FCO at the same time for the same incident.

2. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): For Stafford Act events, upon the recommendation of the FEMA Administrator and the Secretary of Homeland Security, the President appoints an FCO.

a. The FCO is a senior FEMA official trained, certified and well experienced in emergency management, and specifically appointed to coordinate federal support in the response and recovery to emergencies and major disasters.

b. The FCO executes Stafford Act authorities, including commitment of FEMA resources and the authority to mission assign other federal agencies. In all cases, the FCO represents the FEMA Administrator in the field to discharge all FEMA responsibilities for the response and recovery efforts underway.

c. For Stafford Act events, and if the Secretary has not appointed a PFO, the FCO is the primary federal representative with whom state and local officials interface to determine the most urgent needs and set objectives

for an effective response in collaboration with the Unified Coordination Group.

d. In such events, the FCO is the focal point of coordination within the Unified Coordination Group, ensuring overall integration of federal emergency management, resource allocation and seamless integration of federal activities in support of, and in coordination with, state, tribal and local governments.

e. When a PFO is not assigned to a Stafford Act response, the FCO serves locally as a primary, although not exclusive, point of contact for Federal interfaces with the media and the private sector.

F. Disaster Recovery Center (DRC): When activated, the DRC is a satellite component of the JFO and provides a location for "one stop shopping" where individuals affected by an incident can register and obtain information and disaster recovery assistance from various Federal, State, local, Tribal, private sector, and voluntary organizations.

II. The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC)

A. Purpose: The IDEOC supervises and coordinates all state emergency management response and recovery operations to provide for the most effective use of limited resources. In accordance with Idaho Code, 46-1003 and 46-1006, the IDEOC is the organization designated by the IBHS to coordinate all state directed activities relating to disaster response and recovery by all state agencies, political subdivisions as well as interstate, federal-state and Canadian activities related to emergency and disaster operations.

B. Organization: The IDEOC is organized and structured using the ICS model.

1. IDEOC Command and General Staff Overview: The IDEOC organization has four major functions as described in Figure 3. These are: Command, Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance/Administration.

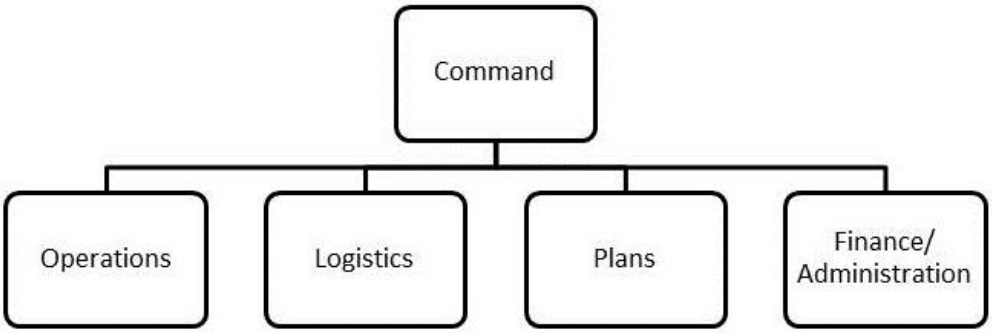

Figure 3 – IDEOC Organization: Command Staff and General Staff

2. Command: Command comprises the IDEOC Manager and the Command Staff. Command Staff positions are established to assign responsibility for key activities

not specifically identified in the General Staff functional elements. These positions include:

a. The IDEOC Manager: The IDEOC Manager has overall responsibility and authority for the IDEOC. The IDEOC Manager maintains oversight for development of situational awareness as well as resource support and prioritization to impacted jurisdictions. The IDEOC Manager approves incident objectives on which subsequent incident action planning will be based; approves the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and approves all requests pertaining to ordering and releasing of incident resources. IDEOC Manager is a rotating position among IBHS Branch Chiefs. The "On Duty" IDEOC Manager can be found on the IBHS WebEOC, Daily Operations 20XX-current year, IDEOC Resource Status board.

b. Resource Prioritization. When requests for assistance exceed resource availability, prioritization must take place to ensure resources are provided to the requestor with the most significant need(s).

c. Priorities are listed in the IDEOC Situation Report by State and Region. Priorities are established within jurisdictions and by elected and appointed state leadership.

d. In the absence of established priorities or when there is a conflict in priorities for resource allocation, the IDEOC Manager, in coordination with a MAC Group should one be in place or with the Director of IBHS in the absence of a MAC Group, will use the following prioritization in the listed numerical order to determine how resources will be distributed (see Appendix 8 for a detailed matrix):

- **Safety** (life and limb): Both first responser safety and public safety take precedence for all resource allocation. Prevention and mitigation of death and serious injury are paramount.

- **Communities and Structures**: Prevention and mitigation of destruction and damage to: primary residences; critical public infrastructure and businesses are the next priority after safety. Critical public infrastructure can be; power generation facilities; water treatment facilities; hospitals; public safety buildings (fire, EMS and law enforcement); information sharing/communication infrastructure i.e. towers, exchanges, server farms etc.; fuel storage and distribution; schools; roads and bridges; levees etc. Typically, each jurisdiction and Tribe has identified critical public infrastructure in their published EOP.

- **Resource Values**: These are things that have an impact on a community's economic viability and quality of life such as: parks and recreational areas i.e. fairgrounds, winter sports areas; watershed areas; scenic areas; environmentally sensititive areas etc. These will vary depending on the jurisdiction and Tribe and should be listed in their EOP.

e. Liaison Officers: IDEOC Liaison Officer (LNO) duties are assigned to the Regionally based IBHS Area Field Officers (AFO). These LNOs serve as the point of contact for representatives of other governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and/or private entities within their region. In either a single or unified command structure, representatives from assisting or cooperating agencies and organizations coordinate through the LNO. The LNO may be augmented with additional personnel from IBHS and other agencies or organizations (public and private) involved in incident response activities to assist in the coordination mission.

f. The Public Information Officer (PIO): The PIO directs and guides the flow of incident related information in accordance with ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs and reports directly to the IDEOC Manager. The PIO will coordinate with PIO partners to ensure message accuracy; ensure that coordinated information is provided to the media, general public, or other agencies, and coordinate briefings and press conferences.

3. General Staff: The General Staff is composed of IBHS personnel and trained augmentees executing duties of the functional elements of the IDEOC IC structure: the Operations Section, Logistics Section, Plans Section, and the Finance/Administration Section.

a. The Operations Section: Oversees deployed federal and state resources ensuring effective mission execution in support of the requesting entity. This oversight begins upon resource deployment and continues through resource demobilization. Oversight includes both staging area and shelter status/functionality when these resources are active.

b. The Logistics Section: Meets all support needs as directed by the IDEOC Manager and orders and processes requests for assistance (RFA) in accordance with ID-ESF #7 Resource and Logistics Support. This includes personnel, supplies, equipment, facilities and transportation as well as providing personnel support such as food service and lodging and supporting information management requirements i.e. computer/network needs, radio networks and telephone equipment.

c. The Plans Section: Oversees all incident related data gathering and analysis regarding incident operations and assigned resources. This includes; tracking personnel, facilities, supplies, and major equipment items available for assignment; collects, processes, and organizes ongoing situation information; prepares situation reports; develops projections and forecasts of future events; maintains accurate and complete incident files, including a complete record of the support provided to resolve an incident. The Plans Section also coordinates and consults with technical specialists' (e.g. environmental specialist, attorney or legal counsel, etc.).

d. The Finance Section: Coordinates specific financial needs; payment to both tasked agencies and requesting jurisdictions and the administrative

services to support IDEOC operations in accordance with the Financial Support Annex of this plan. This section is responsible for ensuring daily recording of personnel time; oversight on vendor contracts and resource ordering through appropriate procurement processes. This section also provides cost analysis and ensures that equipment/personnel for which payment is required are properly identified and provides cost estimates to the Plans Section and accurate information on the actual costs of all assigned resources to the IDEOC Manager as requested. This section coordinates the transfer of financial matters with the Recovery Program Manager as the Response phase of an event transitions to the Recovery Phase.

4. Command and General Staff must continually interact and share vital information and estimates of the current and future situation, set priorities and develop courses of action for use by state and jurisdictional leadership.

5. Modular Extension: The IDEOC organizational structure is modular, extending to incorporate all elements necessary for the type, size, scope, and complexity of a given event/incident. The ICS organizational structure builds from the top down. Chain of command responsibility and performance begins with the IDEOC Manager and extends through the General Staff sections. Each of the General Staff sections has or may have subordinate units or branches, depending on the requirements of the event/incident, ensuring a manageable span of control throughout the entire IDEOC.

C. Overview of Key Processes:

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), checklists, policies, and other procedures are developed for IDEOC processes and comprise IDEOC functions to support a response as follows:

1. IDEOC Status: The IBHS uses five levels of IDEOC activation to communicate changes in state and local emergency management activity. Activation Levels reflect the response activity associated with an emergency or disaster. A change, up or down, in Activation Level is an indicator that the number, size or complexity of an event, single incident or combination of incidents has changed. Regardless of the Activation Level, upon closure of the incident period, there will be a transition of IDEOC activities to the IBHS Recovery Section.

   a. Normal: IBHS staff work their day-to-day activities. The likelihood of a disaster/emergency event is low. The threat level is low. The IBHS information sharing platform, WebEOC, is monitored for state-wide situational awareness.

      - The IBHS Hazmat Duty Officer (HMDO) and IBHS AFOs are contacted by the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) State Communications Center (State Comm) in accordance with the State Hazardous Materials Plan. The designated IBHS IDEOC Manager is on call 24/7 to respond as necessary.

      - IBHS staff conduct business as usual.

b. Heightened Awareness: IBHS staff work their day to day activities. There are indications that a disaster/emergency event could take place. Daily updates regarding the evolving situation are posted in WebEOC and the designated IDEOC Plans Section Chief publishes a daily SITREP for situational awareness among jurisdictions, state agencies, private industry and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD).

- The IDEOC is not staffed, but has undergone a systems check to ensure that the IDEOC infrastructure is fully functional and ready for operations.

- An Executive Summary, addressing the evolving situation, may be published for elected officials in addition to the daily SITREP.

c. Level One Activation - IDEOC Activated: A Level One Activation occurs when an incident is immenent or has occurred and the IDEOC Manager has been directed by the IBHS Director to activate the IDEOC for an 8 hour shift each operational period with full staffing and appropriate ESF staffing. Increased monitoring and communication between the state and local government(s) is occurring, the IAP process has been initiated, situational reports are being generated, and an operational period has been designated. Jurisdictional disaster/emergency declarations may be in place and a state proclamation of disaster emergency may be imminent or may be in effect. Indicators or triggers for a Level One Activation may include but are not limited to:

- Elevation in the external threat level (national or regional); event forecasted to have or is causing environmental and/or economic damage; event threatens life and safety; special event precaution; jurisdiction(s) have declared disaster/emergency situations; situation/event may lead to a state proclamation of disaster/emergency or disruption of critical infrastructure; Executive Office Directive.

- IBHS command and general staff and the State Executive Office are provided situational awareness of the incident through: the daily SITREP and/or Executive Summary and WebEOC entries.

- IBHS provides situational awareness and a common operating picture of the overall situation to partners (federal partners, regional partners and state agencies) and the citizens of Idaho through publication of the daily SITREP; the IBHS website, social media and WebEOC.

- IBHS provides situational awareness to FEMA Region-X Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC).

- Limited ESF participation anticipated.

- Requests for assistance are being received and resourced.

IBHS activities may include but are not limited to:

- Establish an incident in WebEOC.
- Continue state agency critical functions.
- Selected staff assigned to IDEOC.
- Increased AFO Coordination.
- Damage assessment/special team deployment.
- Coordination and Publication of a State Proclamation of Disaster/Emergency.
- Activation of the State Emergency Fund.
- Potential JIC Activation.
- Selected Reservist activation.

d. Level Two Activation – IDEOC is in Continuous Operations: Level Two indicates that an incident has occurred requiring 24/7 staffing of the IDEOC and significant ESF activation (3 X 8 hour shifts or 2 X 12 hour shifts per each 24 hour Operational Period). At this time a state proclamation of disaster/emergency is in effect.

Indicators or triggers for a Level Two Activation may include but are not limited to.

- All Level One indicators have occured.
- Multiple ongoing incidents or a large scale (multi-jurisdictional, statewide, regional, national) incident has occured.
- Anticipated/high probability that an event of significant national or regional consequence will occur (significant public safety impact-loss of life, population displacement, injuries and or significant economic/environmental damage forecasted).
- Continuous large number of RFAs need to utilize EMAC and other state mutual aid agreements.
- Preparations are being made for a Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster or Emergency Declaration to the FEMA-X Administrator.

IBHS activities may include but are not limited to:

- Encompass all Level One IDEOC/IBHS activities.
- Suspension of routine IBHS functions.

- Activating the 24/7 personnel roster to staff IDEOC: Reservist activation, MA of state agencies for staff; staff requests through EMAC.
- Potential reassignment of AFOs to critical needs.
- Activation of the JIC.
- Activation of regional mutual aid agreements.
- Request for FEMA LNO to be deployed to the IDEOC.
- Potential MAC activation at State and/or inter-state level

e. Level Three Activation – IDEOC Continuous Operations in response to an event that has overwhelmed the state's ability to effectively respond without external assistance. The state is requesting assistance from the federal government and other states via mutual aid agreements. The state has sent a Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster or Emergency Declaration to the FEMA-X Administrator.

Indicators or triggers may include but are not limited to:

- All Level One and Two indicators have been met.
- State ability to meet RFAs has been exceeded and external assistance is required if RFAs are to be resourced.
- Presidential Disaster/Emergency Declaration is in process or in effect.
- Significant/large scale failure of Critical Infrastructure.
- Designation of a Principle Federal Official (PFO).
- Federal Direct Assistance has been identified and requested.

IBHS activities may include but are not limited to:

- Encompass all IDEOC Level One and Level Two actions.
- Activation of State/inter-state MAC Group(s).
- Establishment of a JFO.
- Implement long term recovery program(s).

f. Activation levels may be modified by activating to one level with the addition of components from a higher level in order to address the event. This decision is made by the IBHS Director in coordination with the IDEOC Manager and state partners, as appropriate.

2. Message Center: Activation of the Message Center normally begins at Activation Level Two for all incoming event-related messages. Incoming messages consist of: telephone, radio, email, fax, and mail, including FedEx and items on paper delivered to the IDEOC. All messages are screened using internal job aids to direct them appropriately. The unit leader makes higher-level decisions on destinations that do not fit the job aid. Messages are processed as follows:

    a. Incoming radio messages are transferred by the radio operators to email messages, which are then processed through the message center;

    b. Telephone calls and emails are screened using a job aid and directed to the appropriate unit or personnel;

    c. Faxes are converted to PDF format and attached to an email;

    d. Mail/FedEx/paper messages addressed to a particular individual are screened using a job aid and directed to the appropriate unit or personnel. The item is provided to Documentation for delivery.

3. Resource Management: The IDEOC fulfills its resource allocation function during disaster emergencies through the RFA (resources/capability shortfalls: personnel, fiscal, equipment etc.), MA, and PA process supporting all levels of government, including tribal governments and state agencies as well as critical NGO/PVOs:

    e. RFAs: Jurisdictions impacted by a disaster emergency event/incident will respond until available resources are depleted or about to be depleted. At that point a jurisdiction with a disaster emergency declaration in effect, may request assistance from the state.

        - The specific type of assistance is described using the RFA format and submitted to the IDEOC via the IDEOC data sharing platform, WebEOC. An RFA can also be submitted: telephonically or by fax.

        - All RFAs must be generated from the requesting jurisdiction's EOC.

        - Once received by the IDEOC message unit, an RFA will be forwarded to the Logistics Section and processed dependent upon prioritization and urgency of need.

        - RFAs must answer the questions: Who is requesting, what is being requested, why it is being requested, when is it needed and where is it needed. Depending upon the answer to these questions either a MA or a PA will be generated.

    f. MAs are generated when the requestor is asking for a resource/capability (technical assistance, equipment etc.) which can be provided by a state or federal agency.

g. The IDEOC is responsible for coordinating requests for resource support from all levels of government and corresponding taxing entities.

h. As RFAs are received from a requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity, the IDEOC will document and evaluate the request to determine the appropriate Primary Agency identified in the functional annexes of this plan that is best suited to support the request. A Mission Assignment (MA) is then generated and issued to the appropriate agency.

i. The agency receiving the MA will evaluate their ability to provide the requested resources and respond back to the IDEOC.

j. Based on information provided by state agencies and/or contractors, the IDEOC will issue a MA Number unique to the incident or disaster emergency.

k. A MA will include a detailed scope of work to be implemented.

l. The IDEOC notifies the jurisdiction or taxing entity that their RFA is being filled and provides the estimated time of delivery along with a designated point of contact.

m. Any part of a MA that is not filled by the assigned Primary Agency may be redirected to a Support Agency identified in the functional annexes of this plan for evaluation and assignment.

n. MAs are uniquely identified and tracked by the IDEOC. They allow reimbursement for extraordinary costs incurred by the supporting agency(s) or payment to vendors that contract with the state to provide the required materials or services.

o. Notification: The Logistics Section is responsible for notifications.

- Initial notification from the IDEOC that a mission needs to be reviewed/accepted will be a phone call to the ESF Coordinator.
- Subsequent notifications will be via email.
- Notification of a tasked Primary or Support agency will be routed through the ESF Coordinator.
- The tasked agency will monitor WebEOC for further missions, changes to missions, situational information and enter information as appropriate.
- The IDEOC will verify tasked agency POC for the mission and for fiscal data.

p. Accepting MAs: The Logistics Section is responsible for creating and

modifying missions. They will support the tasked agency to accept the mission.

- ESF Coordinator is responsible for having a written process for accepting a mission: a fiscal process, an internal contact/distribution list, and who needs to approve the mission prior to accepting.

- Tasked agency needs to contact their fiscal staff to set up accounts, as appropriate, to charge the mission, i.e. fiscal process.

- Tasked agency will enter contact information, scope of work to be provided and cost to provide the resource if the resource can be provided; include all costs that are associated with the mission that will need to be reimbursed by the State Disaster Account. Tasked agency will return or accept the mission and notify IDEOC Logistics upon completion. (see Job Aid – WebEOC Mission Board).

- IDEOC Mission Unit will send the mission to the requesting agency for approval.

- Once the tasked agency, requesting agency and IDEOC have approved the mission, the tasked agency will supply the resource as outlined in the scope of work.

- If there are changes to the mission an amendment will be made. The agency requesting the changes will fill in the amendment information in the WebEOC MA Board to get approval by all agencies for the changes.

q. Reporting: The Operations Section supports the tasked agency with reporting; questions about the operations of the mission should be channeled through Operations.

- Report at specified time(s) (daily or operational period); report through WebEOC event log.

- IDEOC Operations Section Chief will follow up with the tasked agency on reports as needed.

- Report demobilization of all or part of mission through the WebEOC event log and mission assignment comments.

- WebEOC mission assignment board tasked agency activity needs to be changed to work in progress once the resource is mobilized.

r. Mission Change: The Logistics Section is responsible for creating and modifying missions. They will support the tasked agency to amend the mission.

- Amend an MA when there is an increase in cost.
- A MA amendment for reduction in resources is not needed.

s. Mission Complete: The Logistics Section is responsible for finalizing the paperwork on a mission. Finance Section is responsible for the fiscal paperwork.

- The WebEOC MA board tasked agency activity needs to be changed to mission complete when mission is completed.
- Enter a WebEOC event log entry indicating time and date of mission complete.
- Final paperwork will need to be completed with IDEOC finance section for reimbursement; include detailed information of time, costs, etc.

t. RFAs that cannot be filled by a state agency or through mutual aid are redirected to the Idaho Military Division's Purchasing Office for procurement from private vendors or can be met through the creation of a PA with the requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity.

u. The PA process is described as follows:

- A PA is a negotiated agreement between the requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity and the State of Idaho. The PA allows the requesting jurisdiction or taxing entity to acquire materials and services and be fiscally reimbursed for the actual cost of that requested resource/service in accordance with the terms of the PA, to include any cost share provisions.
- If and when a PA is determined to be the best solution to fulfill a RFA, the required support is negotiated with the IDEOC and the jurisdiction or taxing entity and a PA request is generated.
- The jurisdiction or taxing entity receiving the PA request will evaluate their own ability to provide the requested resources and respond back to the IDEOC.
- Based on information provided by the jurisdiction or taxing entity, the IDEOC will issue a PA Number unique to the incident or disaster emergency.

- A PA will include a detailed scope of work to be implemented/accomplished.

- The IDEOC notifies the jurisdiction or taxing entity that their RFA is being filled and provides the estimated time of delivery along with a designated point of contact.

- Any part of a RFA that is not filled by the jurisdiction or taxing entity may be redirected, in coordination with the IDEOC, to another state agency, jurisdiction, or taxing entity for evaluation and assignment. In addition, the IDEOC may also redirect to the Idaho Military Division's Purchasing Office for procurement from private vendors or contractors.

- The ESF Coordinator is responsible for reviewing, accepting or declining, and reporting on missions that are assigned to their agency. The IDEOC Logistics Section, Mission Unit will turn a request into a mission as applicable and notify the agency that is most likely to be able to fulfill the request.

- PAs are uniquely identified and tracked by the IDEOC. They allow reimbursement for eligible costs incurred by the supporting jurisdictions or taxing entities to provide the required materials or services.

- Once the PA scope of work has been accomplished and all financial transactions are complete, the PA will be closed.

v. Mission Tracking: Mission tracking involves both the Mission Unit and the Cost Unit. The Mission Unit receives progress reports from the tasked entity and assesses progress against the schedule supplied with the MA or PA. The Cost Unit receives requests for payment from the tasked entity and processes them. The Cost Unit also provides financial status to the Mission Unit, which assesses progress against costs. Significant variances are reported for possible amendment of the MA or PA. The Mission Unit verifies that the MA or PA work is complete, and when the Cost Unit reports that all costs are accounted for, the Recovery Unit prepares documents for closing the MA or PA.

4. SITREPs are compiled for use in emergency management planning and operational activities to create a common operating picture. The SITREP can help to provide a clear picture regarding the magnitude, complexity, and potential impact of an incident. The SITREP also provides the ability to help determine the resources required to develop and implement the IAP. Data contained in the SITREP includes information and graphics gathered from a wide variety of sources (i.e., local/tribal/state/federal agencies, emergency management officials, police, fire, EMS, IBHS AFOs, news media, private sector – citizens and industry, weather information, etc.) The Situation Unit publishes the situation report for the operational period and distributes as deemed necessary.

5. The IAP is the central tool for planning during a response and provides a clear statement of objectives and actions for the IDEOC for each designated operational period.

    w. Operational Period. All IDEOC planning is designed around identifying accomplishments expected over a set period of time called the operational period. The IDEOC Manager will determine the length of the operational period. In some cases, the operational period length may change from day to day based on operational and incident needs.

    x. The IAP Meeting. The Plans Section facilitates each IAP planning meeting. The planning meeting provides the opportunity for the IDEOC Command and General Staffs, as well as other officials, to review and validate the operational plan and priorities proposed by the IDEOC Manager. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Plans Section prepares all elements of the IAP for final approval and signature by the IDEOC Manager and distributes the IAP.

6. Proclamation Management: While not a disaster operations function, the continuity of disaster proclamations is essential for support of IDEOC activity. Proclamation management is a function of IBHS Management. The direction for requesting a disaster emergency declaration is made by the IBHS Director to a designated member of the IBHS Management Team. For State declarations, a draft declaration and implementation memo and transmittal letters accompanied by a request form are prepared for submittal to the Governor through the Adjutant General. For Federal declarations, a draft letter to the President from the Governor is prepared with a packet of supporting material forwarded through the FEMA Region-X Regional Administrator. Original copies of proclamations received from the Secretary of State's Office are filed by IDEOC Documentation Unit after PDF copies are distributed to IBHS staff and the IDEOC Command Staff. After the IDEOC has closed and the event has transitioned to the Recovery stage, the Response and Recovery Branch, Recovery Program Manager will continue to monitor all open State and Federal proclamations and ensure timely extension requests are produced for the Governor's signature. Amendments to declarations are made in the same fashion. When a disaster is closed, the Recovery Program Manager will prepare a termination proclamation packet for the Governor's signature and transmit to the Executive Office through the Military Division Adjutant General's Office.

III. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions:

1. Determine whether to activate the IDEOC based on the severity of the situation using disaster emergency information (field assessments) from the local government, the tribal or county emergency coordinator, and the assigned IBHS AFO. Channel information through the IBHS AFO to the IDEOC Manager.

2. Coordinate the use of state emergency communications and warning systems.

3. Coordinate collaborative efforts with other state governments and federal agencies.

4. Coordinate all requests from state and local governments for disaster emergency assistance.

5. Coordinate state and federal emergency response, recovery, and mitigation operations during emergencies and disasters. Provide technical support to local jurisdictions involved in local emergencies and disasters that do not require state resources.

A. Continuing Actions:

1. Coordinate information and planning activities within the IDEOC. Prepare to staff the IDEOC for 24-hour operations if deemed necessary.

2. Coordinate requests for federal supplemental assistance through the IDEOC.

3. Transition ID-ESF #5 activities from the IDEOC to the JFO if a JFO becomes operational. Ensure the focus of the information-collection process changes from assessment of the severity and extent of the damage, to describing the status of the response and recovery efforts.

IV. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. Individual State Agency Supporting plans: Each state agency will develop and maintain an agency emergency operations plan to carry out the agency's response and recovery support functions. Agency plans will assign disaster emergency duties to all subdivisions and personnel and will provide capability to support the IDEOC and functional annexes of this IDEOP as required.

2. County Emergency Operations Plans (Idaho code 46-1006 (3) and 46-1009 (4)) : Each county and/or intergovernmental agency shall prepare and keep current a local or intergovernmental disaster EOP for its area.

3. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF (or Framework) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters

B. Programs:

1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended (Stafford Act). It is the intent of the U.S. Congress, by this Stafford Act, to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to State and local governments in carrying out their

responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from such disasters.

2. WebEOC. WebEOC is a web-enabled information sharing platform connecting crisis response teams and decision makers at the national, state, and local level providing access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

3. The HAZUS-Multi Hazard loss estimation software is a nationally applicable standardized methodology and software program developed by FEMA that estimates potential losses from earthquakes, hurricane winds, and floods. In HAZUS-MH, current scientific and engineering knowledge is coupled with the latest geographic information systems (GIS) technology to produce estimates of hazard-related damage before, or after, a disaster occurs.

4. Alert and Warning Systems (46-1013.Communications):

   a. The National Warning System (NAWAS). NAWAS is a comprehensive party line network of telephone circuits connecting state and federal warning points throughout the United States. It is funded by the FEMA. Although NAWAS is a national system, the day-to-day operation is under the control of individual states. Each state has its own plan for the use of NAWAS during weather emergencies. National Weather Service (NWS) offices should use this circuit only in accordance with individual state plans. Normally, all warnings and watches will be disseminated on the appropriate NAWAS by the issuing office.

   b. The Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS is a federally mandated emergency notification system that is capable of issuing Presidential messages through television and radio broadcasters and the National Weather Service (NWS) weather warning system during a time of national crisis. It also provides state, county, and local agencies the opportunity to warn their citizens of emergencies that may affect them. In certain instances, these warnings may be the difference between the citizens reaching safe havens or losing their lives. In the future, EAS will be able to notify citizens by pager, cell phones, and other portable communications devices.

   c. Idaho State Automated Warning System (ISAWS). The ISAWS provides the IBHS the ability to rapidy notifiy and/or inform critical personnel as well as those subscribing to ISAWS. A message is delivered to subscribers via phone, mobile device and computer email, providing information on actions and/or instructions that may be necessary during an emergency. ISAWS can also be configured to notify unique groups, such as other state agency employee's and elected officials, with emergency notifications.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

A. Coordinate overall state effort to collect, analyze, process, report, and display essential information, and facilitate support for planning efforts in disaster emergency operations.

B. Coordinate overall state effort to provide response and recovery assistance through the use of MAs and PAs to support agencies.

C. Establish the state presence in the impacted jurisdiction in anticipation of immediate and longer-term state assistance. This presence is established first by the IBHS AFO, or other IBHS appointed regional coordinator, and may be followed by a larger contingent of State representatives or a JFO.

D. Provide support and/or participate in the JFO or Disaster Recovery Center as requested.

E. Conduct After Action Review following a state response to a disaster emergency. IBHS will facilitate an after action review and coordinate the preparation of an after action report documenting the state response effort. The after action review process is flexible and can be organized chronologically by events or tightly focused on a few key issues. The purpose of this review is to facilitate a professional discussion of the event to enable responders, managers, and officials to understand the progression of the event, why and how events unfolded, and to learn from that experience. Each state agency involved will identify key problems and how they were or were not resolved and make recommendations for improving response and recovery operations in the future. Just as important as identifying problematic areas is to also identify and communicate the processes that went well. An after action report will be completed to document the review, capture lessons learned, and recommendations for improvement.

II. Primary and Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
All State Departments and Agencies	• Prepare for and respond to emergencies or disasters within the State of Idaho in a manner consistent with the NIMS using management structure consistent with the ICS. Agency employees expected to respond to emergencies or disasters within Idaho will have NIMS and ICS training commensurate with their expected roles in response to such emergencies or disasters. • Appoint at least one state agency emergency coordinator to train, exercise and participate in the State Emergency Management Program to facilitate emergency support and logistics in response to emergencies and disasters. • Larger departments will, by necessity, need to appoint subdivision emergency coordinators to report to the agency emergency coordinator.

All State Departments and Agencies (continued)	• Develop and maintain an agency EOP to carry out the agency's response and recovery support functions. Agency plans will assign disaster emergency duties to all assigned subdivisions and personnel and will provide capability to support the IDEOC, IDEOP, and the NIMS as required by this IDEOP. Such support includes: ➢ Assigning an ID-ESF coordinator to interface with the IDEOC; ➢ Providing situation reports, incident action plans, resource status, financial status, geospatial data, and organization/staffing/contact information to the IDEOC; ➢ Providing personnel and resources to staff the ID-ESF; ➢ Providing personnel to staff the IDEOC, this may also require involvement of agency directors and emergency coordinators; ➢ Providing personnel and resources for field deployment; and ➢ Accepting IDEOC mission assignments to provide resources for response and recovery actions. • Plans will be kept current and an electronic copy provided to the IBHS. • Develop and maintain Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to (a) address how the agency will provide essential services to citizens during response and recovery, and (b) return the agency to normal operations. An electronic copy of the current COOP will be provided to the IBHS. • Agencies will notify the IBHS of any significant event, incident, emergency or disaster, impacting the ability of government to provide public services within the State of Idaho. The Adjutant General, Chief, IBHS will notify the Governor's Office. • Grant and/or use waivers in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Idaho code for necessary disaster emergency response and recovery operations. • Train personnel to meet state emergency prevention, protection, response, and recovery objectives as coordinated by the IBHS. • Coordinate any agreement or memorandum of understanding that incorporates emergency or disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions with the IBHS. Such agreements or understandings will be integrated as part of the IDEOP. • Ensure that all personnel assigned specific functional responsibilities in support of this plan are adequately trained and prepared to assume those responsibilities. • And specific assignments as outlined in Governor's Executive Order 2014-07. • NGOs also serve a vital role at the local, state, and national levels by performing essential service missions in times of need. They provide sheltering, emergency food supplies,and other vital support services. NGOs bolster and support government efforts at all levels.

Private Sector	• Private-sector organizations play an essential role in protecting critical infrastructure systems and implementing plans for the rapid restoration of normal commercial activities and critical infrastructure operations in the event of disruption. • Private-sector commercial broadcast stations have Emergency Alert Messaging responsibilities in accordance with FCC directives. In Idaho, the State EAS plan and supporting Regional EAS plans describe how Emergency Messages are broadcast to the public.
Federal Agencies	• Provide support and/or assistance as outlined in the National Response Framework, Stafford Act, 44 CFR Emergency Management and designated Agency Specific Authorities and Responsibilities i.e. COE: Advanced Measured/Flood Fight; SBA: Administrative Declaration; USDA: Secretarial Disaster Declaration;

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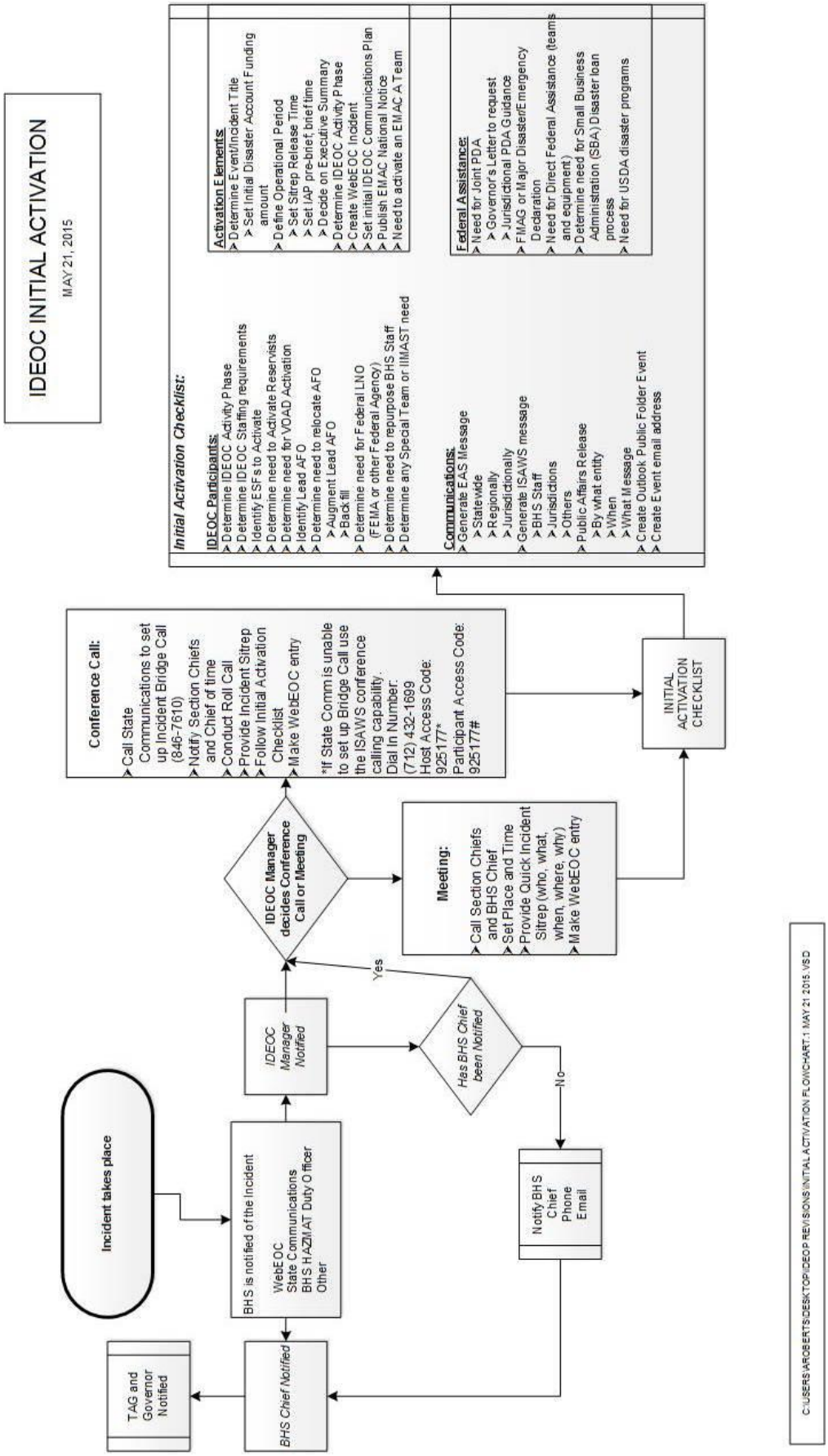
IDEOC INITIAL ACTIVATION
MAY 21, 2015
Initial Activation Checklist:
IDEOC Participants:
Determine IDEOC Activity Phase
Determine IDEOC Staffing requirements
Identify ESFs to Activate
Determine need to Activate Reservists
Determine need for VOAD Activation
Identify Lead AFO
Determine need to relocate AFO
Augment Lead AFO
Back fill
Determine need for Federal LNO (FEMA or other Federal Agency)
Determine need to repurpose BHS Staff
Determine any Special Team or IIMAST need
Activation Elements:
Determine Event/Incident Title
Set initial Disaster Account Funding amount
Define Operational Period
Set Sitrep Release Time
Set IAP pre-brief, brief time
Decide on Executive Summary
Determine IDEOC Activity Phase
Create WebEOC Incident
Set initial IDEOC Communications Plan
Publish EMAC National Notice
Need to activate an EMAC A Team
Communications:
Generate EAS Message
Statewide
Regionally
Jurisdictionally
Generate ISAWS message
BHS Staff
Jurisdictions
Others
Public Affairs Release
By what entity
When
What Message
Create Outlook Public Folder Event
Create Event email address
Federal Assistance:
Need for Joint PDA
Governor's Letter to request
Jurisdictional PDA Guidance
FMAG or Major Disaster/Emergency Declaration
Need for Direct Federal Assistance (teams and equipment)
Determine need for Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster loan process
Need for USDA disaster programs
Conference Call:
Call State Communications to set up Incident Bridge Call (846-7610)
Notify Section Chiefs and Chief of time
Conduct Roll Call
Provide Incident Sitrep
Follow Initial Activation Checklist
Make WebEOC entry
*If State Comm is unable to set up Bridge Call use the ISAWS conference calling capability.
Dial In Number: (712) 432-1699
Host Access Code: 925177*
Participant Access Code: 925177#
INITIAL ACTIVATION CHECKLIST
IDEOC Manager decides Conference Call or Meeting
Meeting:
Call Section Chiefs and BHS Chief
Set Place and Time
Provide Quick Incident Sitrep (who, what, when, where, why)
Make WebEOC entry
Yes
IDEOC Manager Notified
Has BHS Chief been Notified
No
Notify BHS Chief Phone Email
Incident takes place
BHS is notified of the Incident
WebEOC
State Communications
BHS HAZMAT Duty Officer
Other
BHS Chief Notified
TAG and Governor Notified
C:\USERS\ARGBERTS\DESKTOP\IDEOP REVISIONS\INITIAL ACTIVATION FLOWCHART.1 MAY 21 2015.VSD

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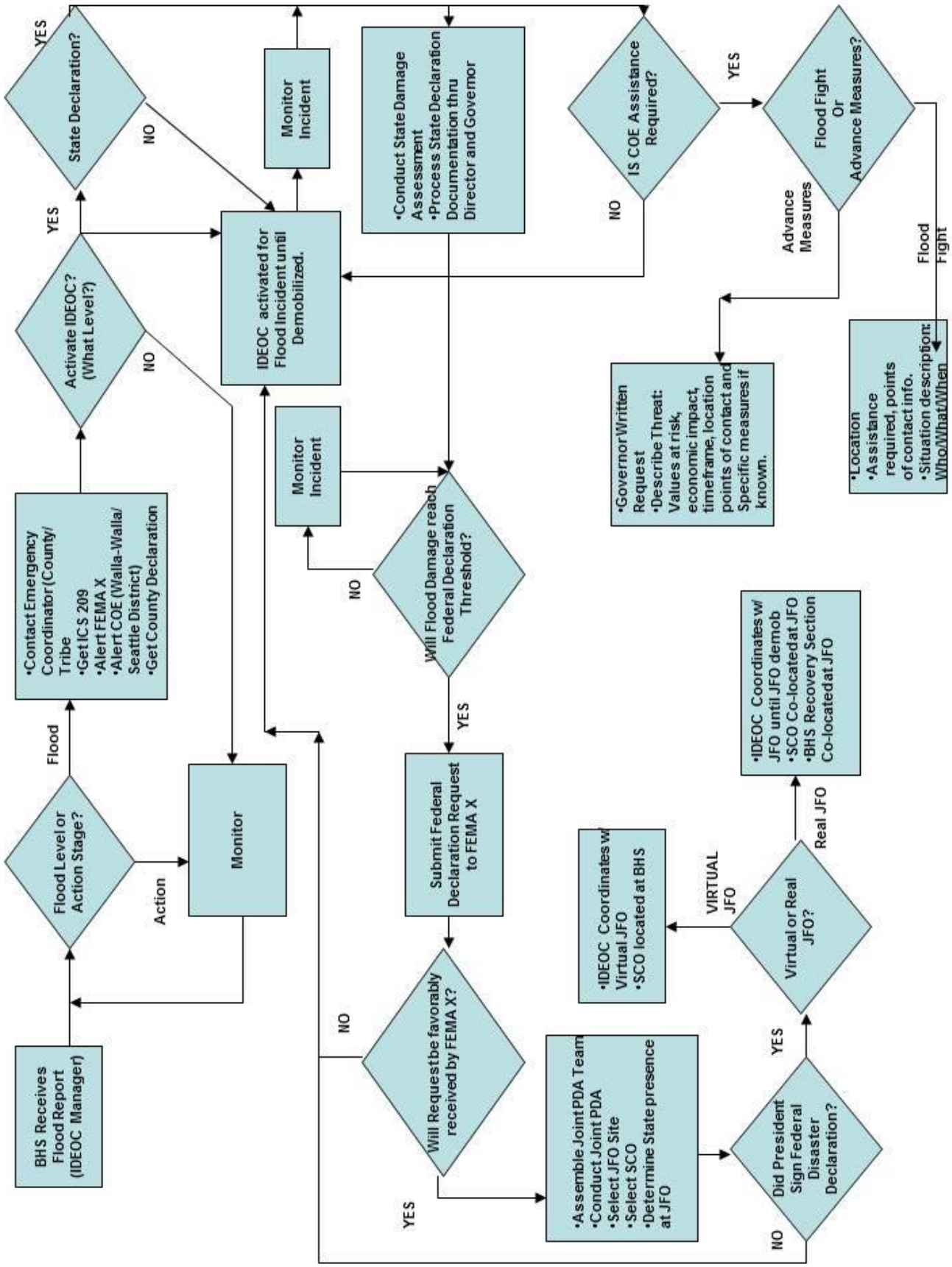
BHS Receives Flood Report (IDEOC Manager)
Flood Level or Action Stage?
Flood
Action
Monitor
•Contact Emergency Coordinator (County/ Tribe
•Get ICS 209
•Alert FEMA X
•Alert COE (Walla-Walla/ Seattle District)
•Get County Declaration
Activate IDEOC? (What Level?)
YES
NO
State Declaration?
YES
NO
IDEOC activated for Flood Incident until Demobilized.
Monitor Incident
Monitor Incident
•Conduct State Damage Assessment
•Process State Declaration Documentation thru Director and Governor
Will Flood Damage reach Federal Declaration Threshold?
NO
YES
Submit Federal Declaration Request to FEMA X
Will Request be favorably received by FEMA X?
NO
YES
•Assemble Joint PDA Team
•Conduct Joint PDA
•Select JFO Site
•Select SCO
•Determine State presence at JFO
Did President Sign Federal Disaster Declaration?
NO
YES
Virtual or Real JFO?
VIRTUAL JFO
Real JFO
•IDEOC Coordinates w/ Virtual JFO
•SCO located at BHS
•IDEOC Coordinates w/ JFO until JFO demob
•SCO Co-located at JFO
•BHS Recovery Section Co-located at JFO
IS COE Assistance Required?
NO
YES
Flood Fight Or Advance Measures?
Advance Measures
Flood Fight
•Governor Written Request
•Describe Threat: Values at risk, economic impact, timeframe, location points of contact and Specific measures if known.
•Location
•Assistance required, points of contact info.
•Situation description: Who/What/When

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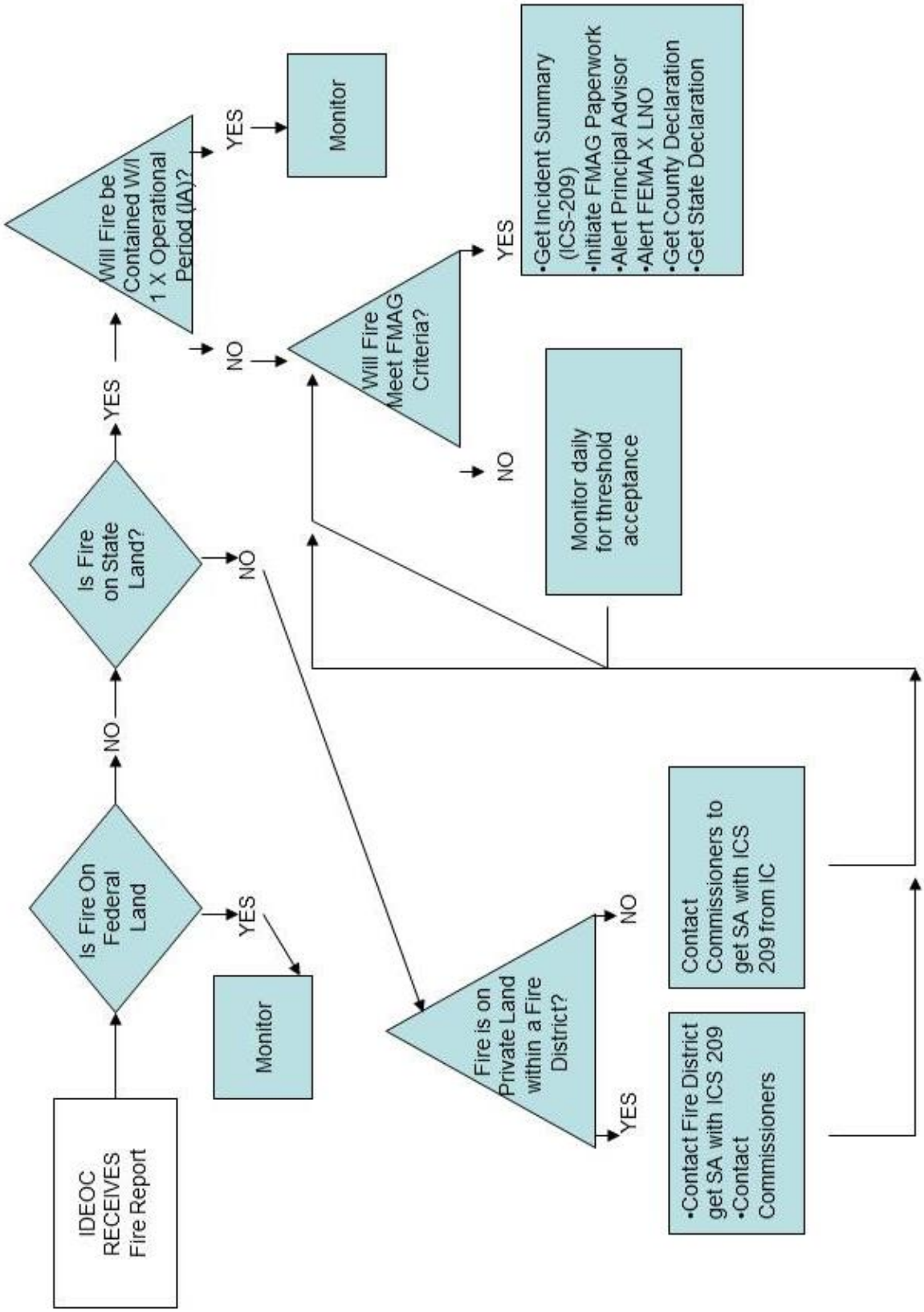
IDEOC RECEIVES Fire Report
Is Fire On Federal Land
YES
Monitor
NO
Is Fire on State Land?
NO
YES
Will Fire be Contained W/I 1 X Operational Period (IA)?
YES
Monitor
NO
Will Fire Meet FMAG Criteria?
YES
•Get Incident Summary (ICS-209)
•Initiate FMAG Paperwork
•Alert Principal Advisor
•Alert FEMA X LNO
•Get County Declaration
•Get State Declaration
NO
Monitor daily for threshold acceptance
Fire is on Private Land within a Fire District?
NO
YES
Contact Commissioners to get SA with ICS 209 from IC
•Contact Fire District get SA with ICS 209
•Contact Commissioners

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IDEOC
Position Checklists

IDEOC Manager Initial Activation Meeting

Below is the IDEOC Manager's Checklist to follow during the initial coordination meeting/conference call for an incident. This is the first meeting for possible activation of the IDEOC. This meeting/conference call involves the IDEOC Manager, the IDEOC Section Chiefs, the Director BHS, the impacted Area Field Officer(s) and the BHS Public Information Officer.

- ☐ ISAWS Conference Call Number: 712-432-1699
  - Host Access Code: 925177*
  - Participant Access Code: 925177#
- ☐ State Communications to request State Communications Conference Call: 846-7610 or 1-800-632-8000

IDEOC Participants

- ☐ Determine IDEOC Activity Level (Monitoring, One, Two, or Three)
- ☐ BHS Staff
- ☐ Reservists
- ☐ ESF Activation /Mission Assignment (Which ESFs)
- ☐ VOAD representation (if necessary)
- ☐ LNO representation (Federal Partners, Civil Air Patrol etc.)
- ☐ AFO augmentation / shift to impacted region(s) or IDEOC
  - Lead AFO designation
  - IMAST augmentation
- ☐ FEMA X LNO request

Communications

- ☐ EAS message generated
  - Statewide
  - Regionally
  - Jurisdictionally
  - Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA)
- ☐ ISAWS message generated
  - BHS Staff
  - Jurisdictions
  - Others
- ☐ Public Affairs Release
  - By what entity
  - When
  - What message
    - Donations Guidance/Information
    - Volunteer Guidance/Information
    - Private Industry
- ☐ BHS Webpage Update
  - Social Media (Facebook, Twitter entry)

Activation Elements

- ☐ Define Operational Period
  - Set SITREP release time
  - Set IAP pre-brief; brief time
  - Set Executive Report and /or Executive Brief (TAG/Gov.) timings
- ☐ Create WebEOC Incident
- ☐ Set initial IDEOC/IAP Phone List
- ☐ Publish EMAC National Notice
- ☐ EMAC A Team activation necessary?
- ☐ Need for MAC at impacted area: Jurisdictional/State supplied?
- ☐ Damage Assessment Teams Local/State
- ☐ COOP or COG requirement?
- ☐ Forward Deployed BHS Representation Necessary?
- ☐ State Priorities/Jurisdictional Priorities?

Federal Assistance

- ☐ Emergency / Major Disaster Declaration
- ☐ FMAG applicable?
- ☐ Direct Federal Assistance (specialized teams and or equipment)
- ☐ Agency Specific Declaration
  - Small Business Administration (SBA)
  - Federal Highways Administration (FHA)
  - US Department of Agriculture/Farm Service Agency (USDA/FSA)
  - Health and Human Services (HHS)

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

Contact Information: (208) 422-3040

bhs@bhs.idaho.gov

ID- -2013

State Declared Counties:

Declared Counties:

OPERATIONAL PERIOD

PREPARED BY (NAME/TITLE/DATE/TIME)	APPROVED BY

INCIDENT BRIEFING
(IDEOC-201)

1. INCIDENT NAME	2. DATE LAST UPDATED	3. TIME

4. CURRENT ORGANIZATION

See Attached

5. RESOURCE SUMMARY

Mission Assignments / Project Agreements (MA/PA)

MA/PA #	Resource Requested	Resource Provider	ETA/On Scene	Location Assignment	Estimated Cost

6. SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIONS

6.1 Activate IDEOC to Phase

6.2

6.3

6.4

6.5

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES
(IDEOC-202)

1. INCIDENT NAME	ID-XX-20XX Title
2. OPERATIONAL PERIOD	Date, 20XX 0700 MTN through Date, 20XX 0700 MTN

3. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

3.1 Activate IDEOC to Phase I
3.2 Establish situational awareness of response and recovery needs
3.3 Provide approved resources as requested
3.4
3.5

4. GENERAL TASKS

#	ITEM	DATE DUE	RESPONSIBLE	REPRESENTS
4.1	Situation Report & Incident Action Plan			Plans
4.2	Executive Summary			Exec Off Liaison
4.3				
4.4				
4.5				
4.6				

5. LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

5.1

5.2

5.3

6. WEATHER FORECAST FOR OPERATIONAL PERIOD

Statewide Forecast:
http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/boi/forecast.php
http://www.wrh.noaa.gov

7. GENERAL SAFETY MESSAGE			
7.1 7.2			
8. ATTACHMENTS (Mark if attached)			
Incident Briefing – ICS 201 ☑	Incident Objectives – ICS 202 ☑	Organizational List ☐	Division Assignment List – ICS 204 ☐
Communications Plan – ICS 205 ☑	Incident Map ☐		Other ☐

Event Communications Plan
(IDEOC-205)

1. INCIDENT NAME	

2. COMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION (Radio and or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

WebEOC Logon:	https://bds261758.bds.state.id.us/eoc7		**BHS Fax:**	(208) 422-3044
NAME	**JOB TITLE**	**WORK PHONE**	**CELL PHONE**	**E-MAIL**

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Idaho Emergency Operations Center
Situation Report
4040 W. Guard St., Bldg. 600
Boise, ID 83705
Phone 208-422-3040
Fax 208-422-3044

REPORTING DATE/TIME: Click arrow to enter a date.**,** Click here to enter time (24 Hour).

Choose an item.

IDEOC STATUS: IDEOC Phase Choose an item.

HOURS OF OPERATION: Click here to enter hours of operation.

If you have a question or need assistance from the IDEOC outside of these hours please contact the Idaho State Communications Center at 208-846-7610 or the Joint Operations Center at 208-272-5755. If you have a specific person you need to speak with please mention this in the request, otherwise you will be connected with the current IDEOC Manager.

1. WEATHER:

Web Sources: http://www.wrh.noaa.gov and http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/boi/forecast.php

Click here to describe weather and relevance to event.

2. SITUATION:

A. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS:

A.1 Click here to enter text.

B. STATE PRIORITIES:

B.1 Click here to enter text.

C. IMMINENT HAZARDS:

C.1 Click here to enter text.

D. STATISTICS:

Jurisdiction	Declared	Population	Collapsed Structure	Partial Damage	Fatalities	Injured	Displaced	Acute Care	Missing

E. Shelters:

Jurisdiction	Name	Address	City	Comments

3. SEVERITY OF IMPACT ON LOCAL JURISDICTION:

A. Overview of Impact:

Click here to enter brief overview of impact.

B. Regional Report of Impacts:

a. North:

Click here to enter text.

b. North Central:

Click here to enter text.

c. Southwest:

Click here to enter text.

d. South Central:

Click here to enter text.

e. Southeast:

Click here to enter text.

f. Northeast:

Click here to enter text.

4. STATUS OF DECLARATIONS:

A. Local:

Click here to enter Jurisdiction and date declared.

B. State:

Click here to enter State declaration title and date.

C. Federal:

Click here to enter Federal declaration title and date.

5. STATUS OF STATE OPERATIONS:

A. Overview of Operations:

Click here to enter text.

B. Activated Emergency Support Function (ESF) Operations:

a. ID-ESF #5 Emergency Management & **ID-ESF #7 Resource Management:**

Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) activated, increased monitoring and communication between the state and local government is occurring, the Incident Action Planning (IAP) has been initiated, weekly situational reports (SITREP) are being generated, and an operational period has been designated in direct support of event.

b. ID-ESF #:

PREPARED BY: **REVIEWED BY:**

Click here to enter name, title. Click here to enter a date., Click here to enter time (24 hour). Click here to enter name, title. Click here to enter a date. Click here to enter time (24 hour).

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IDEOC Task List
Response to Recovery Transition

Section Chiefs – Recovery Unit 08/31/12

Plans Section Chief	
	• Determine final OPS Period with IDEOC Manager • Prepare final IAP indicating date/time of transition to Recovery • Set meeting appointment for Transition Meeting • Invite FSC, LSC, Recovery Manager. Determine staff under section chiefs to be invited. • Reserve meeting space with BHS Administration • Facilitate meeting • Define incident period for everyone
Finance Section Chief/Section	

	• Provide information to Recovery on:
	  ○ immediate and long term actions to be done
	  ○ implementation memo amount and need for increase
	  ○ which payments are made
	  ○ which payments need to be made
	  ○ any backup documentation recovery will need to collect
	  ○ status of payroll
	• Provide hardcopy documentation on payroll, missions/projects, other relevant financial documents
	• Answer questions from Recovery staff

Logistics Section Chief/Section	

	• Provide information to Recovery on:
	  ○ Immediate and long term actions to be done with regards to Missions/Projects
	  ○ Status of each mission-what documentation still needs to be completed, what is completed, in progress, needs editing
	• Answer questions from Recovery staff

Recovery Manager/Staff	
	• Review WebEOC Mission Board and determine if there are questions regarding Missions/Projects • Participate in meeting • Determine if there is any other documentation or information needed for Recovery to effectively continue work on the event

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Appendix 8, Prioritization Matrix to ANNEX #5: Emergency Management, to the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan

CATEGORY	ELEMENT	VALUE = 1	VALUE = 3	VALUE = 5	VALUE ASSIGNED	REMARKS
Safety	First Responder Safety	Routine - low probability of injury	Moderate Complexity - possibility of injury, low probability of death	Complex and Dangerous: Death and Serious Injury can occur		
	Public Safety	Limited/Negligible impact on Public Safety	Moderate risk to Public Safety; risk can be mitigated without significant effort	Significant Public Safety risk; likelihood of death and injury; mitigation extremely difficult		
Communities and Structures	Primary Residences	Limited/low threat to primary residences	Moderate Threat to primary residences; mitigation will limit or preclude destruction	Loss of Primary Residences within the next Operational Period highly likely		
	Businesses	limited to negligible impact to business as usual	Disruption to normal business likely, only limited physical damage to businesses	Significant business disruption exceeding 72 hours; extensive physical damage to businesses		
	Critical Infrastructure	Minimal impact to critical infrastructure, impact on operations less than 24 hours	Limited physical damage; operational disruption from 24-72 hours, then resumption of services	Extensive physical plant damage; service disruption > 72 hours, service resumption undefined		
Resource Values	Parks	Minimal impact; resumption of normal ops in 24 hours	Limited Disruption, full operational restoration 24-72 Hours	Extensive damage; limited operational restoration > 72 Hours		
	Recreation	Minor impact; normal ops resumed<24 hours	Moderate impact; normal ops resumed 12-24 Hours	Major disruption; lengthy (>72hours) restoration		
	Environmentally Sensitive	Minimal, short-term impact	Moderate, recoverable impact	Significant negative impact, long term restoration		
Political Considerations	Political	None	Some selective sensitivity	Very Sensitive; Highly controversial with all contacts		
	Social	Negligible interest	Moderate Interest; limited polarization	Considerable Interest, extensive polarization		
	Media	Routine reporting	Local Media Interest "Above the Fold": Lead Story Potential	Extensive Coverage; Headline News; National, International		

EVENT:

DATE:

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #6

MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Primary Agencies: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare +

Idaho Public Health Districts

Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Idaho State Department of Education

Idaho State Board of Education

Idaho Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster

Support Agencies: Idaho Department of Labor

Idaho Department of Commerce

Idaho Department of Administration

Idaho Commission on Aging

Idaho State Veterans Services

Idaho State Tax Commission

Idaho Department of Insurance

Idaho Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired

Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities

State Independent Living Council

Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function 6 (ID-ESF) #6, Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services Annex monitors and coordinates state support for mass care, emergency assistance, and housing and human services responses by state agencies and non-governmental organizations. ID-ESF #6 is responsible for providing related guidance to local jurisdictions and tribes as requested to assist in all phases of the emergency management cycle.

II. Scope

ID-ESF #6 includes activities associated with the primary functions of mass care, emergency assistance, housing and human services.

Mass care includes sheltering, feeding operations, emergency assistance, bulk distribution of emergency items, and collecting and providing information on victims to family members. ID-ESF #6 will assist in the coordination of delivering state and federal programs to assist individuals, households, and families impacted by disasters or emergencies.

When mass care, emergency assistance, housing, or human services response to a disaster has, or is likely to, exceed local and tribal capabilities and resources, the jurisdiction or tribe may request support from the state to meet its related needs.

III. Policies

A. All ID-ESF #6 activities and services will be provided without regard to economic status, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, race, religion, political, ethnicity, disability, gender, age or other affiliation.

B. All ID-ESF #6 activities and services will be provided in accordance with existing state and federal statutes, rules, and regulations.

C. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) will coordinate ID-ESF #6 mass care planning activities.

D. The ID-ESF#6 Coordinator is not a direct provider of services to persons displaced or otherwise affected by the disaster.

E. ID-ESF #6 coordinates the combined efforts of all involved agencies and organizations, which may include activities such as facilitating, organizing, monitoring, and applying other direct and indirect methods to support an effective response.

F. ID-ESF #6 may be implemented upon receipt of request for state assistance and support may vary depending on an assessment of incident impact(s), the magnitude and type of event, and the stage of the response and recovery efforts.

G. ID-ESF #6 will include the coordination of activities to provide for the care and shelter of Access and Functional Needs populations.

H. ID-ESF #6 is short-term and supports life-safety activities and services to assist disaster affected persons to return to living independently.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

Disasters or emergencies requiring activation of ID-ESF #6 are affected by a number of factors to include: evacuation that displaces large numbers of individuals, families, and pets; loss of public and private housing; and substantial casualties, which may leave a large number of access and functional needs population groups (e.g. individuals with disabilities, elderly, and children) without immediate support. Individuals or family members with children in school, parents at work, and/or transients, such as tourists, students, and foreign visitors may be separated immediately following a sudden-impact disaster emergency and need to be evacuated from disaster affected areas. The loss of real and essential personal property or economic hardships caused by a disaster or emergency may trigger the need for programs identified in this annex to be activated.

A. Local and tribal governments will, under their own auspices and authorities to the maximum extent possible, provide for their populations immediate feeding, shelter, and emergency assistance services in response to a disaster or emergency event.

B. Medical sheltering is the responsibility of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare under ID-ESF #8 and as a support agency for ID-ESF #6. Individuals with medical needs will be triaged at a general population shelter to determine whether they will stay in the general population shelter, or if they should be referred to a medical needs shelter or other more appropriate level of care (i.e. hospital, long-term care facility, etc.)

C. The ID-ESF #6 plan for sheltering is predicated on the notion that only a small percentage of the affected population will seek public shelter. Past experiences have shown that some victims will find shelter with friends and relatives, some will leave the area, and others will choose not to leave the impacted area.

D. Some people evacuating from unsafe conditions may have access and functional needs. Persons with access and functional needs may require additional support services and considerations in an evacuation or sheltering situation.

E. During a large-scale evacuation, families may be separated and will need to be reunited.

II. Planning Assumptions

A major disaster or emergency may produce a significant number of casualties, cause substantial damage to both public and private housing, and/or may overwhelm the local and tribal infrastructure.

A. The state is not a shelter provider. The state neither owns nor leases buildings specific for this purpose.

B. Recovery efforts are initiated concurrently with response activities. Close coordination is required among those State agencies and Non-governmental Organizations (NGO's) assisting with response and recovery activities.

C. Local and tribal governments will, to the maximum extent possible, develop and maintain Memorandums of Understanding (MOU's) to share resources with neighboring jurisdictions, cities, and government entities.

D. Individuals and families in Idaho are expected to plan for disasters and to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 72-hours. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security sponsored website Ready.gov is one of many on-line resources that contain detailed information for individual and family preparedness planning.

E. Local and tribal governments will take steps to plan for access and functional needs populations in their communities. Access and functional needs populations include but are not limited to the elderly, individuals with physical and/or mental disabilities, their caregivers and service animals, the homeless, those without transportation, and many other segments of the population.

F. A percentage of individuals who own pets may choose not to evacuate or relocate to designated shelter facilities if they have no place to shelter their pets in close proximity.

G. ID-ESF #6 will provide representatives to staff the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) based on situational requirements specific to the disaster. ID-ESF #6 lead will coordinate with each support agency.

H. All state agencies and organizations must have adequate procedures and guidelines that correspond to the responsibilities assigned to them under this plan.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

The ID-ESF #6 is organized in accordance with the requirements of the National Reponses Framework (NRF), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). These nationally accepted standards support a well-coordinated and effective response among government and non-government agencies.

The ultimate responsibility for mass care activities and services for persons located within the jurisdictions rests with the local and tribal governments which must be ready to provide different types of support in response to the unique nature of the situation. Local and tribal governments are responsible for developing a plan for coordinating and providing mass care services to persons affected by disasters.

A. As a result of a disaster or emergency, local and tribal jurisdictions can request state guidance and assistance in locating additional resources when establishing and managing mass care facilities and/or providing emergency assistance to individuals, families, and their pets. Local and tribal jurisdictions may request assistance through the IDEOC once they have exceeded their resources and after they have reached out to neighboring jurisdictions to manage the emergency or disaster.

B. Access and functional needs services are defined as services that enable individuals to maintain their independence in a general population shelter. Those with disabilities are to have full access to all general population shelters and are not to be sent to, or placed in a medical shelter unless they require acute medical care. These services must include:

   1. Reasonable modifications to existing policies, practices, and procedures
   2. Durable medical equipment
   3. Consumable medical supplies
   4. Personal assistance services
   5. Other goods and services as needed

C. In the event of a statewide evacuation, sheltering and/or mass care incident within Idaho, or if the state receives displaced populations from another state or United States territory, a processing center will be established. The processing facility will assess the immediate basic needs of impacted populations.

D. ID-ESF #6 will alert supporting agencies as the situation dictates. After initial contact, a support agency representative must be immediately available via telecommunications (telephone, email, fax, conference calls, etc.) to provide additional support.

E. Each support agency within ID-ESF #6 has internal response plans and procedures that detail how it will address assigned responsibilities during state declared emergencies. The emergency responsibilities assigned to supporting agencies are not intended to supersede the laws and policies that govern their organizations.

F. ID-ESF #6 will collect information from the local and tribal jurisdictions for situation reports, briefings, staff meetings, etc and update and maintain information on the Federal Emergency Management Agency National Shelter System (FEMA NSS). The ID-ESF #6 will compile information provided by involved agencies into daily situation reports that detail status of overall efforts, including any problems encountered that impede the delivery of ID-ESF #6 assistance. The information may include but is not limited to the following:

   1. Statistical, narrative and graphical information.
   2. Major response actions taken.
   3. Unmet needs and recommended actions.
   4. Priority issues and requirements

G. Recovery efforts are initiated concurrently with response activities. Close coordination is required among those State agencies and non-governmental organizations assisting with response and recovery activities.

II. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #6

The ID-ESF #6 functions are divided into four main areas: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services. The principal activities for each functional area are described in the appropriate section below:

A. Mass Care: The ID-ESF #6 mass care functions include the monitoring and coordination of state support to local and tribal jurisdictions for sheltering, feeding, and other activities to support emergency needs of survivors as directed below:

1. Emergency Shelter – Emergency shelter includes the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures, creation of temporary facilities or the temporary construction of shelters, and the use of similar facilities outside the incident area whenever possible, should evacuation be necessary. Shelter sites shall be selected to maximize accessibility for individuals with access and functional needs. Temporary housing programs may be made available in a presidential disaster declaration.

2. Household Pets and Service Animals – Animal shelters will be provided for domesticated animals and household pets/companion animals of displaced individuals and/or responders during emergency sheltering situations. Pet shelters will be in close proximity of human shelters. This will allow for the pet's owner to assist in caring for the animal. Local jurisdictions, as with human shelters should locate, inspect, and set up MOUs with potential shelters before disasters.

   Household pets are defined by FEMA Policy DAP 9523.19 as a domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.

   The state recognizes the varying and special requirements of individuals that require and utilize service animals and is committed to ensuring that the needs of these individuals are appropriately addressed during emergency sheltering situations and that the individuals and service animals remain together in accordance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

   Service Animals are defined in the ADA as dogs that are individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities. In addition to the provisions about service dogs, the revised ADA regulations have a new, separate provision about miniature horses that have been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities.

   a. Service animals must generally be allowed to accompany their owner anywhere other members of the public are allowed to go, including areas where food is served and most areas where medical care is provided.

b. While many emergency shelters do not allow residents or volunteers to bring their pets inside, shelters must generally modify no pet policies to allow people with disabilities to be accompanied by their service animals.

3. Feeding – Feeding is provided to victims through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food. Feeding operations are based on sound nutritional standards to include meeting requirements of victims with special dietary needs, to the extent possible.

4. Parent organizations of relief workers/volunteers should plan to provide for those workers to be self-supporting for the first 72-hours after arrival in the affected area. Feeding for emergency workers will be provided by the worker's parent organization to the maximum extent possible.

    a. Coordination with ID-ESF #11, Agriculture and Food, will occur for communicating nutrition assistance needs, locating stored food and commodities in state inspected warehouses, and for ensuring the wholesomeness of milk and milk products.

5. Bulk Distribution – Emergency relief items to meet urgent needs are distributed through sites established within the affected area. These sites are used to coordinate mass care food, water, and ice requirements, and distribution systems with state and local and tribal entities and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs).

    a. Depending on the severity of the incident close coordination with ID-ESF #1 Transportation and ID-ESF #13 Public Safety and Security needs to occur for transporting goods and securing sites and routes for commodities.

6. Emergency First Aid – Emergency first aid, at mass care facilities and at designated sites may be available through trained volunteers consisting of basic first aid and referral to appropriate medical personnel and facilities.

B. Emergency Assistance: ID-ESF #6 coordinates resources and emergency assistance in support of other state agencies, local and tribal governments, NGOs, and the private sector to augment their mass care response activities as requested.

1. Mass Evacuation – In situations where rapid evacuation is critical to the continued health and safety of the population, the on-scene Incident Commander may recommend evacuation of people at risk in and around an incident scene, and direct and control the required evacuation. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, the Governor of Idaho has the authority to:

    a. Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if he deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery operation.

    b. Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation.

c. Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein.

d. Schools, nursing homes, hospitals, jails, and other institutions are responsible for the evacuation and control of their populations.

e. The decision to allow an evacuated population to return will be jointly coordinated and communicated by local and tribal and state emergency management officials.

2. Facilitated Family Reunification – During mass evacuations the ID-ESF #6 will assist local and tribal governments to facilitate reunification of survivors separated from their family members by utilizing the American Red Cross Safe and Well Website.

3. Donated Goods and Services – The procedures, processes, and activities for state assistance to support spontaneous volunteers and unsolicited donations are defined in the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex.

4. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) – ID-ESF #6 partners with the Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (IDAVOAD) to facilitate an inclusive, multiagency, communitywide, and coordinated response and recovery effort. When requested the ID-ESF #6 will collaborate with the IDAVOAD and local and tribal officials to establish a Long Term Recovery Committee or Organization to address the unmet needs of the individuals and families. Long-term recovery is supported by ID-ESF #14 in the event of a State or Federal disaster declaration.

C. Housing

1. ID-ESF #6 Housing will be activated upon a Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance and is 100% funded by DHS/FEMA.

2. IBHS will appoint a Human Services Officer to be the liaison with DHS/FEMA and individuals and households and to monitor the administration of the program.

3. Refer to the National Response Framework (NRF) ESF #6, Housing, for types of housing assistance provided by DHS/FEMA.

D. Human Services

1. DHS/FEMA Other Needs Assistance (ONA) program. Provides help with medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, moving and storage, and other expenses authorized by law (for uninsured or underinsured eligible applicants).

a. ID-ESF #6 ONA will be activated upon a Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance.

b. IBHS will appoint an ONA Coordinator to manage the program.

c. IBHS will appoint a Human Services Officer to liaison with DHS/FEMA and individuals and households and to monitor the administration of the program.

d. Refer to ID-ESF #14, Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation, for the Individual and Households ONA information and the management of this program.

2. Small Business Administration Loan Program – Provides low-interest, long-term disaster loan assistance for qualified homeowners and renters, nonfarm businesses of all sizes, and nonprofit organizations to fund the repair and replacement of disaster-damaged property.

3. Disaster-Supplemental Nutrition Program (D-SNAP) (food stamps) - The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW), Division of Welfare, will coordinate the issuance of the D-SNAP to address the food needs of Idahoans in the event of a disaster situation, including those that are already SNAP recipients. Because of Federal law and State Statute, this must occur in consultation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services.

4. Crisis Counseling - Provides immediate, short-term crisis counseling services to individuals involved in a disaster. The program helps relieve grieving, stress, or mental health problems caused or aggravated by a disaster or its aftermath. Assistance provided is short term and is at no cost to the disaster victim. Refer to ID-ESF #8, Public Health & Medical Services for more information.

5. Disaster Unemployment - Provides financial assistance to individuals whose employment or self-employment has been lost or interrupted as a direct result of a major disaster declared by the President, and who are not covered by regular unemployment insurance.

6. Disaster Legal Services - Provides free disaster legal services for low-income individuals who, prior to or because of the disaster, are unable to secure legal services adequate to meet their disaster-related needs.

7. Case Management - Provides case management services to individuals involved in a disaster, including financial assistance to government agencies or qualified nonprofits. Case management ensures that a sequence of delivery is followed to streamline assistance, prevent duplication of benefits, and provide an efficient referral system.

8. Veteran's Affairs – Idaho Division of Veterans Services can provide support to Veterans with regard to their Medicaid, Social Security and Veteran's benefits.

III. Response Actions

ID-ESF #6 monitors and coordinates state support for mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services responses by state agencies and non-governmental organizations. The ID-ESF #6 IDEOC position will not activate until requested by the local and tribal jurisdiction and approved by the IDEOC Manager. Upon activation, ID-ESF #6 will work with the local and tribal jurisdiction to validate the request for mass care assistance, determine the adequacy of ID-ESF #6 to activate, and report back to the IDEOC Operations Section Chief.

A. ID-ESF #6 will provide reports to the IDEOC as requested.

B. ID-ESF #6 will anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for assistance.

C. ID-ESF #6 will provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal jurisdiction and NGO feedback.

D. ID-ESF #6 will provide technical assistance to the local and tribal agencies responsible for mass care activities.

E. ID-ESF #6 will evaluate the need for mass care and when scarce resources are involved present those needs to the IDEOC Operations Section Chief for guidance in resource allocation.

F. ID-ESF #6 will coordinate with the IDAVOAD in the long-term recovery programs for the transition of mass care response to recovery operations.

IV. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans

1. The NRF Emergency Support Function #6, Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services. NRF ESF #6 coordinates the delivery of federal mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services when local, tribal, and State response and recovery needs exceed their capabilities.

2. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as Amended, and related Authorities. The Stafford Act is a United States federal law designed to bring an orderly and systemic means of federal natural disaster assistance for state, local and tribal governments in carrying out their responsibilities to aid citizens.

3. Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. The purpose of this annex is to provide procedures for the acceptance, storage, distribution and disposal of monetary and *unsolicited* in-kind donations, and for the coordination of the use of *spontaneous* volunteers.

4. IDAVOAD Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). This SOP is maintained by the IDAVOAD and outlines how the IDAVOAD organizations will coordinate activities to support victims of disasters/emergencies.

B. Programs

1. Individual Assistance, Other Needs Assistance Program - This program is a Presidentially Declared program that is managed by the IBHS.

2. The Women, Infants, Children (WIC) Program - WIC provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk. WIC Disaster Response - Although the WIC Program is not designed to be a disaster assistance program, and therefore is not considered a first line of defense, WIC policies are designed to allow State agencies flexibility in program design and administration to support continuation of benefits to participants during times of natural or other disasters.

3. Idaho Disaster -Supplemental Nutrition Program (D-SNAP) (i.e. food stamps), and Electronic Benefit Transfer Programs. This plan is developed and maintained by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. The purpose of the Food Stamp / Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Disaster Plan is to allow D-Snap benefits to address the food needs of Idahoans in the event of a disaster situation, including those who are already D-SNAP recipients. Because of Federal law and state statute, this must occur in consultation with the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services. This document also defines the role of individuals to communicate and assess the impact of an event which may trigger these changes.

4. Crisis Counseling - This program is managed by Idaho Department of Health & Welfare. A plan is created after a disaster and the request goes to the U.S. Center for Mental Health Services via the FEMA for implementation. It allows for short term crisis counseling to disaster survivors.

5. National Shelter System (NSS) – A FEMA web-based system that provides the location, managing agency, capacity, current population, and other relevant information for all shelters being run in response to incidents. This information will help the Red Cross, FEMA, state and local and tribal emergency management, and NGOs develop strategies to ensure prompt and effective mass care service delivery as well as serve as a planning tool before disaster strikes. The IBHS is the state administrator of this system.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

A. Upon activation of the IDEOC, IBHS shall activate the appropriate person(s) to support the IDEOC to coordinate ID-ESF #6 for the following activities:
   1. Determine staffing for the IDEOC and/or Joint Field Office (JFO) to manage and coordinate ID-ESF #6 response and recovery operations.

2. Support the facilitation and coordination of emergency assistance, sheltering, feeding, bulk distribution, and family reunification to the disaster/emergency affected jurisdictions.

II. Primary and Supporting Agencies

A. As a critical component of the overall state response capabilities, all state agencies may be tasked to provide resource and logistic support in the form of personnel, equipment, and/or supplies to support disaster emergency response and recovery operations. If specifically tasked, state agencies will work with the IDEOC Logistics Section in fulfilling material, supplies, and transportation needs as deemed necessary by the IDEOC Manager. All state agencies will maintain documentation of all equipment, supplies, materials, personnel, etc. utilized in the response and recovery operations.

B. In addition, the following agencies have pre-designated roles and responsibilities to provide resource and logistic support to the IDEOC as follows:

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Coordinate medical sheltering under ESF #8. • Provide assistance to individuals for disaster programs as part of the H&W non-disaster programs (i.e. D-SNAP, WIC, Case Management, Medicare/Medicaid, Child Services, and Crisis Counseling) • Provide referral services for individuals needing help to find public health and social services during a disaster.
Idaho Public Health Districts	• Provide a WIC Coordinator to perform administrative supervisory and professional work necessary to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of local WIC program activities. • Provide shelter assessments (not structural assessments) • Provide food Inspection • Provide coordination of health services and resources in medical needs shelters
Idaho State Department of Education	• Coordinate the utilization of school facilities for reception, shelter, and mass feeding operations.
Idaho State Board of Education	• Coordinate the utilization of colleges, universities, and area vocational-technical facilities for reception, shelter, and mass feeding operations.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Coordinate support for unmet needs of individuals during response and recovery with voluntary agencies. • Participate in meetings in person or via conference calls to report needs and support provided. • Provide a liaison to the IDEOC if appropriate to coordinate with the ID-ESF #6 to coordinate response and recovery to the disaster as needed.

	• Support the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid services, bulk distribution of emergency relief items, to the affected population; • Provide Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) to IDHW in response to disaster emergency welfare inquiries and family reunification requests; and • Manage mass care logistical and related fiscal activities.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Act as contact for Idaho fruit and vegetable producer organizations and warehouse-stored commodity groups; • Act as contact for dairy producer groups and milk processing organizations; • Act as contact for animal rescue groups; • Provide technical advice and act as contacts to industries that can provide evacuation, transportation, and sheltering of livestock threatened or displaced by disasters; and • Provide subject matter expertise on surveillance and testing for state or federally-regulated animal diseases, interstate movement of animals, and euthanasia, disposal and disinfection of livestock as regulated by state-federal law; • Locate available food and water commodities within Idaho and/or through the US Dept. of Agriculture Food & Nutrition Service (FNS); • Provide assistance in locating fresh fruits, vegetables and grain commodities stored in private warehouses limited to state-mandated product inspection; • Initiate direct market procurement of critical food supplies that are available from existing inventories (i.e. Costco, Wal-Mart, Albertsons, etc.); • Establish logistical link with ID-ESF #6 officials and other organizations involved in long-term congregate meal services; Coordinate delivery of emergency food supplies to designated staging areas.
Idaho Department of Labor	• Coordinate and manage the disaster unemployment program.
Idaho Department of Commerce	• Coordinate and manage the Small Business Administration (SBA) programs for communities, business and individuals; • Provide support for public infrastructure improvements, through grant programs that are available through Commerce, i.e. Idaho Community Development Block Grant. Imminent Threat funds may also be available to alleviate threat to the health and safety of local and tribal residents; and • Reference ID-ESF 14, Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation

Idaho Commission on Aging	• Identify and assess the needs of the elderly and homebound elderly; • Coordinate senior services through the Area Agencies on Aging; • Provide disaster related information/assistance to their clientele; • Coordinate for the utilization of senior citizen centers for shelter, mass feeding, and rest centers.
Idaho Division of Veterans Services	• Provide nursing and other healthcare professional staff as available. • Provide areas of short-term housing/shelter within the three state veteran's homes if available for victims of a mass care event.
Idaho Department of Administration	• Provide structural inspection services for potential shelter facilities.
Idaho State Tax Commission	• Provide assistance on tax issues to individuals whose records are destroyed, including tax returns, during a disaster or emergency; • Provide individuals to Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) as needed to counsel individuals on tax matters.
Idaho Department of Insurance	• Provide individuals to disaster recovery centers as needed to counsel individuals on insurance matters.
Idaho Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired	• Coordinate planning to include individuals that are blind and visually impaired; • Identify and assess the needs of blind and visually impaired citizens related to disaster events; • Provide support during a disaster or emergency, in regards to special needs population shelters and/or evacuation; • Provide/produce disaster related materials in Braille and large print; • Educate first responders as to needs of blind and visually impaired citizens, and demonstrate techniques for working with citizens who are blind and visually impaired; • Submit disaster related information to the Newsline service for broadcast to blind and visually impaired subscribers.
Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	• Coordinate planning to include individuals that are deaf and hard of hearing; • Identify and assess the needs of the deaf and hard of hearing; • Provide technical support during a disaster or emergency, (i.e. shelters).

Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities	• Coordinate planning to include individuals that have developmental disabilities; • Identify and assess the needs of individuals that are developmentally disabled; • Provide technical support during a disaster or emergency, (i.e. shelters).
State Independent Living Council	• Coordinate planning to include individuals with disabilities; • Identify and assess the needs of individuals with disabilities; • Provide support in finding suitable housing for individuals with disabilities during a disaster or emergency.
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Will assist the ESF #6 coordinator with disaster/emergency assistance to victims in whatever manner possible to include Critical Incident Stress Management personnel (with prior notice).

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #7

RESOURCE AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Primary Agencies: Idaho Military Division
- Bureau of Homeland Security
- Purchasing

Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Idaho State Police

Support Agencies: Idaho Department of Corrections

Idaho Office of the Attorney General

Idaho Department of Administration
- Division of Purchasing

Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol

Idaho Department of Commerce

Idaho Public Health Districts

Other State Agencies as Required

Local Government: County and Tribal Emergency Management Organizations

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #7, Resource and Logistics Support Annex, provides logistical and resource support to state and local governments in response to a natural or human-caused emergency or disaster that overwhelms local resources or state agency capabilities.

II. Scope

Resource support during the immediate response of a disaster emergency includes assistance in procuring disaster emergency relief supplies, space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications (in coordination with ID-ESF #2, Communications, if activated), contracting services, security services, and personnel to support immediate response activities at the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). ID-ESF #7 also provides resource support for requirements not specifically identified in the other ID-ESFs. It addresses the effort and activity necessary to evaluate, locate, procure, and provide essential material resources.

III. Policies

A. All requests for state assistance shall be routed through the IDEOC. The IDEOC will notify and activate the appropriate primary and support agencies as needed.

B. ID-ESF #7 support agencies will furnish resources to support resource requirements, including procurement personnel necessary to establish state operations effectively. Such support will be terminated at the earliest practical time.

C. Equipment and supplies will be provided from other state agencies or commercial sources. Supplies will not be stockpiled. Reasonable efforts will be made to borrow, rent or lease equipment. Purchases will be made only with the joint approval of the appropriate Emergency Coordinator and IDEOC Manager at the discretion of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) Director.

D. All procurement will be made in accordance with state laws and regulations, which, when necessary, authorize other than “full and open competition.” The Department of Administration, Division of Purchasing is the central procurement authority for state government. All procurement actions made at the request of state agencies will be in accordance with the Administration’s statutory and administrative requirements and will be accomplished using the appropriate fund citation/reimbursement procedures.

E. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) resource management principles will be employed, including, but not limited to, adhering to the National Integration Center policies regarding the national resource typing protocol for personnel, teams, facilities, supplies, and major items of equipment available for assignment to or use during incidents.

F. All Project Agreements (PA) in support of local or tribal governments will include a cost share agreement as determined by the Governor. The cost share agreement will determine the percentage of project costs to be borne by the State of Idaho and by the affected jurisdiction. Local and tribal governments must agree to bear their portion of the cost share agreement prior to execution of the PA.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A major disaster or emergency may overwhelm the capabilities and exhaust the resources of local or tribal governments. This ID-ESF will be activated to render state assistance in response to requests for assistance. State assistance will be coordinated from the IDEOC by state/local/tribal agency representatives, volunteers and representatives of industry and private organizations.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Expeditious identification, procurement, and allocation of resources are vital to ensure effective state emergency management operations.

B. Activation of intrastate and/or interstate mutual aid agreements will be invoked by a proclamation of disaster by the Governor.

C. Initial lifesaving and life support operations will be priority and all available resources will be prioritized and assigned accordingly.

D. The following items are typical resources that may be required for response operations during a disaster or emergency:

1. Transportation: State/county/local/tribal government, public and private school, and private industry. Heavy equipment/machinery for debris clearance, bulldozers, graders, backhoes, small and large dump trucks, and 4-wheel drive vehicles.

2. Specialized Equipment: Firefighting and rescue equipment, water pumps, vacuum trucks and personal protective equipment.

3. Fuels: State/county/local/tribal government fuel supplies, private/company owned service stations, local fuel suppliers and privately-owned fuel supplies (large corporations, farmers, etc.)

4. Communications: state/county/local/tribal government systems, commercial and private/volunteer systems and networks.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Resource logistics will be based on an end-to-end supply chain process, beginning with planning of customer-driven requirements for material and services, delivery to disaster victims as requested by the jurisdiction, and ending with replenishment of agency inventories. Resource coordination will prevent spontaneous deployment of resources or personnel.

A. Requests for Resources: The statewide capabilities of the resource and logistics support community will be committed and coordinated through the IDEOC WebEOC.

Requests for resources will be submitted to the IDEOC using the State of Idaho WebEOC, Request for Assistance (RFA) board. The initial source of personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies will be from existing state resources. Support that cannot be provided from state resources may be secured through various other means (i.e., direct procurement, mutual aid, donations, etc.).

B. Logistics Support: Under certain circumstances, a statewide logistics system may be activated to ensure timely delivery of material and equipment into the disaster area. The system consists of one or more of the following components:

1. Logistic Staging Areas - Designated state locations at which resources will be received, classified, and prepared for delivery to receiving points or directly to a distribution point.

2. Receiving Points - Designated locations normally in the impact area at which resources will be turned over to county authorities for distribution.

3. Distribution Points - Facilities designated by the local jurisdiction for distribution of relief supplies to the affected populations.

II. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions:

1. Stand up/staff IDEOC Logistics Section. Initiate notification of the required personnel and support organizations to achieve the required level of response.

2. Gain situational awareness and identify resource and logistics requirements.

3. Receive RFAs via WebEOC; receive approval from IDEOC Manager and prioritize through development of Mission Assignments (MA) and PA.

4. Research and identify providers of required resources. Maintain a list of available resources, providers, and vendor lists in advance and update as needed.

5. State resources will be coordinated through the applicable ID-ESF of this plan as appropriate (i.e. Transportation assets ID-ESF #1, Communications assets ID-ESF #2, etc.).

6. Establish a resource support tracking and accounting system.

7. Coordinate with the IDEOC Finance Section in the development of emergency funding lines, to increase threshold levels, and for related budgetary and fiscal needs.

B. Continuing Actions:

1. Request federal activation of ESF # 7, Logistics Management and Resource Support, of the National Response Framework (NRF) if required.

2. Track status of MAs and/or PAs.

3. Perform routine status checks of available state resources and maintain an active list during the emergency.

4. Maintain records of all resources expended, such as equipment, materials, supplies and personnel hours and share MA and/or PA information with IDEOC section chiefs as requested.

5. Demobilize and process resources utilized.

6. Participate in the IDEOC After Action Review to identify ID-ESF #7 lessons learned and recommend areas for improvement.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The NRF Emergency Support Function #7 Logistics Management and Resource Support Annex: ESF #7 provides centralized management for the role of the National Logistics Coordinator and management of resource support requirements in support of federal, state, tribal, and local governments.

B. Programs:

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended: It is the intent of the U.S. Congress, by this Act, to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the federal government to state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from disasters or emergencies.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

A. Communicate and coordinate resource and logistics support for all requests for state assistance.

B. Identify, document, and maintain operational procedures for local and county agencies in requesting emergency procurement of state resources.

C. Identify and locate supplemental logistical support required by state agencies.

D. Develop MAs and /or PAs and mobilize resources; coordinate logistic response for approved MA/PA assignments.

E. Participate in the IDEOC Incident Action Planning (IAP) process.

II. Primary and Support Agencies:

A. As a critical component of the overall state response capabilities, all state agencies may be tasked to provide resource and logistic support in the form of personnel, equipment, and/or supplies to support disaster emergency response and recovery operations. If specifically tasked, state agencies will work with the IDEOC Logistics Section in fulfilling material, supplies, and transportation needs as deemed necessary by the IDEOC Manager. All state agencies will maintain documentation of all equipment, supplies, materials, personnel, etc., utilized in the response and recovery operations.

B. In addition, the following agencies have pre-designated roles and responsibilities to provide resource and logistic support to the IDEOC as follows:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Purchasing	• Provide disaster emergency procurement support for disaster emergency response and recovery operations.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Coordinate transportation assets to support logistics operations.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) to the IDEOC as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern their organizations.
Idaho State Police	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) to the IDEOC as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern their organizations.
Idaho Department of Corrections	• Coordinate for the provision of inmate provided services during emergencies as requested.
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	• Provide legal advice on disaster emergency procurement procedures, and other legal issues as required, to support response & recovery operations.
Idaho Department of Administration - Division of Purchasing	• Arranging for administrative support to the IDEOC during the immediate response to a disaster emergency.

Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) to the IDEOC as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern their organizations.
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) to the IDEOC as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern their organizations.
Idaho Department of Commerce	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) to the IDEOC as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern their organizations.
All Other State Agencies	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) to the IDEOC as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern their organizations.
Local Government	• County and Tribal emergency management organizations will maintain a listing of resources available within the county/local communities. Listings and locations should include heavy equipment, normal maintenance equipment, normal stocks of materials and supplies, public and private, and other county/community/tribal resources

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #8

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
- Division of Public Health

Primary Agencies: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
- Division of Public Health

Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Idaho Public Health Districts

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
- Idaho National Laboratory Oversight Program

Idaho State Police

Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Support Agencies: Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Idaho Division of Veterans Services

Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho State University, School of Pharmacy

Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
- Boise VA Medical Hospital

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #8, Public Health and Medical Services Annex, provides coordinated state assistance to supplement local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster emergency, or during a

developing potential medical situation. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW), through its Disaster Coordinator, coordinates health and medical assistance as described in this annex. When local resources are overwhelmed, request for assistance involving public health and/or medical services will be coordinated through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC), ID-ESF #8.

II. Scope

A. ID-ESF #8 coordinates supplemental assistance to local governments by identifying and meeting the public health and medical assistance needs of victims of a major disaster or emergency. This supplemental assistance is categorized in the following functional areas:

1. Assessment of health/medical needs;
2. Health surveillance;
3. Medical care personnel;
4. Health/medical/veterinary equipment and supplies;
5. Patient evacuation;
6. Patient care;
7. Safety and security of drugs, biologics, and medical devices;
8. Blood and blood products;
9. Food safety and security
10. Agricultural safety and security;
11. All-hazard public health and medical consultation, technical assistance, and support;
12. Mental/Behavioral health care;
13. Public health and medical information;
14. Vector control;
15. Potable water/wastewater and solid waste disposal;
16. Mass fatality management, victim identification, and decontaminating remains; and
17. Veterinary medical support.

B. IDHW, as the ESF Coordinator responsible for ID-ESF #8, coordinates the provision of state health and medical assistance to fulfill the requirements identified by the IDEOC. These services include the treatment and transportation of victims of the disaster emergency and when required, the evacuation of medical patients out of the disaster

area into a network of hospitals located in metropolitan areas of Idaho or in surrounding states.

III. Policies

A. ID-ESF #8 will be implemented as a component of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) at the request of the IDEOC for assistance following the occurrence of a disaster or emergency.

B. The lead policy official for ID-ESF #8 supporting the Director of IDHW is the Administrator of the Division of Public Health (DPH) who also serves as the State Health Official. The Public Health District Directors are responsible for coordinating regional and/or local ID-ESF #8 activities.

C. ID-ESF #8 staff assigned to the IDEOC will serve as a liaison between the IDEOC and IDHW. The IDHW Director, through the DPH Administrator, will allocate requested resources needed to meet the requirements of the situation.

D. In accordance with assignments of primary and support agency responsibilities in ID-ESF #8, and further tasking by the ESF Coordinator, each support agency will contribute to the overall response effort if requested to do so.

E. ID-ESF #8 is the primary source of public health and medical response/information for all state officials involved in response operations.

F. Information on casualties and patients will be provided to the IDEOC as appropriate.

G. State-level Situation Reports will be managed by ID-ESF #5, Emergency Management. The primary state Joint Information Center (JIC) located at or near the IDEOC will be authorized, in coordination with IDHW, to release general medical and public health response information to the public.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. A significant natural disaster emergency, outbreak of disease, act of bioterrorism, or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event that overwhelms local resources would necessitate both state public health and medical care assistance. Hospitals, nursing homes, ambulatory care centers, pharmacies, and other facilities for medical/health care and special needs populations may be severely structurally damaged or destroyed. Facilities that survive with little or no structural damage may be rendered unusable or only partially usable because of a lack of utilities (power, water, sewer), or because staff are unable to report for duty because of personal injuries or illness. Disruption of communications and transportation systems may also impede the ability of staff to report for duty. The seriously injured or ill victims who are to be transported to medical and health care facilities in the immediate aftermath of the occurrence could overwhelm the facilities that remain in operation. This substantive increase in demand, coupled with damage to infrastructures, will make it much more difficult to obtain needed medical

equipment and pharmaceuticals. Disruptions in local communications and transportation systems could also prevent timely response and resupply.

B. Uninjured persons who require daily or frequent medications or treatment may have difficulty in obtaining these medications and treatments because of damage/destruction of normal supply chains and general shortages within the disaster emergency area.

C. In certain other disasters or emergencies, there could be a noticeable emphasis on relocation, shelters, vector control, and returning water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities to operation.

D. A major medical or environmental disaster or emergency resulting from chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons of mass destruction could produce a large concentration of persons with injuries or infectious disease and problems that could overwhelm the local public health and medical care system.

E. An infectious disease could rapidly disrupt hospital emergency facilities making the facility inaccessible to the public.

F. Veterinarians may be needed for treatment of animals and can be accessed through the American Veterinary Medical Association by MOU for deployment of a Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT). Volunteer veterinarians may be accessed for treatment of service animals and pets in shelters through Volunteer Idaho at www.VolunteerIdaho.com.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Resources within the affected disaster emergency area will be inadequate to clear casualties from the scene or treat them in local hospitals. Additional mobilized state capabilities will be urgently needed to assist local governments to treat casualties in the disaster emergency area and then transport them to the closest appropriate hospital or other health care facility. In a major disaster emergency, it may be necessary to evacuate injured patients to other regional hospitals or health care facilities either within Idaho or within surrounding states.

B. Medical resupply will be needed throughout the disaster emergency area.

C. A terrorist or otherwise intentional release of chemical, biological, or other weapons of mass destruction; damage to chemical and industrial plants, sewer lines, and water distribution systems; and secondary hazards such as fires, may result in toxic environmental and public health hazards to the surviving population and response personnel.

D. The damage and destruction caused by a disaster emergency, which may result in multiple deaths and injuries, may overwhelm the local mental health system, producing an urgent need for mental health crisis counseling for disaster emergency victims and response personnel.

E. Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, loss of power, and concentration of people in shelters may increase the potential for disease and injury.

F. Primary medical treatment facilities may be damaged or inoperable. Assistance in maintaining the continuity of health and medical services will be required.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A. Upon notification of a major disaster emergency and a request to activate ID-EFS #8, the IDEOC will alert the ID-ESF #8 Coordinator/Liaison (the IDHW Disaster Coordinator) who will notify the IDHW DPH Administrator (State Health Official). The IDHW DPH Administrator will initiate the IDHW Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan.

B. The IDHW Disaster Coordinator (ID-ESF #8 Coordinator/Liaison) will coordinate the activities of ID-ESF #8 and will request that the IDEOC activate the support agencies for ID-EFS #8 as needed.

C. IDEOC will notify all support agencies that will be tasked to provide 24-hour representation, as necessary. Each support agency is responsible for ensuring that sufficient program staff is available to support the IDEOC and to carry out the activities tasked to its agency on a continuous basis. Individuals representing agencies who are staffing the IDEOC will have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during the activation.

D. ID-ESF #8 will provide a Disaster Coordinator (ID-ESF #8 Coordinator/Liaison) and a Public Information Officer (PIO) for liaison and communications support to IDEOC to facilitate direct communications between them.

E. ID-ESF #8 will coordinate with the appropriate state medical and public health officials and organizations to determine current medical and public health assistance requirements.

1. Assistance requirements are reported to ID-ESF #5 Emergency Management either by the local jurisdiction or through the ID- #ESF 8 Coordinator, to the Request Unit in the Logistics Section, and the delivery of support is coordinated through the IDEOC Logistics Section.

2. Requests for Assistance (RFAs) should not be completed by the ID-ESF #8 Coordinator. The ID-ESF #8 Coordinator should provide the Request Unit with as much information as possible on available resources within the state or in surrounding states or appropriate federal assistance if warranted.

3. If the request for assistance exceeds the normal capabilities and capacity of the ID-ESF #8 agencies and/or reimbursement for expenses is desired, the ID-ESF #8 Coordinator should inform the Request Unit and the Logistics Section will deliver a Mission Assignment (MA) to the ID-ESF #8 agency.

4. MAs will be prioritized by ID-ESF #5, and directed to the appropriate ID-ESFs. MAs are only issued if the resource(s) requested is beyond the normal operations and

scope of the receiving agency. The RFA and the MA should be initiated during the same operational period, if at all possible.

F. ID-ESF #8 will utilize locally available health and medical resources to the extent possible to meet the needs identified by local authorities. If the needs exceed the local resources, assistance should be sought first within other regions of the state, second from surrounding states utilizing agreements and MOAs (e.g. EMAC), and last from the federal government through the Regional Emergency Coordinators (RECs) from Region X, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR).

G. During the response period, ID-ESF #8 will evaluate and analyze medical and public health assistance requests and responses, and develop and update assessments of medical and public health status. Updated assessments and status reports (situation reports) will be provided using WebEOC as requested to ID-ESF #5, Emergency Management. ID-ESF #8 will maintain accurate and extensive event logs on WebEOC to support after-action reports and other documentation of the disaster emergency conditions. If WebEOC is not available, paper copies of event logs and situation reports will be provided to ID-ESF #5 as requested.

H. Requests for additional assistance from the federal government will be coordinated through the IDEOC. The ID-ESF #8 Coordinator and/or IDHW will consult with the HHS ASPR Region X REC to determine if federal assistance will be needed. Once determined, federal medical assets will be requested through the IDEOC. Requests for the Strategic National Stockpile may precede IDEOC activation and will be made by the Governor at the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) in consultation with the State Health Official (IDHW Division of Public Health Administrator).

II. Organization

A. The IBHS will activate and staff the IDEOC as necessary to support a coordinated response to a public health related emergency.

B. IDHW will activate and staff the State Public Health Operations Center (SPHOC), primary or backup site as necessary, to support a coordinated response to a public health related emergency. Public Health Districts affected by the public health related emergency will also activate their Operations Centers, as needed, to support the response.

C. IDHW will activate the IDHW Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan and affected PHDs will activate their Public Health Preparedness and Response Plans.

D. ID-ESF #8 supporting agencies will be alerted by the IDEOC as the situation dictates. After initial contact, a support agency representative will be immediately available via telecommunications (telephone, fax, conference calls, etc.) to provide additional support.

E. In some cases, IDHW may activate their Disaster Coordinator (ID-ESF #8 Coordinator/Liaison) at the SPHOC to function as liaison between the IDHWOC and the IDEOC. The SPHOC communication resources consist of landline phones, cell phones, satellite phones, email, WebEOC, fax, and base station radio. If, however, the IDEOC

Manager deems it necessary for the IDHW Disaster Coordinator (ID-ESF #8 Coordinator/Liaison) to be physically present at the IDEOC, IDHW will deploy the Disaster Coordinator (ID-ESF #8 Coordinator) to the IDEOC. The SPHOC will also dispatch, as requested (through the Mission Assignment process), disaster emergency response personnel to the disaster emergency area to support the IDHW functions at or near the disaster emergency site.

III. Notification

A. When a major disaster emergency occurs, the IDEOC will notify the ID-ESF #8 Coordinator through an automatic notification system. In addition, the IDEOC will notify IDHW by contacting the IDHW State Communications Center (STATECOMM) and requesting that the IDHW call list for public health be activated. The first to respond on the public health call list will confirm that the IDHW Division of Public Health Administrator (State Health Official) has been notified. Others listed will be called as appropriate. The IDHW Division of Public Health Administrator or designee will confirm with the ID-ESF #8 Coordinator (IDHW Disaster Coordinator) that they have already been contacted by IBHS.

IV. Response Actions

A. State health and medical assistance is generally categorized into the major functions of prevention, medical services, behavioral health services, and environmental health. Each of the 16 specific functional areas described below is contained in one of these categories. Upon notification of the occurrence of a disaster emergency, the DPH Administrator will direct IDHW personnel to initiate action immediately to identify and report the need for state health and medical support to the affected disaster emergency area in the following functional areas:

1. Initial Actions Following a Disaster Emergency. The State Public Health Operations Center (SPHOC) Manager will activate the SPHOC and conduct the following actions:

   a. <u>Assessment of Health/Medical Needs:</u> In consultation with the Public Health District(s) in the disaster area, determine the composition of the assessment team(s) based on the type and location of the disaster emergency. This function includes the assessment of the health system.

   b. <u>Health Surveillance:</u> In coordination with the local Public Health District(s), establish surveillance systems to monitor the general population and special high-risk population segments; carry out field studies and investigations; monitor injury and disease patterns, and potential disease outbreaks; and provide technical assistance and consultations on disease and injury prevention and precautions.

   c. <u>Medical Care Personnel:</u> Coordinate the sharing of medical and volunteer personnel between all Public Health Districts within Idaho. Healthcare personnel support from outside Idaho, if needed, will be requested by the SPHOC through the ID-ESF #8 Coordinator at the IDEOC.

d. Health/Medical Equipment and Supplies: Coordinate the provision of health and medical equipment and supplies, including pharmaceuticals (including if necessary acquisition of the Strategic National Stockpile), biologic products, and blood and blood products (through the American Red Cross) in support of health provider operations and for restocking health and medical care facilities in an area affected by a major disaster. Maintain regional cache's of medical antidotes in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the treatment of a mass exposure to a nerve agent or organophosphate pesticides (CHEMPACK).

e. Patient Evacuation: Coordinate the movement of seriously ill or injured patients from the area affected by a disaster emergency to locations where definitive medical care is available. Patient movement will primarily be accomplished utilizing pre-established evacuation resources; however, other transportation modes may be used as circumstances warrant.

f. Coordination of Requests for Patient Reception: The Boise/Treasure Valley National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) Federal Coordinating Center (FCC) will coordinate arrangements for NDMS patient reception operations, with the assistance of IDHW DPH and EMS Bureau, through the mission request process. Support likely to be requested will include, but not be limited to, IDNG providing access, ramp space, and a suitable facility as permitted by ongoing mission requirements to support patient reception operations.

g. In-Hospital Care: Coordinate the provision of definitive medical care to victims who become seriously ill or injured as a result of a major disaster emergency that is beyond the scope of the affected jurisdiction. The SPHOC will utilize monitoring tools such as the Idaho Resource Tracking System (IRTS) to assist in evaluating and/or coordinating available hospital beds within the state. The SPHOC may consider requesting federal resources such as the Strategic National Stockpile, U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps teams, Federal Medical Stations, and/or National Disaster Medical System Teams to assist with medical care.

h. Food/Drug/Medical Device Safety: Ensure the safety and efficacy of regulated foods, drugs, biologic products, and medical devices following a disaster emergency. Will coordinate with the local Public Health District(s), Facility Standards and Lab Improvement to conduct an assessment, and if necessary, the seizure, removal, or destruction of contaminated or unsafe products.

i. Worker Health/Safety: Assist in providing technical assistance, advice, and support for medical surveillance and monitoring as required by regulation (e.g., asbestos and lead) and evaluating the need for longer term epidemiological follow-up and medical monitoring of response and recovery workers. The SPHOC will also assist in providing technical assistance and advice on identifying appropriate immunizations and prophylaxis for response and recovery workers if desired by the IDEOC, local Incident Commander, and/or local Public Health District(s).

j. Chemical and Biological Hazards Consultation: In consultation with the Military Division, IBHS Hazardous Materials. Will assist in assessing health and medical

effects of chemical and biological exposures on the general population and on high-risk population groups; mobilize and deploy state resources if requested by the local Public Health District(s) to conduct field investigations, including collection and analysis of relevant samples; advise on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposure, and on indirect exposure through chemically or biologically contaminated food, drugs, water supply, etc.; and provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment and decontamination of chemically or biologically injured or contaminated victims.

k. Radiological Hazards Consultation: Consult with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Oversight Program's Health physicists to assess the health and medical effects of radiological exposures on the general population and on high-risk population groups and determine proper mitigation procedures. The INL Oversight Program will mobilize to conduct field investigations, including collection and analysis of relevant samples; advise on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposure, and on indirect exposure through radiological contaminated food, drugs, water supply, etc.; and provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment and decontamination of radiologically injured or contaminated victims. Federal assistance from the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is available through their Radiological Assistance Program (RAP). RAP provides first-responder radiological assistance to protect the health and safety of the general public and the environment. Requests from State, Tribal, and local governments and other Federal agencies dictate the response. Region 6 (includes Idaho) RAP maintains a 24-hour contact number and mobilization time from notification is 2 hours. The Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Center (REAC/TS) in Oak Ridge, TN maintains a 24/7 national and international radiation emergency response capability that includes a staff of physicians, nurses, and health physicists experienced in treatment of radiation injuries/illnesses, radiation dose evaluations, and decontamination.

l. Mental/ Behavioral Health Care: IDHW, Division of Behavioral Health will assist in assessing mental/behavioral health needs; provide disaster emergency mental/behavioral health training materials for disaster emergency workers; and provide liaison with assessment, training, and program development activities undertaken by state and local mental/behavioral health officials. Will administer the Emergency Crisis Counseling Program for the IDEOC.

m. Public Health Information: In coordination with the local Public Health Districts, will assist the IDEOC by providing public health and disease and injury prevention information that can be transmitted to members of the general public who are located in or near areas affected by a disaster. In addition, they will prepare to support activities of the Public Information Emergency Team (PIER) as outlined in ID-ESF #15.

n. Vector Control: Assist in assessing the threat of vector-borne human diseases following a major disaster emergency; coordinate with the local Public Health District(s) to conduct field investigations, including the collection for laboratory analysis of relevant samples; provide technical assistance and consultation on protective actions regarding vector-borne diseases; and provide technical

assistance and consultation on medical treatment of victims of vector-borne diseases.

o. Potable Water/Wastewater and Solid Waste Disposal: Consult with the lead agency, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and assist them as necessary by coordinating with the local Public Health District(s) to assess potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues; conduct field investigations, including collection for laboratory analysis of relevant samples; and provide technical assistance and consultation on potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues.

p. Victim Identification/Mass Fatality Management: Coordinate support to local jurisdictions (as requested) for the provision of services; temporary morgue facilities; victim identification and processing, preparation, and disposition of remains. Idaho State Police (ISP) will lead in providing victim identification by fingerprint and/or forensic dental methods.

q. Zoonotic Disease Control: In those situations where transmission of zoonotic disease is suspected or identified, the IDHW, DPH Epidemiology Program will provide technical assistance and consultation services along with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture.

B. ID-ESF #8 will also initiate the following alerting actions:

1. Through the Idaho Resource Tracking System (IRTS), obtain bed availability reports from the participating non-state hospitals and report bed status to the ID-ESF #8 Coordinator/Liaison (IDHW Disaster Coordinator).

2. If appropriate, alert the CDC Emergency Operations Center (for Strategic National Stockpile [SNS] assets), HHS Region X Emergency Coordinator (REC), and/or other pre-identified sources of medical supplies to be on a standby basis.

V. Continuing Actions

A. Situation Assessment:

1. ID-ESF #8 Coordinator/Liaison and the SPHOC, if activated, will continuously acquire and assess information about the disaster emergency situation by attempting to identify the nature and extent of health and medical problems, and by establishing appropriate monitoring and surveillance of the situation to obtain valid ongoing information. ID-ESF #8 Coordinator/Liaison and the SPHOC will primarily rely on information from the disaster emergency area that is furnished by local resources, such as county disaster emergency coordinators, IBHS Area Field Officers, and Public Health District staff. Other sources of information may include other support agencies, various state officials in the disaster emergency area, EMS authorities, or the responsible jurisdiction's lead in charge of the disaster emergency scene.

2. Because of the potential complexity of the health and medical response issues/situations, conditions may require special advisory groups of subject matter experts to be assembled by the SPHOC Manager to review health/medical

intelligence information and recommend specific mitigation strategies to most appropriately manage and respond to a specific situation.

B. Coordination of Requests for Medical Evacuation: Arrangements for medical transportation should be made at the lowest level possible. Normally, local transportation requirements will be handled by local authorities. If it is determined by local jurisdictions that resources are inadequate to meet the requirements, a request for medical transportation assistance will be made to ID-ESF #8 at the IDEOC. ID-ESF #8 may coordinate with other state-wide jurisdictions to provide assistance and/or support. Additional resources may be requested from federal sources including DoD, VA, and DHS/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), via the national ambulance contract with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR). Patient regulation and tracking for evacuees that are moved with DoD resources will be the coordinating responsibility of DoD.

C. Coordination of Requests for Medical Facilities: Arrangements for medical facilities are primarily a local function. Requests for additional assistance should first be referred to local authorities. Requests by local jurisdictions for state aid for IDEOP hospital support should be routed through the IDEOC to the ID-ESF #8. Additional resources may be requested from Federal sources through DHS/FEMA from HHS ASPR. Federal Medical Stations (FMS) can be deployed within 48 hours of an approved request by the SNS with supplies and equipment and a team to set up the equipment. Once delivered, initial operating capability (IOC) takes another 12 hours. The FMS is ready to receive patients in 60 hours from the approved request time. The FMS mission is to provide a modular, scalable (in size), and rapidly deployable medical capability to shelter and care for displaced individuals who have non-acute medical, mental health, or other health-related needs that cannot be accommodated or provided for in a general population shelter. Each FMS can care for 250 non-acute and special needs patients for up to three days. FMS are tailorable to the disaster, but they do not come with medical staff. U.S. Public Health Rapid Deployment Force (RDF), Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs), or Department of Veterans Administration Disaster Emergency Medical Personnel System (DEMPS) need to be requested if local medical personnel are unavailable to staff the FMS. A 250-bed FMS set requires approximately 40,000 sq. ft.; 100-beds from this set require approximately 25,000 sq. ft.; and 50-beds from this set require approximately 15,000 sq. ft. There must be at least one doorway with a 6' wide opening. See the IDHW Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan, Annex H for details and the request process.

D. Coordination of Requests for Aero-medical Evacuation of Patients from the Disaster Emergency Area: Local health and medical authorities will identify the need for patient evacuation support from the disaster emergency area. The requirement for aero-medical evacuation is communicated through the IDEOC to the IDHW State Communications Center (StateComm). IDHW StateComm will coordinate aero-medical evacuation requests with private providers. Additional support needs for aero-medical evacuation will be coordinated with the ID-ESF #8 Coordinator, the IDEOC, and the FEMA Regional Response and Coordination Center (RRCC). The Idaho Wing, Civil Air Patrol (IDWCAP) can be requested to supply aero-medical evacuation.

E. Coordination for Obtaining, Assembling, and Delivering Medical Equipment and Supplies to the Disaster Emergency Area: The IDHW DPH will coordinate arrangements for the

procurement and transportation of medical equipment and supplies to the disaster emergency area. A push concept will be employed, when feasible, to expedite medical resupply to the disaster emergency area from pre-identified available medical supplies. Should state supplies be inadequate, the DPH Administrator (State Health Official), in coordination with the IBHS Director, will initiate the process to request the Strategic National Stockpile. If the Governor approves, she/he will request deployment of the SNS to Idaho.

F. Communications: IDEOC will use all normal means of communication to coordinate ID-ESF #8 activities to include telephone, cell phone, satellite phone, and WebEOC (primary); HF/VHF Radio (secondary), email, fax, and pager.

G. Information Requests: Requests for information may be received at ID-ESF #8 from various sources, such as the media and the general public, and they will be referred to the appropriate agency or Joint Information Center (JIC) for response.

H. After Action Review/Report: Content, format, and distribution of after action reports will conform to IDEOC and HSEEP guidelines. The after action report, which summarizes the major activities of ID-ESF #8, will identify key problems; indicate how they were solved, and make recommendations for improving response and recovery operations in subsequent activations. Support agencies should participate in the after action review and assist in the preparation of the after action report.

VI. **Concurrent Plans and Programs**

A. Plans:

1. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan: This plan establishes IDHW protocols and procedures to prepare for and respond to bioterrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats and emergencies in Idaho.

2. Public Health Districts' Public Health Preparedness and Response Plans: These seven (7) district plans establish protocols and procedures at the local level to respond to bioterrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other local public health threats and emergencies.

3. Boise/Treasure Valley NDMS FCC Patient Reception Plan: This plan establishes protocols, procedures, and responsibilities to prepare for and respond to patient reception operations.

B. Programs:

1. Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Program: Managed by the CDC, the SNS contains large quantities of medicine and medical supplies to protect the American public if there is a public health emergency (e.g. terrorist attack, flu outbreak, earthquake) severe enough to cause local supplies to be depleted. Once federal and local authorities agree that the SNS is needed and the threat is unknown, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies will be delivered to any state in the U.S. within 12 hours in Push Packages. Additional specific requests can be filled using Managed Inventory (MI) which can normally be delivered anywhere within the continental U.S.

within 36 hours. Each state has plans to receive and distribute SNS pharmaceuticals and medical supplies to local communities as quickly as possible. See the IDHW Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan, Annex G for details and the request process.

2. CHEMPACK: As a component of the CDC/SNS program, CHEMPACK is a federal initiative to "forward deploy" a sustainable resource of nerve agent (including organophosphate pesticide) antidotes throughout the United States, where it is rapidly available to state and local emergency responders. Idaho has CHEMPACK assets cached at 6 strategic locations throughout the state that are readily accessible to first responders and medical facilities when needed. See the IDHW Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan, Annex G, Appendix 1 for details.

3. National Disaster Medical System (NDMS): A federally coordinated system that augments the Nation's medical response capability. The overall purpose of the NDMS is to establish a single, integrated national medical response capability for assisting state and local authorities in dealing with the medical impacts of major peacetime disasters. As outlined in the National Response Framework, the NDMS, under Emergency Support Function #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, supports federal agencies in the management and coordination of the federal medical response to major emergencies and federally declared disasters. See the IDHW Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan, Annex H for details and the request process.

4. Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT): A first responder team for disasters and emergencies accessed through the American Veterinary Medical Association by MOU. VMAT functions include: Providing Early Assessment Volunteer Teams or Basic Treatment Volunteer Teams to asses veterinary infrastructure or provide primary field care to augment overwhelmed local capabilities, which could include veterinary medical care of displaced animals.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF #8 Coordinator: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health

A. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating the state's overall efforts to provide medical and public health assistance to the affected area(s);

B. Coordinate with the IDEOC as necessary to support ID-ESF #8 response operations;

C. Direct the activation and deployment of health/medical personnel, equipment, and supplies in response to mission requests for health/medical assistance;

D. Coordinate the evacuation of patients from the disaster emergency area as appropriate;

E. Coordinate support for the provision of definitive health care; and

F. Coordinate support for the provision of mortuary services, temporary morgue facilities, and the preparation and disposition of remains.

III. **Primary and Support Agencies:**

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	• Authorize and administer mission assignments. • Serve as the central focal point for the coordination of state response & recovery activities.
Idaho Public Health Districts	• Coordinate with the IDHW DPH to provide local public health services. • Provide lead role for regional ID-ESF #8 activities.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality - Idaho National Laboratory Oversight Program	• Provide guidance and technical assistance for the protection and treatment of potable water supplies, wastewater, solid waste disposal, and other environmental conditions. • Assess and evaluate incident environmental risks. • Coordinate environmental investigations and monitoring programs with involved agencies.
Idaho State Police	• Provide security for Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets during transport from the State line or airport to the state Receive, Stage, and Store (RSS) warehouse and security for the warehouse and staff during RSS operations. • Coordinate with local law enforcement and all other agencies to provide law enforcement support including traffic control, evacuation routes, crowd control, and site security. • Provide victim identification by fingerprint and/or forensic dental methods.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Provide emergency first aid, supportive counseling, health care for minor illnesses and injuries to disaster emergency victims in general population shelters, selected disaster emergency cleanup areas, and other sites deemed necessary by IDHW. • Assist community health personnel, subject to the availability of staff. • Provide supportive counseling for the family members of the dead and injured. • Acquaint families with available health resources and services, and make appropriate referrals.

	• Provide blood and blood products through regional blood centers at the request of the IDHW, DPH. • Provide requested casualty and patient information to the IDHW DPH. • Maintain the "Safe and Well" and "Find a Shelter" online tools to safely connect disaster victims to family and friends and to find the nearest open general population shelter during a disaster.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise for zoonotic disease control and vector control. • Provide contact information for obtaining veterinary equipment and supplies. • Act as contact for Idaho Veterinary Medical Association and Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine • Act as contact for mosquito abatement districts and pesticide applicators for pest control • Act as contact for Idaho fruit and vegetable producer organizations and warehouse-stored commodity groups; • Act as contact for dairy producer groups and milk processing organizations
Idaho Division of Veterans Services	• Provide assistance in area operations for patient reception, management, and the provision of inpatient care through hospitals where State Veterans Services medical care centers serve local communities. • Assist in providing medical support to state and local governments within the disaster emergency area. Such services may include triage, medical treatment, and the utilization of surviving VA medical centers within the disaster emergency area. • Assist in providing available medical supplies for distribution to mass care centers and medical care locations being operated for disaster emergency victims. • Provide assistance in managing human remains, including victim identification and disposition. • Provide areas of short-term housing/shelter within the three state veteran homes, if available, for victims of a health and medical care event.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Assist with transportation of SNS pharmaceuticals and medical supplies if primary distribution partner is unable to do so.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Assist with security at the RSS warehouse and during transport of SNS assets if primary security is insufficient to meet the need.

Idaho State University, School of Pharmacy	• Provide repackaging services (through the Meridian Health Sciences Center) of bulk SNS pharmaceuticals if requested
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Support ID-ESF #8 with patient evacuation back-up, transport of blood and blood products, tissue or organs, passengers or search dog teams to austere or remote airfields and other emergency medical needs during and after an incident.
Federal Agency - Boise VA Medical Center	• Executive agent for the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) in Idaho and the Boise/Treasure Valley NDMS Federal Coordinating Center (FCC). • Coordinate and maintain the NDMS FCC Patient Reception Plan. • Coordinate required support for Federally-declared, Stafford Act NDMS patient reception operations. Assist, as appropriate, with non-NDMS patient reception operations (state directed or intrastate patient evacuations and movement.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #9

SEARCH AND RESCUE

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Primary Agencies: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Idaho Division of Building Safety

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho Transportation Department
- Division of Aeronautics

Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho State Police

Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol

Support Agencies: Idaho Department of Administration

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Local Government: Municipalities, EMS & Fire Districts, County Sheriffs, County Emergency Managers

Federal Agencies: Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Urban Search and Rescue
- Air Force Rescue Coordination Center

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #9 Annex, describes procedures for the employment, coordination, and utilization of available resources of state and other political subdivisions' personnel, equipment, services, and facilities to aid in the search and/or rescue operations. Search and Rescue (SAR) operations include, but are not limited to, the location, recovery, extrication, and medical treatment of victims who become lost or entrapped as the result of a major disaster or life threatening emergency.

II. Scope

A. SAR will be conducted in accordance with ID Code 31-2229. SAR responsibilities generally fall to local government agencies depending upon the type of activity that is needed. In coordination with their municipal services, EMS & fire districts, and county sheriffs, county emergency management directors may support the SAR efforts at the local level. The state can assist the locals with the use of state resources or by coordination of other local resources. SAR activities may include:

   1. Searches and rescues in the mountains or plains for lost, missing, or endangered persons;

   2. Waterborne searches and rescues in lakes, ponds, or rivers;

   3. Searching for downed or missing aircraft; and

   4. Searches as a result of a structural collapse.

   5. Specialized rescues that exceed the capabilities of local resources.

B. SAR services include the performance of distress monitoring, communications, locations of distressed personnel, coordination, and execution of rescue operations including extrication or evacuation along with the provisioning of medical assistance and civilian services through the use of public and private resources to assist persons and property in potential or actual distress.

III. Policies

A. In the event that an incident results in the need for specialized skills of SAR, the state will call upon local, tribal, other state, and federal private and public agencies to accomplish search and rescue missions.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

Disaster emergencies may cause conditions that vary widely in scope, urgency, and degree of devastation. Substantial numbers of people could be in life-threatening situations requiring

prompt rescue and medical care. Because the mortality rate will dramatically increase beyond 72-hours search and rescue must begin immediately. Rescue personnel will encounter a variety of difficulties or hindrances that may create environmental safety and health hazards.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Local search and rescue organizations will respond to the extent possible given their limited capability to conduct search and rescue operations. Local jurisdictions (County Sheriff) are authorized to contact the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) for use of Federal Aerial SAR assets.

B. Local residents, workers, and volunteers will initiate activities to help SAR operations, and require coordination and direction.

C. Access to damage and/or search areas may be restricted. Some sites may only be accessible by air or on foot.

D. Specialized rescue situations require specialized training, equipment, techniques, and skills.

E. The effects of earthquakes, aftershocks, secondary devices, and other disaster emergencies may threaten survivors and search and rescue personnel.

F. Responders must take into consideration when their safety and the safety of the victims are being impacted by severe weather conditions such as temperature extremes, snow, rain, and high winds.

G. Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) SAR support in accordance with Idaho Code does not require activation of the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) or a Governor Proclamation of Disaster/Emergency.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Upon notification from a local, tribal, or state agency that victims are lost, trapped within a collapsed structure, or other life-threatening situations exist that may require assistance; the IBHS will implement the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) and begin to assess the situation. The IBHS will assist local SAR operations in accordance with Idaho Code 31-2229 which does not require a State Emergency/Disaster Declaration or an activation of the IDEOC. As appropriate, the IBHS Director will brief the Adjutant General of the situation and, if warranted, the Governor may declare a Proclamation of a Disaster Emergency to include a request for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) assistance. The IDEOC and the appropriate group of ID-ESFs will be activated to support the response effort.

II. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions:

1. ID-ESF #9 ESF Coordinator, IBHS, will coordinate with the requesting agency to both request SAR resources and prepare for the arrival of SAR resources.

2. When necessary ID-ESF #9 primary and supporting agencies will be given Mission Assignments to ensure appropriate logistical support at the point of arrival for SAR resources.

3. ID-ESF #9 will work closely with the affected jurisdiction to ensure they are aware of their responsibilities to do the following:

   a. Conduct initial damage and/or needs assessment; (see Incident Assessment Form to guide this activity – Appendix A).

   b. Assess and assign local SAR resources;

   c. Identify SAR shortfalls;

   d. Request assistance;

   e. Contact the IDEOC representative to request additional state or federal assets;

   f. Establish operational priorities;

   g. Provide a point of contact, situation briefings, and assignments for all incoming state or federally sponsored SAR resources; and

   h. Ensure adequate communications between SAR assets and the local Incident Command Post.

4. Idaho Technical Rescue Teams (ITRT): The State of Idaho has developed and made operational three (3) ITRTs.

   a. The ITRTs are technical rescue teams that can respond to locate, rescue, and recover individuals trapped or buried in structural collapse.

   b. Each ITRT is fire service based and is a Type-1, Collapse Search and Rescue capability and has achieved significant progress toward a Type 2 US&R capability.

   c. ITRT team leaders meet on a regular basis and have established a standard for training, equipment, and response.

   d. Extensive exercise and training have occurred and continue to be a part of training for these ITRT teams.

   e. The incorporation of rescue dogs into some team's capability has also occurred. The teams are located around the state as designated below:

Team	Agency	Location
ITRT 1	Coeur d'Alene Fire Dept.	Region 1, Northern Idaho, Coeur d'Alene
ITRT 2	Boise Fire Dept.	Region 4, Southwestern Idaho, Boise
ITRT 3	Pocatello Fire Dept.	Region 6, Eastern Idaho, Pocatello
	Idaho Falls Fire Dept.	Region 7, Eastern Idaho, Idaho Falls

f. ITRT operations:

- In the event an explosive device or natural occurrence causes the collapse of a human occupied structure, the ITRTs can be mobilized and be on-scene within six (6) hours or less anywhere in the State of Idaho given intact infrastructure.
- Upon arrival on-scene, the deployed ITRT will be incorporated within the local incident command structure.
- Within 60 minutes of their arrival on scene, the ITRT can establish a functional base of operation and will be ready to support initial search and rescue operations.
- ITRTs will maintain accountability for team personnel, equipment, and supplies and can sustain operations for up to 72-hours without additional resources.
- Once an ITRT element is on-scene, a reconnaissance team can provide preliminary recommendation on search priorities and strategy.
- Systematic search operations of the assigned search area affected by the emergency are initiated after the operations briefing with appropriate situation updates.
- Whenever a victim is located, extrication will occur as soon as dangerous conditions are mitigated to allow worker and victim safety in accordance with standard procedures.
- Victims will be provided with appropriate medical treatment maintaining the standard of care dictated by the State of Idaho, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS).
- These victims will then be transported to the nearest capable medical facility according to local protocols.

B. Continuing Actions:

1. Operational Period Scheduling and Rotations. Incident scenario will determine initial

commitment of resources and length of operational periods. The following three options could apply:

a. It may be necessary to commit all SAR personnel to the initial life-saving requirements (blitz);

b. It may be necessary to commit some percentage of resources to life-saving activities, while the remaining personnel could be used to establish the base of operations; and/or

c. For sustained operations, an alternating work-cycle may be employed. Some percentage of resources will be assigned work while others are resting.

2. On-site Operations.

a. Contact local IC and receive a briefing to include:

- Incident situation report and objectives;
- Tactical assignments
- Support layout and requirements;
- Communications plan, frequencies, and radio designations;
- Emergency signaling and evacuation procedures;
- Medical treatment and evacuation procedures;
- Process for ordering supplies and equipment; and
- Local and site hazards and personal safety precautions.

b. Assistance in updating an IAP (incident action plan).

c. Brief the SAR resources before beginning work.

d. Identify SAR support requirements and request process with the IC for:

- Provisions (i.e. food, water, sanitation, decontamination, showers, etc.);
- Heavy equipment (i.e. cranes, bulldozers, etc.); and/or
- Support Personnel.

e. Assess initial SAR strategic considerations.

f. Ensure SAR team managers develop a process to determine an overall operational assessment process that includes:

- Functional requirements and immediate needs;
- Work schedules for extended operations (ITRTs recommend 12 hour operational periods) and rest and rotation periods for personnel; and
- Adequacy of support facilities.

g. Ensure planning meetings and operational briefings occur with the IC, along with the development of an IAP.

h. Evaluate the capacity of assigned resources to complete the assignment. Order additional resources if needed.

i. Ensure a general health and medical situation assessment is conducted by local incident command and locates available resources.

j. Ensure that all IC personnel are identified by some method.

k. Evaluate SAR operations performance in meeting established objectives to include:

- Effectiveness of overall strategy and tactics;
- Assessment of equipment shortages and needs;
- Ensure the health and welfare needs of personnel;
- Assessment of fatigue in personnel;
- Assessment of signs of extended incident stress in personnel; and
- Ensure adherence to established procedures.

l. Conduct regular IC meetings and daily briefings per the Planning “P”.

m. Brief replacement personnel fully on all ongoing operations when relieved at work cycle rotations. Ensure off-going personnel are debriefed at each operational cycle.

n. Prior to the receipt of the demobilization order, provide an estimate to the IC of the hours necessary for personnel and cache rehabilitation.

o. Check with the Demobilization Unit Leader for the Demobilization Plan.

3. Reassignment/Demobilization.

a. Assess the suitability of SAR resources for reassignment and advise the IC if required.

b. Provide adequate time for rest and rehabilitation

c. Brief personnel on mission status, reassignment, and demobilization determinations.

d. Inform the home jurisdiction of the SAR resource's status.

e. Ensure that all tools and equipment are inventoried, returned to the cache, and prepared for movement.

f. Maintain contact with the IC and provide a status report on reassignment or demobilization.

g. Ensure that all operational losses and maintenance requirements of tools and equipment are documented.

h. Ensure that all SAR members have input in the SAR mission critique.

i. Conduct a SAR post-incident team meeting.

4. Safety

a. Ensure stress management activities are conducted.

b. Ensure accountability is maintained.

c. Ensure that appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is available and used.

d. Provide adequate time for rest and rehabilitation.

e. Review safety considerations with the SAR members.

f. Monitor safety requirements while in all phases of the incident.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The National Response Framework (NRF), Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #9 - Search and Rescue (SAR) Annex. Rapidly deploys components of the Federal SAR Response System to provide specialized lifesaving assistance to state, tribal, and local authorities when activated for incidents or potential incidents requiring a coordinated federal response.

B. Programs:

1. FEMA US&R Teams. If a disaster event warrants national US&R support, FEMA

will deploy the three closest task forces within six hours of notification, and additional teams as necessary. The role of these task forces is to support state and local emergency responders' efforts to locate victims and manage recovery operations. Each task force consists of two 31-person teams, four canines, and a comprehensive equipment cache. US&R task force members work in four areas of specialization: search, to find victims trapped after a disaster; rescue, which includes safely digging victims out of tons of collapsed concrete and metal; technical, made up of structural specialists who make rescues safe for the rescuers; and medical, which cares for the victims before and after a rescue.

2. As the United States' inland SAR coordinator, the AFRCC serves as the single agency responsible for coordinating on-land federal SAR activities in the 48 contiguous United States while also providing SAR assistance to Mexico and Canada. The AFRCC, located at Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla., is assigned to 1st Air Force (Air Forces Northern) and operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The center directly ties in to the Federal Aviation Administration's alerting system and the U.S. Mission Control Center. In the State of Idaho, County Sheriffs, County Emergency Mangers, designated representatives of the ITD Division of Aeronautics, the IDNG Avn Cdr and designated BHS representatives can contact the AFRCC to request Federal Aviation resources for Search and Rescue Missions IAW the AFRCC SAR Mission Profile. The AFRCC will not mobilize Federal Aviation resources for Recovery Operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. **ESF Coordinator: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security**.

A. Coordinate SAR activities in accordance with Idaho Code 31-2229. Search and Rescue, to support the activities of local government.

II. Primary and Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Division of Building and Safety	• Provide personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams as coordinated with ID-ESF #3.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide personnel to be used as auxiliary police during emergencies as coordinated with ID-ESF #13. • Assist in search and rescue operations. • Provide personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams as coordinated with ID-ESF # 3. • Provide emergency communications. • Provide specialty resources (boats, etc.)

Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide engineering support as appropriate as coordinated with ID-ESF #3. • Provide debris removal and resources as coordinated by the IBHS. • Provide specialized heavy construction and transport equipment, with operators, as coordinated by the IBHS. • The ITD Division of Aeronautics will coordinate all aerial search assets for lost aircraft and airmen. All ground aspects of the search and rescue of lost aircraft and airmen shall be under the supervision of the county sheriff. The Div of Aeronautics will coordinate with the AFRCC for use of Federal aerial assets in State SAR operations.
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• Provide military support to civil authorities during a disaster emergency in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations. • Establish a statewide emergency communications system. During disaster emergencies, maintain communications between the IDEOC and State Military Command Post. Develop a capability for utilization of radio communications between the State military forces, state highway districts, and civil law enforcement agencies. Provide a mobile communications center for joint military/civil use as required at the scene of operations during disaster emergencies. • Provide transportation, logistical and other support as assigned. • Provide Base of Operations (BOO) security. • Provide Rotary Wing support of State SAR operations as authorized by the AFRCC and CDR IDNG.
Idaho State Police	• Provide for the safety and protection including the evacuation, warning, scene protection, and traffic control in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department. • Coordinate all requests for additional state law enforcement as outlined in ID-ESF #13. • Operate a statewide emergency communication system, which may be designated as a primary system during disaster emergencies. • Enforce statewide emergency traffic controls and evacuation plans as coordinated with ID-ESF #1. • Assist in search and rescue operations. • Escort ITRT convoy resources.

Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• When coordinated by either the ITD Division of Aeronautics, a County Sheriff or the IBHS and approved by either the CAP Cdr or AFRCC, provide aerial operations in support of search and rescue.
Idaho Department of Administration	• Coordinate purchasing and contracting. • Support Military Division's Purchasing Section when requirements exceed their capability. • Provide personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams, in cooperation with the Idaho Transportation Department and the Idaho Division of Building Safety and as coordinated with ID-ESF #3.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Coordinate the efforts of public/private sector health care organizations. • Provide damage assessment and survey team personnel for health and welfare-related functional activities. • Provide support staff personnel to work in the IDEOC and field support centers.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Support the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid services, bulk distribution of emergency relief items, and disaster welfare information (DWI) services to the disaster-affected population as coordinated with ID-ESF #6.
Local Government -Municipalities -EMS & Fire Districts -County Emergency Mgrs. -County Sheriffs	• Prepare and keep current a plan to command the search and rescue capability and resources available within their county. • The County Sheriff is the official responsible for command of all search and rescue operations within a county to include; preparing and maintaining current county SAR Plans and the resources to support these plans. ID 31-2229.
Federal Government -FEMA US&R	• Upon approval for Federal assistance, deploy US&R Teams and additional teams as necessary to support state and local emergency responders' efforts to locate victims and manage recovery operations. • The Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) is the central coordinating agency for activating Federal/IDNG/CAP aerial search and rescue assets. (800-851-3051 Official Use Only)

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IDAHO TECHNICAL RESCUE INCIDENT ASSESSMENT

FORM 001BHS

Upon verification that the ITR request meets criteria, record the following information from the contact person. This is relayed to ITR Task Force Leader

Contact information for local Incident Commander, and radio frequencies.

Name:	Phone:	Cell:
Incident ID:	Phone:	Fax:
Freq.1:	Freq.2:	Freq.3:

Type of Event/ Location

Event: (Earthquake, mudslide, bridge collapse etc.)		
Location of event:	County:	
Address:		
GPS:	Latitude:	Longitude:
Travel Route:		
Restrictions:		

Location of staging area if one is present

Location:		
Address:		
GPS:	Latitude:	Longitude:
Travel Route:		
Misc.:		

Estimate of number of potential trapped victims, type of building construction

Number of Structures:	Size:
Type of Structure (s):	
Construction Type (s):	
Potential Victims:	Special:

Other hazards on scene, e.g. fire, hazardous materials, etc.

Misc.	

Page 1 of 2

- ☐ Use County Regional Area or Regional map to decide which team(s) to activate, contact appropriate TFL(s) (Contact List) and place on Alert. Brief on data collected above.

- ☐ Make request to Governor's office for ITR activation. If activation is authorized, activate ITR and IIMAST.

- ☐ Contact the Incident Management Team and provide them with information above, and contact frequencies or numbers for the TFL, if known.

- ☐ Contact the ITD duty officer to send a snowplow to the cache trailer location. Provide ITD with a POD location (this will be decided by the TFL).

- ☐ Contact ISP to request an emergency escort of equipment cache.

- ☐ Consider alerting or activating Idaho Air National Guard

- ☐ Determine need to dispatch Regional Hazardous Materials Team. Give team an estimate of how long they may be deployed to be sure they are sustainable

- ☐ If appropriate, make request for FEMA US&R Team

County	Region
ADA	TF-02
ADAMS	TF-02
BANNOCK	TF-03
BEAR LAKE	TF-03
BENEWAH	TF-01
BINGHAM	TF-03
BLAINE	TF-02
BOISE	TF-02
BONNER	TF-01
BONNEVILLE	TF-03
BOUNDARY	TF-01
BUTTE	TF-03
CAMAS	TF-02
CANYON	TF-02
CARIBOU	TF-03
CASSIA	TF-03
CLARK	TF-03
CLEARWATER	TF-01
CUSTER	TF-02
ELMORE	TF-02
FRANKLIN	TF-03
FREEMONT	TF-03

County	Region
GEM	TF-02
GOODING	TF-02
IDAHO	TF-01
JEFFERSON	TF-03
JEROME	TF-02
KOOTENAI	TF-01
LATAH	TF-01
LEMHI	TF-03
LEWIS	TF-01
LINCOLN	TF-02
MADISON	TF-03
MINIDOKA	TF-03
NEZ PERCE	TF-01
ONEIDA	TF-03
OWYHEE	TF-02
PAYETTE	TF-02
POWER	TF-03
SHOSHONE	TF-01
TETON	TF-03
TWIN FALLS	TF-02
VALLEY	TF-02
WASHINGTON	TF-02

Idaho Technical Rescue Teams Capabilities

Type 1 Collapse Search and Rescue Team	US&R Task Force – Type II
A state, local or private technical rescue team that responds to locate, rescue, and recover individuals trapped in a fallen structure or buried in structural collapse.	*Federal asset. There are 28 FEMA US&R Task Forces, totally self-sufficient for the first 72 hours of a deployment, spread throughout the continental United States trained and equipped by FEMA to conduct physical search and rescue in collapsed buildings, provide emergency medical care to trapped victims, assess and control gas, electrical services and hazardous materials, and evaluate and stabilize damaged structures.*

Personnel

Training and Certification: • Trained to the HazMat Technician Level (NFPA 472) • Comply with NFPA 1006 Technician Level requirements for their area of specialization or organization • Operations Level for support personnel as outlined in NFPA 1670	A. Number of People per Response – 28 – person response B. Training- • NFPA 1670 Technician Level in area of specialty. • Support personnel at Operations Level. C. Areas of Specialization: • Light frame construction and basic rope rescue operations • HazMat conditions • Trench and excavation rescue • ALS intervention • Communications D. Sustained Operations: • 12-hour S&R operations • Self –sufficient for first 72 hours E. Organization: • Multidisciplinary organization of Command; o Search; o Rescue; o Medical; o HazMat; o Logistics; o Planning

Equipment

Technical Search Resources:

- Shoring assortment
- Rebar Cutters
- Reciprocating saws
- Chain saw
- Assorted hand tools
- Generator
- Lights
- Extensions Cords
- Air blower
- Fire extinguishers
- Demolition hammers
- Rotary hammers
- Hydraulic concrete breakers
- Hydraulic vehicle rescue system
- Hammer drill
- Nail gun
- Cutting torch
- Hoisting slings and shackles
- Rope equipment (kern mantal and lifeline rope, ascenders/descenders, pulleys, tripod hauling system, carabineers)
- Audible and optical search equipment to conduct technical search
- Visual inspection devices
- Listening devices (seismic and acoustic)
- Handheld radios

Personal Protective Equipment:

- Air Bags
- SCBA Respiratory Protection

HazMat Materials and Supplies:

- 4 – gas meter
- HazMat monitoring equipment
- Sampling detection kit
- Rad monitoring
- Decontamination equipment

A. Sustained Operations
- Potential mission duration of up to 10 days

B. Rescue Equipment
- Pneumatic Powered Tools
- Electric Powered Tools
- Hydraulic Powered Tools
- Hand Tools
- Electrical
- Heavy Rigging
- Technical Rope
- Safety

C. Medical Equipment
- Antibiotics/Antifungals;
- Patient Comfort Medications;
- Pain Medications;
- Sedatives/Anesthetics/Paralytics;
- Steroids
- IV Fluids/Volume;
- Immunizations/Immune Globulin;
- Canine Treatment;
- Basic Airway; Intubation;
- Eye Care Supplies;
- IV Access/ Administration;
- Patient Assessment Care;
- Patient Immobilization/Extrication; Patient/PPE;
- Skeletal Care;
- Wound Care;
- Patient Monitoring

D. Technical Equipment
- Structures Specialist
- Technical Information
- Specialist
- HazMat Specialist
- Canine Search Specialist

E. Communications Equipment
- Portable Radios;
- Charging Units;
- Telecommunications;
- Repeaters;
- Accessories;
- Batteries;
- Power Sources;
- Small Tools;
- Computer

F. Logistics Equipment
- Water/Fluids;
- Food; Shelter;
- Sanitation;
- Safety;
- Administrative Support;
- Personal Bag;
- Task Force Support;
- Cache Transportation/Support
- Base of Operations;
- Equipment Maintenance

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS / WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Primary Agencies: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Idaho Department of Water Resources

Idaho State Police

Support Agencies: Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho Department of Insurance

Idaho Public Health Districts

Idaho Public Utilities Commission

Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Office of the Attorney General

Federal Agencies: U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of Energy

U.S. Department of Defense, Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal

U.S. Department of the Interior

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Attorney

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #10, Hazardous Materials / Weapons of Mass Destruction Annex provides for coordinated disaster emergency response and recovery support to state and local governments when there is a major discharge and/or release of hazardous materials. ID-ESF #10 also coordinates response and recovery support in case of the use or potential use of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD).

II. Scope

A. ID-ESF #10 provides for additional support for hazardous materials/WMD incidents that are beyond the capabilities of state and local response personnel currently on the incident site. ID-ESF #10 coordinates support to assess, contain, and mitigate impacts. ID-ESF #10 also assists in coordinating the recovery and disposal of hazardous materials spilled or released in the state.

B. Requests for federal support and assistance are coordinated through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and ID-ESF #10.

III. Policies

The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command Response and Support Plan will provide assistance during the disaster emergency response phase of the incident.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A natural or man-caused disaster emergency could result in numerous situations in which there is a release, or threat of a release of hazardous materials, or the use of a WMD. Hazardous materials/WMD could generate threats to life, property, and the environment.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Local jurisdictions may be overwhelmed by the complexity and resource demands of the response effort to assess, mitigate, monitor, clean up, and dispose of hazardous materials/WMD released into the environment.

B. There may be numerous incidents occurring in separate locations.

C. Standard communications (phone lines, radios, etc.) may be compromised.

D. The area of the incident may be difficult for response personnel and equipment to access.

E. Additional response personnel and equipment may be needed to relieve those on duty.

F. Emergency permit exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated materials.

G. Most hazardous materials or WMD incidents will be reported to the Idaho State Communications Center (StateComm) even if the local jurisdiction requires no outside assistance.

H. The 101st WMD Civil Support Team (CST) is best deployed in a near simultaneous synchronization with the Regional Response Teams (HAZMAT) versus in a linear sequential manner. The primary purpose is to hasten deployment times and critical analysis time in a WMD response.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A. The State of Idaho recognizes the wide variation in local hazardous materials/WMD response capabilities throughout the state. It is important, therefore, to emphasize that the state's intent is to supplement, not supplant local activity.

1. The Idaho Hazardous Materials/ WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan (**see section III. A. 1. below**) is the primary mechanism for initial response to HAZMAT incidents in Idaho. This plan will be initiated when StateComm (**1-800-632-8000** or **208-846-7610**) is notified of an incident involving hazardous materials/WMD.

2. The decision to initiate the request for State assistance should be made by the on-scene Incident Command. StateComm will notify appropriate response and support agencies. This ID-ESF #10 will be activated as appropriate, based on the required response.

B. When activated, ID-ESF #10 will promote an efficient, coordinated, and effective response to hazardous materials/WMD incidents that threaten life, property, and/or the environment in the State of Idaho. ID-ESF#10 also provides for close coordination with local, state, and federal agencies to establish priorities for response support. Once a disaster is declared, ID-ESF #10 will coordinate, with county and city Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs), all responses to hazardous materials or WMD incidents within the disaster area. All hazardous materials or WMD incidents outside the declared disaster area will be reported to StateComm and handled in accordance with the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan. This approach will maintain consistency when responding to incidents throughout the state while bringing coordinated resources to the disaster area.

II. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions:

1. Upon the occurrence of a major disaster emergency involving hazardous materials/WMD that is beyond the scope of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan, the IDEOC will activate ID-ESF #10.

2. ID-ESF #10 will convene with appropriate agency representatives at the IDEOC to develop a plan for providing the support required and requested.

3. Establish communications with the affected jurisdiction.

4. Coordinate with other local, state, and federal agency representatives.

5. Identify resource requirements and provide support as requested.

6. Provide guidance and expertise to assist in response to the incident.

7. Specialized Response Teams: Idaho has specially trained and equipped teams that could be deployed, as requested, to the site of a HAZMAT/WMD incident to assist and advise the local Incident Command. Idaho's specialty teams are as follows:

   a. Idaho Hazardous Materials Regional Response Teams (HAZMAT RRT):

      - These teams are intended to respond to critical hazardous chemical/WMD emergencies in Idaho in direct support of an established incident command organization. Their primary objective is to provide the Incident Command with enhanced HAZMAT/WMD response capabilities and competent advice to protect human life while reducing the impact on the environment.

      - The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) is responsible for six HAZMAT Regional Response Teams strategically located in fire departments in Pocatello, Boise, Nampa/Caldwell, Lewiston, Kootenai County, and Idaho Falls.

      - These teams are deployable upon approval of the IBHS HAZMAT Duty Officer, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

      - Each HAZMAT RRT consists of 20- 30 highly trained HAZMAT/WMD emergency response personnel.

      - The HAZMAT RRT's are similarly equipped with specialized apparatus including a response vehicle, protective suits, communications, monitoring, detection, and decontamination equipment. The teams are equipped, trained, and organized through the combined efforts of the State of Idaho and local fire departments and operate under the direction of a designated team leader. Their operations however, are dependent upon local host fire departments in which they are housed.

   b. Idaho National Guard 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (CST):

      - Mission Statement: On Order, the 101st WMD CST deploys to support civil authorities at a domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) incident site by identifying CBRN agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for additional support.
      - The CST is manned with 22 full-time, highly trained, WMD response personnel. The team is organized into four distinct sections; Command, Operations, Survey, and Medical.

- The CST equipment array and technical proficiency in specialized detection and analysis exceeds that of the RRT (HAZMAT) due to a narrow, yet deep focus on WMD response. During a hazmat/WMD conference call, the determination to deploy the CST will happen at the same time that the determination to deploy one of the RRT's.

- CST command and control is handled by the CST commander who, in turn, reports directly to the Joint Chief of Staff and/or Commanding General of the Idaho National Guard. Normal situational reports from the CST are sent directly to the Idaho National Guard Coordination Center (NGCC) and then forwarded to the National Guard Bureau Joint Operations Center (JOC).

- The CST provides several specialized resources and subject matter experts in the following broad functional areas:

    - CBRN response, detection, monitoring and analysis.

    - Medical Liaison with emergency medical technicians and public health officials.

    - Hazard Assessment to include consequence management based upon hazard plume modeling.

    - On-site technical decontamination for first responders.

    - Mobile communications interoperability platforms in support of secure and non-secure voice and data communications.

    - In-depth scientific presumptive and confirmatory analysis in the field.

c. Idaho Regional Bomb Squads

- The local bomb squad, under the direction of the Bomb Squad Commander for that locality, provides explosives support to the State. The IBHS is notified immediately upon dispatch and must concur if the responders intend on recovering the costs of the response from the state. The Bomb Squad team becomes a State of Idaho resource upon dispatch and concurrence by IBHS.

- Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Teams: Specific procedures for the use and deployment of military EOD teams are outlined in the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command Response and Support Plan. Military EOD teams augment the Idaho Regional Bomb Squads as follows:

    - The 366th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Flight assigned to Mountain Home Air Force Base provides technical and operational assistance to the Southern half of Idaho; and
    - The 53rd Ordnance Company (EOD) in Yakima, WA provides technical and operational assistance to the Northern half of Idaho.

- Idaho Bomb Squads by Regions are broken out as follows:

- Region 1 – Spokane, Washington Sheriff's office and Police Department;
- Region 2 – Nearest local Bomb Squad or Military EOD unit;
- Region 3 – Nampa Police Department;
- Region 4 – Boise Police Department/Ada County Sheriff's office;
- Region 5 – Twin Falls Police Department;
- Region 6 - Nearest local Bomb Squad or Military EOD unit; and
- Region 7 – Idaho Falls Police Department.

d. Idaho State Police (ISP). The ISP has 6 Hazardous Material Specialists with advanced training and equipment available to respond to WMD incidents. In addition, ISP has 14 officers that are hazmat technician and operations WMD trained and have advanced radiological training and radiological monitoring equipment.

B. Continuing Actions:

1. Upon becoming fully operational, and throughout the response and recovery period, the ID-ESF #10 primary and support agency representatives will coordinate with their agencies to meet the needs of the local jurisdiction.
2. Receive damage information.
3. Identify support requirements and establish response priorities.
4. Validate priorities and identify resources required.
5. Work with local, state, and federal agencies to maximize use of available assets and identify resources required from outside the jurisdiction.
6. Continue to support on-scene response and recovery operations until the incident is fully demobilized.
7. Provide enforcement assistance.
8. Provide cost recovery assistance.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan: This plan is a critical supporting plan to ID-ESF #10, of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) and can be activated independently of the IDEOP. The

plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated, emergency response support to local government by state, federal, and private agencies for incidents involving the release of hazardous materials in the State of Idaho. Hazardous materials include biological agents, radioactive and non-radioactive hazardous materials, as well as devices intended to cause harm. Other purposes of this plan are to provide guidance to state personnel who may encounter an incident involving hazardous materials/WMD and to define the support role of specific state agencies. This state plan can be initiated at the request of local governments when their emergency response capabilities have been exceeded by contacting StateComm (**1-800-632-8000** or **208-846-7610**). Authority for implementation of the plan is derived from the Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act (Idaho Code §39-7101), the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101), the Hazardous Waste Management Act (Idaho Code §39-4401), and the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004 (Idaho Code §46-1001).

2. The Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP): This plan serves as both the Area Contingency Plan and the Regional Contingency Plan for the northwest states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, two US Coast Guard Captain of the Port Zones (Puget Sound and Portland), and the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Inland Zone. Federal, state, tribal, and local government representatives as well as representatives from commercial, non-profit, and private concerns continue to drive this planning effort from the ground up. For Idaho, this plan has been incorporated by reference into the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan, which is a supporting plan to the Idaho State Emergency Operations Plan. All federal, state, tribal, and local response organizations that are members of Regional Response Team 10 or the Northwest Area Committee should use this plan for responses to oil and hazardous materials spills, drills, and exercises.

B. Programs:

1. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs): A committee made up of local officials, citizens and industry representatives charged with development and maintenance of local emergency response plans. Planning procedures include hazardous materials inventories, compilation and coordination of fixed facility emergency response plans, exercising, training, and assessment of local response capabilities.

2. Region 10 Regional Response Team (RRT): - The mission of the Region 10 RRT and the Northwest Area Committee (RRT/NWAC) is to protect public health and safety, response personnel, and the environment by ensuring coordinated, efficient, and effective support of the federal, state, tribal, local, and international responses to significant oil and hazardous substance incidents within the Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) Region as mandated by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

A. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality will serve as the ESF Coordinating state agency for ID-ESF #10 in close coordination with the IBHS.

B. Provide an Environmental Liaison for all chemical, biological, radiological, explosive and weapons of mass destruction incidents.

C. Provide Environmental Support personnel and technical assistance.

D. When requested by the Incident Commander, provide an Environmental Coordinator responsible for coordinating the environmental support personnel at the scene to include investigation and remediation. This is typically a DEQ representative but may be an EPA representative upon request from DEQ. The Environmental Coordinator will report to the Incident Commander.

E. Assess and evaluate environmental impacts; conduct or coordinate environmental monitoring or sampling; forewarn drinking water system operators of potentially affected public water systems; oversee the cleanup and disposal of hazardous and deleterious materials; coordinate investigation and assessment efforts with involved agencies.

F. Liaison with the Environmental Protection Agency to address issues that may arise.

II. Primary and Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	• Coordinate all state and federal response and recovery support and assistance when a state disaster emergency declaration is imminent or declared. • Create and prepare state Regional Response Teams to assist local jurisdictions. • Coordinate cost recovery efforts. • Recommend to the Adjutant General that he appoint a State of Idaho On-Scene-Coordinator (OSC) when an incident dictates the need. • Operate the IDEOC including the Joint Information Center.
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• Assist state led operations involving evacuations, transportation of disaster response personnel and equipment, and providing temporary small-volume drinking water supplies to remote or rugged areas, as well as carry out other missions as the Governor may direct. • Provide the 101st CST to perform defense support to civil authorities (DSCA) upon the order of the Idaho Adjutant General.

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Provide technical assistance and laboratory support; medical personnel, toxicological & radiological information, and perform laboratory analyses. • Provide the focal point for hazardous materials emergency contact and communications. (State Communications)
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Provide first responders to inform domestic/non-domestic water users of impending condition/problems and assist in the development of emergency or alternate drinking water sources.
Idaho State Police	• Provide law enforcement support including traffic control, evacuation routes, crowd control, and security. • If requested by local authorities, Idaho State Police can assume incident command on interstate highways, U.S., and State-numbered routes. • If requested, can monitor the scene, can provide a Transportation Enforcement Coordinator, a State on-scene coordinator, conduct investigations, provide communications links, and perform as Communications Moderator for radiological incidents if the IBHS is not available. • Provide a Law Enforcement Coordinator, as requested by the Incident Commander, to assist and coordinate law enforcement issues with local jurisdictions and the FBI. • Provide Hazardous Material Specialists with advanced training and equipment available to respond to WMD incidents.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Provide contact for veterinary toxicologist at University of Idaho • Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise by department agrochemical specialist, feed & fertilizer program specialist, and agricultural inspection specialists.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide auxiliary police assistance to Idaho State Police; to assist with traffic control, evacuation, and other related police duties. • Provide assistance in monitoring and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources.
Idaho Department of Insurance	• State Fire Marshal will provide personnel to perform fire and explosion investigations based on the Governor's Executive Order 2010-09.

Idaho Public Health Districts	• Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Health, for providing public health services related to hazardous materials incidents. • Forewarn users of potentially affected individual and public domestic water systems under the jurisdiction of the District Health Department. • Oversee the disposal of solid wastes not including those that are radioactive or regulated as hazardous wastes. • Monitor sanitary conditions and test food quality. Coordinate efforts to ensure the availability of safe food when supplies are contaminated by a hazardous materials incident.
Idaho Public Utilities Commission	• Assist in investigating incidents involving railroad cars carrying hazardous material, or involving public right of way railroad crossings.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Assist in highway traffic control, alternate routes, general construction equipment with operator's debris removal, transportation of personnel and equipment, air traffic restrictions, and railroad coordination. • Take part in Unified Command for incidents on the state transportation system. • Provide road closure authority for the state highway system to include all federal routes.
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	• Commence any civil action brought by IBHS to recover HAZMAT/WMD response costs.
Federal - U.S. Department of Agriculture	• Coordinate activities and take part in unified Incident Command for incidents involving local, state, and federal roads and rights-of-way, and National Forest System roads and lands.
Federal - U.S. Department of Energy	• Idaho Operations Office will provide technical assistance if the incident involves radioactive materials. • Provide support under the Region 6 Radiological Assistance Program
Federal - U.S. Department of Defense	• Support Incident Commander if incident involves defense-related materials, and act as the lead response agency within designated National Security Areas.

- Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal	• Through MOU, will render safe, conventional, chemical, nuclear munitions, and improvised explosive devices.
Federal - U.S. Department of the Interior	• Provide natural resource and technological expertise regarding fish, wildlife, endangered, and threatened species. • Provide available equipment for spills in inland waters, and participate in the hazmat program on federal public lands in Idaho.
Federal - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	• Provide environmental response and technical support in spills of hazardous materials and is the federal on-scene-coordinator, if requested.
Federal -U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation / U.S. Attorney	• Responsible for response issues related to terrorist events. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the lead federal agency for operations deploying federal crisis management assets to assist state/local agencies, to liaison with law enforcement, coordinate with hazmat teams, secure the crime scene/collection of evidence, identify/interview victims, witnesses and others, transport evidence, and continue the investigation.

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #11

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

ESF Coordinator: Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Primary Agencies: Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
- Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection
- Idaho Bureau of Laboratories

Idaho State Department of Education

Support Agencies: Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho State Police
- Idaho Brand Department

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Idaho Public Health Districts

University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service

Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Private Sector: Idaho Livestock Industry Groups

Idaho Veterinary Medical Association

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #11, Agriculture and Food Annex supports state, tribal and local authorities efforts to provide nutrition assistance; control and eradicate, as appropriate, any outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic

(i.e. transmitted between animals and people) disease, or any outbreak of an economically devastating plant pest or disease; ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply; provide for the safety and well-being of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation situation; and assist in the relocation and well-being of livestock displaced during an emergency event. ID-ESF #11 will be activated by the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) for incidents requiring a coordinated state response and the availability of support for one or more of these roles/functions.

II. Scope

ID-ESF #11 includes four (4) primary functions:

A. Providing nutrition assistance: Determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food commodities/supplies, and arranging for delivery of the supplies. Idaho State Department of Education (ISDE) is the lead.

B. Responding to animal and plant diseases and pests: Implement an integrated state, tribal, and local response: to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease, or an economically devastating plant pest infestation. ISDA is the lead.

C. Ensuring the safety and security of the commercial food supply: Implement the execution of routine food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce. This includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants (with USDA, FDA and other federal agencies as appropriate), products in distribution and retail sites, and import facilities at ports of entry; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; foodborne disease surveillance; and field investigations. IDHW is the lead. ISDA assures wholesomeness of milk and milk products and shell eggs.

D. Providing for the safety and well-being of household pets: Provide support to ID-ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services efforts by providing subject-matter expertise on animal cruelty statute and act as a liaison to animal sheltering groups and veterinary medical associations for technical support for the evacuation, transportation, sheltering, husbandry, and veterinary care of affected animals.

E. Assist in the relocation and well-being of livestock: Provide subject-matter expertise on the relocation and well-being of livestock. Provide expertise on animal cruelty statute and act as a liaison to animal sheltering groups and veterinary medical associations for technical support for the evacuation, transportation, sheltering, husbandry, and veterinary care of affected animals.

III. Policies

A. General.

1. Actions undertaken by this ID-ESF are coordinated and conducted cooperatively with supporting federal, state, local, and tribal incident management officials and with

private entities, and in conjunction with the IDEOC Joint Field Office (JFO) during a Presidential-declared disaster.

2. Each Primary and/or Supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from ISDA, the Coordinating agency for ID-ESF #11, and the IDEOC.

B. Providing Nutrition Assistance:

1. ID-ESF #11 officials coordinate with, and support as appropriate, agencies responsible for ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services, that are involved in mass feeding.

2. The USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) authority to provide emergency relief exists under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1987, and other authorizing legislation.

3. ID-ESF #11 officials will coordinate with the IDEOC and ID-ESF #6 officials, to arrange for the transportation and distribution of food supplies. Priority for transportation of food supplies will be given to moving critical supplies of food into areas of acute need and then to areas of moderate need.

4. Upon notification that commercial channels of trade have been restored, the use of Disaster Food Stamp Program procedures may be authorized and will be coordinated by ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care officials.

5. The use of congregate feeding arrangements as the primary outlet for disaster food supplies is highly encouraged.

C. Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests:

1. The ISDA will coordinate all response actions with the IDEOC in case of an animal health or plant health emergency. For more detailed information, reference ID-IA #5, Animal Health Emergency Management Incident Annex.

2. When addressing animal diseases, all animal depopulation activities are conducted as humanely as possible while stopping pathogen spread and limiting the number of animals that must be euthanized. Disposal methods for infected or potentially infected carcasses and plant host material are chosen for their effectiveness in stopping pathogen spread and for their minimal impact on the environment and public health.

3. The Secretary of the USDA may release funds from contingency or program accounts as needed to indemnify producers for animals and suspect animal and plant products seized or facilities held to control a disease as well as to pay the operational costs of the eradication of disease.

4. The Secretary of the USDA also may declare an extraordinary emergency to pay compensation and to allow for the use of Federal authorities to take action within a State if the affected State is unable to take appropriate action to control and eradicate the disease.

D. Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply:

1. ID-ESF #11 procedures will not circumvent or override the authorities and policies of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare nor the health districts. Food safety and inspection is activated upon notification of the occurrence of a potential or actual widespread food safety incident. These previously mentioned agencies will work closely with ID-ESF #11 officials to mitigate any food safety issues.

2. The USDA has a food hold and recall process. This system is used to communicate effectively and quickly any emergency health hazard situations concerning the safety, wholesomeness, or condition of USDA donated foods or commercial foods. The Idaho State Department of Education, Child Nutrition Program, will make notification to state agencies upon receipt of a food hold and recall from the USDA or Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS).

E. Providing for the safety and well-being of household pets:

1. ID-ESF #11 officials coordinate with, and support as appropriate, agencies responsible for ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services, in providing for the safety and well-being of household pets.

2. FEMA defines a household pet as a domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and can be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.

3. Service animals are animals that are individually trained to perform tasks for people with disabilities such as guiding people who are blind, alerting people who are deaf, pulling wheelchairs, alerting and protecting a person who is having a seizure, or performing other special tasks. Service animals are working animals, not household pets. Service animals must remain with their owners during evacuation and sheltering.

4. Animal rescue and sheltering should be conducted in conjunction with human rescue and sheltering efforts. Household pets should be sheltered near their owners to the extent possible. Owners should be expected to provide food, water, husbandry, and exercise for their pets during the time they are in emergency shelters.

F. Assist in the relocation and well-being of livestock:

1. The state of Idaho defines livestock as swine, cattle, sheep, goats, equidae, domestic bison, domestic cervidae, camelids, ratites, and other domestically raised animals (IDAPA 02.04.03.1021).

2. As appropriate, coordinate and provide support for the safety, relocation and well-being of livestock.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. An emergency/disaster may deprive people access to food or the means to prepare food. It may disrupt the commercial food supply and distribution network, and may also destroy food products stored in the affected area. A disaster emergency is any occurrence, natural or man-caused, that causes substantial suffering to human beings, animals and/or catastrophic damage to plants and property.

B. The state of Idaho is vulnerable to a wide variety of disasters or major emergency occurrences, any of which could result in a need for disaster emergency agricultural assistance and support.

C. A disaster emergency may create a lack of accessible care, such that there is a potential for massive animal neglect or suffering due to inadequate shelter, food, water, neglect of various natures including tying or caging animals without food, water, or shelter, and other forms of abuse or neglect, either accidental or intentional.

D. A disaster emergency may also create disease situations and post-emergency epidemics or epizootics.

E. A disaster emergency may severely impact agriculture operations within the affected area. Losses to the agriculture infrastructure may threaten the lives and health of livestock and croplands.

F. The discovery of plant or Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs) within Idaho or an adjacent state may have significant economic consequences.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Providing Nutrition Assistance:

1. Within the disaster area, the following conditions may exist; significant disruption of food processing and distribution capabilities, unusable water supplies, and disruption of energy sources (e.g., gas and electricity) needed for food storage and preparation.

2. Requests for nutrition assistance (i.e. food and water) including type, amount, and destination locations, will be coordinated through the IDEOC and passed to the ISDE as a Mission Request or Mission Assignment from ID-ESF #11.

3. ID-ESF #11 officials will work closely with the IDEOC, ID-ESF #6 and supporting agencies to locate food and provide transport of food commodities to designated staging areas around the State. ID-ESF #6 officials are responsible for food preparation and providing congregate meal service and for managing the Disaster Food Stamp Program.

B. Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests:

1. An outbreak of a FAD, such as foot-and-mouth disease, will require an immediate state response involving all levels of government, and a substantial amount of state funds to support the response effort prior to any federal assistance arriving on the scene.

2. Some aspect of Idaho's agriculture economy will be impacted by any disaster emergency, natural or man-caused, where the Idaho State Department of Agriculture or U.S. Department of Agriculture assistance may be needed.

C. Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply:

1. Food-borne disease surveillance and outbreak investigation will require a unified response between Federal, State, local government, and private industry.

2. A food-borne emergency in another state could necessitate a response in Idaho.

3. Public information will be coordinated with ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex of this plan.

D. Providing for the Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets:

1. Citizens who are directed to evacuate the disaster area will need assistance in finding shelter and food for pets. Pet shelters will be co-located with human shelters as outlined in ID-ESF #6.

2. Based on the severity of the disaster or emergency, pets may be injured, lost, starving and/or running loose. The identification and location of pet owners may be difficult.

E. Assist in the Relocation and Well-Being of Livestock:

1. During emergencies that are slow to develop livestock owners with livestock located within the disaster area will likely be working with private industry and within their communities to relocate and provide feed for their animals before a Mission Request is submitted to ID-ESF #11.

2. Citizens who are directed to evacuate the disaster area or whose livestock are located within the disaster area may need assistance gathering, relocating, sheltering and feeding their animals.

3. Based on the severity of the disaster or emergency, livestock may be injured, lost, starving and/or running loose.

4. Animals from several owners may become co-mingled. The identification and location of livestock owners may be difficult.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Upon activation of this ID-ESF, the ISDA emergency coordinator organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of assigned state agencies through the IDEOC to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other requests for support based on the four core functions listed below.

II. Response Actions

A. Providing Nutrition Assistance:

1. The ISDE coordinates with the ID-ESF #6 and ESF #11 officials and the IDEOC as necessary, to:

   b. Determine the critical nutritional assistance needs of the effected jurisdiction(s) in terms of numbers of people, their location, and useable food preparation facilities for congregate feeding based upon the following categories:

      - Acute – Community experiencing severe widespread shortage of food and/or water supplies and is not able to meet its nutritional needs without immediate assistance.
      - Moderate – Community experiencing mild shortages or interruptions with normal food and/or water supply and is not able to sustain normal nutritional needs without outside assistance.
      - Self-Sufficient – Community fully able to maintain its nutritional needs.
      - Surplus Supplies - Community fully able to maintain its nutritional needs and has excess stockpiles of food and/or water that can be re-distributed to Acute or Deficient communities.

   c. Locate available nutritional resources (food and water commodities) within Idaho and/or through the US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS);

   d. Provide assistance in locating fresh fruits, vegetables, and grain commodities stored in private warehouses limited to state-mandated product inspection;

   e. Initiate direct market procurement of critical food supplies that are available from existing inventories (i.e. Costco, Wal-Mart, Albertsons, etc.);

   f. Evaluate adequacy of all available resources and prioritize provision of nutrition assistance needs (i.e. who, gets what, and when);

   g. Ensure that foods are fit for human consumption in coordination with the Idaho Department of Welfare and Idaho's District Health Departments;

   h. Establish logistical links with ID-ESF #6 officials and other organizations involved in long-term congregate meal services; and

i. Coordinate delivery of emergency food supplies to designated staging areas.

B. Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests:

1. The ISDA will coordinate an integrated state-level response to an outbreak of an economically devastating or highly contagious animal/zoonotic disease, exotic plant disease, or plant pest infestation.

2. An actual or suspected outbreak of a foreign animal disease will be reported to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) to ensure that any requests for a Governor's proclamation of a disaster emergency is coordinated between the ISDA Director, the Chief of IBHS and the USDA.

3. Address the potential for outbreaks in multiple counties and provides guidance to unaffected jurisdictions in taking immediate precautionary measures within their borders.

4. Provides for the inspection, fumigation, disinfection, sanitation, pest extermination, and destruction of animals or articles found to be so infected or contaminated as to be sources of dangerous infection to humans and takes such other measures as necessary. This also includes associated facilities (e.g., barns, processing equipment, soil, and feeding and growing areas) as required.

5. Provides information and recommendations to the Disease Reference Group (DRG) for incidents involving an outbreak of highly contagious/zoonotic animal disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation that may require quarantine actions or that may impact intrastate/interstate commerce.

6. Coordinate with ID-ESF #8 officials and Idaho Fish and Game on animal, veterinary, and wildlife issues in disease and natural disaster issues.

7. Assist in performing veterinary preventive medicine and response activities, including conducting field investigations and the provision of technical assistance and consultation as required.

C. Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply:

1. The IDHW coordinates with the ID-ESF #8 officials, IDEOC, and local and tribal officials, as necessary, to ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply (under ISDA, IDHW, and Idaho Department of Lands with the U.S. Food & Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture and jurisdictions and authorities);

2. Maintain the execution of routine food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce. This includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter, egg, and milk processing plants, products in distribution and at retail sites, and import facilities at ports of entry;

3. Evaluate the adequacy of available inspectors, program investigators, and laboratory services relative to the emergency on a geographical basis;

4. Suspend operations of meat, poultry, milk, and egg processing plants as appropriate;

5. Conduct food-borne disease surveillance, field investigations, and laboratory analysis of food samples;

6. Coordinate recall and tracing of food products to determine the source, destination, and control and disposition of adulterated and/or contaminated products;

7. Coordinate disposal of contaminated food products; and

8. Provide inspectors and laboratory services to affected areas.

D. Providing for the Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets:

1. The ISDA coordinates with ID-ESF #6 officials on sheltering needs of household pets.

2. Counties need to have an animal transport and sheltering plan with a list of local resources.

3. Liaison to Animal Rescue groups and Veterinary Medical Associations for animal rescue, transportation, sheltering and veterinary care.

4. Provide ISDA Subject Matter Expert (SME) on State Animal Cruelty Statute.

5. Counties to provide personnel for assuredness of companion animal well being

E. Assist in the Relocation and Well-Being of Livestock:

1. The ID-ESF #11 coordinates with the Idaho Brand Inspector to identify livestock.

2. Liaison to animal rescue groups and veterinary associations for animal rescue, transportation, sheltering and medical care.

3. Provide ISDA Subject Matter Expert (SME) on State Animal Cruelty Statute.

4. Assist effected livestock owners in coordinating relocation services, shelter, veterinary services and feed sources.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. ID-IA #5 of this plan, Animal Health Emergency Management: ISDA is the ESF Coordinator for this annex which defines the roles and responsibilities of the ISDA and supporting agencies in response to an emergency event involving animals.

2. IDHW Public Health Preparedness and Response (Ready Idaho): Maintained by the IDHW, this plan has been developed to respond to bioterrorism, chemical terrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats in Idaho including food safety issues.

3. Idaho State Plan for Disasters Congregate Meal Service Using USDA Commodities: Maintained by the Idaho Department of Education, this plan provides guidance and information concerns meeting the needs of Idaho citizens with regard to disasters requiring group meal service at congregate meal sites as stated in 7 CFR 250.43.

B. Programs:

1. FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy (DAP9523.19) Eligible Costs Related to Pet Evacuations and Sheltering: This policy identifies the expenses related to State and local governments emergency pet evacuation and sheltering activities that may be eligible for reimbursement following a major disaster or emergency declaration.

2. The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (Pets Act): On October 6, 2006, President George W. Bush signed the PETS Act into law. The PETS Act amends the Stafford Act to require state and local emergency management agencies to include companion and service animals in their disaster response plans.

3. The USDA FNS provides food assistance to those in areas affected by a disaster. This Federal assistance is in addition to that provided by State and local governments and volunteer organizations. The FNS provides emergency relief in three ways:

   a. Distributes commodity foods to shelters and other mass feeding sites;

   b. Distributes commodity food packages directly to households in need; and

   c. Authorizes State agencies to issue emergency food stamp benefits. Disaster food stamps will be managed by ID-ESF #6 Mass Care officials.

   d. Disaster Commodity Assistance: Every state and U.S. territory stores commodity foods in warehouses for use in USDA sponsored food programs such as the National School Lunch Program and the Emergency Food Assistance Program. Under the National Response Framework, FNS provides foods to disaster relief agencies to feed people at shelters and congregate feeding sites. States can also, with FNS approval, release these foods to disaster relief agencies to distribute directly to households that are in need as a result of an emergency. Such direct distribution takes place when normal commercial food supply channels, such as grocery stores have been disrupted, damaged, or destroyed, or are unable to function.

4. Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT)**:** The National Response Framework (NRF) utilizes the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), as part of the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Preparedness and Response, under ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services. The VMAT's are requested through the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) and provides assistance in assessing the extent of disruption, and the need for veterinary services

following major disasters or emergencies. The State Emergency Management Agency and the State Animal Health Official must sign a Memorandum of Understanding with AVMA prior to requesting this asset. VMAT capabilities include:

a. Providing veterinary medical personnel to assess the medical needs of animals;

b. Providing veterinary medical supplies for medical treatment and stabilization of animals;

c. Animal disease surveillance;

d. Zoonotic disease surveillance and public health assessments;

e. Technical assistance to assure food and water quality;

f. Hazard mitigation; and

g. Animal decontamination.

5. The National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS): The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) manages the nation's repository of animal emergency disease vaccines, other critical veterinary supplies, personnel protective equipment, and services for augmenting within 24-hours State and local resources in the fight against dangerous animal diseases. The NVS has two primary goals. By 2011, it will acquire countermeasures against the first 10 of the 17 worst disease threats including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rift Valley Fever, Exotic Newcastle Disease, and Classical Swine Fever. By 2016, it will acquire countermeasures against all 17 disease threats.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA).

This ID-ESF coordinates a wide-variety of emergency assistance programs and ISDA, as the coordinator for ID-ESF #11, organizes the Idaho agencies responsible for the four core functional areas of Providing Nutrition Assistance, Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests, Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply, and Providing for the Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets. The ISDA organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of assigned state agencies through the IDEOC to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other requests for support. ISDA Divisions are described below:

A. ISDA, Division of Animal Industries: The Division of Animal Industries regulates animal disease concerns of the state and maintains liaison with IBHS, the US Department of Agriculture, APHIS, environmental protection agencies, departments and/or agencies that represent veterinary medicine, public health, agriculture, industry, allied industries, non-native wildlife, humane societies, and animal control agencies. Division functions include:

1. Regulatory testing of animals for domestic and foreign markets, as well as the detection and control of regulated animal diseases;

2. Testing milk and milk products for quality, purity, and adherence to standards of identity composition for enforcement of the U.S. FDA's Pasteurized Milk Ordinance; and

3. Review planning and designs of livestock waste facilities and animal waste and chemigation systems;

4. Inspecting, and approving livestock waste facilities; and

5. Providing technical information regarding livestock waste environmental issues.

6. Enforcement of animal quarantine rules.

B. ISDA, Division of Plant Industries: The Plant Industries Division is responsible for seed export certification, control of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets. Division functions include:

1. Field inspections of crops and laboratory analyses for phytosanitary certification;

2. Survey and detection of exotic and invasive plants, insect pests and diseases; and

3. Registration of feeds, fertilizers, soil and plant amendments, nurseries, bee colonies, and seed dealers. The Feed and Fertilizer Lab analyzes samples for accurate label claims. The Seed Lab performs germination, tetrazolium, purity, noxious weed, and other special tests for over 200 different crops from Idaho and other western states.

C. ISDA, Division of Agricultural Resources: Designated to protect human health, the environment, and animal and wildlife species of the state from potential adverse effects of pesticides. The division is responsible for registering pesticides, pesticide applicator/ chemigator training, licensing, and re-certification. Other pesticide-protection programs conducted by this division include ground and surface water protection, worker protection, farm safety, endangered species protection, toxicological risk assessment, waste pesticide disposal, and container recycling.

D. ISDA, Division of Agricultural Inspections: Houses the Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Inspection Service (FF&V): FF&V inspects potatoes, onions, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, cherries, plums, prunes and pluots for interstate shipment. Warehouses are privately owned and are regulated under the Warehouse Control Program and are examined by ISDA warehouse examiners to ensure that a warehouse operator continues to maintain a stock of agricultural commodities reflective of what has been deposited by producers. The Division of Agricultural Inspections is responsible for certification of organic food products, and the inspections of potato brands and potatoes. The Commodity Indemnity Fund (CIF) offers additional protection for producers in the event of a warehouse financial failure.

II. Primary and Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	• Make plans for the evacuation, transportation and sheltering of people with pets per The Pets Act.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare - Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection - Idaho Bureau of Laboratories	• The IDHW OEFP, Food Protection Program will be responsible for coordinating with the ISDA and District Health Departments to assure food safety. Major responsibilities include: • Act as liaison between the state epidemiologist or designee or state Epidemiology Response Team (ERT) and food safety partners such as the USDA, FDA, District Health Departments, restaurants, and food safety associations. • Ensure the following in coordination with the state epidemiologist or designee or state ERT in accordance with local district health department and IDHW procedures: ➢ Premises relevant to the outbreak are inspected; ➢ Necessary environmental samples are taken and submitted appropriately; ➢ Appropriate environmental investigations are conducted (together with the district environmental health staff); ➢ Persons at risk from food-borne illness receive adequate and suitable advice; ➢ Suitable individual control measures to prevent the spread of the disease such as restriction or exclusion from work are enacted; and ➢ Contaminated or potentially contaminated material(s) are disposed of or rendered safe. • Coordinate appropriate control measures with the District Health Department(s) to include: ➢ Environmental measures, e.g., inspection, detention and seizure of suspect food; ➢ Closure of premises and catering facilities; ➢ Review of practices, such as restaurant practices, school or work restrictions, etc.; ➢ Disinfection or decontamination; ➢ Waste disposal; and ➢ Interagency cooperation to reduce or remove source of infection, when appropriate (ISDA, DEQ). • Advise on appropriate clinical, food, and environmental specimens, including sampling, transportation, and storage. • Perform, or arrange for, relevant microbiological investigations on samples. • Report and interpret results of microbiological analyses to ISDA.

Idaho State Department of Education	• Coordinate with ID-ESF #11 ESF Coordinator to: ➢Provide Nutrition Assistance; ➢Determine Nutrition Assistance needs; ➢Identify and coordinate food distribution requirements; • Request Disaster Assistance through the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).
Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide assistance with the transportation/distribution needs for the delivery of food commodities and household pets as coordinated through ID-ESF #1, Transportation.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide disease surveillance in free-ranging wildlife and help coordinate surveillance and testing in privately owned wildlife in zoos, exhibits, and parks. • Survey for and/or dispose of contaminated items and wild animals. • In collaboration with the State Veterinarian, collect animals, specimens, and samples for disease testing to determine presence of disease or impact of disease on wildlife. • In consultation and cooperation with the State Veterinarian, conduct disease control and elimination activities in wildlife. • Support public information and rumor control efforts throughout the emergency. • Assist in providing biosecurity training to personnel designated for operations in the affected area based upon training provided by ISDA and USDA. • Support animal movement restrictions in Idaho throughout the emergency. • Assist ISDA with law enforcement support as requested as coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security annex. • Assist with euthanasia procedures for infected livestock or wild animals. • Assist with the disposal of infected livestock or wild animals.
Idaho State Police	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: ➢Provide law enforcement support to conduct traffic checkpoints and roadblocks, and, secure quarantined areas and related sites during livestock disease emergencies. ➢Coordinate with local law enforcement throughout response and recovery. ➢Provide law enforcement support as requested.

- Idaho Brand Department	• Provide law enforcement support as coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security • Verify ownership of indemnified animals. • Support animal movement restrictions in Idaho throughout the emergency.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Identify and approve animal burial sites. • Identify and approve sites for burning animal carcasses, contaminated feed, or other items that are contaminated. • Identify and approve temporary waste disposal sites for effluent from cleaning and disinfecting stations. • Coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency to address issues that may arise.
Idaho Public Health Districts	• Assist IDHW and the ISDA with Control Measures to include: ➢ Environmental measures, e.g., inspection, detention and seizure of suspect food; ➢ Closure of premises and catering facilities; ➢ Review of practices, such as restaurant practices, school or work restrictions, etc.; ➢ Disinfection or decontamination; ➢ Waste disposal; ➢ Interagency cooperation to reduce or remove source of infection, when appropriate; and ➢ Determines which foods are fit for human consumption, and identifies potential sources of food-borne contamination.
University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service	• Provide assistance with: ➢ Distribution of information to producers; ➢ Soliciting help/resources from producers or local community organizations;
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Provide assistance with the transportation/distribution of food commodities and household pets.
Private Industry - Idaho Livestock Industry Groups	• Provide assistance with the transportation, feeding and sheltering of Livestock. • Provide assistance to ISDA for FAD response.

Private Industry - Idaho Veterinary Medical Association	• Provide consultation and/or assistance with veterinary care.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #12

ENERGY

ESF Coordinator:	Idaho Public Utilities Commission
Primary Agency:	Idaho Office of Energy Resources
Support Agencies:	Idaho Department of Water Resources Idaho Office of the Attorney General Idaho Military Division - Bureau of Homeland Security Idaho Department of Environmental Quality - Idaho National Laboratory Oversight Program Idaho State Police
Local Government:	City and/or County Government
Private Sector:	Public Utility Companies[1]
Other Suppliers:	Other Electric Energy & Hazardous Liquid Suppliers in Idaho[2]
Federal Agencies:	U.S. Department of Energy Bonneville Power Administration Federal Emergency Management Agency

[1] The IPUC-regulated "Public Utility Companies" include investor-owned utilities operated to generate a profit. *See* Idaho Code § 61-104 and -129.

[2] Idaho Code § 61-531 establishes emergency curtailment requirements for all suppliers of electric power and energy, or natural or manufactured gas in Idaho. IDAPA 31.11.01.201 establishes that all gas and pipeline corporations subject to the Commission's jurisdiction abide by applicable provisions of federal regulations adopted by reference.

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #12, Energy Annex coordinates the restoration and protection of Idaho's critical electricity, natural gas, and fuel supply delivery infrastructure; and provides a systematic framework for managing energy emergencies and for preventing shortfalls from escalating to crisis situations whenever possible.

The ID-ESF #12 Coordinator and Primary Agencies work closely with Support Agencies, Local Government, Private Sector, Other Suppliers, and Federal Agencies to gather, assess, and share necessary information on energy system damage. Damage to an energy system can have a rippling effect on supplies, distribution, or other transmission systems. The governmental agencies that have been assigned to perform ID-ESF #12 thus work with utilities to evaluate the full impact and interdependencies of energy system outages within affected areas of the State. Additionally, implementation of the ID-ESF #12 can assist utilities, State, and Local Governments if combined efforts are required to restore energy systems (e.g., fuel shortages, power outages, and capacity shortages).

II. Scope

ID-ESF #12 addresses the response and recovery efforts dealing with significant disruptions in energy supplies for all hazardous emergency situations whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, planned interruptions, or unusual economic or international political events. It is applicable to transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, and maintaining systems for electricity, natural gas, and petroleum.

ID-ESF #12 will be implemented upon notification of a potential for, or occurrence of, a major disaster or emergency that affects the critical infrastructure energy systems in Idaho. The Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) is the designated ID-ESF #12 (Energy Emergencies) Coordinator. The Idaho Office of Energy Resources (IOER) is the State's ID-ESF #12 Primary Agency, and it supports the IPUC in performing ID-ESF #12. The IPUC and the IOER will work closely with Federal Agencies, including Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), in sharing energy emergency and shortage information and seeking technical support.

This ID-ESF #12 emphasizes the energy public-private partnership, including the roles and responsibilities of Public Utilities and Other Suppliers of energy in Idaho to provide information, conduct assessments, prioritize their response and restoration efforts, and conduct restoration efforts. The ID-ESF #12 Coordinator and Primary Agencies do not conduct the operations of Public Utilities and Other Suppliers of energy in Idaho. However, if an energy emergency arises, the ID-ESF#12 Coordinator and Primary Agencies have responsibilities that require them to receive timely and accurate information from all affected energy suppliers in Idaho.

III. Authorities

A. Authority Set by Statute

1. Idaho Code § 61-515 empowers the Coordinator (IPUC), "after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint, by general or special orders, or regulations, or otherwise, to require every Public Utility to maintain and operate its line, plant, system, equipment, apparatus and premises in such manner as to promote and safeguard the health and safety of its employees, customers and the public, and to this end to prescribe the installation, use, maintenance and operation of appropriate safety or other devices or appliances, to establish uniform or other standards of equipment, and to require the performance of any other act which the health or safety of its employees, customers or the public may demand."

2. Idaho Code § 61-531 requires the IPUC to "direct and require all suppliers of electric power and energy, or natural or manufactured gas, including those otherwise excepted under Idaho Code §61-104, except agencies of the Federal government, to file with the commission, within a designated time period, a plan for the curtailment of electric or gas consumption during an emergency.[3]

3. Idaho Code § 61-532 requires the IPUC, "after notice and hearing pursuant to its rules of practice and procedure, shall consider and act upon the plan or plans submitted and may adopt or reject such plan or plans, or adopt other plan or plans, for such curtailment. In acting upon such plan or plans the commission shall consider the following factors:

    a. The consistency of the plan with the public health, safety and welfare;
    b. The technical feasibility of implementation of the plan; and
    c. The effectiveness with which the plan minimizes the impact of any curtailment."[4]

4. Idaho Code § 61-533 authorizes the IPUC "to declare an emergency, with or without notice, upon finding that an inadequacy or insufficiency of electric power and energy, or natural or manufactured gas threatens the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Idaho.

5. Idaho Code § 61-534 authorizes the IPUC, "upon declaration that such an emergency exists,...to require all suppliers of electric power and energy, or natural or manufactured gas, except agencies of the Federal government, to curtail service in accordance with the curtailment plans on file with and approved by the commission."

[3] The IPUC satisfied this statutory mandate in Order No. 13067 which directed all suppliers of electric energy to file the required curtailment plan, and Order No. 13787 which directed such suppliers to implement their individual plans.
[4] Plans submitted by Public Utilities were evaluated based on the criteria specified in Idaho Code § 61-532 and approved by the IPUC in Orders 28856, 28877, and 28897. Additional IPUC staff review occurred for an Idaho Power Tariff Advice in preparation for a June 8, 2005 IPUC Decision Meeting.

6. Idaho Code § 61-535 authorizes the IPUC, "upon declaration that such an emergency exists,... [to] order the curtailment of electric power and gas consumption by consumers as the commission finds reasonable and necessary.[5]

B. Authority Set by Rule

1. IDAPA 31.11.01.201 "incorporates by reference Part 260.9, Title 18 (April 1, 2010) and Parts 191, 192, 193, 195, and 199, Title 49,[6] the Code of Federal Regulations...(with)...federal accident reporting requirements contained in the rules...replaced for state reporting purposes... All gas and pipeline corporations subject to the Commission's jurisdiction are required to abide by applicable provisions of these federal regulations adopted by reference."

2. Under IPUC's Safety and Accident Reporting Rules, IDAPA 31.11.01.301.03, "[e]very natural gas corporation must report serious damage to natural gas facilities and serious interruptions of service to the [IPUC]. Natural gas corporations should also report other serious damage not caused by natural disaster or terrorism if such damages create the potential for serious delivery problems on its own system or the pipeline grid."

C. Authority Set by Order

1. The duties, powers and authorities of IOER are set forth in EO 2012-08. IOER's duties include coordinating and cooperating with federal and state agencies, departments and divisions, and local governments on issues concerning the State's energy requirements, supply, transmission, management, conservation and efficiency efforts.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. Disaster may cause energy shortages by disrupting production, transportation or delivery of electrical power, natural gas or fuel. However, an ensuing energy emergency can also result in shortages caused by panic buying of fuels or by higher than normal usage of energy for heating or cooling. Situations that can cause an energy emergency include: flood, fire, earthquake, severe weather, equipment failure, accidents, cyber attacks, sabotage, and incidents of terrorism.

[5] Idaho Code § 61-536 States: "No supplier of electric power or gas shall be liable for (a) actions taken pursuant to an order of the commission, or by reason of curtailment of such electric or gas service pursuant to such order or its curtailment plan on file with and approved by the commission; or (b) inability of a supplier to furnish adequate or sufficient supplies of electric power or gas or refusal to supply electric power or gas when such inability or refusal is due to inadequate or insufficient supplies on the supplier's system occurring as a result of the supplier's being unable to obtain from the commission an order which allows adequate time to construct necessary generating and transmission facilities."

[6] Part 192 for natural gas; Part 193 for liquefied natural gas; and Part 195 for crude-oil and products pipelines.

B. Energy producers and suppliers may have their own plans for use in emergency situations. As an example, if a petroleum delivery or gas pipeline or electrical transmission line should break, the proper authority would immediately act to address it instead of waiting for the Governor to declare an energy emergency. The plans and procedures described in ID-ESF #12 complement the energy producers' and suppliers' own plans and actions as well as those of Local Governments, State, and Federal agencies.

C. Energy supplies are interdependent with one another and with other essential services. A shortage in one energy source may cause shortages in other energy sources and disrupt other services. The larger the affected area, the more critical and complex are the problems. Damage to an energy system in one geographic region may affect energy supplies in other regions that rely on the same delivery system. Energy supply and transportation problems can be intraState, interState, and international.

D. Idaho imports all of its petroleum and coal products. The only energy resources that Idaho produces are electricity generated from hydro and wood waste, and relatively small but increasing amounts of geothermal energy, natural gas, wind energy, solar energy, and biofuels. Idaho imports all other energy supplies and fuel to generate the electricity.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) is an ID-ESF #12 Support Agency. As such, it may be initially notified of an actual or pending energy emergency by the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS), State Communications Center (StateComm), the Idaho State Police, Local Government, an energy supplier, or some other Agency.

B. Energy emergencies can include acute shortages caused by power outages and fuel flow disruptions. Power outages and fuel shortages may be widespread and possibly prolonged. The need to quickly and effectively respond to a specific energy shortage condition and restore equilibrium of supply as expeditiously as possible will be required.

C. In the event of an emergency affecting electric, natural gas, petroleum, or other hazardous liquid supplies, the affected entities will implement their own emergency response or curtailment plans. In preparation for such an event, these Idaho entities must develop and update emergency response, curtailment and recovery plans, and train their personnel and conduct exercises on the implementation of those plans.

D. The Coordinator, Primary, Support Agencies, Public Utilities, and Other Suppliers of energy in Idaho have plans and procedures that will enable them to appropriately mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from or help others to recover from a disaster or emergency.

E. National and Statewide energy rationing or strict energy conservation measures may need to be implemented.

F. It will be important to adequately inform the public of the nature, extent, and duration of an energy emergency in order to gain the public's acceptance and cooperation in the response.

G. Normal and emergency backup communication systems will still be functional.

H. Prolonged energy shortages could cause economic hardships on Idaho's citizens and businesses.

I. All appropriate personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) and integrate those principles into all the planning and response operations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Energy-facility owners and operators are primarily responsible for restoring normal operations at their facilities. ID-ESF #12 Coordinator, Primary, and Support Agencies provide supplemental State assistance and resources to facilitate restoration in a timely manner. Key functions under ID-ESF #12 are as follows:

A. The IPUC, as Coordinator, has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phase of incident management. The IPUC will serve as the focal point within the State Government for receipt of information on actual or potential damage to energy supply and distribution systems, and on procedures for preparedness, prevention, recovery, and restoration.

B. The IOER, as Primary Agency, will assist the IPUC in planning, executing, and reconciling the above-mentioned activities.

C. The Support Agencies will provide the IPUC and IOER with the specified capabilities or resources to support the mission as identified in Sections II and III.

D. Public Utilities and Other Suppliers of energy in Idaho shall be responsible for activating emergency response plans and appropriately allocating resources, personnel, equipment and services to maintain or restore energy service under their control. Similar to other Support Agencies; Public Utilities and Other Suppliers of energy in Idaho will provide the IPUC and IOER with the specified capabilities or resources to support the mission identified in Sections II and III.

II. Initial Actions for Coordinator, Primary, and Support Agencies

A. Communication and Coordination: Establish lines of communication and coordination with the IBHS Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and ID-ESF #12 Support Agencies, local emergency management and public officials, Public Utilities and Other Suppliers of energy in Idaho (electric energy, gas, and/or fuel suppliers) to mitigate the effects of the disaster, and enhance recovery.

B. Utilize the Web Emergency Operations Center (WebEOC) and other appropriate resources to communicate situational awareness as the emergency response effort develops.

C. Damage Assessment: Assess the energy emergency situation to gather accurate and useful information about it and establish situation awareness. Collect the following critical damage assessment data:

1. The energy type resource involved/affected (electricity, natural gas, petroleum, etc.);

2. The type of energy emergency (i.e. outage, shortage);

3. The energy system critical infrastructure involved/affected (i.e. pipeline, transmission line, energy facility, etc.);

4. The geographic area involved/affected;

5. All possible interdependencies affected;

6. Business, industry, institutions, and/or government operations, and the general public affected;

7. The magnitude of the damage or problem and estimated shortage/outage timeframe; and

8. The estimated restoration timeframe, if possible.

D. Response Actions. The Coordinator, Primary, and Support Agencies will work with applicable State and Local Emergency Management Officials and private industry response personnel to:

1. Identify and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate, or interim energy solutions/sources of emergency fuel and power;

2. Identify requirements and establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems;

3. Develop an objective-based action plan to respond and recover from the energy emergency;

4. Coordinate the implementation of proposed response actions with the IDEOC; and

5. Coordinate the distribution, conservation, curtailment and restoration of Idaho's energy resources as needed.

   a. The Coordinator, Primary, and Support Agencies will work with ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs, to ask the public to reduce electricity and natural gas consumption. Measures include existing or potential curtailment programs that could reduce the necessary amount of load. Such measures might include, for example, reducing air conditioning usage,

reducing water heating usage, and turning off unnecessary electrical or natural gas equipment. In some situations, State facilities, industrial facilities, and irrigated farms might be asked to consume less energy.

E. Public Information: The Coordinator, Primary, and Support Agencies will work closely with ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs, to help ID-ESF #15 develop press releases or other public information and data relating to:

1. Estimations on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas, estimated outage time, estimated restoration time; and

2. What the public should do, including recommendations for meeting basic survival needs as related to the energy sector.

III. Continuing Actions

A. Maintain current situational awareness and coordinate with the IDEOC, other ID-ESFs, and all other supporting agencies and organizations to provide timely and accurate energy supply forecasts, operational priorities, emergency repair and restoration of energy systems, and related information.

B. Utilize WebEOC and other appropriate resources to communicate situational awareness as the emergency response effort develops.

C. As appropriate, work closely with the Department of Homeland Security FEMA Region–10 ESF #12 representative at the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). The RRCC-ESF #12 Team Leader at the RRCC coordinates assignments, actions, and other support until the Joint Field Office (JFO) is established and mission-execution responsibilities are transferred to the JFO-ESF #12 Team Leader.

D. Coordinate with technical experts on energy supply, production and delivery, and coordinate the exchange of energy information.

E. Continue to assess fuel and electric power damage, energy supply and demand in coordination with State and Local Emergency Management officials, Public Utilities, and Other Suppliers of energy.

F. Continue working with ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs to provide information as relevant to the energy emergency.

G. Continue to conduct restoration operations until all services have been restored.

H. Ensure that ID-ESF #12 team members and Support Agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

I. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in State or Federal briefings, situation reports, incident action plans, and after action reviews/reports.

IV. Resources and Plans

A. Resources

1. Web Emergency Operations Center (WebEOC): A web-enabled crisis information management system that provides secure, real-time information sharing to help emergency managers make informed decisions quickly.

2. Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN): A national secure and trusted web-based portal for information sharing and collaboration between Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and international partners engaged in the homeland security mission. HSIN is made up of a growing network of communities, called Communities of Interest (COI). COIs are organized by State organizations, Federal organizations, or mission areas such as emergency management, law enforcement, critical sectors, and intelligence. Users can securely share within their communities or reach out to other communities as needed. HSIN provides secure, real-time collaboration tools, including a virtual meeting space, instant messaging and document sharing. HSIN allows partners to work together instantly, regardless of their location, to communicate, collaborate, and coordinate.

3. Energy Sector Emergency Contact List: A contact list of energy sector personnel who will assist in emergency preparedness and response. IPUC maintains this document and keeps it confidential.

4. Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration Network (ISERnet): A web-based portal of Federal, State, and Local Government and industry professionals who share emergency plans and contact information in the effort to ensure a secure and reliable flow of energy. The Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability established this secure communications environment to address energy emergencies and supply disruptions and share timely information.

5. Appendix A-Additional Resources: A document containing additional plans and resources that were not incorporated into the ID-ESF #12. The IPUC will update this document as additional resources become available.

B. Plans

1. Idaho's Energy Assurance Plan (2012). This Plan provides an overview of electrical use in Idaho and possible risk scenarios. It is intended to lessen the potential adverse impacts for the energy sector.

2. Northwest Power Pool Energy Emergency Plan (EEP). This plan is updated annually and provides the framework for how the utilities, governmental agencies, and other entities located within the Northwestern United States will work together should an emergency situation be anticipated as a result of severe weather conditions and/or unexpected outages of transmission or generating facilities that impact load-resource balance. The EEP is initiated when there is a high degree of confidence that a future short-term power emergency or a long-term energy adequacy problem would adversely affect electricity service within

significant portions of the Northwestern United States (i.e., WA, OR, ID, UT, NV, WY, and northern CA).

3. 2012 Idaho Energy Plan. The Idaho Energy Plan's objectives are to:

    a. Ensure a secure, reliable, and stable energy system for the citizens and businesses of Idaho;
    b. Maintain Idaho's low-cost energy supply and ensure access to affordable energy for all Idahoans;
    c. Protect Idaho's public health, safety, and natural environment and conserve Idaho's natural resources;
    d. Promote sustainable economic growth, job creation, and rural economic development; and
    e. Provide the means for Idaho's energy policy to adapt to changing circumstances.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: The Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC)
Responsibilities include but are not limited to:

A. Organize an in-house team to help coordinate a response to emergencies involving electricity, natural and manufactured gas, petroleum, and other hazardous liquids.

B. May order curtailment programs and energy-reduction measures by consumers during energy emergencies. See Idaho Code § 61-535 and IDAPA 31.11.01.201.

C. Provide ID-ESF #12 staff to the IDEOC if requested by the IBHS.

D. Coordinate with electric, natural and manufactured gas, petroleum, and other hazardous liquid representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs.

E. Monitor and analyze potential and existing energy emergencies and shortages and regularly report to the IDEOC and other relevant agencies as requested.

F. Utilize WebEOC and other appropriate resources to stay abreast of potential and existing energy emergencies and shortages.

II. Primary Agency: The Idaho Office of Energy Resources (IOER)
Responsibilities include:

A. Coordinate the implementation of the voluntary and mandatory curtailment programs and energy reduction measures during petroleum and biofuel energy emergencies.

B. Coordinate with suppliers and representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs.

C. Monitor petroleum and biofuel emergencies and shortages and provide reports to the IDEOC and other relevant agencies as necessary.

D. Work closely with the IPUC on energy sector issues that may affect energy preparedness and response.

III. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Provide GIS/ArcMap imagery analysis and disseminate incident information, mapped areas of inundation. • Assist by performing a Hazards United States (HAZUS) Level II seismic damage model. • Assist by performing a HAZUS Level II flood damage model. • Provide GIS/ArcMap support functions for first response, routing and analysis for deployment of assets, evacuation analysis, and recovery analysis.
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	• Provide legal review of proposed action and orders. • Draft orders as needed.
Idaho Military Division - Bureau of Homeland Security	• Coordinate State response and recovery activities. • Assist in providing emergency communications and public information.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Manage emergency environmental response to fuel spills and other environmental hazards stemming from the flow and use of energy resources.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality - Idaho National Laboratory Oversight Program	• Ensure State plans are in place to respond effectively to radiological events in Idaho. • Ensure appropriate procedures for State participation are available in the INL Emergency Operations Center. • Improve Internet access to emergency data and response information for State and local responders. • Train State and local emergency response staff.

Idaho State Police	• Provide or assist traffic control. • Assist with road closures. • Assist in emergency communications. • Assist with energy related transportation issues.
Local Government (City and County)	• Report major disruptions, outages, and/or damaged energy critical infrastructure to the appropriate energy supplier, the IBHS, and the StateComm. • Maintain a current listing of energy supplier key points of contact. • Develop a list of energy service priorities and keep energy suppliers informed of these critical areas of service. • Consider back-up/redundant sources of energy including power generators for the most critical energy needs.
Public Utilities and Other Suppliers	• Develop, exercise and update emergency response and recovery plans. • Train personnel for normal and emergency operations including NIMS and ICS training. • Maintain appropriate inventories of materials and supplies. • Install test and maintain redundant communications networks. • Notify and provide pertinent energy supply, response, or recovery information to the IBHS, IPUC, and IOER and Support Agencies in the event of an emergency or possible emergency situation.

Federal - U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and FEMA	• Implement ESF #12 of the National Response Framework (NRF) if a disaster emergency shortage develops that the State cannot alleviate. • Inform IPUC of any incidents that may affect the status of State energy supplies. • Forecast energy supply, demand, and shortages. • Estimate energy systems damage or deficiencies. • Advise local authorities on energy restoration assistance, and supply priorities. • Coordinate recovery for affected parties. • Provide regular incident situation reports. • Provide a single access point for Departmental assets and expertise. • Serve as an information clearinghouse on recovery assistance, funding, and emergency response resources and organizations for the energy sector. • Assist in providing temporary fuel supply. • Recommend conservation actions.

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #13

PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

ESF Coordinator: Idaho State Police

Primary Agencies: Idaho State Police

Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Idaho Office of the Attorney General

Support Agencies: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Department of Corrections

Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #13, Public Safety and Security Annex, coordinates state resources used to support local law enforcement agencies during a disaster or other declared emergency. Describe the coordination between state and federal enforcement authorities.

II. Scope

To coordinate the delivery of state and federal law enforcement services and assistance based on requests from local or state jurisdictions during a disaster or other declared emergency.

III. Policies

A. County sheriffs and police chiefs are responsible for law enforcement within their jurisdictions.

B. The Idaho State Police (ISP) will respond to emergencies and disasters and perform duties within the authorities established in Idaho Code and within the limitations of available personnel.

C. ISP implements the Incident Command System (ICS) or Unified Command upon deployment to support a request for state assistance.

D. Law enforcement resources reporting to an incident scene will join the existing incident command structure on the incident scene if formal command has been established.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. Local law enforcement resources may become depleted at any time; this is especially true during and after a major disaster or terrorism event. Natural disasters and other emergencies in Idaho (see the Base Plan and the Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan) have shown that normally available law enforcement resources may be difficult to obtain and utilize due to massive disruptions of communications, transportation, and utility systems and increased emergency calls for assistance.

B. Local law enforcement departments and other emergency first responders will be the primary response agencies in most terrorist events (conventional, chemical, biological and radiological). They will play an important role during response to and recovery from an event.

C. Major and catastrophic disasters will result in widespread damage to or total loss of existing civil infrastructure capabilities. Along with a significant loss of dwellings and other structures and widespread displacement of people, state and local authorities will require law enforcement assistance to provide traffic control and security at mass care facilities. In order to fully determine the magnitude of a disaster on the population and provide an immediate and effective response, an impact/needs assessment will be conducted at the earliest possible time, following a major or catastrophic disaster. The ISP will work with the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) and other allied agencies and assist with the impact/needs assessment within the capabilities of the department. Law enforcement personnel need to be a part of the needs assessment process. The needs assessment will consist of the following:

1. Evacuations:

    a. Some evacuations may involve large numbers of people, some of who will travel in private vehicles to reception centers while others will travel on public

transportation vehicles. Additional traffic control will be necessary to ensure orderly flow of traffic, coordination of parking at reception and registration centers, and direction to congregate care/shelter facilities.

b. The concentration of large numbers of people in congregate care facilities will necessitate additional police patrols to preserve law and order.

c. Additional law enforcement presence may be needed in the evacuated area to prevent looting.

d. Law enforcement may also be needed for access control of large areas that have been evacuated and still pose a threat to the public.

e. Some evacuations may require the relocation of incarcerated persons (prisoners). This will require coordination with Idaho Department of Corrections and Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections personnel and prison officials. The need for augmentation of regular law enforcement personnel during such a movement and possibly the establishment of a temporary detention center is anticipated.

2. Bombings, bomb threats, arson, terrorist activities, and civil disturbance incidents may require state and federal law enforcement resources to counter these activities and to help restore normal activities at a particular location. This will require coordination at the state level and a determination of needed law enforcement resources by type, quantity, location, and availability. Use of available state law enforcement resources will be allocated and the state will coordinate allocation of non-State law enforcement resources to meet requirements.

3. When confronted with emergency law enforcement activities involving terrorism, civil disturbance, or widespread-armed violence, critical law enforcement requirements must be identified. Requirements exceeding state/local government capabilities must be prioritized and reported to the federal government. The ISP will work with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) to accomplish this task.

4. A need exists to maintain readiness or respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national, or international) that causes or could cause injury or harm to people, damage or loss of property, or degrades or threatens the National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) posture of the United States. To meet this need, the following issues should be addressed:

   a. Local Chief Executives will ensure that local law enforcement resources are used prior to requesting assistance from the ID-ESF #13 Public Safety and Security Coordinator at the IDEOC.

   b. During the preparatory period, the ISP and local law enforcement agencies will coordinate their planning efforts.

   c. Non-essential functions of the ISP will cease during a national security emergency. Public safety personnel will be used to support essential functions associated with evacuation from hazard areas.

d. Appropriate authorities should identify key facilities and other critical infrastructure that could be vulnerable. Drinking water sources, dams, power facilities, communication facilities, and government direction and control facilities must be protected from terrorist activities during the crisis period.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Large scale or statewide disasters will necessitate the coordination of all law enforcement and other emergency response agencies in order to expedite assistance to agencies and departments of government in affected areas.

B. Even in cases of large-scale disasters, local law enforcement agencies will be the primary enforcement agency in their particular jurisdiction.

C. For information and resource management purposes, requests for outside agency law-enforcement assistance by local officials should be coordinated through the IDEOC.

D. In extended response operations, law enforcement logistical support (vehicles and personnel), may be required to serve in cases of excessive use, extended stress, and hazardous conditions.

E. Additional law enforcement support will be needed for the maintenance, control and support of evacuation traffic control patterns, community reception and care facilities and for institutions such as hospitals, prisons, and mental institutions.

F. Each Federal, state and local law enforcement organizations established chain of command will be prepared to integrate and coordinate law enforcement activities within and between organizations during an emergency.

G. Major disasters and other emergencies, which exceed local capabilities, have and will continue to occur in Idaho.

H. Terrorism events may result in mass casualties and damage. Because these are crime scenes, there will be the need for additional law enforcement resources for security and investigations.

I. Successful law enforcement operations during an emergency will require organized, interagency cooperation at all levels of government.

J. A disaster or emergency incident will require an immediate and continuous demand for law enforcement and security. The demand may eventually exceed the capabilities of the effected local law enforcement agencies. Therefore, local government should consider how to augment local forces during large-scale disasters.

K. Neighboring communities will assist under mutual aid agreements.

L. Neighboring states will provide assistance within the limitations and authorities that exist in mutual aid agreements, memorandums of agreement, or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

M. State law enforcement and Idaho National Guard (IDNG) resources also may be sought by the affected local law enforcement agencies in addition to other requested assistance. IDNG resources and state law enforcement may be requested by local law enforcement through ID-ESF #13 on a mission assignment basis.

N. Law enforcement crime scene investigations may be conducted in coordination with emergency medical and search and rescue operations in the event of a terrorism incident.

O. If sufficiently trained law enforcement resources are not available from local government sources, public or private sources within the community may be approached, including reserve elements, industrial security personnel, and volunteer groups.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Local government is responsible for law enforcement activities within its jurisdiction. Disaster emergency operations should be directed using the ICS and the Unified Command as appropriate. For information and resource management purposes, requests for outside agency law-enforcement assistance by local officials should be coordinated through the IDEOC. The ID-ESF #13 Emergency Coordinator at the IDEOC will coordinate requests for additional law enforcement assets from the state and federal government.

A. When state and local resources are insufficient for maintaining public safety and security, the Governor may apply for federal law enforcement assistance in the time of a law enforcement emergency under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance provisions of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (“the Act”), 42 U.S.C. §10501. Under that Act, the U.S. Attorney General may provide federal assistance during a law enforcement emergency when state and local resources are insufficient for maintaining public safety and security. Available assistance may include equipment, training, intelligence information and personnel. The Director of the ISP and the Director of the IBHS will coordinate this assistance.

B. Upon request from the Governor, the President may invoke federal law to use federal military forces to suppress civil disorder resulting from defiance of state authority. In the most serious situations, the combined effort of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies may not prove adequate to maintain public order. In such cases, under the federal statues providing for the “Enforcement of the Laws to Restore Public Order” (formerly the “Insurrection Act”), the President may use federal military forces to restore order, including through the conduct of law enforcement activities (Chapter 15 of title 10, U.S.C.).

II. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions: The ISP will respond to requests for assistance from city or county law enforcement agencies. The request may be a direct request or a request made through the IDEOC. All direct requests for assistance made to ISP at the District level must be coordinated through the ISP ID-ESF #13 representative. The ISP representative

assigned to the IDEOC will coordinate all Mission Assignments for ID-ESF #13 with the ISP District Commanders and support and allied agencies.

B. Continuing Actions: After a disaster or emergency has been declared and ID-ESF #13 has been activated, ISP will have a designated representative assigned to the IDEOC or Virtual IDEOC until ID-ESF #13 assistance is no longer needed. ISP District Command Staff will coordinate with the county and city agencies during the entire duration of the declared disaster or emergency.

III. Concurrent Plans

A. Plans: Other safety, security, and prevention plans include but are not limited to, the following:

1. Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan;
2. The Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan;
3. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
4. Emergency Alert System State Plan;
5. Idaho State Police Business Continuity Plan;
6. Idaho State Police Regional Emergency Operations Plans; and
7. Idaho Continuity of Government Plan.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: Idaho State Police

A. Perform needed law enforcement duties.

B. Support local law enforcement operations within limits of training, resources, and availability.

C. Provide State On-Scene Coordinator for hazardous materials spills when assigned by the Adjutant General.

D. Provide the Law Enforcement Coordinator (LEC) in instances involving weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. The LEC position is addressed in the Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

E. Provide the Transportation Enforcement Coordinator (TEC) for incidents involving hazardous materials on the highways of the State of Idaho.

F. Provide direct law enforcement support and protection to the Governor.

II. Primary and Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	• Provide: ➢ Coordination of mission requests and resources through the operation of the IDEOC as required. ➢ Provide resources such as a Regional HAZMAT Response Team and technical guidance as requested.
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	• Provide legal counsel and guidance as requested to the Idaho State Police.
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• Provide: ➢ Personnel to assist with security; ➢ Air or ground transportation; ➢ Deploy 101st Civil Support Team, or other, as required.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide: ➢ Additional law enforcement officers; ➢ Equipment, and/or other assistance as requested by the Idaho State Police and coordinated through the IBHS.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Provide: ➢ Technical assistance for incidents involving radioactive materials; ➢ Technical assistance for hazardous materials incidents as defined by the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan;
Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide: ➢ Traffic control assistance; ➢ Transportation and support personnel, as required and coordinated through the IBHS.
Idaho Department of Corrections	•Provide: ➢ Transportation to assist with the removal or evacuation of prisoners coordinated through the IBHS; ➢ Law enforcement and security related to prisoner transport and housing coordinated through the IBHS.

Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	• Provide: ➢ Assistance with traffic control; ➢ Assistance with law enforcement within their scope of authority; ➢ Equipment, and/or other assistance as requested by the Idaho State Police and coordinated through the IBHS.
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	•Provide: ➢ Transportation to assist with the removal or evacuation of prisoners coordinated through the IBHS; ➢ Law enforcement and security related to prisoner transport and housing coordinated through the IBHS.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #14

LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Primary Agencies: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Support Agencies: Idaho Office of the Attorney General

Idaho Department of Administration

Idaho Department of Commerce

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Idaho Department of Lands

Idaho Department of Water Resources

Idaho Division of Building Safety

Idaho Geological Survey

Idaho State Board of Education

Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Idaho State Historical Society

Idaho Transportation Department

Federal Agencies: Federal Emergency Management Agency

U.S. Small Business Administration

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture - Farm Service Agency

U.S. Department of Transportation

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex, provides a mechanism for coordinating Federal support to State, tribal, regional, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of extraordinary disasters. ID-ESF #14 coordinates local, state, federal and voluntary agency programs that address identified recovery and mitigation needs of public infrastructure, citizens and the private sector and to promote stronger more resilient communities through the implementation of hazard mitigation activities in the wake of damaging events.

II. Scope

This ID-ESF will be activated when a community in the state of Idaho is significantly impacted by any disaster event that results in a State Disaster Emergency Declaration from the Governor. Long-term recovery and mitigation programs associated with a major disaster response will be made available following a Presidentially Declared Disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act as amended. Without a Presidential Disaster Declaration, long-term recovery and mitigation assistance will be limited based on the discretion of the Governor and assistance from federal agencies other than FEMA acting under their own authorities.

A. Short-Term Recovery - a process of recovery that is immediate and overlaps with the response phase. It includes such actions as providing essential public health and safety services, restoring interrupted utility and other essential services, reestablishing transportation routes, and providing food and shelter for those displaced by a disaster. Although called "short-term," some of these activities may last for weeks or months.

B. Long-Term Recovery - activities are those actions that enable disaster victims to begin the process of rebuilding their homes; replacing property; resuming employment; restoring businesses; permanently repairing, rebuilding, or relocating public infrastructure.

C. Mitigation - activities are those actions that reduce losses to life, property, infrastructure, and resources resulting from the occurrence of natural or man-caused events. This reduces the community's vulnerability in ways that minimize the adverse impact of a disaster or other emergency situation.

III. Policies

A. Federal assistance will be requested by the Governor when the state capabilities are overwhelmed.

B. All ID-ESF #14 activities and services will be provided without regard to economic status, racial, religious, political, ethnic, disability, or other affiliation.

C. All ID-ESF #14 activities and services will be provided in accordance with existing state and federal statutes, rules, and regulations.

D. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) will coordinate ID-ESF #14 activities with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and other appropriate state and federal agencies.

E. ID-ESF #14 may be implemented when local governments are overwhelmed and request state assistance. Support provided under ESF #14 will typically be based on the results of a preliminary damage assessment survey and the impact to state and local government, and will vary depending on the magnitude and type of event, and the scale of the response and recovery effort.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

Major hazard events such as severe weather, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and interface fires may cause disruption of transportation infrastructure and the delivery of services, loss of life, injury, and damage to property and critical infrastructure. These events have the potential to negatively impact all levels of government, individual citizens, private sector, and non-governmental organizations.

A. This ID-ESF is to be implemented when:

1. A state disaster emergency occurs that threatens life, property, and/or critical infrastructure;

2. A federal disaster has been declared; and/or

3. As directed by the IDEOC Manager.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Successful recovery and mitigation operations begin during the response phase of disaster operations. These activities will not interfere with life safety, incident stabilization, or property/environmental conservation operations, but are done in coordination with these activities.

B. Initial recovery and mitigation activities will be coordinated from the IDEOC. If a Joint Field Office (JFO) is established, activities may be transferred there.

C. Community recovery issues in the wake of a disaster or emergency event are categorized as either short-term recovery (up to three months) or long-term recovery (over three months) issues.

D. The IBHS will use a workforce of state employees and temporary employees to implement recovery programs. These employees will be supervised by the appropriate IBHS program manager. The IBHS Recovery Program Manager will be responsible for acquiring and supervising the necessary staff to support all recovery programs.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A. Initially, long-term recovery and mitigation operations will be coordinated at the IDEOC. In the absence of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the coordination of these activities will transition to the appropriate units within the IBHS (Recovery Unit and Mitigation Unit). In the absence of a Presidential Disaster Declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act (Stafford Act), recovery and mitigation assistance will be limited to assistance authorized under the State Disaster Proclamation and supporting implementation memorandum. This assistance may also include federal relief programs that are authorized independently from the Stafford Act, and assistance from non-governmental organizations.

B. The IBHS recovery and mitigation staff will coordinate activities with the appropriate state and federal agencies to leverage available federal programs to include:

1. FEMA Public Assistance and Fire Management Assistant Grant program;
2. FEMA Individual Assistance Programs-Housing, Other Needs Assistance;
3. Small Business Administration Loan Programs;
4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Crisis Counseling Program;
5. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Disaster Assistance Programs;
6. U.S. Housing and Urban Development Programs;
7. U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Administration Programs;
8. Disaster Unemployment Assistance;
9. Social Security Benefits;
10. Veterans Benefits;
11. Internal Revenue Service Tax Services;
12. FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program;
13. U.S. Geological Survey;
14. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers;
15. Idaho Department of Water Resources; and
16. FEMA Community Disaster Loan Program.

C. When documented damage goes beyond the limited recovery capability of the State, the IDEOC Planning Section and appropriate IBHS recovery staff will develop a request for a Presidential Disaster Proclamation on behalf of the Governor.

D. IBHS recovery personnel and mitigation personnel will participate in joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) surveys. In the event the President issues a disaster declaration the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), Public Assistance (PA) Officer, Individual Assistance (IA) Officer and State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) will coordinate long-term recovery and mitigation activities with federal agencies at the Joint Field Office.

II. Preparedness Actions

A. The IBHS will:

1. Perform annual review and revision of the IA, PA, FMAG, and HMGP Administrative plans;

2. Coordinate with appropriate state agencies to ensure an understanding of recovery program changes and issues; and

3. Coordinate with IDAVOAD agencies to ensure an understanding of capabilities and responsibilities.

III. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions:

1. Prepare program agreements with the SCO, the PA Officer, the IA Officer, the SHMO, and/or the Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer (FHMO), and the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).

2. Review statewide damage assessments.

3. Prepare event specific mitigation strategy in conjunction with the PA Program, IA Program, Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program, SCO, SHMO, FHMO, and the FCO.

~~4.~~ Hire and train recovery program support staff.

5. Implement recovery programs in accordance with approved administrative plans.

B. Continuing Actions:

1. Coordinate with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and IA Program Manager regarding properties flagged as being substantially damaged.

2. Meet with insurance representatives, flood plain administrators, and building officials regarding substantial damage.

3. Train outreach personnel in mitigation techniques.

4. Train damage inspectors in determination of substantial damage to structures.

5. Train damage inspectors to look for mitigation opportunities.

6. Train local representatives of the Project Worksheet (PW) inspection team (locals) for small projects to look for mitigation opportunities.

7. Incorporate findings of hazard mitigation teams into the Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan and appropriate local mitigation plans.

8. Meet with outreach workers and inspectors to identify needs.

9. Review PWs with PA program manager to identify mitigation opportunities.

10. Coordinate substantial damage issues.

11. Coordinate with other state agencies to manage appropriate programs and to send/receive status updates.

12. Manage and administer long-term recovery and mitigation programs.

IV. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan: A statewide plan for identifying hazards and vulnerabilities, and enumerating strategies for reducing losses resulting from damaging events. This plan is the basis for eligibility for federal assistance beyond emergency work.

2. State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs Administrative Plan: A statewide plan establishing the guidance, rules, and procedures to administer the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs as authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. This plan is intended to meet the requirements of 44CFR §206.437.

3. State of Idaho Public Assistance and Fire Management Assistance Grant Administrative Plan: A statewide plan for administering the State and FEMA PA and Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) programs. This plan is intended to support the Stafford Act and the PA Program authorized by the Stafford Act and state law.

4. Individual Assistance – Other Needs Assistance Plan: This plan sets forth the organization, staffing, and procedures for administration of the Individuals and Households Program (IHP), Other Needs Assistance (ONA), in the State of Idaho subsequent to a major disaster declaration by the President. This plan is intended to meet the requirements of 44CFR §206.120.

B. Programs:

1. IBHS Mitigation Program: Sustained action to reduce loss of life, property, infrastructure, and resources resulting from natural or man-caused disaster emergencies on a long-term basis. Components of this program include:

   a. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM): An annual national competitive grant program to provide funding to local governments, state agencies, tribal governments and certain private non-profit organizations to reduce potential future losses from natural hazards. The program is administered through the IBHS.

   b. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): Mitigation program available to local governments, state agencies, tribal governments and certain private non-profit organizations to reduce potential future losses from natural hazards following a Presidential Disaster Declaration under the Stafford Act. The amount of funding available through this program is defined by Idaho Code §46-1008. It is administered through the IBHS.

   c. Flood Mitigation Grant Program (FMA): An annual national competitive flood mitigation grant program that provides funding for flood mitigation projects that reduce losses to properties insured through the NFIP. Annual funding is tied to the total NFIP premium value for the State of Idaho.

2. Idaho Individual Assistance Program: Individual Assistance is a FEMA program available following a major Presidential Disaster Declaration if requested/justified that includes several types of assistance designed to aid disaster victims with temporary housing, repairing damage to homes, replacing destroyed homes, and other needs to include; repair/replacement of personal property, transportation, medical/dental expenses and funeral costs.

3. Idaho Public Assistance Program provides assistance to State, Tribal and local governments with repair to damaged public property and emergency/response related costs following major disasters declared by the President.

4. Fire Management Assistance Grant Program is available to States, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

V. References

A. State:

1. The Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act, amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004 (Idaho Code §46-1001).

2. Governor's Executive Order 2006-10 and 2003-11.

3. The Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act (Idaho Code §46-1008).

B. Federal:

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
2. Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Public Law 93-234, as amended.
3. Floodplain Management, Presidential Executive Order 11988.
4. Protection of Wetlands, Presidential Executive Order 11990.
5. Federalism, Presidential Executive Order 12612.
6. Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted or Regulated New Building Construction, Presidential Executive Order 12699.
7. Environmental Justice, Presidential Executive Order 12898.
8. FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Parts 206, Subparts M and N.
9. FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Parts 13, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments.
10. FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Parts 10, National Environmental Policy Act.
11. FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Part 208, Subpart D.
12. FEMA Regulation, 44 CFR Part 9.
13. National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470.
14. Endangered Species Act References, 16 U.S.C. § 1531.
15. Federal Register FMAGP Final Rule Notice.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS)

IBHS will coordinate state agency assistance (and local federal agency assistance), prepare reports and assessments based on that assistance, and provide the State, Public Assistance Officer, Individual Assistance Officer and Mitigation Officer for federal disasters.

A. IDEOC Plans Section or IBHS Response and Recovery Branch will:

1. Manage all state disaster emergency proclamations issued by the Governor to keep them current in support of disaster recovery programs.

2. Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program.
3. Coordinate the termination of all state disaster emergency proclamations issued by the Governor when they are no longer needed to support disaster recovery operations.

B. IBHS Public Assistance personnel will:

1. Manage all state and federal disaster recovery and fire management assistance grant programs.

2. Assist the IDEOC during response and recovery phases.

3. Provide disaster recovery training for state and local jurisdiction representatives.

4. Participate in the damage assessment process to identify the need for a presidential request for assistance under sections 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.

5. Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and other requests for federal assistance for the Public Assistance and FMAG programs.

6. Implement and coordinate available programs to aid in long-term recovery operations.

7. Provide training of personnel involved in defining public assistance recovery projects to aid in the identification of cost-effective opportunities to incorporate mitigation into projects under sections 404 and 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.

C. IBHS Individual Assistance personnel will:

1. Participate in the damage assessment process to identify the need for a presidential request for assistance under sections 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.

2. Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and other requests for federal assistance for the Individual Assistance programs.

3. Assist the IDEOC Situation Unit by providing information about values at risk from the disaster event.

4. Implement and coordinate available programs to aid in long-term recovery operations including but not limited to:

   a. Community Relations.

   b. Crisis Counseling.

   c. Other Needs Assistance Program.

   d. Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster.

5. Conduct training.

6. Coordinate with federal programs available to help individuals and families.

D. Hazard Mitigation personnel will:

1. Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and other requests for federal assistance programs.

2. Assist the IDEOC Situation Unit by providing information about values at risk from the disaster event.

3. Coordinate HAZUS loss estimation modeling to assist in defining the disaster impact.

4. Participate in damage assessment process to identify opportunities for mitigation projects under sections 404 and 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.

5. Provide training of personnel involved in damage assessment to ensure that reporting includes awareness of causes of observed damage that could result in mitigation projects.

6. Provide training of personnel involved in defining public assistance recovery projects to aid in the identification of cost-effective opportunities to incorporate mitigation into projects under sections 404 and 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.

7. Support community mitigation outreach activities by providing training and technical information on cost-effective mitigation actions to personnel involved in individual assistance programs, local governments, citizens and the private sector organizations.

8. Coordinate the implementation of appropriate elements of the State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan.

9. Provide training of personnel involved in community mitigation outreach.

10. Convene interagency hazard mitigation teams for site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.

11. Identify appropriate hazard mitigation projects and provide technical assistance in developing mitigation projects.

12. Implement the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

13. Assist in coordination of the environmental and historic preservation reviews of mitigation projects.

14. Implement and coordinate available programs to aid in long-term recovery operations.

15. In coordination with FEMA develop disaster specific mitigation report and strategies.

II. Primary and Support Agencies:

The following primary and support agencies may be requested to provide the indicated assistance, depending on the nature of the disaster emergency and its extent:

Agency	Function
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Coordination of mitigation outreach • Participation in Long Term Recovery Organization. • Coordinate support for unmet needs of individuals during response and recovery with voluntary agencies. • Participate in conference calls to report needs and support provided.
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	• Technical assistance for legal aspects of risk management and loss reduction issues.
Idaho Department of Administration	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Provide: ➢ Technical assistance for risk management and loss reduction issues. ➢ Structural inspection services for potential shelter facilities.
Idaho Department of Commerce	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Provide: ➢ Technical assistance for risk management and loss reduction issues. ➢ Support through other grant programs that are available through Commerce i.e. Idaho Community Development Block Grant Program. • Coordinate and manage the SBA programs for communities, businesses and individuals.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Provide: ➢ Technical assistance for infrastructure issues. ➢ Technical assistance for water quality issues.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Provide technical assistance for in-stream or stream bank projects.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Provide assistance to individuals for disaster programs as part of their non-disaster programs, i.e. Food stamps, case management, Medicare/Medicaid, crisis counseling.
Idaho Department of Lands	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Provide: ➢ Technical assistance for wildland fire issues. ➢ Technical assistance for mapping. ➢ Technical assistance and information to support state application for the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessments, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Provide technical assistance for National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) issues, in-stream or stream bank projects, dam safety issues, water impacts on communities, and GIS mapping capabilities. • Provide GIS/ArcMap support functions for first response, routing and analysis for deployment of assets, evacuation analysis, and recovery analysis. • Provide GIS/ArcMap imagery analysis and disseminate incident information, mapped areas of inundation. • Perform Hazards United States (HAZUS) Level II flood & seismic damage modeling.

Idaho Division of Building Safety	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development and project development. • Provide technical assistance for building and infrastructure issues.
Idaho Geological Survey	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Manage an information clearinghouse for scientists and researchers in the event that it is required. • Provide technical assistance for geologic and landform issues, and mapping.
Idaho State Board of Education	• Provide: ➢ Academic personnel for assessment of hazards. ➢ Academic and professional personnel for coordinating the activities of investigators for scientific research.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Provide technical assistance for risk management and loss reduction issues.
Idaho State Historical Society	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development and project development. • Provide technical assistance for historic and cultural issues.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Participation on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Provide technical assistance for transportation infrastructure issues and mapping.

Local Federal Agencies	Agencies with a state presence i.e. Bureau of Land Management, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Geological Survey, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. • Provide technical assistance regarding hazard assessment and loss reduction
Federal DHS-Federal Emergency Management Agency, Small Business Administration, Health and Human Services	• Management of presidentially declared programs for individuals and households. • Provide technical assistance for individual assistance, public assistance and mitigation programs.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #15

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Primary Agency: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Support Agencies: Other State of Idaho agencies with Public Information Officers

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #15, Public Information and External Affairs Annex, provides external affairs support and capabilities during times of state or federally declared disasters/emergencies or any other occasion where the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) has been implemented. This ESF ensures sufficient resources are activated to coordinate the provision of accurate, coordinated, and timely information to citizens and stakeholders.

II. Scope

A. ID-ESF #15 coordinates state actions to be taken to provide public affairs support to local, state and federal disaster response elements.

B. ID-ESF #15 provides the mechanism by which local and state government may request and be provided public affairs support under an active Governor Declaration.

C. The provisions of ID-ESF #15 apply to Governor's Declarations, Stafford Act Declarations, National Response Framework responses and any other situations designated by authority of the Office of the Governor or the Director of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS).

D. This ID-ESF is organized into the following functional components:

1. Public Affairs;
2. Community Relations; and
3. Congressional/Legislative Affairs.

E. The primary functions of each of these areas are described in “RESPONSIBILITIES” below.

III. Policies

A. Planning for external communications functions recognizes state agency and county government responsibilities for providing timely public information. ID-ESF #15 is based upon the concept that all disasters are local, and each additional level of government brought in to an incident is in support of the impacted local jurisdiction.

B. External communications efforts shall be coordinated to support the dissemination of a unified message as directed by the Office of the Governor or the Director of the IBHS.

C. The Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) team may be activated, using support agencies, to work at the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and/or other locations throughout the state as needed.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. Idaho is a diverse state which can be adversely affected by a multitude of hazards, emergencies, and disasters. Effective Emergency Public Information (EPI) is needed to assist the citizens of Idaho and respective communities impacted by these threats.

B. During a disaster emergency, local newspapers, radio, and television (often combined with social media platforms) are an extension of disaster management operations and will play a major role in keeping the public informed regarding public safety and protective actions that should be taken.

C. Due to the possible complexities of response in certain natural or technological events, additional plans and procedures may be utilized for these situations.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Personnel operating under this plan must be familiar with the provisions of this ID-ESF #15 during a major disaster or emergency in the state of Idaho.

B. Widespread or major disaster emergencies may result in state and national media coverage. This will place a tremendous demand on state public information resources. In the case of catastrophic events, worldwide media attention would be expected.

C. At the state level, in any disaster emergency, the news media are considered a logical extension of the disaster emergency response operation. The right and responsibility of the media to inform the public in any disaster emergency is fully recognized by the IBHS.

D. State disaster emergency management officials can sustain a partnership role with the media by providing timely, accurate information on an ongoing basis throughout the disaster emergency period.

E. An integral step to facilitate timely and accurate media coverage is the appointment of a designated Public Information Officer (PIO) to serve as the official point of contact for the press in any disaster emergency.

F. In a multiple-agency response, more than one PIO may be utilized. Release of information will be coordinated, as necessary, among the various agencies and the PIOs. Upon initiation of a multi-agency response, or due to a high level of media interest, the Idaho Joint Information System (JIS)/Center (JIC) Operations Plan will be activated.

G. Federal officials may be on-site and be asked to assist with public information. Such federal agencies will provide coordinated PIO support, as necessary.

H. In a major disaster emergency affecting multiple states, Idaho's PIO functions will be coordinated with multiple information outlets. These could include a national JIC in Washington, D.C., a state field JIC in the impacted area, and similar JICs in the other affected states.

I. During the actual or impending disaster emergency, the public will expect state government officials to provide accurate and detailed information relating to safety and survival measures and protection of property actions.

J. In disaster emergencies that strike rapidly, without warning, the public information system may not have the time to react swiftly enough to properly inform the public about the hazard.

K. An effective public information program will reduce casualties, property damage, and limit inquiries to disaster emergency response agencies.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A. During disasters and/or emergencies, the Governor's Office shall provide policy guidance for the dissemination of all EPI, along with designation of the official state spokesperson to brief the news media.

B. The IBHS PIO shall coordinate with the Governor's Office on release of all EPI information during the crisis.

1. At the onset of the disaster emergency, the IBHS PIO can be expected to be positioned at the IDEOC. The IBHS PIO will serve as the official point of contact for the media for the duration of most disaster emergencies (i.e., those with limited response needs). A JIC may be set up facilitate media contacts in Room 314 of Building 600 on Gowen Field.

2. The State JIC serves as the means for coordinating state level information activity with the Governor's Office and other response organizations prior to release to the media. The JIC also functions as a 'one-stop-shopping' center where the media can get the most recent official information concerning the disaster emergency and related events. The facility can provide the media with a summary of the disaster emergency situation and the response procedures the state is undertaking in conjunction with federal, local, and private sector organizations. The IBHS PIO will activate a State JIC in the event of a large-scale disaster emergency that requires the coordination of information among multiple response organizations. The designated lead PIO at the JIC will supervise other state PIO staff assigned there.

3. Once the JIC has been established, the IBHS PIO Coordinator shall contact the public affairs staff for the Supporting Agencies and report on the operational status of either the state of the IDEOC and/or the JIC. Depending on the nature, surge and scope of the incident, all state agencies will be expected to support the JIC operations. These staff members will also be expected to serve in subject matter expert roles.

   Responsibilities of state PIOs - State PIO activities will include, but are not limited to the following:

   a. Handle media inquiries on the phone;

   b. Staff rumor control unit or team;

   c. Help draft news releases and broadcast radio actualities;

   d. Media monitoring to monitor media broadcasts and web postings for accuracy and message;

   e. Web page development for the disaster;

   f. Develop scripting and approved messages for designated hotline operators; and

   g. In many instances, a PIO may be asked to do the initial on-camera interviews and they should be prepared for this.

4. In the event of a substantial disaster emergency, which would trigger a Presidential Declaration and federal assistance, the IBHS PIO will work initially from the IDEOC and may then co-locate with other state and federal response personnel at a Joint Field Office (JFO) when that site has been activated. The IBHS PIO will issue news releases and media statements in coordination with federal personnel.

5. Media briefings will be coordinated to accommodate potentially large gatherings of state and national press during the disaster incident. Media briefings will be conducted by designated state spokespersons, subject matter experts, elected officials, and/or agency representatives.

6. The PIER team is comprised of public information officers from various State of Idaho agencies, and will be utilized in JIC operations to coordinate information with local, state, and federal response personnel before release to the public and news media.

7. PIOs will focus efforts on vital lifesaving information and the actions Idaho State Government has undertaken as an overall unit to respond to the disaster emergency.

8. Activation of the State JIC shall be in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Idaho JIS/JIC Operations Plan.

9. The state JIC also may be activated for other crisis situations, which draw a major response from the state and national media (hostage or terrorist action, etc.)

10. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials may activate a national JIC in Washington, D.C. and a primary field JIC in or near the impacted area of the state. This is normally at or near the JFO. The field JIC, once activated, will then become the lead news facility for state-federal EPI operations.

C. Public information will be disseminated using all media methods: television, radio, newspapers, internet, and wire services.

D. The IBHS PIO will release overall information about:

1. All counties affected by the disaster emergency;

2. What the state is doing to respond to the disaster emergency; and

3. Most importantly, WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD DO.

E. Information will be prepared and released to the media in accordance with established news release procedures on information gathering, verification, and news dissemination.

F. EPI will be disseminated during a crisis through numerous channels and methods including but not limited to:

1. Timely news releases to television and radio stations;

2. Periodic media briefings or news conferences;

3. Pre-formatted safety, survival, and shelter tips relevant to the disaster emergency;

4. Press kits and background news stories;

5. Pamphlets and literature addressing the hazard or situation;

6. Hotlines; and

7. Internet web pages.

G. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be activated, if needed, in accordance with the State EAS Operational Plan. Back-up plans provide for public address systems and leaflets, which can be used for the dissemination of information if EAS is not operational.

H. A rumor control section will answer inquiries from the public and monitor public media broadcasts to ensure that the public is receiving accurate information.

I. Dissemination of information will be in English and any other languages deemed necessary to reach all the population. Should a need arise, the IBHS PIO will see that EPI materials are prepared for the visually and hearing impaired, and the non-English-speaking population.

J. The IBHS PIO will coordinate with local disaster emergency management PIOs (or other local officials) in preparing instructions for evacuation from a high-risk area (due to flooding, dam failure, etc.). Should the Governor decide to implement evacuation, the IBHS PIO will coordinate with risk and host county personnel to have camera-ready EPI publications printed and readily distributed. These materials shall indicate:

1. The population at risk, evacuation routes, staging areas, pick-up points for evacuees without personal transportation, and location of shelters.

2. Types and quantities of clothing, food, medical items, etc. that evacuees should bring.

K. Upon a request for assistance from a state, local or tribal jurisdiction for public affairs support, PIER Team members may be dispatched to supplement EPI operations. A mission assignment will be issued by the IDEOC to the agencies whose PIO will be activated. Upon activation to a local jurisdiction these PIER Team members will operate under the local incident command structure.

1. Local jurisdictions requiring public affairs support should make a request for assistance to the Logistics Section of the IDEOC, who will coordinate the request with the IBHS PIO and the JIC, if activated.

II. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions:

1. Assess the situation and call up necessary PIO personnel resources;

2. Set-up teams: media triage, media monitoring, press release and information gatherers, hotline scripting, web development, and a PIO to oversee interagency coordination and communication;

3. Develop materials to address the situation: press releases, web pages, talking points, hotline scripts, etc.; and

4. Schedule media briefings at the onset of a developing situation. Work closely and prepare a designated spokesperson for initial interview as this initial interview often sets the tone for continued media coverage.

B. Continuing Actions:

1. Consistently update all public information materials from the teams mentioned above; and

2. Schedule media updates according to the situation at hand, usually one in the morning and one in the afternoon. These updates can be conducted by the PIO, the designated spokesperson, or both.

III. Demobilization

A. Upon termination of the incident, the ID-ESF #15 Coordinator shall close-out activities within the JIC and release staff.

B. Should the situation warrant it, staff from the Public Affairs Office (422-3033) will relocate from the IDEOC to the JFO, to continue to support public affairs community relations missions.

C. All personnel who work in support of ID-ESF #15 shall participate in all After-Action Reviews (AAR).

D. Public Affairs will work to incorporate AAR recommendations into planning documents and standard operating procedures.

IV. Administration and Logistics

A. Administrative support, including adequate supplies, will be accomplished through the IDEOC.

B. Needs for additional supplies, equipment or personnel, will be coordinated through the IDEOC Logistics Section.

C. The IBHS PIO will ensure efficient administration of EPI activities.

C. A chronological file and log of all news releases will be maintained at the IDEOC and the JIC.

E. Security may be required at the JIC.

F. The IBHS PIO will provide specialized forms, news release formats, etc.

G. The IBHS PIO maintains an updated media resource list.

V. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The National Response Framework:

   a. ESF - 15, External Affairs: This ESF ensures that sufficient Federal assets are deployed to the field during the incident requiring a coordinated Federal response to provide accurate, coordinated, timely and accessible information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace, including special needs population.

   b. Public Affairs Support Annex: This annex describes the interagency policies and procedures used to rapidly mobilize Federal assets to prepare and deliver coordinated and sustained messages to the public in response to incidents requiring a Federal response.

2. FEMA's Emergency Support Function 15, Standard Operating Procedures "July 2006".

3. Idaho JIS/JIC Operations Plan; this plan details Idaho's concept of operations and functionality of the JIS/JIC.

B. Programs: PIER Team: PIOs of each state agency are collaterally assigned to the State's PIER Team Program during emergencies and disasters. PIER Team members provide a level of public information expertise not otherwise available to state and local jurisdictions. PIOs will train and exercise under the auspices of the IBHS. When emergencies and disasters occur, PIER Teams will be deployed, when necessary, to the IDEOC, JICs, field support offices and/or local jurisdictions.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator:

A. ESF Coordinator for Public Affairs: IBHS, Public Affairs.

1. The Public Affairs Officer for IBHS shall serve as the ID-ESF #15 Coordinator. PIO staff, from identified state agencies will serve as the primary JIC staffers. Upon a request being made by the Public Affairs Officer for IBHS, both the ID-ESF #15 Coordinator and JIC staff duties may be assumed or supplemented by other state agencies.

2. The ID-ESF #15 Coordinator will coordinate public affairs resources until it is determined by the Director of IBHS that they are no longer necessary.

3. IBHS Public Affairs will provide support to ID-ESF #15 activities and missions by:

   a. Coordinating messages between county, state and federal governments and personnel through the JIC.

b. Gathering incident information.

c. Providing incident-related information through the media and other sources to individuals, families and businesses directly or indirectly affected by the incident.

d. Monitoring news coverage to ensure that accurate information is disseminated to the public.

e. Coordinating appropriate special projects such as news conferences and press operations for incident-area tours by government officials and other dignitaries.

f. Providing support and advice to the Chief of IBHS.

g. Overseeing the key functions of media relations.

B. Primary Agency for Community Relations:

1. The IBHS will serve as the primary Community Relations (CR) coordinator.

2. The CR function of IBHS will provide support to ID-ESF #15 activities and missions by:

   a. Preparing an initial CR Plan, with incident-specific guidance and objectives at the beginning the incident.

   b. Conducting the CR function in a joint manner between local, state and federal personnel. Field teams are organized and dispersed throughout the affected area. The composition of the field teams should include people from the county(s) as well as the cultural, racial, and ethnic makeup of the affected population (including languages spoken) is taken into consideration to the extent possible when making field team assignments.

   c. Coordinating closely with the affected counties to identify community leaders (e.g., grassroots, political, religious, educational, business, labor, ethnic) and neighborhood advocacy groups to assist in the rapid dissemination of information, to identify unmet needs, to establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange, and to facilitate collaborative local, state and federal planning and mutual disaster recovery support.

3. CR activities will be conducted, as needed, by a door-to-door campaign to meet with individuals in the disaster area to inform them of available assistance programs and helping them make the appropriate contacts.

4. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) will be established near the disaster site as needed. These DRCs will provide the meeting place for agencies having assistance programs available to meet with disaster victims to explain the eligibility and application process. This may include federal, state, local, and voluntary agencies. These agencies will vary depending on the needs of victims and the availability of participating agencies.

C. Primary Agency for Legislative Affairs:

1. The IBHS will serve as the primary Legislative Affairs (LA) coordinator.

2. The LA function will provide support to ID-ESF #15 missions by:

   a. Working with the Legislative Liaison from the Governor's Office, contact will be established with Congressional/Legislative offices representing affected areas to provide information on incident activities in order to ensure an understanding of how the IDEOC is coordinating response and recovery activities.

   b. The State IDEOC-JIC will provide electronic copies of talking points and situation reports to the LA Liaison on a daily basis. LA will be responsible for disseminating this information to Congressional/Legislative leaders.

   c. Organizing an initial Congressional/Legislative briefing as soon as feasible and conducting daily briefings thereafter.

   d. Arranging for Incident site visits for members of Congress and their staff.

   e. Responding to Congressional inquiries.

   f. Assisting in the development of written materials for presentations and making Congressional notifications.

   g. Coordinating with IBHS Operations and Recovery personnel on all Congressional affairs issues to ensure coordination of efforts.

II. Support Agencies:

Any and all other State of Idaho agencies with PIOs.

Agency	Function
All State Departments and Agencies with Public Information Officers or designees.	• PIOs of each state agency (or Directors designee) are collaterally assigned to the state's PIER Team Program during emergencies and disasters. PIOs will train and exercise under the auspices of the IBHS. When emergencies and disasters occur, PIER Teams will be deployed, when necessary, to the IDEOC, JIC, field support offices and/or local jurisdictions.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #16

MILITARY SUPPORT

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Primary Agency: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Federal Agency: National Guard Bureau

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #16, Military Support Annex outlines the assets, capabilities, and actions of the Idaho National Guard (IDNG) to support civilian authorities in the event of a natural or man-caused disaster emergency within the state of Idaho.

II. Scope

This annex covers the broad spectrum of military support for emergencies occurring within the state that are beyond the capabilities of local authorities to control. The IDNG includes the Idaho Army National Guard (IDARNG) and Idaho Air National Guard (IDANG).

III. Policies

A. The Commanding General – Idaho (CG-ID) commands all IDNG forces. In accordance with the Department of Defense Directive 5105.83 “National Guard Joint Force Headquarters – State”, he may appoint subordinate Joint Task Force Commanders and/or a Dual Status Commander.

B. IDNG forces may be deployed within the state to support civil authorities, yet are never placed under the command of local, state, or federal civil authorities. Control of IDNG resources always remains within the military chain-of-command.

C. Military unit integrity within a given Area of Operations (AO) will be maintained whenever feasible.

D. Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) will be used to supplement, not substitute state and local authorities in the protection and preservation of life, property, and the restoration and maintenance of law and order.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

Disaster emergencies, natural or man-caused, can occur within Idaho that is beyond the capabilities of local authorities to control.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. State disaster emergencies can and will occur at any time with little or no warning.

B. This Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) has been implemented and the Governor has declared a disaster emergency in the affected area.

C. A properly constituted local, county, state, or federal government will remain in existence for the direction and control of government agencies.

D. IDNG resources for DSCA will be provided when requested by civil authorities through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).

E. The IDNG will normally be called upon for support after local, city, and county governments have exhausted all civilian resources. IDNG will support and withdraw troops and equipment as soon as possible.

F. All IDNG units can be tasked to perform DSCA missions.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A. Idaho National Guard (IDNG) forces will provide defense support to civil authorities under any state disaster emergency, which is of such nature and scope to require assistance. All resources necessary will be provided as rapidly as possible to provide for the protection and preservation of life, property, and the restoration and maintenance of law and order. Located in armories and facilities throughout the state, the IDNG has the capability to provide varied assets to support civil authorities in the event of a disaster emergency.

B. In accordance with current National Guard Bureau (NGB) Domestic Operations, the IDNG possesses and maintains ten core capabilities for homeland readiness. These capabilities are:

1. Aviation/Airlift (Fixed and Rotary Wing)

2. Command and Control (C2);

3. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosives (CBRNE) Response

4. Engineering

5. Medical

6. Communications

7. Transportation

8. Security

9. Logistics

10. Maintenance

II. Request Process:

A. Requests for IDNG support from local or state agencies or governments are first sent to the IDEOC. The only exception to this request process is the request and deployment of the 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD CST). Once these requests are screened and validated, the IDEOC will coordinate directly with the IDNG Joint Director of Military Support (JDOMS). The JDOMS acts as the primary military support coordinator for the IDNG.

B. The initial details, nature of the request, and cost estimate are captured on an IDEOC Mission Assignment Sheet and passed to the JDOMS. This worksheet is often developed with input from both agencies.

C. The JDOMS will further validate the mission assignment working closely with the IDNG Joint Staff and/or Joint Chief of Staff. Once the mission is approved by the Commanding General (CG) and thus accepted, the IDNG DSCA plan is implemented and orders are developed to employ IDNG military personnel and assets in support of the incident.

D. The amount of time that elapses from request to deployment of resources will vary depending on several factors including the complexity of support, availability of IDNG resources, legal scrutiny considerations, location of the incident and other logistical or operational factors.

E. Generally, a Task Force (TF) or Joint Task Force (JTF) (Army and Air) Commander will be selected and temporarily placed in command of deployed IDNG troops. Once assigned, the TF/JTF Commander (CDR) will begin normal operational reporting thru the IDNG Joint Operations Center (JOC) to the CG.

F. The TF or JTF CDR will often select a forward Command Post (CP) location in coordination with the supported Incident Commander and will notify the JOC of such locations to include contact information.

G. During an extreme disaster situation, local unit commanders may immediately employ resources to prevent unnecessary loss of life and/or major property damage. A unit commander who takes such action should make every reasonable attempt to receive CG

approval first and should report his actions to the JOC in accordance with normal procedures. These immediate actions contain potential political, financial, and legal implications and should not be taken lightly or without due consideration.

III. Response Actions

A. Initial Actions: Once an IDEOC Mission Assignment is received and accepted the IDNG J3/JDOMS will coordinate the deployment of IDNG support. For planning purposes, the IDNG has divided Idaho into four distinct Task Force (TF) areas. These areas are outlined in the IDNG DSCA Plan. When an event and mission assignment is related to a specific area, a TF Commander (TF CDR) will be identified to provide command and control for IDNG forces deployed within that specific Area of Operations (AO). Each TF CDR will:

1. Establish an initial operational liaison with supported civil authorities;

2. Conduct initial informal planning to support civil authorities;

3. On order, provide military assistance with assigned units in actual disaster emergencies within the area;

4. On order, assume responsibility of additional areas and/or operational control of additional units; and

5. Report all activities thru the JOC to the JTF CDR and/or IDNG CG.

B. On-going Actions: While deployed, the TF CDR will maintain routine operational reporting to the JOC. At the discretion of the CG, battle update briefs – also known as the “BUB” may be scheduled and conducted in the JOC on a daily basis. This meeting would typically involve the Director of IBHS and key staff. Cost estimates and mission assignments will be closely reviewed and updated by the IDEOC and JDOMS.

C. Post-event Actions: Upon completion of a mission assignment, the TF CDR will verify with the local Incident Commander that all support objectives have been met. Once this is complete, the TF CDR will seek approval for re-deployment of TF troops. The JDOMS will coordinate with the TF CDR and Joint Force Headquarters Idaho (JFHQ-ID) staff to capture all applicable manpower and logistical support costs incurred. These costs will be categorized and documented for applicable reimbursement depending on how the response was funded.

IV. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. Defense Support to Civil Authorities Plan and Publications:

   a. IDNG DSCA Plan (2007) (currently under revision)

   b. JFHQ-ID Regulation 500-1 (2009)

   c. NGR 500-1 / ANGI 10-8101 (2008)

d. NG Domestic Operations Manual (2008).

2. The National Response Framework and National Incident Management System.

3. Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

B. Programs:

1. "Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, as amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004." Idaho Code §46-1001.

2. "Idaho Hazardous Substance Response Act." Idaho Code §39-7101.

3. "Assignments of all Hazard Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery to State Agencies", Governor's Executive Order 2010-09.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. ESF Coordinator: Joint Force Headquarters Idaho (JFHQ-ID)

JFHQ-ID is the ID - ESF #16 Coordinator for all IDNG operations. The Joint Director of Military Support falls within the J3 (Operations) section of the Joint Staff and serves as the primary coordination officer for all DSCA missions the IDNG undertakes.

A. Joint Force Headquarters – Idaho (JFHQ-ID):

1. Command and control of all Army and Air Force National Guard units assigned to the state to provide trained, equipped and ready forces capable of mobilizing and deploying in support of their federal and state mission and, when required, conduct missions authorized by the National Command Authority and/or the Governor.

2. Perform Idaho National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) training to respond to state and federal emergencies.

3. On order, serve as the joint services headquarters for national-level response efforts during contingency operations.

4. On order, provide forces to support IDNG requirements.

5. On order, provide personnel and equipment to support an IDEOC initial damage assessment team.

6. On order, identify and establish a Task Force and/or Joint Task Force to be deployed forward in support of incident.

B. Task Force (TF) and/or Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander:

1. Provide command and control of all forward deployed state military assets. Facilitate the flow of information between the task force and JFHQ-ID.

2. The TF and/or JTF Commander works closely with the local incident commander in an effort to maintain situational awareness of local, state, and federal actions, ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of response, support, and safety activities.

3. As the senior military commander on the scene, the TF and/or JTF Commander is also responsible for the safe and efficient employment of all assigned military forces.

4. If additional forces are required, the TF and/or JTF Commander may request additional troops be deployed to their AO.

C. Joint Operations Center (JOC): The JOC serves as the central hub for all incoming and outgoing information specific to IDNG operations. The JOC is manned Monday through Friday from 0600 to 2200 with a duty phone for after-hours and weekends; this may be modified to accommodate specific events. Manning may be augmented by INDG troops in order to provide a more robust battle tracking capability. General capabilities of the JOC include:

1. Near real-time situational awareness for the CG and JFHQ-ID Staff;

2. Secure and non-secure communications center for all state and IDNG operations;

3. Central reporting center for all deployed and normal day-to-day IDNG operations; and

4. Short term Emergency Operations Center (EOC) assuming functions of the IDEOC until the normal IDEOC is established and manned appropriately.

D. The 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD - CST):

1. Mission Statement: On Order, the 101st WMD CST deploys to support civil authorities at a domestic Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high Explosive (CBRNE) incident site by identifying CBR agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for additional support.

2. Requests for CST support are generated thru the State Communications (STATECOM) center in accordance with the Idaho Hazardous Materials Response Plan. The 101st WMD CST commander seeks immediate deployment approval from the IDNG CG through the Joint Chief of Staff. The CST does not require a mission assignment from the IDEOC.

3. The 101st WMD CST is on call year round and maintains a local, state, regional and potentially national mission scope. The WMD analytical capabilities of the CST typically far exceed most HAZMAT team capabilities.

4. The CST provides several specialized resources and subject matter experts in the following broad functional areas:

a. CBRNE response, detection, monitoring and on-site analysis;

b. Medical Liaison with emergency medical technicians and public health officials;

c. Hazard Assessment to include consequence management hazard plume modeling;

d. On-site technical decontamination for first responders;

e. Mobile communications interoperability platforms in support of secure and non-secure voice and data communications; and

f. In-depth scientific presumptive and confirmatory scientific analysis in the field.

E. Joint Interoperability Site Communications Capability (JISCC):

1. The JISCC provides a deployable communications platform that can be used in support of civil authorities. Key capabilities of the JISCC include; non-secure voice and data communications via SATCOM, interoperable frequency cross-banding, video tele-conferencing and climate controlled mobile communications centers.

2. The JISCC is requested via normal IDEOC Mission Assignment requests or may be directed at the discretion of the IDNG CG. The controlling directorate for the JISCC is the J6 (Communications).

F. National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF):

1. The NGRF is a trained and ready force able to provide the Governor with quick reaction and rapid response capabilities in Idaho. Missions include:

   a. Providing site security;

   b. Establishing roadblocks, checkpoints, or both;

   c. Assisting civil authorities in controlling civil disturbances; and

   d. Protecting Department of Defense selected critical infrastructure.

2. An initial force package of a platoon size unit (roughly 30 troops) can arrive on-scene within 4 to 8 hours.

3. If the situation warrants, a follow-on force of a company to battalion size unit (roughly up to 300 troops) can arrive within 24/36 hours at the request of the Governor.

II. Support Agency:

The following chart outlines state, regional, and national level assets that could potentially be requested to support an incident within Idaho.

Agency	Function
National Guard Bureau	• Provide support for wildland fires. ➢ Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS): Provides the United States Forest Service with additional aerial firefighting assets to assist after the capabilities of commercial and contract air tankers have been exhausted. • Provide support for medical services. ➢ Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS): Is a modular, scalable, rapid response medical package that can be used in humanitarian relief, wartime contingencies, and disaster response operations. • Provide support for a Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear (CBRN) incident. ➢ CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP): Supports local, state, and federal agencies managing the consequences of the event by providing capabilities to conduct casualty/patient decontamination, medical support, and casualty search and extraction. The Region X CERFP is headquartered near Salem, Oregon. ➢ Homeland Response Force (HRF): The HRF is composed of a CERFP plus an additional command & control element and security elements. The Region X HRF is headquartered near Seattle, Washington. • Provide Communications Support. ➢ Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment (JCCSE): Supports net-centric command, control, communications and computer capabilities required by the National Guard to support military and civil authorities. • Provide support for critical infrastructure. ➢ Critical Infrastructure Protection-Mission Assurance Assessments (CIPP-MAA): Conducts all-hazard assessments on prioritized federal and state infrastructure to include; communications, public works, transportation, electrical power and water supply systems.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SUPPORT ANNEX #1

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Coordinating Agency:	Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Support Agencies:	Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard
	Idaho Department of Administration - Division of Purchasing
	Idaho State Controller's Office
	Idaho Legislative Services Office
	Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor - Division of Financial Management
	Idaho State Board of Examiners
	Idaho State Agencies
Local Agencies:	Local Taxing Districts

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #1, Financial Management Annex, provides guidance for all departments and agencies responding to disaster emergencies under the provisions of this plan, as conducted in accordance with appropriate state and federal fiscal laws, policies, regulations, and standards.

II. Scope

This annex is applicable to state agencies and political subdivisions, which may apply and/or receive state disaster assistance or emergency/disaster relief funding.

III. Policies

A. General: Each agency is responsible for providing its own financial services and support to its response operation in the field. Funds to cover eligible costs for response activities may be provided through reimbursement by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS).

B. Procurement: The procurement of resources will be in accordance with statutory requirements and established procedures regarding disaster emergency/non-emergency conditions.

C. Procedures for Reimbursement: General policy for reimbursement of state agencies and political subdivisions is provided by the Mission Assignment (MA) or Project Agreement (PA) processes. Each entity that received MA or PA by IBHS may have activities that are reimbursable from the State Disaster Emergency Account (DEA). Those agencies will keep appropriate track of all eligible expenses to submit for reimbursement to IBHS.

D. Financial Records and Supporting Documentation: State agencies and political subdivisions conducting activities under this plan, for which state reimbursement may be requested, must organize their operations to provide financial documentation in support of their emergency response and recovery activities to IBHS. All agencies must maintain records, receipts, and documents to support claims, purchases, reimbursements, and disbursements defined within the respective MA or PA. Reimbursement requests must be submitted with supporting documentation such as personnel time cards and payroll reports with benefit rates, equipment rates and operators, dates and locations of response activities, service contracts, travel, per diem, and other expenses specific to the assigned work.

E. Cost Estimates for Additional Appropriations: After the state agencies and political subdivisions begin their initial response operations, it may be necessary to make an estimate of the total funding needs for the duration of the disaster emergency response. The purpose of the estimate is to help gauge the need for additional allocation from the DEA, or supplemental/special legislative appropriations. These estimates shall be incorporated into revisions of the MA or PA as soon as it becomes apparent that the mission assignment or project agreement varies by ten percent (10%) of the original estimate.

F. Audit of Expenditures: The expenditures of state/federal funds related to disaster emergencies will be subject to an independent audit in accordance with state/federal statutes and audit procedures.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. Disasters may have an immediate impact on local and state resources resulting in shortages that may require the unplanned expenditure of funds by state and local

governments. In addition, coordination may be required between state and federal organizations to administer the various funding programs designed to assist disaster victims.

B. A Gubernatorial Disaster Emergency Declaration may permit funding from the DEA under the provision of Idaho Code §46-1005(A). Additional funds may be made available by special appropriation of the Idaho State Legislature or through Gubernatorial Executive Order.

C. In the event of a Presidential Declaration of Disaster where the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) establishes a Joint Field Office (JFO), the IBHS will provide purchasing/financial support to the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), the designated manager responsible for the state funds.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Local governments are responsible for first response to emergencies affecting their jurisdictions including the application of fiscal procedures and remedies designed to be used during local emergencies.

B. State assistance may be available on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Governor to jurisdictions which have declarations of emergency exceeding local budgets.

C. The immediate expenditures of large sums of state funds to support a state response to a disaster emergency may be required of the IBHS, state agencies, and other political subdivisions in order to save lives, protect property, and the environment.

D. Financial operations will be carried out under the stress of disaster emergency timelines and political pressure, necessitating expedited procedures with sound financial management and accountability.

E. An incident where state assistance is requested may result in a state or federal Declaration of Disaster Emergency.

F. Other state agencies receive sources of emergency funding from their federal peer organizations. These agencies will provide IBHS with reports of their ongoing costs and emergency finance activities.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Funding for state emergency response activities conducted pursuant to the Idaho Code may be made available from the DEA. The uses of those funds are described in Idaho Code §46-1005A(2). The following concept of operations describes the events and policies that guide financial management for state response operations.

II. Response Actions

A. Declaration: At the occurrence of an event that is declared a disaster emergency by the Governor, the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) may utilize some or all of the state agencies in their designated Emergency Support Function (ESF) roles identified in this plan. Upon receipt and verification of a local jurisdiction's request for assistance, the IDEOC will mission assign the appropriate State agency to provide required resources, services, or information. On occasion, it may be more prudent to negotiate with a local jurisdiction by a project agreement to fulfill a request for assistance rather than a state agency.

B. IBHS reviews any request for state assistance from a local jurisdiction and makes a recommendation that is forwarded to the Governor for final determination on a state declaration of a disaster emergency. Until such time a disaster emergency is declared, IBHS and other state agencies continue to assess the situation and assist to the maximum extent allowed in the absence of a Governor's declaration.

C. Eligible expenses (i.e. personnel, travel, and logistical assistance for situation/damage assessment activities) that were incurred immediately following an event, but before a Gubernatorial Declaration of a disaster emergency, may be reimbursable by IBHS provided a state declaration follows. Reimbursement of any expenses will be processed in accordance with the state procedures and any conditions set forth specific to the disaster emergency including match requirements.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The following policy manuals published by the Office of the State Controller provide financial guidance to state entities. These publications explain the policies and procedures to achieve effective and efficient operations, responsible use of public funds, and compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations. They include but are not limited to:

    a. The Fiscal Policy Manual;

    b. The Statewide Administrative and Financial Management Control System Policy Manual:

    c. Travel Policy;

    d. Moving Policy; and

    e. Surplus Property Policy.

2. The Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA), rules of the Department of Administrations, Division of Purchasing, are promulgated in accordance with Idaho Code §67-5717(11), 67-5732 and 67-2356(1). These rules will be utilized by any state agency acquiring property under these rules or through delegated authority.

B. Programs:

1. Mutual Aid Compacts. Idaho Code §46-1018, provides the state the ability to enter into Interstate Mutual Aid Compacts with other states, and to enact the interstate mutual aid compact in accordance with the terms of the compact. Reference the Basic Plan for a more detailed explanation of Mutual Aid Compacts.
2. The Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG). This grant provides funding for day-to-day operations of the IBHS including the initial disaster response and close out of recovery activities.
3. ID-ESF #14, Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex of this plan encompasses other federal assistance programs and provides more detailed explanations of the Public Assistance (PA) Program, the Fire Management Assistance Grant program (FMAG), Individual Assistance (IA) Program, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).
4. The State Hazardous Materials Cost Recovery Program. Obtains reimbursement for expenses incurred during an incident and recovers these expenses from the spiller. If the costs are not recovered from the responsible party within 120 days, State Deficiency Warrants authorized by the State Board of Examiners pay the unrecovered spiller expenses. The State Attorney General's Office then seeks reimbursement from the responsible party, or they are turned over to a collection agency.

IV. Resource Requirements

A. ID-ESF #7, Resource and Logistics Annex of this plan outlines procedures to request support for assistance in procuring disaster emergency relief supplies, contracting services, personnel, etc. to support immediate response activities through the IDEOC.

B. In addition, resources required to support effective and efficient operations are addressed in the Standard Operating Procedures developed and maintained by each organization.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS).

A. Coordinates with the Governor and applicable state agencies to determine and provide for the state share required in a federally declared emergency.

B. Establishes standard operating procedures applicable to the internal conduct and oversight of acquisitions and financial transactions.

C. Gathers information on total disaster costs.

D. Notifies support agencies for activation.

E. Processes disaster cost information for ID-ESF #5, and approves requests for assistance.

F. Financial management of disaster emergency-related costs is the responsibility of the Adjutant General or the GAR and Deputy GAR for a federally declared disaster. The Governor has delegated the GAR responsibilities to the Adjutant General. The Deputy GAR is typically assigned to the Director of the IBHS. The Adjutant General will use the IBHS Finance, Operations, and Recovery Sections and the Military Accounting Office to support all of the following responsibilities:

1. Represent the Governor in financial matters related to approved funds in the DEA;

2. Issue MAs or PAs and coordinate all federal, state, local, and volunteer disaster emergency response and recovery activities;

3. Arrange for payment of obligation and expenses related to assistance provided through mission assignment or project agreement processes, federal/state agreements, and applications for federal assistance;

4. Assist in requesting supplemental appropriations and direct the disposition and account for funds expended in accordance with state and federal laws;

5. Serve as the primary advisor to the Governor and SCO on financial matters involving the DEA and any disaster emergency appropriations;

6. Be responsible for keeping management informed on the status of funding and current issues related to the declared disaster emergency.

G. IBHS Director. The IBHS Director is the Deputy GAR and State Coordinating Officer (SCO) during a federally declared disaster. One or more IBHS Branch Chiefs may also be assigned as Deputy GAR or SCO. The IBHS Director:

1. Acts as the principle point of contact regarding the coordination of state and federal disaster emergency assistance in support of local government and implementation of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP). The local jurisdiction requests state assistance and is part of the coordination;

2. Ensures that all affected local jurisdictions are informed of the declaration, the types of assistance authorized, and the areas eligible to receive such assistance.

H. Governor of the State of Idaho.

1. Utilizes all resources of the state, including, but not limited to, those sums in the DEA, as he shall deem necessary to pay obligations and expenses incurred during a declared state of disaster emergency Idaho Code §46-1008.

   a. Requires as a condition of state assistance that the local jurisdiction or taxing district be responsible for paying any cost share provisions identified in the MA or PA.

   b. Obligates the state to pay up to ninety percent (90%) of costs incurred which have been determined to be eligible for reimbursement by the state provided that the total local share of eligible costs for a taxing district shall not exceed ten

percent (10%) of the taxing district's tax charges authorized by Idaho Code §63-802.

2. Whenever a disaster emergency has been declared to exist in Idaho by the President under the provisions of the Stafford Act (Disaster Relief Act of 1974 - Public Law 93-288, 42 USC 5121), the Governor may:

   a. Enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster recovery expenses involving public facilities;

   b. Require as a condition of state assistance that the Applicant will be responsible for contributing the non-federal share. After the applicant has paid the non-federal share, the State of Idaho may reimburse the applicant pursuant to Chapter 10 Title 46 of the Idaho Code or as otherwise directed by the Governor.

   c. Obligate the state to pay the balance of the nonfederal share of eligible costs within local taxing entities qualifying for federal assistance; and

   d. Enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster emergency assistance expenses to include individual and family grant programs (42 USC 5178).

II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• Supplements staffing needs on a requested basis.
Idaho Department of Administration - Division of Purchasing	• Provides support to the Idaho Military Division of Purchasing to negotiate state-wide contracts and assist with large procurement actions.
Idaho State Controller's Office	• Maintains the State Accounting System of Records (STARS); provides supporting systems such as P-card, Travel Express, I-Time, Payment Services, Purchase Order System and Cash Receipts; and offers assistance to users through a help desk. • Transfers State disaster funding to the State of Idaho Military Division State Resource Office accounts.
Idaho Legislative Services Office	• Files copies of local audits submitted to the state. • Reports Single Audit findings and provides copies of audits as requested by IBHS.

Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor - Division of Financial Management	• Writes Executive Orders to fund the Disaster Emergency Account, coordinates with the Governor's Office to ensure disaster funding, provides budgetary oversight and movement of funds, and approves non-cog appropriation for disaster requests.
Idaho State Board of Examiners	• Authorizes funding for disaster over time, hazardous material response expenses not covered by a spiller, and state mileage rates.
Idaho State Agencies	• Implement a financial system to track disaster emergency-related costs of the agency. • Submit to IBHS in a timely manner all requests for reimbursement of expenses incurred by the state of Idaho during a declared state of disaster emergency.
Local Taxing Districts	• Implement a financial system to track disaster emergency-related costs of the agency. • Submit to IBHS in a timely manner all requests for reimbursement of expenses incurred during a declared state of disaster emergency.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SUPPORT ANNEX #2

PRIVATE-SECTOR COORDINATION

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Military Division (IMD)
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS)

Private Sector: Idaho Businesses, Industry and Non-Governmental Agencies

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #2, Private Sector Coordination Annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for state incident management activities involving the private sector during incidents requiring a coordinated state response.

In this context, the annex further describes the activities necessary to ensure effective coordination and integration with the private sector, both for-profit and not-for-profit, including the state's critical infrastructure, key resources, other business and industry components, and not-for-profit organizations (sometimes called nongovernmental organizations (NGO's), including those serving Access and Functional Needs populations, engaged in response and recovery efforts.

II. Scope

A. This annex applies to all state agencies operating under the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) in incidents requiring a coordinated state response that involves the private sector in any of the following ways:

1. Impacted organization or infrastructure;
2. Emergency resource provider;
3. Regulated industry and/or responsible party; and
4. Member of the state emergency management organization.

B. The IDEOP Basic Plan describes the private-sector role in supporting incident management activities. This annex addresses those aspects of incident management regarding the private sector that must be emphasized because of their uniqueness or importance.

C. The roles and interfaces of voluntary and other not-for-profit organizations and linkages of potential donors of goods and services to governments and NGO's are detailed in the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex (ID-SA #4) and the Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex.

III. Policies

A. This annex supports the state commitment to ensuring the orderly functioning of the economy and the reliability and availability of essential services that represent the foundation of public safety and confidence and economic and national security.

B. This annex does not alter existing private-sector responsibilities for emergency management under the law. Existing contractual or other legal obligations are not supplanted by this annex except those defined in the Disaster Preparedness Act, as amended.

C. The state encourages cooperative relations between private-sector organizations and state, and local authorities regarding prevention, protection, response, recovery and mitigation activities. The state encourages processes that support informed cooperative decision making. It takes actions that engage the private sector at the strategic (e.g., chief executive officer (CEO), corporate president, or other senior leadership, etc.) and operational levels to ensure:

   1. Effective and efficient use of private-sector and state resources.

   2. Timely exchange of information.

   3. Public and market confidence in times of crisis or catastrophe.

D. The State encourages owners and operators of those Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CIKR) elements whose disruption may have state or local impact to develop appropriate emergency response plans and information-sharing processes and protocols tailored to the unique requirements of their respective sectors or industries, and mapped clearly to state and local emergency response plans and information-sharing networks.

E. The state treats information provided by the private sector, from receipt through destruction, in a manner consistent with applicable statutes and regulations. These handling procedures include Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII), providing exemption from disclosure, to protect from unauthorized disclosure appropriately designated proprietary or otherwise sensitive company information.

F. The state supports measures that ensure site accessibility for essential service providers responding to disasters or emergencies. Essential service providers, as defined in the Stafford Act as amended by Public Law 109-347, include: "(a) a municipal entity; (b) a

nonprofit entity; or (c) a private, for-profit entity" that contributes to efforts to respond to an emergency or major disaster. These entities provide:

1. Telecommunications service;
2. Electrical power;
3. Natural gas;
4. Water and sewer services;
5. Emergency medical services; and/or
6. Other essential services.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

The private sector plays a primary role in state and local response by sustaining its capability to ensure the orderly functioning of the economy and delivery of essential services in the face of catastrophic events. In a market economy, the private sector is responsible for assuring the orderly flow of goods and services. The orderly functioning of the national economy is the foundation for stability, public safety and confidence. In addition, disruption of services provided by private sector owners and operators of critical infrastructures during a disaster or emergency could hamper Idaho's overall ability to respond and recover. During such events, certain critical infrastructures and key resources are essential to the ability of state, local, and tribal governments to act to save lives, maintain public safety, minimize physical and cascading damage, and reduce economic and psychological impact. Moreover, in the present threat environment, the private sector generally remains the front line for securing, defending, mitigating damage, and implementing recovery efforts for its own facilities.

The private sector constitutes approximately 80% of the economy. Considering and engaging the private sector in all stages of planning and implementation is critical for the success of this IDEOP. In addition, business is in the unique position of understanding both the immediate and subsequent impact during and after an incident to supply chains, and the massive re-leveraging of resources and assets needed to recover, stabilize, restore confidence in, and reconstitute parts of the economy.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Private-sector involvement with local, state and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) incident management organizations is determined by the nature, scope, and magnitude of the incident.

B. The private sector is encouraged to follow the operational concept for incident management specified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

C. Private entities such as businesses and industry associations develop, validate, exercise, and implement security and business continuity plans to ensure their capability to deliver goods and services.

D. Private-sector entities are responsible for the repair, restoration, and security of their property, and first seek reimbursement for disaster losses from insurance or other sources. Federal disaster assistance may be available, primarily in the form of low-interest disaster loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) manages the daily analysis of incident-related reports and information. This management includes maintaining communications with private-sector critical infrastructure information-sharing mechanisms. Representative private-sector incident management organizations may be established to assist State and/or local multi-agency coordination centers to facilitate interaction, communication, and coordination with the private sector.

The IDEOC coordinates response activities across a wide spectrum of emergency management regions to support various response activities and is the conduit for requesting federal assistance when an incident exceeds local and private-sector capabilities. Private-sector organizations, either for-profit or not-for-profit, may be included in the IDEOC as requested/ required.

II. Response Actions

Actions are initiated at the IDEOC to facilitate coordination with relevant private-sector entities. The ID-ESFs also implement established protocols for coordination with private-sector counterparts at the national, state and regional levels.

A. The IDEOC and ID-ESFs will establish procedures and/or processes to:

1. Determine the impact of an incident.

2. Establish communications that will facilitate a shared situational awareness across industry and infrastructure sectors and between the public and private sectors.

3. Identify and prioritize business and industry needing immediate restoration and obtain goods and services necessary for the restoration and recovery of CIKR and other key elements of the economy on a priority basis.

4. Coordinate and set priorities for the state and incident management support and response, and the prioritizing of the delivery of goods and services after an incident.

5. As needed, recommend priorities for business and industry resource allocations in coordination with the affected local jurisdiction(s).

6. Inform state decision makers to help determine appropriate recovery and reconstitution measures, particularly in cases where they may result in indemnity, liability, or business losses for the private sector.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans: The National Response Framework, Private-Sector Coordination Support Annex: This annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for Federal incident management activities involving the private sector during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

B. Programs:

1. The Idaho CIKR Program: managed by the IBHS, this program is tasked to create an environment of interactive information sharing between public and private stakeholders to identify, catalog, and assess Idaho's critical infrastructure and key resources to facilitate the protection of assets from all man-made and natural threats and to mitigate exploitation from identified vulnerabilities.

2. The Public Private Partnerships Program: managed by the IBHS, this program is tasked to communicate, cultivate, and advocate for extensive collaboration with external and internal stakeholders at all levels of government and in the private sector including not for profit agencies, to work collaboratively to promote education, awareness and activities such as planning, training and exercising to reduce the effects of emergencies and/or disasters. Also reference ID-ESF #6

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS).

A. Develops plans, processes, and relationships, and facilitates coordinated response planning with the private sector at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels.

B. Shares information, including threats and warnings, before, during, and after an incident.

C. Informs and orients the private sector on the contents of the IDEOP and encourages and facilitates the development and coordination of equivalent private-sector planning.

D. Coordinates and conducts regional incident management functions with the private sector and state, tribal, and local governments.

E. Develops, implements, and operates information-sharing and communication strategies, processes, and systems with homeland security stakeholders.

II. IDEOP Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESF):

The Coordinating Agency(ies) for each ID-ESF is responsible for developing and maintaining working relations with its associated private-sector counterparts through partnership committees

or other means (e.g., ID-ESF #2 – Communications: telecommunications industry; ID-ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response: oil and hazardous materials industry; etc.).

III. Private Sector:

Private-sector organizations support the IDEOP either through voluntary actions to help ensure business continuity or by complying with applicable laws and regulations. To assist in response and recovery from an incident, private-sector organizations should:

A. Take responsibility for their internal preparedness by:

1. Identifying risks and performing vulnerability assessments.
2. Developing contingency and response plans.
3. Enhancing their overall readiness posture.
4. Implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs.
5. Coordinating with their suppliers and CIKR customers to identify and manage potential cascading effects of incident-related disruption through contingency planning.
6. Becoming involved in their local jurisdiction Emergency Management efforts (e.g., Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC's).

B. Accept responsibility to:

1. Share information appropriate within the law with the local and state government.
2. Provide goods and services through contractual arrangements or government purchases, or and where appropriate, mutual aid and assistance agreements with local jurisdictions.
3. Act as corporate citizens to donate and facilitate donations by others of goods and services.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SUPPORT ANNEX #3

TRIBAL RELATIONS

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Support Agencies: Other State Agencies as Required

Federal Agencies: U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #3, Tribal Relations Annex, describes the policies, responsibilities, and general concept of operations for effective coordination and interaction of state incident management activities with those of tribal governments and communities during major disasters or emergencies. The processes and functions described in this annex help facilitate the delivery of state incident management programs, resources, and support to tribal governments and individuals. The purpose of tribal relations is to ensure that affected tribal governments and their communities are aware of available state and federal assistance programs and processes in the event of a major emergency or disaster.

II. Scope

This annex applies to all state departments and agencies working in response to major disasters or emergencies requiring state coordination and assistance, including tribes recognized by the Federal Government. The guidance provided in this annex does not contravene existing laws governing federal relationships with federally recognized tribes.

III. Policies

A. The tribal chief executive officer is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe.

B. Indian nations/tribes located within Idaho are recognized as sovereign nations. The residents of these Indian nations/tribes are also citizens of the state and county within which they reside.

C. Federal departments and agencies comply with existing laws and executive orders mandating that the Federal Government deal with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis, reflecting the federally recognized tribes' right of self-government as sovereign domestic dependent nations. A tribe may however, opt to deal directly with state and local officials.

D. Federally recognized tribal governments have the same status as states when requesting federal disaster assistance. Tribal nations can make requests for emergency or major disaster declarations, directly to the President, in order to obtain Federal Assistance via the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288),

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SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A major disaster or emergency may occur, overwhelming the resources of an Indian nation/tribe, leaving them unable to provide a satisfactory resolution.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Each tribal government has developed an all-hazards emergency operations plan.

B. County/State/Federal involvement for resolution of the situation requires that the tribal entity requests assistance using the same procedures as any other incorporated community within a county in Idaho as follows:

1. The tribal government will issue a local disaster emergency proclamation to the associated county or counties in which the nation/tribe is located and damage has occurred.

2. A request for county/counties disaster assistance should accompany the tribal government disaster emergency proclamation.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) will prepare for and respond to incidents in coordination with affected tribal nations through a Tribal Liaison, normally the IBHS Area Field Officer (AFO), collecting relevant information on the situation, alerting and deploying required tribal relations staff to or near the affected area.

A. Organization:

1. Operations:

   a. Depending on the size and nature of the emergency or incident, an element within the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) is established to facilitate tribal relations. The IDEOC will interface with the IBHS AFO on all matters involving tribal relations.

   b. The IBHS AFO is responsible for organizing and managing the tribal relations field component to facilitate government-to-government relations with tribal nations and interface with community organizations and disaster victims.

   c. For incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may establish a Joint Field Office (JFO) in accordance with the National Response Framework.

   d. For incidents that directly impact tribal jurisdictions, a tribal representative shall be included in the Unified Coordination Group at the JFO, as required.

   e. If a JFO is established, the IBHS AFO may act as the liaison for the IDEOC.

B. Notification Procedure: If the IDEOC is notified of an anticipated or actual event involving tribal nations, the IDEOC will immediately notify the IBHS AFO to act as the tribal liaison. If the IBHS AFO is notified of an anticipated or actual event involving tribal entities, the AFO will notify the IBHS IDEOC.

C. Actions: All Idaho state government actions are taken in a manner that supports government-to-government relations with tribal nations to the extent possible. A tribe may however opt to deal directly with Federal officials.

1. Prevention: Idaho state agencies provide all possible support to federally recognized tribes in preventing all-hazard incidents. This support includes cooperating with State, local, and private entities in identifying critical infrastructure and key resources located on or interdependent with tribal nations.

2. Preparedness: Idaho state agencies cooperate with federally recognized tribes to the extent possible to promote tribal all-hazards preparedness.

3. Response: Idaho state agency involvement throughout incident response and recovery operations is governed by procedures set out in this plan, and by State and Federal law.

4. Recovery: The IBHS Recovery Group ensures recovery operations follow established guidelines as outlined in ID-ESF #14, Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation annex.

II. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The National Response Framework, Tribal Relations Support Annex. This annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and concept of operations for effective coordination and interaction of Federal incident management activities with those of tribal governments and communities during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. The processes and functions described in this annex help facilitate the delivery of incident management programs, resources, and support to tribal government and individuals.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS)

A. In conjunction with the incident-affected tribal nations, ensures an efficient and reliable flow of incident-related information between tribal nations, local, State and Federal government agencies.

B. Establishes and adheres to standardized procedures that provide for a consistent level of tribal relations with tribal nations.

II. Supporting Agencies:

Agency	Function
All State Agencies	• Provide support as outlined in the Emergency Support Function Annexes of the IDEOP, State Law, Executive Orders, and other applicable authorities.
Federal - U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	• Has primary responsibility for implementing consistent tribal relations policies and procedures during potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. • Is responsible for coordinating data sharing by other agencies and departments that have responsibilities for collecting and maintaining data relevant to incident management for incidents that involve tribes. • Is responsible for coordinating and designating staff for the Tribal Relations Element at the Joint Field Office.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SUPPORT ANNEX #4

VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS MANAGEMENT

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Support Agencies: Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
- Adventist Community Services
- Idaho Food Bank

Local Agencies: Local Emergency Management

Federal Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #4, Volunteer and Donations Management Annex provides procedures for the acceptance, storage, distribution and disposal of monetary and unsolicited in-kind donations, and for the coordination of the use of spontaneous volunteers.

A. Unsolicited goods are donated goods that have not been asked for by professional donations specialists.

B. Spontaneous volunteers, also known as “emergent” volunteers, are volunteers that are not formally associated with a voluntary organization active in the disaster operations.

II. Scope

Following an emergency or disaster there may be a need to provide goods and services to the affected area. These commodities may be available commercially, provided by state or local jurisdictions, or donations. This annex addresses undesignated donated goods; cash and service offers made to the state or donated goods that appear in the state having no specific destination.

III. Policies

A. Local governments have primary responsibility of the management of unsolicited goods and spontaneous volunteers with support from the state when requested.

B. The management of unsolicited goods and spontaneous volunteers is the responsibility of local government with support from the State and nonprofit agencies.

C. Donors will be discouraged from sending unsolicited donations directly to the disaster site. Under no circumstances will pharmaceutical supplies, other medications or prepared foods be accepted from the public.

D. The state government encourages cash donations to recognized nonprofit voluntary organizations with disaster experience and will not accept donations directly to state government.

E. The state government encourages individuals interested in volunteering their personal services to participate through a local nonprofit voluntary organization to facilitate their involvement in disaster relief efforts. Spontaneous volunteers will be discouraged from going directly to any disaster site.

F. All appropriate personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) and integrate those principles into all the planning and response operations.

G. All activities, functions, and services will be provided without regard to economic status, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, race, religion, political, ethnicity, disability, or other affiliation.

H. Full use of existing voluntary organizations volunteer and donations management resources is encouraged before assistance of the state or federal governments is sought.

I. Local Economic Considerations. Distribution of large quantities of foodstuffs and commodities may have an adverse effect on the local economy. All efforts will be made to reduce that impact by using local resources when available.

J. All agencies involved should maintain logs and journals on all activities regarding financial matters, trip reports, matters of institutional knowledge and concern, recordings of vital data, and after action reports or critiques (lessons learned).

K. Donated resources used on eligible work that is essential to meeting immediate threats to life and property resulting from a major disaster may be credited toward the non-Federal share of grant costs under the Public Assistance (PA) program. Donated resources may include volunteer labor, donated equipment and donated materials. (FEMA Recovery Policy RP9525.2)

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. A major, severe or catastrophic disaster will create the need to coordinate solicited and unsolicited donated goods and/or funds. The amount of donations offered could be sizable. There may be extreme difficulties in receiving, storing, securing, sorting, transporting, accounting for and distributing the donations to the disaster victims and supervising volunteer workers desiring to assist in the effort.

B. A major, severe or catastrophic disaster will create the need to coordinate spontaneous volunteer services. There may be extreme difficulties in coordinating volunteer workers desiring to assist in the effort and assuring their safety.

C. A united and cooperative effort by local, state, and federal governments, volunteer organizations, the private sector and the donor community is necessary for the efficient and effective channeling of offers from the public.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Uncoordinated, uncontrolled masses of donated goods and volunteers can interfere with disaster operations and cause a secondary logistical disaster.

B. Donations, especially perishable goods, must be managed to ensure that materials are properly received, safeguarded, documented and distributed in a manner that will not cause panic, hoarding, or waste.

C. Distribution will be based on priority of needs.

D. Public health concerns will be properly addressed before food items are distributed to disaster victims.

E. Volunteer services must be managed to ensure that volunteers do not become victims, casualties themselves, or impede rescue, response and recovery operations.

F. Charitable contributions – Under Section 170 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, donations made to non-profit, tax exempt organizations can be deducted on individual tax returns, to the extent allowed by law.

G. A media campaign will be coordinated as soon as a disaster is determined to have the visibility that generally precipitates unsolicited donations. This campaign will encourage appropriate donation practices such as cash rather than goods to a recognized charity.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

This annex will be implemented in response to major emergencies or disasters that overwhelm local capabilities to manage unsolicited donations and spontaneous volunteers. Upon request

of the effected local jurisdiction(s) the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) Manager, in consultation with the Idaho Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (IDAVOAD), will determine the need to activate this annex.

Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) will notify the supporting agencies identified in this annex prior to a public announcement regarding activation of any part of this annex. A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) may be detailed to the IDEOC to provide technical assistance following a Presidential Disaster Declaration. This annex should not interfere with any private volunteer organization's policies concerning donations. The intent is to provide a means to coordinate donations and respond to the needs of disaster victims and effected governments in the most efficient and timely manner.

Upon activation of this annex, the IBHS Director will designate a State Donations Manager (SDM) who is responsible for the overall state effort with regards to donations.

The SDM will hire a State Donations Coordinator (SDC) for coordinating with appropriate agencies to determine available resources and needs, and maintaining communication with local emergency management officials with regards to undesignated donations.

The IDEOC will request through a mission assignment IDAVOAD to appoint a State Volunteer Coordinator (SVC) for coordinating with appropriate agencies to determine available resources and needs, and maintaining communication with local emergency management officials with regards to spontaneous volunteers and Volunteer Reception Centers (VRC).

In the IDEOC organization, these Coordinators will be activated as units in the Operations Section. In smaller-scale events, a single Manager and/or Coordinator for both donations may be formed. Basic operational guidelines are as follows:

A. State Donations and Volunteer Resources:

    1. During a disaster, individuals that are unsure of whom to donate to or volunteer for will be directed to the jurisdiction, VOAD Organization, and Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security Websites if the caller has internet access. If they do not have access, they will be transferred to the local donations or volunteer phone line for coordination of the donation or services.

    2. Local Emergency Operations Centers and County Emergency Disaster Coordinators will be responsible for arranging for and coordinating a donation/volunteer hotline if needed.

B. Donations:

    1. State Donations Manager (SDM): The SDM will be responsible for the state donations plan, training, technical assistance and program guidance to all staff. The SDM will determine staffing requirements, monitor administration of the program, identify and correct problems and assure compliance with federal and state laws, regulations, policies and executive orders.

    2. State Donations Coordinator (SDC): The SDC will work with affected local governments to determine the initial needs assessment for donated goods and to identify operating facilities suitable as Donation Warehouses and distribution sites.

The SDC will facilitate transactions concerning offers of cash and goods. The SDC is responsible for coordination with voluntary agencies, the donation warehouse and distribution sites with regards to donations. The SDC will inform the SDM of any problems or concerns with the operations and make suggestions on expanding, contracting or demobilizing any donations operations. The SDC will facilitate internal management of the donations and ensure accuracy of information.

3. Donation Warehouses may be established at various sites within the State as needed. A donation warehouse is a facility that is equipped to receive unsolicited donations.

    a. The SDC and IDAVOAD will coordinate the placement of donation warehouses.

    b. The IDAVOAD will provide the SDC with contact names and phone numbers of participating donation warehouses.

    c. IDAVOAD organizations may choose to operate their own warehouses to handle goods they have solicited or that were donated specifically to them.

    d. The donation warehouse will receive and sort unsolicited items to be transferred to distribution sites for distribution to disaster victims.

    e. Donation warehouses will not distribute items to individuals.

4. Distribution Sites will be established as close to the disaster area as safely possible for disaster victims to obtain needed items that may be available. The distribution sites may be operated jointly with the IDAVOAD organizations or by the individual organizations.

5. Designated Donations: Designated donations are donations requested by a specific organization.

    a. Inquiries concerning donations for a specified organization will be referred to that organization. The organization accepting/receiving the donation will operate under its own policies and procedures.

    b. Donors will be advised to label all goods and to provide a detailed inventory list with all shipments. In addition, shipments should be palletized for ease of unloading. Loose items should be shrink-wrapped.

    c. Once a donation has been accepted by a specific agency it becomes the property of that agency. Distribution and disposal of the donation becomes the agency's responsibility and will operate under its own policies and procedures.

6. Unsolicited/Undesignated Donations: Unsolicited/undesignated donations are those that arrive at a reception center but have not been requested by or designated for a specific agency.

    a. Unsolicited and undesignated donations will first be directed to an agency that has agreed to accept such goods and services.

b. If a donation arrives unsolicited, but can be used, it will be accepted and directed to the appropriate location/agency.

c. The donation warehouse site manager may reject donations that cannot be used by an organization involved in the disaster operation or are deemed a health hazard.

d. If a donor insists on donating unneeded goods, they will be advised that although they cannot be accepted at this time, the information will be made available to responding agencies by the local jurisdiction. If a request is later identified, the donor will be contacted.

7. Corporate Donations: Corporate donations are donations made by businesses and industry. These are generally bulk quantities of needed items such as water, food, and building materials.

   a. Corporate offers of bulk items will be accepted if they can be used in the disaster response and relief efforts. The offer will be coordinated by the local jurisdiction and volunteer agencies.

   b. Corporate donors will be referred directly to an agency if there is a known need for the offer in order to coordinate shipping and receiving of the items.

   c. Corporate donors will be advised to label all goods and to provide a detailed inventory list with all shipments.

8. International Donations: International donations are items donated by countries, or agencies located in countries outside the United States.

   a. International donations will be coordinated through the State Donations Coordinator.

   b. The FEMA Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) will contact the State Donations Coordinator if international donations are offered through the Federal government.

   c. The State Donations Coordinator in coordination with the State Donations Manager and IDAVOAD will make the determination to accept or decline the donation after determining the need.

   d. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security - U.S. Customs and Border Protection, in coordination with the National Response Coordination Center Volunteer & Donations specialist and the Department of the State, Office of Diplomatic Contingency Programs, can help to expedite the entry of approved donated items into the United States.

9. Transportation/Distribution:

   a. The transportation/distribution of donations from the donor to the receiving organization will be the responsibility of the donor. Exceptions will be granted on a case-by-case basis and only for the most desperately needed items.

b. The State Donations Manager at the IDEOC will coordinate with ID-ESF #1, Transportation and ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security in directing vehicles and trucks bringing donations into the state.

c. ID-ESF #1 Transportation, can provide guidance and support on transportation rules, regulations and requirements, as needed.

10. Disposition of Excess Donated Materials:

a. Unsuitable and unneeded donations must be disposed of properly. Local laws will apply when disposing of hazardous materials.

b. Usable goods will be redistributed to non-profit organizations whenever possible.

c. Unusable items will be recycled whenever possible.

d. Goods may also be donated to disaster areas in other States with prior coordination with their State Donation Manager.

e. Disposition of excess donated goods may cause the interest of the media. Those disposing of items should have an awareness of the situation and policies used in the disposition of items.

11. Undesignated Cash Donations: An undesignated cash donation is the money that arrives that has not been designated to a specific agency. Undesignated cash will be directed to IDAVOAD. IDAVOAD will place the money into an account that will be used to support recovery operations through the Idaho Long Term Recovery Organization (LTRO).

C. Spontaneous Volunteers: Spontaneous volunteers are individuals that want to help in the disaster area with response and recovery, but are not affiliated with one of the organizations that are working the disaster.

1. State Volunteer Coordinator (SVC): The SVC will be responsible for the state volunteer reception center (VRC) plan, training, technical assistance and program guidance to all staff. The SVC will determine staffing requirements, monitor administration of the program, identify and correct problems and assure compliance with federal and state laws, regulations, policies and executive orders. The SVC will work with affected local governments to determine the initial needs assessment for services and to identify operating facilities suitable as VRC's. The SVC is responsible for coordination with voluntary agencies and VRC's with regards to volunteers. The SVC will monitor and resolve problems or concerns with the operations and make suggestions on expanding, contracting or demobilizing any volunteer operations.

2. When a large number of volunteers arrive or are expected to arrive, a VRC will be set up to register the volunteers and connect them with an agency that is in need of their skills and services. Serve Idaho, the Governor's Commission on Service and Volunteerism is responsible for the planning and management of VRC's.

3. Volunteer organizations involved in disaster response may request public volunteers, as needed. The requesting agencies are responsible for the housing, feeding and needs of requested volunteers.

D. Public Information: In close coordination with ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs, the IDEOC Public Information Officer in conjunction with the local jurisdiction and IDAVOAD will develop a program to educate the public and media concerning the state donations management operations as follows:

1. Contact will be made with elected officials, county & tribal emergency management, voluntary agencies and other appropriate parties, by the local and/or state ESF Coordinator in order to educate them of the needs of the donations management operations. This is necessary to ensure that as they speak to the media they have a clear and accurate message that will assist the operation;

2. The message will encourage individuals interested in volunteering their personal services to participate through a local nonprofit voluntary organization to facilitate their involvement in disaster relief efforts. Spontaneous volunteers will be discouraged from going directly to any disaster site;

3. The target audience will be a variety of organizations, such as civic organizations, church groups, unions, media, private individuals and other interested groups;

4. Press releases, and outreach through social media, regarding donations will be issued immediately following a major disaster. These press releases will encourage cash donations to volunteer organizations and will explain some of the problems associated with unsolicited goods and services.

II. Response Actions

A. Communicate and coordinate with the supporting agencies identified in this annex to make recommendations regarding the necessary initial action to be taken.

B. Activate this annex based on available information and estimates.

C. In coordination with ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs, provide the media with information regarding donation needs and procedures and provide regular updates.

D. The State Donations Coordinator and SVC in coordination with supporting agencies and counties/tribes will determine which donations and volunteer management facilities should open and how to staff them.

E. Continually assess donations and volunteer management operations to ensure continuity of operations.

F. Determine the dates at which these operations should be consolidated or demobilized.

G. Demobilization begins when the flow of goods and services slows. The SDC and SVC in coordination with supporting agencies and counties/tribes will make a joint determination regarding closeout activities, downsizing of government involvement in coordination and

operations, transitioning to voluntary agency activities, and transmission of remaining goods and services to traditional charitable organizations.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The National Response Framework (NRF) Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex: The Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex describes the coordination processes used to support the State in ensuring the most efficient and effective use of spontaneous volunteers and unsolicited donated goods for incidents requiring a Federal response, including offers of spontaneous volunteer services and unsolicited donations to the Federal Government. This document can be found at: http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-support-vol.pdf
2. Donations Coordination Center Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): This SOP identifies the policies, procedures, roles and responsibilities of the Donations Coordination Team members and other participating agencies.
3. National VOAD & FEMA Volunteer and Donations Brochure (L-217) "When Disaster Strikes….How to Donate or Volunteer Successfully" http://www.fema.gov/pdf/donations/when_disaster_strikes.pdf

B. Programs:

1. Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements:
   a. The State of Idaho, IBHS, and the Adventist Community Services Joint Exercise of Powers agreement (on file at IBHS). This agreement provides a framework within which the IBHS and the Adventist Community Services (ACS) will cooperate in emergencies and disasters to alleviate problems often associated with donated goods by operating a donations warehouse to manage donated goods.
2. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) State Volunteer and Donations Management (G-288): This course addresses planning & operational considerations for donations of undesignated donations and spontaneous volunteers during and immediately following disaster. Topics include roles and responsibility in a coordinated program; public and media education; the donations management annex and documentation.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS)

A. Serves as the lead state agency and provides the State Donations Manager (SDM) to administer the state donations program. The SDM is responsible to appoint a State Donations Coordinator (SDC). The SDC for donations serves as the point of contact with local governments, State agencies, Adventist Community Services (ACS), IDAVOAD, and FEMA.

B. Coordinate with local government agencies to determine the initial needs list for donated goods and services. Donation Warehouses, distribution centers, ports of entry and emergency volunteer reception centers must also be identified.

C. Coordinate with the ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs Coordinator, to issue press releases relating to the State Donations/Volunteer Center.

D. Coordinate with volunteer agencies at the State level and secure pre-disaster agreements to manage and operate Donation Warehouses and VRC's. Through these agreements, IBHS assists in the coordination of pre-acceptance of specific types of donated goods and services and assists in the coordination for the transportation as required during the reception, movement and distribution of unsolicited donations and spontaneous volunteers.

E. Coordinate with ID-ESF #7, Resource Management to assist in providing warehousing and equipment to support the Donations/Volunteer Reception Center(s).

F. The SDC, with the assistance of the local government liaison, and Adventist Community Services (ACS) develop the timeline and demobilization plan for the donation warehouse

II. Supporting Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Provides a liaison to the Donations Coordination Team. • Develops procedures to accept unsolicited donations when received through the State Donations Hotline. • Provides IDAVOAD organization donation phone numbers to the SDC for reference. • Coordinates with the Donation Warehouse Manager to fill unmet needs of disaster victims. • Provides a list of solicited donation requests to the SDC. • Coordinate donations specifically solicited by IDAVOAD organizations. • Provides procedures for acceptance/disposition of unsolicited donations. • Provide procedures for disposal of unsolicited, unsuitable, unneeded or excess donated materials.
- Adventist Community Services (ACS)	• Provide a liaison to the Donations Coordination Team. • Provide a trained individual to act as the Donation Warehouse Manager. • Provide leadership and training for community based volunteers to coordinate the flow of incoming undesignated donated goods. • Provide management of a multi-agency warehouse and supervises local volunteers in receiving, sorting, packing and inventorying donated goods.

- Adventist Community Services (ACS) (continued) - Idaho Food Bank	• ACS will make all goods available to recognized local organizations carrying out a distribution program. • Will maintain a current inventory of goods and upon request, ACS will provide a copy to local government, State and FEMA officials. • ACS will assist the SDC and the local government liaison officer in the development of the timeline and demobilization plan for the Donation Warehouse. • Provides a liaison to the Donations Coordination Team. • Develops procedures to accept unsolicited donations when received through the State Donations Hotline. • Provides Food bank donation phone numbers to the SDC for reference. • Coordinates with the Donation Warehouse Manager to fill unmet needs of disaster victims. • Provides a list of solicited donations requests to the SDC. • Coordinate designated donations and donations specifically solicited by Idaho Food bank. • Provides procedures for acceptance/disposition of unsolicited donations. • Provide procedures for disposal of unsolicited, unsuitable, unneeded or excess donated materials.
Local Government	• Appoints a local government liaison officer to coordinate with the SDC, SVC and relief agencies working within their jurisdiction to meet needs and avoid duplication of efforts. • Local jurisdictions, county, tribal and municipal, will establish Distribution Centers and Emergency Volunteer Reception Centers as the magnitude and severity requires. • Work with State Donations Coordinator, the Donation Warehouse Manager and volunteer organizations to develop a list of specific items needed in the disaster area for solicitation from the public. • Provide key coordination names, telephone numbers and other pertinent information to the SDC for effective communication. • Provide information and assistance regarding the local jurisdiction's disaster recovery activities and provide updated information as required. • Assist the SDC and Adventist Community Services (ACS) in the development of the timeline and demobilization plan for the Donation Warehouse, if required.
Federal Agency - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	• Provide assistance in establishing a Donations Coordination Team, a Donations Warehouse and Emergency Volunteer Reception Center. • Provide technical and managerial support. • Provide a national network of information and contacts to assist donations/volunteer specialists in the field.

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SUPPORT ANNEX #5

WORKER SAFETY AND HEALTH

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Supporting Agencies: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard, 101st Civil Support Team

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Idaho Public Health Districts

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Idaho Division of Building Safety

Idaho Department of Water Resources

Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Idaho State Police

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #5, Worker Safety and Health Annex, provides guidelines for implementing worker safety and health support functions during potential or actual emergencies and disasters. This annex describes the actions needed to ensure that threats to responder safety and health are anticipated, recognized, evaluated, and controlled consistently so that responders are properly protected during incident management operations.

This annex does not supersede, but rather coordinates the efforts of multiple response organizations. The main objective is to ensure that the Incident Command/Unified Command (IC/UC), responding organizations, and responders involved receive coordinated, consistent, accurate, and timely safety and health information and technical assistance.

II. Scope

This annex addresses those functions critical to supporting and facilitating the protection of worker safety and health for all emergency responders and response organizations during potential and actual emergencies and disasters. While this annex addresses coordination and provision of technical assistance for incident safety management activities, it does not address public health and safety.

Coordination mechanisms and processes used to provide technical assistance for carrying out incident safety management activities include identification and characterization of incident hazards, assessments and analyses of health risks and exposures to responders, medical monitoring, and incident risk management.

III. Policies

A. Basic Provisions/Requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970 (Public Law 91-596). This Act assigns OSHA two regulatory functions - setting standards and conducting inspections - to ensure that employers are providing safe and healthful workplaces. OSHA standards may require that employers adopt certain practices, means, methods, or processes reasonably necessary and appropriate to protect workers on the job. Employers must become familiar with the standards applicable to their establishments and eliminate hazards. Compliance with standards may include ensuring that employees have been provided with, have been effectively trained on, and use personal protective equipment when required for safety or health. Employees must comply with all rules and regulations that apply to their own actions and conduct. Even in areas where OSHA has not set forth a standard addressing a specific hazard, employers are responsible for complying with OSHA's “general duty” clause. The general duty clause [Section 5(a)(1)] states that each employer “shall furnish...a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees.” For more information on OSHA, visit www.dol.gov.

B. Private-sector, state and local government employers, are responsible for the safety and health of their employees as outlined above. This responsibility includes allocating sufficient resources for safety and health programs, training staff, purchasing protective clothing and equipment as needed, and correcting unsafe or unsanitary conditions. Some state and national guidelines include, but are not limited to:

   1. Idaho Code §44-1401 Employer’s Liability Act, §39-101 Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, §72-101 Worker’s Compensation and Related Laws;

   2. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards;

   3. The Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard, codified at 29 CFR 1910.120 and 29 CFR 1926.62; and

   4. The Worker Protection Standard, codified at 40 CFR 311.

C. The Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) coordinates with federal, state, and local governments to develop and disseminate information on the likely hazards associated with potential incidents and the preventative actions that can be taken to

reduce or eliminate illnesses and injuries that may result from hazardous exposure. The Joint Information Center (JIC) may be authorized to release general occupational safety and health information as outlined in ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs annex.

D. Responders are notified of personal sampling results and suggested courses of action as promptly as possible. To protect responder confidentiality, medical information on responders is never released to the public.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

During a disaster or emergency, operations likely will encompass complex and varied hazards that must be characterized, evaluated, and controlled to protect responders. These hazards could include falls from heights, hazards associated with heavy equipment use, confined space entry, compressed gas use, electrical shock, and toxic and hazardous substance exposure. The need for a rapid response to an incident increases the risk that responders will be deployed without complete information about the safety and health hazards present.

To ensure that responders are properly protected, this IDEOP Worker Safety and Health Support Annex must be in place to facilitate proactive consideration of all potential hazards and to ensure the availability and coordination of necessary personal protective equipment and other resources used in responding to the incident. A collaborative effort involving the expertise of all likely response organizations is necessary to plan for and implement responder safety and health procedures during the incident.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Organizations responding to the incident site have properly trained, equipped, and provided technical support and expertise to their responders in accordance with their agency's mission and expertise for the incident.

B. On-scene incident management organizations will have a safety officer(s) assigned to access the health and safety risks and advise the on-scene incident commander of incident hazards and risks.

C. This annex does not replace the primary responsibilities of government and employers; rather, it ensures that in fulfilling these responsibilities, response organizations plan and prepare in a consistent manner and that interoperability is a primary consideration for worker safety and health.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

As the primary agency for this support annex, the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) will convene appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible to develop a plan for

providing the support required. The particular support provided will be dependent upon the scope, complexity, and specific hazards associated with the incident and the needs of the response and recovery organizations. This worker safety and health annex supports the following functions within the Incident Command System:

A. Providing occupational safety and health technical advice and support to IC/UC and Safety Officer(s) involved in incident management, and, if appropriate, at all incident sites.

B. Providing assistance with site-specific occupational safety and health plan development and implementation, and ensuring that plans are coordinated and consistent among multiple sites, as appropriate.

C. Providing assistance with identifying and assessing health and safety hazards and characterizing the incident environment, to include continued monitoring of incident safety.

D. Providing assistance with task-specific responder exposure monitoring for:

   1. Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) contaminants; and

   2. Physical stressors (e.g., noise, heat/cold, ionizing radiation).

E. In coordination with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW), evaluating the need for longer term epidemiological medical monitoring and surveillance, and appropriate immunization and prophylaxis for responders and recovery workers.

F. Assessing responder safety and health resource needs and identifying sources for those assets.

G. Provide assistance with determining the appropriate level of personnel protective equipment (PPE) including the use and decontamination of PPE.

H. Collecting and managing data (exposure data, accident/injury documentation, etc.) to facilitate consistent data-formatting and data-sharing among response organizations.

I. Coordinating and providing incident-specific responder training.

II. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans: The National Response Framework, Worker Safety and Health Support Annex: This annex provides Federal support to Federal, State, tribal, and local response and recovery organizations in assuring response and recovery worker safety and health during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS)

A. During activation, coordinates technical assistance for responder safety and health to the IC/UC.

B. Resolves technical, procedural, and risk assessment conflicts before they adversely affect the consistency and accuracy of the advice and information provided to responders and to the local IC/UC.

C. Advise, consult, and cooperate with agencies of the state and federal government, other states, cities, counties, tribal governments and others concerned with emergency response and hazardous substance incidents.

D. Coordinate response of specialized response teams. Idaho has specially trained and equipped teams that could be deployed, as requested, to the site of a HAZMAT/WMD incident to assist and advise the local Incident Command. Idaho's specialty teams are as follows:

1. Idaho Hazardous Materials Regional Response Teams (HAZMAT RRT);
2. Idaho National Guard 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (CST);
3. Idaho Regional Bomb Squads; and
4. Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Teams.

II. Supporting Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard, 101st Civil Support Team	• Provide military support to civilian authorities in regards to a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) event upon the order of the Idaho Adjutant General. The 101st CST maintains the capability to perform early agent detection, sample collection, and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) monitoring, and modeling. Site assessments can also be provided as well as communications connectivity with other federal agencies and assets. • Capabilities: ➢ Chemical, radiological, and biological detection and analysis. ➢ Hazard plume modeling and threat analysis via current modeling software. ➢ On-scene analysis of unknown WMD agents utilizing a state-of-the–art Analytical Laboratory System (ALS). ➢ Liaison with EMS/Medical/Public Health agencies.

Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard, 101st Civil Support Team (continued)	➢Robust, highly mobile communications capability utilizing a Unified Command Suite (UCS). ➢Technical decontamination (DECON) for first responders and the CST. ➢Technical research and reach back to state and federal level WMD expertise. ➢Advice and recommendations to the Incident Commander regarding event disposition, consequences, and mitigation.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Provide technical assistance and laboratory support for assessment of health risks associated with hazardous materials incidents including: ➢Assessing health and medical effects of radiological exposure; ➢Providing toxicological information on hazardous and radioactive materials; ➢Performing laboratory analyses for public safety and incident assessment and monitoring. • Coordinate and consult with Poison Control Center as needed. • Coordinate with District Health Departments in providing risk assessment and emergency health services in the event of a major disaster.
Idaho Public Health Districts	• Coordinate with the Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Health, for providing public health services related to hazardous materials incidents.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Provide an environmental coordinator and environmental support personnel in support of the Incident Commander. • Assess and evaluate human health and environmental risks. • Coordinate environmental investigations and monitoring programs with involved agencies. • Provide radiation support personnel for radiological expertise and support to the Incident Commander. • Deploy radiation support personnel to assist with environmental characterization, radiation monitoring, and radiation control measures, when requested by the Incident Commander.
Idaho Division of Building Safety	• Provide consultation services on occupational safety and health standards and issues. • Promoting health, safety, and welfare by encouraging compliance with statewide building, energy conservation, public works contractors, industrial safety, logging, electrical and plumbing codes, standards and regulations

Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Provide assistance with any hazardous materials/WMD emergency (including radioactive) that will likely affect any surface water, dams, water wells, and waste disposal and injection wells. • Assist in the development of emergency or alternate drinking water sources.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Provide field personnel who investigate pesticide misuse. The investigators are located in various areas throughout the state and may be of assistance when information is needed relating to the distribution or use of pesticides or in locating licensed applicators and/or dealers. • Maintains a complete file of all registered pesticide labels sold in the state, as well as a file of all licensed applicators or dealers. • Maintains a file of all licensed dealers, registered fertilizer products and labels of products sold in Idaho, and has a field staff of investigators knowledgeable in fertilizer distribution within the state. • Has inspectors knowledgeable in animal health related matters and can provide technical assistance and advice on zoonotic diseases (disease that can be transmitted from vertebrate animals to humans).
Idaho State Police	• Provide Hazardous Materials Specialists with advanced training and equipment to respond to WMD incidents as requested to advise and support the Incident Commander.

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SUPPORT ANNEX #6

JOINT INFORMATION SYSTEM / CENTER

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Support Agencies: Other State of Idaho Agencies with Public Information Officers

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #6, Joint Information System / Center, provides guidance for the activation, operations, and deactivation of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) Joint Information System (JIS). The system and this plan would be activated during a natural disaster, emergency, or significant large-scale event that involves a multi-jurisdictional response and recovery. This action plan outlines the procedures necessary to conduct coordinated crisis communications in support of incident management. Activation of the JIS will reduce misinformation, maximize resources, and create credibility with the public in response efforts.

The JIS is accomplished when public information staff representing all jurisdictions involved in the incident management activities work together in conjunction with the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC), or other incident management teams, as an information network to inform and educate the public and stakeholders. Whether the information involves saving lives, protecting property, or calming fears, the public must have accurate, timely, and easy-to-understand information.

The JIS may function virtually, with participants linked through technological means, or may function at a central location (Joint Information Center). Information sharing platforms such as WebEOC will be employed as a method for coordinating with participating agencies and staff. Any response or partner agencies unable to send a representative to the JIS/JIC will continue to coordinate via phone, e-mail, and WebEOC. In general, all affected agencies will contribute to the coordinated messages developed in the JIS/JIC.

The JIC will be the physical location, or communication hub, to centralize and coordinate the flow of public information operations of the JIS. By maintaining a centralized communication facility, resources can be managed more efficiently and the duplication of effort is minimized.

Once established, the JIC becomes the "one-stop" source for news media and stakeholders to obtain information about the incident.

The JIS/JIC structure is a key element of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and operates in conjunction with the IDEOC. The JIS/JIC is a Multiagency Coordination Center (MAC), and staff continues to report to their agency leadership. It is designed to accommodate a diverse range of responses and work equally as well for large or small incidents. Depending on the size, scope, or duration of the incident, the structure can be sized up or down so that few people may execute a multitude of functions or one function may be staffed by many people.

II. Scope

The Idaho JIS/JIC is the information network to be utilized for all public information operations before, during, and after any significant, multi-jurisdictional incident response, recovery, and mitigation within the State. A significant public information response may involve personnel from local, state, and federal jurisdictions, as well as public and private agencies. The group tasked with performing these functions is the Idaho Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team created by Governor Executive Order 2014-07.

The PIER Team is the collective group of public information officers within Idaho state government authorized and directed through Executive Order to be prepared to conduct crisis communication operations. Under this executive order, "Public Information Officers of each state agency are collaterally assigned" to the team. PIER Team members may be expected to "be deployed, when necessary, to the IDEOC, Joint information Center, field support offices, and/or local jurisdictions."

III. Objectives

A. Represent and advise elected officials, Command and General Staff, the IDEOC, and incident management teams on all public information matters relating to the management of the emergency. Maintain ongoing contact with IDEOC to stay abreast of the incident and to provide feedback that could impact the response.

B. Disseminate accurate and timely information to instill public trust and confidence in the incident's management.

C. Establish the Idaho JIS/JIC as a credible source of information.

D. Foster cooperation with the media as a partner in the response effort.

E. Respond to media and public inquiries.

F. Monitor media reports and public feedback.

G. Address questions, rumors, inaccuracies, and misperceptions as they are identified to alleviate information gaps and misinformation.

H. Gather, produce, and disseminate unified information in a well-organized, coordinated process; maximizing resources, and avoiding duplication of efforts.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

It is anticipated that many agencies may become involved in an Idaho disaster emergency.

While the JIC is a central location where the informational needs and demands of the public and media can be met, the overriding concept of the JIC recognizes that each individual will continue to bring expertise and resources from his/her own agency, while at the same time, participate in a coordinated public information system.

Any number of natural or man-made hazards may necessitate the activation of the Idaho JIS/JIC, including earthquakes, floods, fires, pandemics, severe storms, civil disturbances, terrorism, and hazardous materials events. Any of these incidents may cause large scale loss or shortage of essential public services. In addition, the joint information system model can be applied to any situation where a multi-jurisdictional coordinated public information operation is required.

Large emergencies or disasters may attract local, regional, and national media attention and representatives. A JIS/JIC can be scaled to accommodate all information needs.

A governor's declaration of emergency may be enacted and gives the authority and funding necessary to activate state resources, including public information officers, to support incident response actions. This JIS/JIC Plan may be applied to incidents other than a declared disaster; however, the State Disaster Account will not be available to support those operations.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Organizations responding to the incident site have properly trained, equipped, and provided technical support and expertise to their responders in accordance with their agency's mission and expertise for the incident.

B. On-scene incident management organizations will have a safety officer(s) assigned to assess the health and safety risks and advise the on-scene incident commander of incident hazards and risks.

C. This annex does not replace the primary responsibilities of government and employers; rather, it ensures that in fulfilling these responsibilities, response organizations plan and prepare in a consistent manner and that interoperability is a primary consideration for worker safety and health.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A. Activation

The Governor's Authorized Representative, the Director of the IBHS or the designated incident management agency, will make the initial decision to activate the JIS/JIC Operations Plan and to identify the Lead PIO.

Following the activation of the plan, the Lead PIO will notify affected agencies via WebEOC, and in conjunction with Command and General Staff, determine whether to activate the PIER Team. The Lead PIO and/or the JIC Coordinator will identify units and positions within the JIS/JIC organization structure that will be activated and determine initial staffing needs. Upon the issuance of a Governor's Disaster Declaration, activations will be authorized through mission assignments issued from the IDEOC. The mission assignment is a memorandum to state agencies that the state disaster account will reimburse expenditures incurred during the event (the mission assignment process is further defined under "Funding"). Requests for additional staffing may be made to the Logistics Section of the IDEOC. From the beginning, documentation of the JIS/JIC activity will be logged.

The Lead PIO and JIC Coordinator will determine the operational periods for the JIC. The JIC will be staffed at a level corresponding to the public information needs of the incident at hand and may operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, if necessary. The JIC Manager will develop a time schedule to staff the center and make the appropriate staffing assignments. The hours of operation will be reassessed regularly to ensure adequate staffing levels.

As the incident escalates, there may be a need for additional JIS/JICs. The Idaho JIS/JIC will be the lead coordinator to gather and ensure a coordinated message.

The Lead PIO and JIC Coordinator may elect to suspend operations during non-business hours or over-night. A voice mail system will be used during the overnight period to receive media or public calls. Follow-up will be handled when JIS/JIC operations resume.

The IBHS PIO will maintain a current 24/7 contact list of PIER Team members. Upon notification, personnel will deploy as rapidly as possible to the designated JIC location.

The Idaho State Alert and Warning System (ISAWS) may be utilized to alert PIO's from the affected agencies and the PIER Team that the JIS/JIC is activated. The ISAWS program is capable of generating scripted messages to numerous targeted audiences, at once, and to many devices. A pre-defined PIER Team group will be established within the ISAWS program so that messages can be quickly generated and distributed.

The JIS/JIC Teams will be requested to bring their laptops, USB flash drives, cell phones, contact information, and their personal "To-Go" Kit. The activated PIO's will need to indicate their availability to respond and their expected time of arrival. Directions to the facility will also be provided.

The Lead PIO will request basic food and refreshments for the JIC facility and also provide security with the names of PIOs expected to report.

The JIS/JIC will be called operational when the Lead PIO and JIC Coordinator determine there is sufficient staff to operate. At this time the JIS/JIC will distribute a media advisory to the news media, partners, and stakeholders announcing the activation of the JIC. This initial message will also include important phone numbers, the URL to the incident management website, and a brief description of the situation at hand.

B. Personnel

The JIC will be staffed by PIO-skilled representatives from jurisdictions involved in the response and may include public and private organizations.

Agency directors and the executive branch will facilitate overall policy guidance to the Lead PIO. The JIC Coordinator will provide operational management for the JIS/JIC and continue to coordinate with the Lead PIO and any PIOs in the field.

C. Location

A JIC has been established at Gowen Field in Boise, Idaho and is equipped to support JIC operations. It is located at 4040 Guard Street, Building 600, Room 109. Should the needs of the incident dictate, alternate or multiple locations may be used. JIS/JIC staff arriving to the facility will enter through the Gowen Field Main Gate and should be prepared to show identification, vehicle insurance, and vehicle registration.

D. Responsibilities

The agency with the primary responsibility for coordinating the JIS/JIC plan is the IBHS. The JIS/JIC will be staffed from identified state agencies. Support agencies should maintain a level of familiarity with the JIS/JIC Plan to ensure seamless integration when the JIS/JIC is activated.

It is the responsibility of the Lead PIO and JIC Coordinator to identify resource shortfalls. When additional staffing, equipment, or supplies are needed to support JIS/JIC operations, a request will be made to the Logistics Section of the IDEOC to acquire the resources and make them available to the JIS/JIC.

It is the responsibility of the JIC Coordinator to provide job descriptions to identified positions. It is the responsibility of all PIOs operating within the JIS/JIC to support coordinated communications and to become familiar with expectations of their assigned role.

E. JIS/JIC Operations

Each JIC participant will sign a log sheet at the staff registration desk and receive an I.D. badge or name tag.

JIS/JIC staff will work a designated hourly shift, and if necessary rotate with the relief team scheduled to assume the next shift. This rotation will continue as long as necessary. All staff will be instructed to report for duty 30 minutes prior to shift change for a briefing. Staff

will participate in a briefing prior to the next shift change to brief incoming shift members. This briefing will consist of current actions, unmet needs and projected activities.

Once the job responsibilities have been assigned, the JIS/JIC Coordinator will distribute the list of duties associated with each assignment. Each individual will be given a written description of their job responsibilities so expectations are clear.

When the JIC is located on Gowen Field, security for operations will be provided by security forces. All media must be escorted while on Gowen Field. Upon location off Gowen Field the JIC will make a request through the Logistics Section of the IDEOC for security staff, if needed. The officers will control traffic access to the JIS/JIC and/or key entrances, if deemed necessary.

The following response actions to be taken by JIC personnel are not a linear list, but a cycle that will repeat itself throughout the life cycle of the JIC.

1. Briefings

   The Lead PIO and JIC Coordinator will participate in incident management coordination briefings. These Command and Staff meetings will serve to inform JIC leadership of ongoing efforts, objectives and issues. Following Command and General Staff meetings, JIC leadership will provide a briefing to JIC staff regarding operational issues. In these briefings, the group will receive a status report on current developments, goals and objectives, and reconcile any conflicts. Situation briefings will occur on a recurring and regular basis.

2. Gather information

   An accurate picture of the situation is necessary to communicate with the public. JIC personnel, and in particular the Information Gathering Section, will gather and compile information from as many sources as possible. On a recurring and regular basis, the Information Gathering Branch will provide information to the Information Products Branch for inclusion in subsequent releases of information. JIC staff will continually:

   a. Gather facts from all available sources

   b. Put situation in perspective

   c. Review, verify and critically judge all information

   d. Clarify information through subject matter experts

   e. Ascertain magnitude and impacts of the incident

   On a recurring and regular basis, the Information Gathering Branch will provide information to the Information Products Branch for inclusion in subsequent releases of information.

3. Organize and Produce Releasable Information

The Information Products Section will develop key messages to inform the public of the situation, what activities are taking place, and what actions are necessary.

Various message formats will be used to communicate the messages in the most effective manner, using a variety of products to reach all identified demographics.

Early in the event, the health and safety impact on the community members should be primary, followed by what actions are being taken to manage and rectify the situation. The "what happened" facts should be released as they are confirmed with frequent updates as any new information becomes available.

Credibility in the JIS/JIC must be instilled in the public from the first official statement or appearance. Credibility often relates to the speed at which the response organizations react during the recovery and response, in addition to the accuracy of the information provided and empathy expressed. The information must be actionable, consistent, accurate, and timely. Being timely and accurate establishes credibility with the media and identifies the JIS/JIC as the source of information.

Accurate and verified information will be released as soon as possible, even though all details may not be available. Regular outreach and media briefings will provide the opportunity to update information as it becomes available.

The public and stakeholders want timely and accurate facts about what happened, where, and what is being done. They will question the magnitude of the crisis, the immediacy of the threat, the duration of the threat, and who is going to respond to the emergency. Audiences need to be identified and messages should be developed and directed specifically to the audience they target. The development of messages should be prioritized for each audience based on their involvement and concerns.

Audience	**Concerns**
Victims and their families	Personal safety/what to do
Elected officials	Perceptions/opportunities to be responsive
First responders	Resources/scene management
Trade and Industry	Loss of revenue/liability
Community distant from emergency	Speed of information flow
Media	Response actions/ guidelines for public to follow

Messages will explain and inform the public about the risk with short, concise and easy to understand messages. The response will be communicated by clearly stating the situation while including the information and instructions the public needs to know.

Messages will acknowledge the event and public concern about any uncertainty with empathy in order to ease concerns and calm fears. Messages should demonstrate that the incident is being addressed in a reasonable, caring, and timely manner.

The JIC will anticipate questions from the public and develop associated talking points. These will be distributed to all staff so that everyone has current information and is speaking the same message.

Information that is relevant to the incident includes, but is not limited to:

- Details of the incident
- Chronology of events
- Details on action(s) being taken to investigate the source of the problem - if it is unknown
- News releases and media advisories
- Letters to stakeholders and target audiences
- Consumer information and contact numbers—especially toll-free lines
- Fact sheets and/or answers to frequently asked questions (FAQ's)

JIC staff will gather information regarding special needs populations and other targeted audiences who will require specific messages. Subject matter experts may be employed to address complex or specialized information issues.

4. Review and Coordinate

Before information is released to the media and/or public, information will be coordinated to the maximum extent possible to ensure consistency and accuracy within limits to keep the information flow timely. JIC operations will include a quick, yet thorough, review of all information to be released. Reviewers will coordinate with the IDEOC and each agency that has information to be released. Particular care will be given to reviewing the accuracy of information to be released. Concerns of partner agencies will be addressed and messages may be updated.

5. Approval

During an emergency it is critical for official information to be released quickly, therefore the clearance process must be kept as simple as possible. Prior to release of public information, the Lead PIO will ensure the information is verified and approved through participating government officials and collaborating agencies. It is the responsibility of each responding agency represented in the JIS/JIC to gain approval of information specific to their agency. Those agencies designated as a clearance role, will be asked to review the information and respond within a given time limit of receipt of official draft documents. At no point will the JIS/JIC release information particular to an agency that has not approved its release.

6. Releasing Information

The Information Products Section will use every internal and external means available to provide prompt information to media outlets and the general public. Accurate and timely information will be ongoing and provided as it becomes available.

The Information Products Section will identify where the information should be sent. This will include the media, agency partners, elected officials, the private sector, and directly to the public.

The methods for disseminating information will be all avenues of mass media available (i.e. TV, radio, newspaper, social media, website, e-mails, etc.). In the event cellular and telephone circuits are overloaded, electrical power is out, internet is not available, and/or alternate means of message delivery needs to be utilized to reach social populations, messages may be delivered by non-traditional methods. Such methods will be utilized to reach special or hard to reach populations. County emergency responders may use their mass communication systems, such as reverse 9-1-1 to reach directly to their citizens.

The ISAWS and Emergency Alert System (EAS) may also be utilized to distribute information. ISAWS is able to distribute time sensitive, life, and safety information. The system distributes information directly to citizens via landline telephone, cell phone, pagers, e-mail, or text messaging. EAS may also be used to distribute critical life safety information. EAS generates messages to media outlets which interrupts regular programming to provide the alert. Messages using ISAWS or EAS can be generated through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security Alert and Warning Coordinator.

The incident management website, the affected agency's website, and social media will be utilized to update the stakeholders and the public regarding crisis developments. Pertinent information will be posted as quickly as approved and other information will be continually updated as information changes. Links to coordinating agencies and information will be easily identified.

The information posted to the website will follow the same approval process as all other information released and be provided as clearly as possible in order to effectively communicate the message and to enhance the reader's comprehension.

7. News Conferences/Media Briefings

In addition to news releases, a primary means of communicating to the media and the general public will be through regularly scheduled news conferences and/or media briefings.

Every attempt will be made to release information to the media as soon as possible. Initial talking points should be used until a news conference is scheduled and staff should be assigned to assist.

When sufficient information has been gathered, the Lead PIO in coordination with the IDEOC, affected agency heads, and elected officials will schedule a news conference. News conferences will be held on a recurring basis, based on information requirements and the level of media interest.

When the JIS/JIC is located on Gowen Field, news conferences will be held at the Brooks Auditorium, in Building 600. Should the JIS/JIC be located at another location, news conferences/media briefings will be scheduled in a facility that meets the equipment, and material requirements.

Prior to the conference, credible spokespeople will be identified, an agenda will be developed, and media will be notified. A briefing pre-meeting will be held at least 30 minutes before each news conference or media briefing to ensure that spokespeople are communicating the same message. Talking points with key messages, logistics, order of presenters, anticipated questions, and visual aids will be reviewed. Between briefings, a list of anticipated questions will be developed and suggested response will be discussed during the pre-briefing meeting. The Information Products Branch of the JIC will provide these materials.

The news conference will be moderated by the Lead PIO, or designee. As moderator, the Lead PIO will choreograph the events of the briefing, direct the information provided, set the ground rules, announce times of future briefings, and make housekeeping announcements. Spokespeople from the involved agencies will provide statements, updated information, and answer questions. Subject matter experts and/or technical advisors will be present to respond to questions or provide additional details as needed.

Briefings should be scheduled regularly to update the incident status and help reporters meet news deadlines. In general, media briefings will be kept as concise as possible.

When possible, news conferences and media briefings will be recorded and the Information Gathering Section will document media questions and provide summaries for the JIS/JIC staff to provide response to the media at the next scheduled briefing. These summaries can also be posted on WebEOC, shared with partner organizations, and included in the incident casebook.

8. Response to Inquiries

The Media Relations Section will respond to inquiries generated by the incident and by the release of information.

A call center may need to be established to function as the phone bank for the public to call with questions regarding the incident. The JIC will provide contact information for the call center and direct citizen to call the center for questions and information. The Idaho JIS/JIC will provide the call center staff with a phone bank script, fact sheets, and/or Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) so all messages are consistent. The JIS/JIC will update this information and call center staff will provide feedback to the JIS/JIC regarding inaccurate, incomplete, or rumored information.

The Media Relations Section of the JIS/JIC will be prepared to answer questions quickly and accurately. The spokespeople will be assigned so that someone is available on an ongoing basis. Useful information will be provided about the nature of the problem and what the public can do about it.

Talking points and background material will be distributed to the designated spokespeople. A briefing will be conducted with the spokespeople insuring that the same messages are communicated.

Spokespeople will establish credibility by explaining how the situation is being investigated and making a commitment that communication will be ongoing and updates will be provided when available.

9. Document

Documentation of JIC activities is critical for situation awareness and legal reasons. Each unit will maintain an activity log. WebEOC and other information sharing platforms will be used to document releases and important activities. Should WebEOC not be available, other methods including standardized ICS forms will be employed to document and track the JIS/JIC activities. In order to resolve a miscommunication or dispute, or in the case of litigation, activities must be documented.

Each unit of the JIS/JIC will track their activities on the ICS 214 Activity Log Form. This information is critical to incoming shifts and to track items that need attention. Of particular importance is the Media Relations Branch who must track inquiries from the media to ensure any and all unanswered questions are addressed.

All incident public information should be kept for the development of a casebook. The casebook will be a compilation of all public information developed for the incident that can be used as a source for post incident information requests, evaluations, and as a reference for future events.

The casebook should contain:

- All news releases, fact sheets, talking points, flyers, and command messages generated by the JIC/JIS
- All news clippings
- All JIC-produced video, recordings, and photographs
- News conferences and media briefing summaries
- All incident-specific reports with daily updates and situation reports

10. Monitor, Correct, and Obtain Feedback

The JIS/JIC staff will monitor local, regional, and national media outlets to identify issues and inaccuracies which may create a misinformed public. If inaccuracies are identified JIS/JIC personnel will take action to correct the information as soon as possible. Corrective actions may take place through direct contact with the media outlet and/or public release of information through standard channels.

Media and internet monitoring should be conducted and information should be exchanged with response partners in order to determine if the messages are being interpreted and perceived accurately. Public concerns, interests, and needs can be addressed as they arise from the reporting that occurs.

The feedback will offer a valuable logistical measure to identify what information is needed, request additional resources, employ alternative distribution techniques, repeat messages, clarify misperceptions or inaccurate information, and adjust hours of operation and staffing needs for the JIS/JIC. It also offers the opportunity to continually refresh the communication process in order to remain fluid as the crisis requires.

The feedback gathered will be shared with IDEOC and incident management teams to increase their situational awareness of issues associated with the response to the incident. From this information, decisions can be made to modify or intensify the outreach.

After 48 hours into the crisis, the public and media will begin to focus harder on the questions of why this event happened. The media will begin more in-depth analysis of what happened and why. Media competition may intensify to keep the story going with new angles. At this stage, it is important to stick to the plan, adjust procedures as needed, continue to disseminate information as it becomes available, and prepare talking points for spokespeople.

11. Deactivation

The Lead PIO, in coordination with the IDEOC and affected agencies, will make the decision to deactivate the JIS/JIC. As the incident's request for information begins to decrease and/or the recovery are underway, the JIS/JIC may also be down-sized before it is deactivated. All members of the JIS/JIC staff will be notified and a media advisory will be released to the media stating the JIS/JIC is no longer operational. Directions will also be included regarding how additional incident information will be released and a contact name and phone number for follow-up queries. The call center and incident website can still be utilized for the public.

The JIS/JIC Coordinator will hold a de-briefing meeting for the purpose of identifying problems or concerns during JIS/JIC operations. The JIS/JIC Manager will submit a final report to the participating agencies and partners including after-action and archiving materials for future use. These materials will also be included in the casebook and will be used for after action reports which will identify what went well, and what processes need adjustment.

The JIS/JIC Coordinator will direct staff to ensure all equipment and supplies are returned. Facility should be cleaned and functional to pre-emergency status.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency and Supporting Agencies

Agency	Function
All State Agencies with Public Information Officers or designees	• Public Information Officers of each state agency (or Directors designee) are collaterally assigned to the State's PIER Team Program during emergencies and disasters. Public Information Officers will train and exercise under the auspices of the IBHS. When emergencies and disasters occur, PIER Teams will be deployed, when necessary, to the IDEOC, Joint Information Centers, field support offices and/or local jurisdictions.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT ANNEX #1

FLOODING

Coordinating Agency:	Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Supporting Agencies:	Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor
	Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard
	Idaho Department of Water Resources
	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
	Idaho Transportation Department
	Idaho State Department of Agriculture
	Idaho State Police
	Idaho Fish and Game
	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
	Idaho Geological Survey
	Idaho Volunteer Agencies Active in Disaster
	Other State Agencies as Required
Federal Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
	National Weather Service
	Bureau of Reclamation
	The Natural Resource Conservation Service

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #1, Flooding Annex, facilitates a coordinated response to flooding incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities by state agencies to support requests

from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services quickly following a flood.

II. Scope

This incident annex covers all areas within the state of Idaho. The types of flooding in Idaho are: riverine flooding, flash flooding, and ice/debris jam flooding.

III. Policies

A. Emergency responsibilities assigned to state agencies for flood response parallel those for other disaster operations. All agencies will follow National Incident Management System (NIMS) doctrine and utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) to exercise command and control during all incident operations.

B. Following the issuance of a local emergency declaration, the Governor may issue a state declaration, which may allow response and recovery funding available as well as other state resources.

C. Federal resources, which supplement State efforts, will be coordinated jointly by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) and with the Principal Federal Officer or the Federal government agency that supplies them.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. Floods have been the most serious, devastating, and costly natural hazard to affect Idaho. Based on historical frequency, floods occur in Idaho every 1 - 5 years and flash floods every 1 - 2 years. The greatest impact has been to the northern and north central parts of the state where communities are vulnerable to flooding from the many rivers, lakes and creeks in the area. The three most common types of flooding experienced in Idaho are:

1. Riverine flooding: Periodic over-bank flow of rivers and streams generally associated with winter storms and spring runoff. Riverine floods generally have produced the largest scale events;

2. Flash flooding: Quickly rising rivers and/or streams generally associated with extreme precipitation, rapid snow melt, or a combination of the two. Insufficient infrastructure (i.e. inadequate urban drainage systems), levee failures, canal failures and dam failures are also contributing factors. Although typically limited in extent, flash floods and dam breaks represent the greatest risks to life and limb due to the rapid onset, the potentially high velocity of water, and the huge debris load carried by floodwaters; and

3. Ice/debris jam flooding: Ice jam floods are associated with extreme winter cold events; debris jams may result from landslides or human activities. Flooding from ice jams is relatively common in Idaho. Apart from snowmelt, mountain areas suffer

most from flooding associated with ice jams. Similarly, floating debris can accumulate at a natural or man-made obstruction (i.e. bridge abutments) and restrict the flow of water.

B. Flooding Terminology:

1. Bank Full Stage: The maximum amount of water that the river channel can carry and is also known as the channel capacity of a river.

2. Flood Stage: An elevation where appreciable flood damage begins to occur in urban or agricultural areas.

3. 100-Year Flood: Flood event bearing a statistical probability of 1% of inundating the flood plain in any given year. This is also known as the base flood.

4. Floodplain: a normally dry area of low land adjacent to a river or other watercourse that is susceptible to inundation during high water events.

5. Left Bank: The bank on the left side of the river when facing downstream with the flow.

6. Right Bank: The bank on the right side of the river when facing downstream with the flow.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. The first few hours following a flood are critical in saving the lives of people trapped in vehicles, atop structures, etc. The use of local resources during the initial response period will be essential until state and/or federal support is available.

B. Typical flood related threats to public safety include:

1. Hazardous material spills;

2. Contamination of domestic water supply including public and private wells;

3. Public health issues and vector control;

4. Power disruption;

5. Overwhelmed storm water systems causing flooding of public transportation routes;

6. Overflow of sewer treatment and settling ponds;

7. Accompanying landslides caused by bank erosion or soil saturation; and

8. Public buildings and private residences are flooded.

9. Debris flows caused by wildfires

C. The extent of initial response efforts will depend on warning time, which varies with the cause of the flooding, the numbers of people affected by the flooding, and the ability of the local jurisdiction to provide assistance.

D. Flood stage as reported by the National Weather Service (NWS) is not the same as the 100- year flood event. The 10-year, 50-year and 100-year flood level can be determined for points on rivers and streams by consulting the Flood Insurance Study. This option is available only for those sections of streams and rivers mapped by the National Flood Insurance Program.

E. Large numbers of flood evacuees requiring mass care is possible.

F. Citizens will be advised of potential flood conditions through a variety of methods, including: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) radio, Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts, the Internet, standard radio and television announcements, etc.

G. The NWS will provide weather and flood warnings by one or more media outlets including but not limited to social media and the internet. Warning time will vary based on the type of flood event.

H. Steep topography increases runoff water velocity and debris flow. Lack of vegetation, due to drought or wildfire, to slow runoff is another factor.

I. A flood event may likely have the largest uninsured damage impact of any type of natural disaster. Homeowners or business owner's insurance policies usually do not cover flooding. It must be purchased separately as a special flood insurance policy and includes a 30-day waiting period. Although the program is widely publicized, history has shown that most people do not carry flood insurance.

J. Local infrastructure and critical infrastructure may be compromised as a result of flooding.

K. Mass debris removal may be required to facilitate response and recovery efforts.

L. The IBHS will participate in the Water Supply Committee Meetings facilitated by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. These meetings, generally conducted during December through April, provide a comprehensive picture of snowpack, weather patterns, and dam storage capacity.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

The initial response to a flood event will be made by local responders. If and when the event becomes so large that local resources are overwhelmed, additional assistance may be requested through the declaration process as outlined in the Basic Plan. Such assistance, when authorized, will be provided by state agencies operating as part of an effort coordinated by

the IBHS, on behalf of the Governor. The Governor may request assistance from the federal government if the capabilities and resources of both local and state governments are exceeded.

II. Response Actions

A. Initial Response

1. Alert and Notification:

   a. The NWS will issue the initial advisory message to local authorities and the Idaho State Communications Center (StateComm) for two possible threat conditions:

      1) A Flood Watch indicates that conditions are favorable for flooding to occur;

      2) A Flood Warning indicates that flooding is occurring or imminent.

   b. The IBHS, through the Adjutant General, will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.

   c. The IBHS will notify local, state, and federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and affected industry.

   d. The IBHS will ensure that notifications of flood warnings have been made to the following:

      1) IBHS staff and Area Field Officer (AFO) of the affected area;

      2) The affected county disaster/emergency services agency;

      3) The sheriffs of counties affected by the flooding;

      4) All State Agency Disaster Coordinators; and

      5) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

   e. The EAS: EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a county or tribal emergency coordinator or by the IBHS. EAS messages notify the citizens of an affected area of situations that may impact them. EAS messages can, and do, save lives during emergencies by informing the public of an event and by giving them information on actions that should be taken.The EAS messages address numerous situations, including severe weather, civil emergencies, natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, flooding, hazardous materials releases, or national emergencies. The Governor can use the system to directly address the citizens; which gives him the opportunity to briefly explain the current situation and what actions should be taken. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the StateComm and the IBHS.

2. Incident Management Process:

   a. Local Response: When flooding occurs, local authorities within a damaged or threatened area should utilize available resources to protect life and property and reduce, to the extent possible, the suffering and hardships on individuals. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures. These procedures should be in place before the incident to ensure legal and financial conditions are delineated. Jurisdictions in the areas sustaining little or no damage may be called upon to support the affected areas.

   b. The IBHS AFO should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point for consultation and advice, for help to appraise the situation to better provide support, and for facilitation of the declaration process.

   c. State Response: When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for state assistance will be forwarded to the IBHS in accordance with the Basic Plan.

   d. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through the IBHS, will request federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

B. Continuing Actions:

1. Emergency Management Phases: Emergency operations will begin with the threat or occurrence of a damaging flood and continue until emergency operations are no longer required and are categorized as follows:

   a. The Response Phase: The Response Phase occurs prior to, or in the event of a dam failure immediately after, from the onset of the flood and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of property, meeting basic human survival needs, securing critical infrastructure, and protecting the environment are performed.

   b. The Recovery Phase: There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after the flood in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the flood and can last as long as several years. During this phase, the Federal government can provide disaster relief upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include Federal relief (Stafford Act - PL 93-288) for public assistance and individual assistance, establishment of disaster assistance centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and Federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state.

III. **Concurrent Plans and Programs**

A. Plans:

1. The State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2013: This multi-jurisdictional, multi-hazard plan was developed by the IBHS to reduce disaster assistance costs and preserve disaster assistance eligibility for the state and local governments within its borders. This plan identifies hazards and associated vulnerabilities within the state and provides a comprehensive statewide strategy, in coordination with local all-hazard mitigation plans, to reduce future disaster losses through sound mitigation practices including projects and planning.

2. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF (or Framework) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

B. Programs:

1. Public and Individual Assistance Programs: The IBHS manages these programs. ID-ESF #14, Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex outlines the various public and individual assistance programs that could be implemented during a flooding event.

2. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The Idaho Department of Water Resources floodplain manager coordinates the NFIP in Idaho. Management involves reviewing city ordinates created to deal with floodplain problems and assisting communities to adopt floodplain ordinances and qualify for the NFIP, which makes it possible for citizens to qualify for FEMA flood insurance. The IDWR floodplain manager also helps communities in planning for floods, conducts training of flood plain protection and reviews work done within flood plains to ensure that it will not cause an increase in flood levels if flooding occurs

3. Flood Fight Program: Through this program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can provide:

   a. Preparedness/Technical Assistance. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provides technical assistance before, during, and after flood events. This assistance can range from how to place sandbags to helping design a permanent flood control structure.

   b. Flood Fight Assistance. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers mission is to provide timely, effective, flood emergency assistance. Their assistance during flood events is intended to meet the immediate threat to life or improved property.

   c. Advance Measure Assistance. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may perform Advance Measure projects prior to flooding or flood fighting to protect against loss of life or damages to property. An imminent threat of unusual flooding must exist to justify Advance Measures assistance from the Corps.

d. Levee Rehabilitation Assistance. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may assist local sponsors in repairing eligible levees that are damaged or destroyed in flood events. Rehabilitation of damaged flood control works is explicitly defined as emergency work. All aspects of work related to rehabilitation of damaged flood control works are to be addressed using all available methods of urgency, exigency, and expediency, consistent with providing responsive, cost effective assistance. Repair work must be initiated within 60 days of project approval.

4. The Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program: The EWP program helps protect lives and property threatened by natural disasters, including floods. The program is administered by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which provides technical and financial assistance to preserve life and property threatened by excessive erosion and flooding.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

A. Activate and staff the IDEOC;

B. Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures;

C. Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions;

D. Maintain situational awareness of flood activities and monitor snow pack/snow melt conditions and weather forecasts;

E. Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts;

F. Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.

G. Coordinate requests to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for technical assistance, flood fight assistance, and advanced measures assistance

II. Supporting Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor	• Upon notification that a county is seeking state assistance, the Governor may proclaim a State of Disaster Emergency in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1008; "The Governor and Disaster Emergencies") and implement the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. • Make monies available in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1005A; "Disaster Emergency Account") or other funds to provide for basic recovery of essential services. • Authorize state active duty status for use of Idaho National Guard personnel in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-601; "Authority of the Governor"), to provide lifesaving assistance and protection of property, if necessary.
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #16, Military Support, provide: ➢ Air assets for reconnaissance and rescue operations; ➢ Personnel for debris removal, search and rescue, and other assistance as required.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Provide/coordinate technical assistance for NFIP issues, in-stream or stream bank projects, dam safety issues, water impacts on communities, and GIS mapping capabilities. • Participate on Water Supply Committee meetings during flood season. • Provide hydrologists and geologists to assist in response and recovery efforts. • Monitor stream flow conditions and weather forecasts and warn IBHS and local jurisdictions of impending flooding. • Provide/coordinate to ensure first responders are equipped to respond to and perform damage assessments, emergency actions, engineering/geological evaluation and mitigation actions on water impoundment structures and mine tailings structures to protect life and property. • Advises the IBHS of impending emergency flooding conditions affecting dams which could cause hazardous conditions to develop involving water storage dams or tailings dams. • Establish procedures to grant stream channel protection waivers to entities involved in emergency flood fight situations and when channel work is necessary on an emergency basis to protect life and property. • Assist agencies and individuals in obtaining emergency

	authorization from the Army Corps of Engineers, under Public Law 92-500, to conduct flood control activities in waterways. • Assist the Department of Environmental Quality in assuring adequate supplies of potable water are available. • Provide recon teams for damage, survey and assessment. • Provide GIS/ArcMap support functions for first response, routing and analysis for deployment of assets, evacuation analysis, and recovery analysis. • Provide GIS/ArcMap imagery analysis and disseminate incident information, mapped areas of inundation. • Provide capability for performing a Hazards United States (HAZUS) Level II flood damage model.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Assist with assessing supplies of potable water and coordinate portable water resources with other state agencies. • Assess environmental impact of proposed emergency operations and suggest alternative methods or actions to minimize environmental damage. • Assist with management, collection, and/or disposal of floating containers with hazardous waste (i.e. barrels, 90 gallon drums, etc.)
Idaho Transportation Department	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #1, Transportation: ➢ Provide aviation resources for evacuation, search and rescue operations. ➢ Provide engineering services and resources for the repair and maintenance of state highways, bridges, and airfields. ➢ Provide debris removal services and resources as coordinated by the IBHS. ➢ Develop, implement, and manage new emergency highway traffic regulations that may be required as a result of a flood. ➢ Coordinate with Idaho State Police as required with evacuation procedures and traffic control. ➢ Maintain communications and advise StateComm dispatch of current road conditions in all areas of the state – these reports will be relayed, as needed, to the IBHS. ➢ Provide engineers to damage assessment teams as required.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #11, Agriculture and Food: ➢ Provide personnel or technical assistance for damage assessment of: commodity warehouses, potato storage facilities, dairy product storage facilities, dairy product processing facilities, dairy farm milk handling and storage systems, livestock waste lagoons, and/or soil sediment pond breaks. ➢ Coordinate with local officials for the evacuation of domestic livestock, and the establishment of an evacuation reception

	area for appropriate animal care. ➢ Coordinate feeding requirements and care arrangements for livestock evacuated, lost, or abandoned as a result of disaster. ➢ Coordinate or provide technical assistance for dead animal disposal.
Idaho State Police	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: ➢ Assist local law enforcement in preserving law and order and provide for the safety and protection of citizens. ➢ Enforce statewide emergency traffic controls and evacuation plans in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department. ➢ Provide brand inspection personnel to determine ownership of animals if needed.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide auxiliary police assistance to assist with traffic control, evacuation, and other police related duties as coordinated through ID-ESF #13. • Provide assistance in monitoring and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services: ➢ Coordinate public health and medical response. ➢ Keep the public informed of the health and sanitary conditions created by floods: flood waters may carry untreated sewage, dead animals, disinterred bodies, and hazardous materials. ➢ In coordination with local health districts, monitor sanitary conditions and test food quality. Perform water quality laboratory tests. ➢ Support mass care operations.
Idaho Geological Survey	• Provide representatives for damage assessment, damage survey, and hazard mitigation teams for events that involve geologic hazards.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Support mass care operations.
Other State Agencies	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the IDEOC. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.

Federal - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Emergency Management Branch	• Emergency Management provides engineering services to respond to national and natural disasters to minimize damages and help in recovery efforts. Public Law 84-99 enables the Corps to assist state and local authorities in flood fight activities and cost share in the repair of flood protection structures. Public Law 93-288 authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency to task the Corps with disaster recovery missions under the National Response Framework. • The Corps operates several dams within the State of Idaho. • Walla Walla District is responsible for the majority of Idaho to include the Clearwater River Drainage through Southern Idaho (Snake River Drainage). • The Seattle District is responsible for the drainages north of the Clearwater River Drainage. • The Sacramento District is responsible for the Bear River Drainage in extreme SE Idaho.
Federal - National Weather Service	• Provides weather information and briefings, issues flood watches and warnings and provides hydrologic modeling. The NWS also operates the Northwest River Forecast Center.
Federal - Bureau of Reclamation	• The Bureau of Reclamation operates multiple dams throughout Idaho. They are also involved in the operation of multiple irrigation canal systems.
Federal - The Natural Resource Conservation Service	• The NRCS operates numerous SNOWTEL sites throughout Idaho and is responsible for monitoring snowpack and snow-water equivalency levels. The NRCS also operates the Emergency Watershed program and has soil conservation programs.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT ANNEX #2

EARTHQUAKE

Coordinating Agency:	Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Support Agencies:	Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor
	Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard
	Idaho Department of Water Resources
	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
	Idaho Transportation Department
	Idaho State Department of Agriculture
	Idaho State Police
	Idaho Fish and Game
	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
	Idaho Geological Survey
	Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
	Other State Agencies as Required

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #2, Earthquake Annex, facilitates a coordinated response to earthquake incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities by state agency to support requests from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services quickly following an earthquake.

II. Scope

This incident annex covers all areas within the state of Idaho.

III. Policies

A. Emergency responsibilities assigned to state agencies for earthquake response parallel those for other disaster operations. All agencies will follow National Incident Management System (NIMS) doctrine and utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) to exercise command and control during all incident operations.

B. Following the issuance of a local emergency declaration, the Governor may issue a state declaration, which may allow response and recovery funding available as well as other state resources.

C. Federal resources, which supplement state efforts, will be coordinated jointly by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) and with the Principal Federal Officer or the Federal government agency that supplies them.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

Although rarely in the news, earthquakes are a fact of life in Idaho. According to a study conducted in 2003 by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Idaho ranked 6th in terms of earthquake activity. Other scientific studies and the historical record demonstrate that damaging seismic events are possible throughout the state and the region. Earthquakes are one of the least predictable and poorly understood hazards.

Earthquakes are capable of catastrophic consequences, especially in urban areas and isolated rural areas. Much of Idaho's housing stock in suburban and rural communities was built prior to the 1970's when building codes were not in force. Additionally Idaho rural communities do not have the resources to respond to widespread damage that might be caused by a catastrophic earthquake.

Worldwide, earthquakes have been known to cost thousands of lives and cause enormous economic and social losses. In minor earthquakes, damage may be done only to household goods, merchandise, and other building contents and people may occasionally be injured or killed by falling objects. More violent earthquakes may cause the full or partial collapse of buildings, bridges and overpasses, and other structures. Fires due to broken gas lines, downed power lines, and other sources are common following an earthquake and often account for much of the damage. Economic losses arise from destruction of structures and infrastructure, interruption of business activity, and innumerable other sources. Utilities may be lost for long periods of time and all modes of transportation may be disrupted. Emergency services including medical may be both disabled and overwhelmed. In addition to broken gas lines, other hazardous materials may be released.

A. Idaho's earthquakes result from three causes:

1. Plate Tectonics: The surface of the earth (the "crust") is made up of large masses, referred to as tectonic plates. Many of the world's earthquakes result from forces along the margins of these tectonic plates. These earthquakes occur when pressure resulting from these forces is released in a sudden burst of motion. Such earthquakes are produced in coastal California, Oregon, and Washington. The largest of these distant events may be felt in Idaho.

2. Crustal Stretching: Most earthquakes in Idaho have origins (the "epicenter") far from plate boundaries. Much of the earth's crust in southern and central Idaho has undergone tremendous stretching, resulting in parallel, linear mountains and valleys. This region is called the Basin and Range and extends into the adjoining states of Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada. Basin and Range stretching is continuing today. Earthquakes from these crustal movements can also cause severe ground shaking in Idaho.

3. Hotspot/Volcanic Activity: Finally, Idaho earthquakes may be associated with magmatic activity. This activity is associated with the "Yellowstone Hotspot." The hotspot is a conduit carrying molten rock (magma) from deep within the earth into the crust. Pressures within the hotspot zone lead to earthquakes. Although there are currently no surface releases of magma through volcanoes or volcanic vents, the hotspot is very seismically active. Dozens of small earthquakes are recorded in the Yellowstone region each month. The greater hazard in the Yellowstone area, however, is the possibility of a hyperthermic, or steam explosion, caused by water seeping or rushing into exceedingly hot, underground voids, turning instantly into steam and exploding causing large diameter holes and caldaras.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. The first few hours following an earthquake are critical in saving the lives of people who have been injured and/or trapped in collapsed structures. The use of local resources during the initial response period will be essential until state and/or federal support is available, which may take days to organize and implement

B. The extent of initial response efforts will depend on the location, magnitude, cascading effects, and numbers of people affected by the earthquake and the ability of the local jurisdiction to provide assistance. Continuing response efforts will be impacted by sustainability of local, state and federal response, number and severity of aftershocks and the degrees of resiliency found within impacted areas.

C. Additional earthquakes and aftershocks will have an impact on response and recovery operations and may trigger further damaging events.

D. Typical earthquake related threats to public safety include but are not limited to:

1. Hazardous material spills;

2. Downed power lines and/or power disruption (loss of electric power may mean no water to fight fires, no drinking water, no wastewater services, no lights or heat, etc.);

3. Ruptured water and sewer lines;
4. Ruptured natural gas and petroleum pipelines;
5. Fires resulting from broken gas lines or from other ignition sources;
6. Collapsed bridges, overpasses;
7. Collapsed or unstable buildings (unreinforced masonry buildings);
8. Damaged or destroyed critical facilities (hospitals, fire/police stations);
9. Large areas of cordoned personal and private property made inaccessible by debris, collapsed structures, landslides or governmental control.
10. Contamination of domestic water supply including public and private wells; and
11. Damage to transportation networks from rock falls, landslides, liquefaction.

E. Large numbers of earthquake evacuees requiring mass care is possible.

F. Mass debris removal may be required to facilitate response and recovery efforts.

G. Heavy collapse search and rescue operations will be required.

H. Business and industry may not be prepared for adequate response to an earthquake. Businesses that rely on computer-based systems are particularly vulnerable.

I. Commercial telephone service, including cellular telephone service, is vulnerable and may be unavailable.

J. Dams may sustain significant damage and/or fail.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

The initial response to a seismic event will be made by local responders. If and when the event becomes so large that local resources are overwhelmed, additional assistance may be requested through the declaration process as outlined in the Basic Plan. Such assistance, when authorized, will be provided by state agencies operating as part of an effort coordinated by the IBHS, on behalf of the Governor. The Governor may request assistance from the federal government if the capabilities and resources of both local and state governments are exceeded.

II. Response Actions

A. Initial Response

1. Alert and Notification:

a. Earthquakes are very unpredictable events and this allows no time for early (pre-event) public notification and/or warning.

b. Notification of earthquakes comes from outside of Idaho state government. Seismicity in Idaho is monitored by the U.S. Geological Survey located in Golden, Colorado. When earthquakes occur, their location and magnitude are automatically posted within minutes to a publicly viewable internet website (http://earthquake.usgs.gov/eqcenter/). Automated email and cell phone text message alerts are sent to subscribers. For significant earthquakes, estimates of the number of people and the names of cities exposed to severe shaking are also automatically provided. It is essential that emergency management personnel have reliable access to the internet in order to receive this information.

c. The IBHS, through the Adjutant General, will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.

d. The IBHS will notify local, State, and Federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and affected industry.

e. The Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a county or tribal emergency coordinator or by the IBHS. EAS messages notify the citizens of an affected area of situations that may impact them. EAS messages can, and do, save lives during emergencies by informing the public of an event and by giving them information on actions that should be taken.The EAS messages address numerous situations, including severe weather, civil emergencies, natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, flooding, hazardous materials releases, or national emergencies. The Governor of the state of Idaho can use the system to directly address the citizens; which gives him the opportunity to briefly explain the current situation and what actions should be taken. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the Idaho State Communications Center (StateComm) and the IBHS.

2. Incident Management Process:

a. Local Response: When an earthquake occurs, local authorities within a damaged or threatened area should utilize available resources to protect life and property and reduce, to the extent possible, the suffering and hardships on individuals. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures. These procedures should be in place before the incident to ensure legal and financial conditions are delineated. Jurisdictions in the areas sustaining little or no damage may be called upon to support the affected areas.

b. The IBHS Area Field Officer (AFO) should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point for consult and advice, help to appraise the situation to better provide support, and to facilitate the declaration process.

c. State Response: When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for State assistance will be forwarded to the IBHS in accordance with the Basic Plan.

d. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through the IBHS, will request Federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

B. Continuing Actions:

1. Emergency Management Phases: Emergency operations will begin with the threat or occurrence of an earthquake and continue until emergency operations are no longer required and are categorized as follows:

a. The Response Phase: The Response Phase occurs from the onset of the earthquake and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of property, meeting basic human survival needs, securing critical infrastructure, and protecting the environment are performed.

b. The Recovery Phase: There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after the earthquake in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the earthquake and can last as long as several years. During this phase, the Federal government can provide disaster relief upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include Federal relief under PL 93-288 (Stafford Act) for public assistance and individual assistance, establishment of disaster assistance centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and Federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2013: This was developed by the IBHS to reduce disaster assistance costs and preserve disaster assistance eligibility for the State and local governments within its borders. This plan identifies hazards and associated vulnerabilities within the State and provides a comprehensive statewide strategy to reduce future disaster losses through sound mitigation projects.

2. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF (or Framework) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

B. Programs:

1. Public and Individual Assistance Programs: The IBHS manages these programs. ID-ESF #14, Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex outlines the various public and individual assistance programs that could be implemented during a flooding event.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

A. Activate and staff the Idaho Emergency Operations Center;

B. Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures;

C. Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions;

D. Maintain situational awareness;

E. Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts; and

F. Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.

II. Supporting Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor	• Upon notification that a county is seeking state assistance, the Governor may proclaim a State of Disaster Emergency in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1008; "The Governor and Disaster Emergencies") and implement the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. • Make monies available in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1005A; "Disaster Emergency Account") or other funds to provide for basic recovery of essential services. • Authorize state active duty status for use of Idaho National Guard personnel in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-601; "Authority of the Governor"), to provide lifesaving assistance and protection of property, if necessary.
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #16, Military Support, provide: ➢ Air assets for reconnaissance and rescue operations; ➢ Personnel for debris removal, search and rescue, and other assistance as required.

Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Determine and project area of influence (regional zone) and compose list of water storage and tailings dams which may be affected by earthquake. • Provide/coordinates to ensure first responders are equipped to respond to and perform damage assessments, emergency actions, engineering/geological evaluation and mitigation actions on water impoundment structures, mine tailings structures to protect life and property. • Advises the IBHS of impending emergency conditions affecting dams which could cause hazardous conditions to develop involving water storage dams or tailings dams. • Assist agencies and individuals in obtaining emergency authorization from the Army Corps of Engineers, under Public Law 92-500, to conduct flood control activities in waterways. • Assist the Department of Environmental Quality in assuring adequate supplies of potable water are available. • Provide damage teams for damage recon, survey and assessment. • Provide capability for performing a Hazards United States (Hazus) Level II seismic damage model. • Provide GIS/ArcMap support functions for first response, routing and analysis for deployment of assets, evacuation analysis, and recovery analysis. • Provide GIS/ArcMap imagery analysis and disseminate incident information, mapped areas of inundation.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Assist with assessing supplies of potable water and coordinate portable water resources with other state agencies. • Assess environmental impact of proposed emergency operations and suggest alternative methods or actions to minimize environmental damage.
Idaho Transportation Department	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #1, Transportation: ➢ Provide aviation resources for evacuation, search, and rescue operations. ➢ Provide engineering services and resources for the repair and maintenance of state highways, bridges, and airfields. ➢ Provide debris removal services and resources as coordinated by the IBHS. ➢ Develop, implement, and manage new emergency highway traffic regulations. ➢ Assist Idaho State Police as required with evacuation procedures and traffic control. ➢ Maintain communications and advise State Communications dispatch of current road conditions in all areas of the state – these reports will be relayed, as needed, to the IBHS. ➢ Provide engineers to damage assessment teams as required.

Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #11, Agriculture and Food: ➢ Provide personnel or technical assistance for damage assessment of commodity warehouses, potato storage facilities, dairy product storage facilities, dairy product processing facilities, dairy farm milk handling and storage systems, livestock waste lagoons, and/or soil sediment pond breaks. ➢ Coordinate with local officials for the evacuation of domestic livestock, and the establishment of an evacuation reception area for appropriate animal care. ➢ Coordinate feeding requirements and care arrangements for livestock evacuated, lost, or abandoned as a result of disaster. ➢ Coordinate or provide technical assistance for dead animal disposal.
Idaho State Police	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: ➢ Assist local law enforcement in preserving law and order and provide for the safety and protection of citizens. ➢ Enforce statewide emergency traffic controls and evacuation plans in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department. ➢ Provide brand inspection personnel to determine ownership of animals if needed.
Idaho Fish and Game	• Provide auxiliary police assistance to assist with traffic control, evacuation, and other police related duties as coordinated through ID-ESF #13. • Provide assistance in monitoring and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services: ➢ Coordinate public health and medical response. ➢ Keep the public informed of the health and sanitary conditions. ➢ In coordination with local health districts, monitor sanitary conditions and test food quality. Perform water quality laboratory tests. ➢ Support mass care operations.
Idaho Geological Survey	• Provide information on earthquakes and geologic hazards. • Facilitate the establishment of the Seismic Event Clearinghouse. • Facilitate placement of temporary seismic monitoring stations for accurate and precise location of aftershocks. • Provide representatives to document earthquake-induced features such as liquefaction, ground rupture, landslides, and indicators of ground motion magnitudes and directions.

Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Support mass care operations.
Other State Agencies	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the Idaho Emergency Operations Center. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.

REFERENCE

I. Tables: The following tables provide commonly used and accepted seismic event definitions, intensity, magnitude, and classification terminology associated with earthquakes.

A. The Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale: This scale is used for measuring the intensity of an earthquake. It quantifies the effects of an earthquake on the Earth's surface humans, objects of nature, and man-made structures on a scale of I through XII with I denoting a weak earthquake and XII one that causes almost complete destruction. The lower degrees of the MMI scale generally deal with the manner in which he earthquake is felt by humans. The higher numbers of the scale are based on observed structural damage. Table 1 below, is a rough guide to the degrees of the MMI scale. The USGS operates a program called "Did You Feel It?" that produces Community Internet Intensity Maps in which the public can report shaking intensity on the MMI scale. The maps can be viewed shortly after earthquakes occur at the USGS website: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/eqcenter/.

Table 1 – The MMI Scale

MMI Value	Description of Shaking Severity	Summary Damage Description	Full Description
I			Not felt. Marginal and long period effects of large earthquakes.
II			Felt by persons at rest, on upper floors, or favorably placed.
III			Felt indoors. Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of light trucks. Duration estimated. May not be recognized as an earthquake.
IV			Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of heavy trucks; or sensation of a jolt like a heavy ball striking the walls. Standing motor cars rock. Windows, dishes, doors rattle. In the upper range of IV, wooden walls and frame creak.

V	Light	Pictures Move	Felt outdoors; direction estimated. Sleepers wakened. Liquids disturbed, some spilled. Small unstable objects displaced or upset. Doors swing, close, open. Shutters, pictures move. Pendulum clocks stop, start, change rate.
VI	Moderate	Objects Fall	Felt by all. Many frightened and run outdoors. Persons walk unsteadily. Windows, dishes, glassware broken. Knickknacks, books, etc., off shelves. Pictures off walls. Furniture moved or overturned. Weak plaster and masonry D cracked. Small bells ring (church, school). Trees, bushes shaken (visibly, or heard to rustle).
VII	Strong	Nonstructural Damage	Difficult to stand. Noticed by drivers of motor cars. Hanging objects quiver. Furniture broken. Damage to masonry D, including cracks. Weak chimneys broken at roof line. Fall of plaster, loose bricks, stones, tiles, cornices (also unbraced parapets and architectural ornaments). Some cracks in masonry C. Waves on ponds; water turbid with mud. Small slides and caving in along sand or gravel banks. Large bells ring. Concrete irrigation ditches damaged.
VIII	Very Strong	Moderate Damage	Steering of motor cars affected. Damage to masonry C; partial collapse. Some damage to masonry B; none to masonry A. Fall of stucco and some masonry walls. Twisting, fall of chimneys, factory stacks, monuments, towers, elevated tanks. Frame houses moved on foundations if not bolted down; loose panel walls thrown out. Decayed piling broken off. Branches broken from trees. Changes in flow or temperature of springs and wells. Cracks in wet ground and on steep slopes.
IX	Violent	Heavy Damage	General panic. Masonry D destroyed; masonry C heavily damaged, sometimes with complete collapse; masonry B seriously damaged. (General damage to foundations.) Frame structures, if not bolted, shifted off foundations. Frames racked. Serious damage to reservoirs. Underground pipes broken. Conspicuous cracks in ground. In alluvial areas sand and mud ejected, earthquake fountains, sand craters.

X	Very Violent	Extreme Damage	Most masonry and frame structures destroyed with their foundations. Some well-built wooden structures and bridges destroyed. Serious damage to dams, dikes, embankments. Large landslides. Water thrown on banks of canals, rivers, lakes, etc. Sand and mud shifted horizontally on beaches and flat land. Rails bent slightly.
XI			Rails bent greatly. Underground pipelines completely out of service.
XII			Damage nearly total. Large rock masses displaced. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

Masonry A: Good workmanship, mortar, and design; reinforced, especially laterally, and bound together by using steel, concrete, etc.; designed to resist lateral forces.

Masonry B: Good workmanship and mortar; reinforced, but not designed in detail to resist lateral forces.

Masonry C: Ordinary workmanship and mortar; no extreme weaknesses like failing to tie in at corners, but neither reinforced nor designed against horizontal forces.

Masonry D: Weak materials, such as adobe; poor mortar; low standards of workmanship; weak horizontally.

B. Earthquake Magnitude Classes: Earthquakes are also classified in categories ranging from minor to great, depending on their magnitude.

Table 2 – Earthquake Magnitude Classes

Class	Magnitude
Great	8.0 or more
Major	7.0 to 7.9
Strong	6.0 to 6.9
Moderate	5.0 to 5.9
Light	4.0 to 4.9
Minor	3.0 to 3.9

C. The Richter Magnitude Scale: Seismic waves are the vibrations from earthquakes that travel through the Earth; they are recorded on instruments called seismographs. Seismographs record a zigzag trace that shows the varying amplitude of ground oscillations beneath the instrument. Sensitive seismographs, which greatly magnify these ground motions, can detect strong earthquakes from sources anywhere in the

world. The time, locations, and magnitude of an earthquake can be determined from the data recorded by seismograph stations.

The Richter magnitude scale was developed in 1935 by Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology as a mathematical device to compare the size of earthquakes. The magnitude of an earthquake is determined from the logarithm of the amplitude of waves recorded by seismographs. Adjustments are included for the variation in the distance between the various seismographs and the epicenter of the earthquakes. On the Richter scale, magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimal fractions. For example, a magnitude 5.3 might be for a moderate earthquake, and a strong earthquake might be rated as magnitude 6.3. Because of the logarithmic basis of the scale, each whole number increase in magnitude represents a tenfold increase in measured amplitude; as an estimate of energy, each whole number step in the magnitude scale corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number value. Table 2 below, is a rough guide to the degrees of the Richter scale.

Table 3 – The Richter Scale

Magnitude	Earthquake Effects	Est. # Each Year
2.5 or less	Usually not felt, but can be recorded by seismograph	900,000
2.5 to 5.4	Often felt, but only causes minor damage	30,000
5.5 to 6.0	Slight damage to buildings and other structures	500
6.1 to 6.9	May cause a lot of damage in very populated areas	100
7.0 to 7.9	Major earthquake. Serious damage	20
8.0 or greater	Great earthquake. Can totally destroy communities near the epicenter	One every 5 to 10 years

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT ANNEX #3

SEVERE WEATHER

Coordinating Agency:	Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Support Agencies:	Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor
	Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard
	Idaho Department of Water Resources
	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
	Idaho Transportation Department
	Idaho State Department of Agriculture
	Idaho State Police
	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
	Idaho Department of Administration - Division of Public Works
	Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
	Other State Agencies as Required
Federal Agencies:	National Weather Service

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #3, Severe Weather Annex, facilitates a coordinated response to severe weather incidents in Idaho. It assigns responsibilities by state agencies to support requests from local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services quickly following a severe weather incident.

II. Scope

This incident annex covers all areas within the state of Idaho.

III. Policies

A. Emergency responsibilities assigned to state agencies for severe weather response parallel those for other disaster operations. All agencies will follow National Incident Management System (NIMS) doctrine and utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) to exercise command and control during all incident operations.

B. Following the issuance of a local emergency declaration, the Governor may issue a state declaration, which may allow response and recovery funding available as well as other state resources.

C. Federal resources, which supplement state efforts, will be coordinated jointly by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) and with the Principal Federal Officer or the Federal government agency that supplies them.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. Severe weather occurs often in Idaho. Severe weather can be experienced throughout the State of Idaho and the entire population is at risk. Severe weather incidents include:

1. Severe Thunderstorms. Severe thunderstorms are defined by the National Weather Service (NWS) as having winds in excess of 58 mph and/or hail ¾ inch diameter or larger. Severe thunderstorms have been observed in Idaho in all months of the year however, they are most common in the months of May through August. Severe thunderstorms most typically cause blowing dust and produce winds capable of blowing down trees and damaging roofs. In very rare circumstances, a severe thunderstorm in Idaho is capable of significant damage such as lifting roofs off buildings or collapsing less well constructed buildings.

2. Tornadoes. Tornadoes occur on average 5 times a year in Idaho. Most of these tornadoes occur in the Snake River plain with most of those occurring east of Twin Falls. The vast majority of Idaho tornadoes (80%) are rated on the Enhanced Fujita (EF) scale as an EF0 tornado meaning winds are less than 85 mph. Only 15% of Idaho's tornadoes are rated as an EF1 meaning winds 85-110 mph. And about 1 tornado every 6 to 10 years will reach an EF2 strength with winds up to 135 mph. While an EF2 is the strongest tornado to hit Idaho in recorded history, a tornado stronger than EF2 is possible, but would be an extremely rare event. EF0 tornadoes have about the same impact as a severe thunderstorm, the most likely damage is broken tree limbs with some minor roof damage to structures. EF1 tornadoes can cause considerable damage to structures including lifting a portion of a roof off the building. EF2 tornadoes can collapse typical frame constructed buildings and can cause considerable damage to commercial structures.

3. Winter Storms (Ice and snow). Winter storms are a common occurrence across all of Idaho from November through April. Winter storms drop considerable snow causing transportation difficulties on Idaho's highways. Several times each winter, storms will arrive with considerable wind causing blizzard or near blizzard conditions. These storms close highways due to the inability of road crews to keep up with falling and drifting snow on roadways. The greatest impact from these storms is typically traffic delays but there are a few occasions each winter season when people will become trapped in cars on closed roads. There are instances when people who become stranded in their vehicle try to walk to safety, become disoriented, succumb to the cold, and die of hypothermia.

4. High Winds. High winds in Idaho come from two sources, severe thunderstorms as previously discussed, and in the winter/spring months when strong winds can blow for long periods of time. These winds are most common across the Snake River Plain with the most prone area east of Twin Falls. These storms bring winds that are not strong enough to cause structural damage but they are strong enough to cause blowing dust which can reduce visibility to a ¼ mile or less. The most likely effect from these winds is transportation difficulties and possible auto accidents where visibility suddenly is reduced and drivers are not prepared for a complete loss of forward visibility.

5. Flood and Flash Flood. Floods and flash floods have historically been the costliest weather disasters to strike Idaho. Flash floods can occur in any part of the state, generally from May through September. They are most damaging in steep terrain where roads have been washed out or covered in debris. Floods generally occur in the lower valleys where larger rivers carry significant water volume and generally in the winter through early summer months due to a combination of rain and snow. They are most severe in mid-winter when a warm storm system brings rain onto a significant snow pack. Flash floods play themselves out in a few hours; floods on the other hand can last days or weeks. Reference ID-IA #1 Flooding for more information on floods in Idaho.

6. Drought. A drought is a recurring weather phenomenon that can have a profound impact upon the physical environment and social systems of Idaho. These impacts are often ambiguous and complex. They are usually related to such water use activities as agriculture, commerce, tourism, fire suppression, and wildlife preservation. Reductions in electrical power generation and water quality are also likely. Because drought is progressive in nature and comes on slowly, it is often not recognized until it reaches a severe level. Most of Idaho's water arrives in the form of rain and snow through the winter months. The slow melt of the snowpack in the mountains through the spring and early summer provides irrigation water to much of Idaho's agriculture. Because of Idaho's reservoir storage capabilities, one year of below normal winter precipitation is not enough to cause significant problems for water supply purposes. However, back to back dry years can cause a stress on the system due to reservoirs not filling completely. These back to back dry years occur with a low but not insignificant frequency.

7. Heat wave. Exposure to excessive heat can cause illness, injury and death. Approximately 400 people die each year from exposure to heat due to weather conditions, and many more people die from health conditions that are exacerbated by exposure to excess heat. Most heat-related deaths occur during the summer

months. The elderly, the very young, and people with chronic health problems are most at risk. Air conditioning is the leading protective factor against heat-related illness and death. The dangerous condition of heat waves comes with a combination of high daytime temperatures and high nighttime temperatures. Very warm nighttime temperatures occur more often in large urban areas. Due to Idaho's rural nature, these conditions rarely occur. However, as urban areas increase in size these conditions may slowly grow in importance in the coming years.

8. Severe Cold. Exposure to severe cold episodes has caused deaths across Idaho. Hypothermia occurs when the body temperature is chilled due to extreme cold or from a cool wet environment. Deaths from hypothermia typically occur from, 1) persons lost far from shelter, and 2) elderly people living in rural areas have a minor accident while outdoors in cold weather and are unable to get to shelter prior to succumbing to the cold.

B. Severe weather has the proven potential to cause deaths, injuries, and widespread property damage. There is a continuous need to increase severe weather awareness among all of Idaho's citizens.

C. Effects of severe weather may include, but are not limited to:

1. Structural damage to public buildings and private residences;

2. Damage to the environment;

3. Downed trees resulting in structural damage and impassable roads;

4. Impassable/blocked roadways cutting off population centers and preventing first responder access;

5. Injury and death due to exposure to severely cold or hot temperatures;

6. Downed telecommunications lines and microwave towers;

7. Power disruption or outages and downed power lines;

8. Wildland fires from extreme heat, wind, and/or lightning;

9. Loss of potable drinking water; and

10. Damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure.

D. The greatest hazard potential is in vehicles, portable buildings, and buildings with large roof spans. Strong winds associated with a tornado or straight line winds can overturn vehicles or portable buildings. Buildings with large roof spans are particularly at risk of structural damage.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. The state of Idaho is vulnerable to a significant threat of damage from severe weather throughout the state.

B. Additional damage can be caused by hail, lightning, and rising water due to heavy rains.

C. Severe weather events can create increased demands for traditional first responders such as law enforcement, emergency medical services, and firefighters. This could cause longer than usual response times and availability of response personnel.

D. A severe weather event may trigger one or more secondary events such as the release of hazardous materials or fires.

E. Damage to transportation systems may complicate recovery efforts following a severe weather event. The loss or impairment of major highway links serving the area may significantly increase the difficulty of rescue and relief efforts. Debris removal operations may have a high priority.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Unlike most other types of emergencies or disasters, state resources will likely be involved at the onset of severe weather incidents (i.e. issuing warnings, clearing roadways, etc.) as part of their routine responsibilities. If and when the event becomes so large that local resources are overwhelmed, additional assistance may be requested through the declaration process as outlined in the Basic Plan. Such assistance, when authorized, will be provided by state agencies operating as part of an effort coordinated by the IBHS, on behalf of the Governor. The Governor may request assistance from the federal government if the capabilities and resources of both local and state governments are exceeded.

II. Response Actions

The Response Phase occurs from the onset of severe weather and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of the populace, meeting basic human needs, securing critical infrastructure, and safeguarding State records are performed.

A. Initial Response:

1. Alert and Notification:

   a. Facilitate the widest dissemination of weather watches, advisories, warnings, etc.

   b. The IBHS, through the Adjutant General, will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.

   c. The IBHS will notify local, state, and federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and affected industry.

   d. The Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a county or tribal emergency coordinator or by the IBHS. EAS messages notify the citizens of an affected area of situations that may impact

them. EAS messages can, and do, save lives during emergencies by informing the public of an event and by giving them information on actions that should be taken.

The EAS messages address numerous situations, including severe weather, civil emergencies, natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, flooding, hazardous materials releases, or national emergencies. The Governor of the State of Idaho can use the system to directly address the citizens; which gives him the opportunity to briefly explain the current situation and what actions should be taken. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the Idaho State Communications Center (StateComm) and the IBHS.

2. Incident Management Process:

   a. Local Response: When severe weather occurs, local authorities within a damaged or threatened area should utilize available resources to protect life and property and reduce, to the extent possible, the suffering and hardships on individuals. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures. These procedures should be in place before the incident to ensure legal and financial conditions are delineated. Jurisdictions in the areas sustaining little or no damage may be called upon to support the affected areas.

   b. The IBHS Area Field Officer (AFO) should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point for consult and advice, to help to appraise the situation to better provide support, and to facilitate the declaration process.

   c. State Response: When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for state assistance will be forwarded to the IBHS in accordance with the Base Plan.

   d. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through the IBHS, will request federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

B. Continuing Actions:

   1. Emergency Management Phases: Emergency operations will begin with the threat or occurrence of a severe weather incident and continue until emergency operations are no longer required and are categorized as follows:

      a. The Response Phase: The Response Phase occurs prior to, or in the event of a severe weather incident, and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of property, meeting basic human survival needs, securing critical infrastructure, and protecting the environment are performed.

      b. The Recovery Phase: There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after the incident in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The

Recovery Phase begins a few days after the incident and can last as long as several years. During this phase, the Federal government can provide disaster relief upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include Federal relief under PL 93-288 (Stafford Act) for public assistance and individual assistance, establishment of disaster assistance centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and Federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their normal or improved state.

III. **Concurrent Plans and Programs**

A. Plans:

1. The State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2013: This was developed by the IBHS to reduce disaster assistance costs and preserve disaster assistance eligibility for the state and local governments within its borders. This plan identifies hazards and associated vulnerabilities within the state and provides a comprehensive statewide strategy to reduce future disaster losses through sound mitigation projects.

2. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF (or Framework) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

B. Programs:

1. Public and Individual Assistance Programs: The IBHS manages these programs. ID-ESF #14, Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex outlines the various public and individual assistance programs that could be implemented during a severe weather event.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security will:

A. Activate and staff the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC);

B. Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures;

C. Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions;

D. Maintain situational awareness of severe weather events and monitor snow pack/snow melt conditions, river conditions, and weather forecasts;

E. Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts; and

F. Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.

II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor	• Upon notification that a county is seeking state assistance, the Governor may proclaim a State of Disaster Emergency in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1008; "The Governor and Disaster Emergencies") and implement the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. • Make monies available in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1005A; "Disaster Emergency Account") or other funds to provide for basic recovery of essential services. • Authorize state active duty status for use of Idaho National Guard personnel in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-601; "Authority of the Governor"), to provide lifesaving assistance and protection of property, if necessary.
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #16, Military Support, provide: ➢ Air assets for reconnaissance and rescue operations; ➢ Personnel for debris removal, search and rescue, and other assistance as required.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Provide hydrologists and geologists to assist in response and recovery efforts. • Monitor stream flow conditions and weather forecasts and warn IBHS and local jurisdictions of impending flooding. • Provide/coordinate first responders equipped to respond to and perform damage assessments, emergency actions, engineering/geological evaluation and mitigation actions on water impoundment structures, mine tailings structures to protect life and property. • Advise the IBHS of impending emergency conditions affecting dams which could cause hazardous conditions to develop involving water storage dams or tailings dams. • Establish procedures to grant stream channel protection waivers to entities involved in emergency flood fight situations and when channel work is necessary on an emergency basis to protect life and property. • Assist agencies and individuals in obtaining emergency authorization from the Army Corps of Engineers, under Public Law 92-500, to conduct flood control activities in waterways. • Assist the Department of Environmental Quality in assuring adequate supplies of potable water are available. • Provide damage teams for damage recon, survey and assessment.

Idaho Department of Water Resources (continued)	• Provide capability for performing a Hazards United States (HAZUS) Level II flood damage model. • Provide GIS/ArcMap support functions for first response, routing and analysis for deployment of assets, evacuation analysis, and recovery analysis. • Provide GIS/ArcMap imagery analysis and disseminate incident information, mapped areas of inundation.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Assist with assessing supplies of potable water and coordinate portable water resources with other state agencies. • Assess environmental impact of proposed emergency operations and suggest alternative methods or actions to minimize environmental damage.
Idaho Transportation Department	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #1, Transportation: ➢ Provide aviation resources for evacuation, search, and rescue operations. ➢ Provide engineering services and resources for the repair and maintenance of state highways, bridges, and airfields. ➢ Provide debris removal services and resources as coordinated through ID-ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering. ➢ Develop, implement, and manage new emergency highway traffic regulations that may be required as a result of closures. ➢ Assist Idaho State Police as required with evacuation procedures and traffic control. ➢ Maintain communications and advise StateComm dispatch of current road conditions in all areas of the state – these reports will be relayed, as needed, to the IBHS. ➢ Provide engineers to damage assessment teams as required.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #11, Agriculture and Food: ➢ Provide personnel or technical assistance for damage assessment of commodity warehouses, potato storage facilities, dairy product storage facilities, dairy product processing facilities, dairy farm milk handling and storage systems, livestock waste lagoons, and/or soil sediment pond breaks. ➢ Coordinate with local officials for the evacuation of domestic livestock, and the establishment of an evacuation reception area for appropriate animal care. ➢ Coordinate feeding requirements and care arrangements for livestock evacuated, lost, or abandoned as a result of disaster. ➢ Coordinate or provide technical assistance for dead animal disposal.

Idaho State Police	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: ➢ Assist local law enforcement in preserving law and order and provide for the safety and protection of citizens. ➢ Enforce statewide emergency traffic controls and evacuation plans in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department. ➢ Provide brand inspection personnel to determine ownership of animals if needed.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide auxiliary police assistance to assist with traffic control, evacuation, and other police related duties as coordinated through ID-ESF #13. • Provide assistance in monitoring and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services: ➢ Coordinate public health and medical response. ➢ Keep the public informed of the public health threats/hazards associated with extreme hot or cold conditions. ➢ In coordination with local health districts, monitor sanitary conditions and test food quality. Perform water quality laboratory tests. ➢ Support mass care operations.
Idaho Department of Administration - Division of Public Works	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering: ➢ Provide damage assessment teams. ➢ Manage debris removal operations.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Support mass care operations.
Other State Agencies	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the IBHS. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.
Federal - National Weather Service	• Provides weather information and briefings, issues flood watches and warnings and provides hydrologic modeling. The NWS also operates the Northwest River Forecast Center.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT ANNEX #4

NUCLEAR / RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Supporting Agencies:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Idaho Public Health Districts

Idaho State Police

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Department of Water Resources

Idaho Public Utilities Commission

Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Other State Agencies as Required

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of Energy

U.S. Department of Defense

U.S. Department of the Interior

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Federal Bureau of Investigation

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex, (ID-IA) #4, Nuclear/Radiological Annex provides guidance for a coordinated response by state, county, and federal agencies to a Nuclear/Radiological incident in the state of Idaho or incidents from surrounding states that affect the health and safety of the citizens of Idaho.

II. Scope

A. This annex applies to all nuclear/radiological disasters and emergency incidents, including those caused by sabotage and terrorist activity, involving the release or potential release of radiation or radioactive material that poses an actual or perceived hazard to public health, safety, national security, and/or the environment. This includes terrorist use of radiological dispersal devices (RDDs) or improvised nuclear devices (INDs) as well as nuclear facility accidents (commercial, research, or federal nuclear facilities), lost radioactive material sources, and transportation accidents involving nuclear/radioactive material.

B. Relationship to Existing Plans. This annex does not alter existing state plans for nuclear/radiological incidents, county plans, or federal response plans.

II. Policies

A. The Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan is the primary reference for response to nuclear/radiological incidents within Idaho that threaten or potentially threaten public health and/or the environment.

B. For radiological incidents involving a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, and/or classified components, state agencies shall defer primary actions to the federal government agency in custody of the material (the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Energy (DOE), or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). In the event radioactive contamination occurs, state and local officials will coordinate with federal officials to ensure appropriate public health and safety actions are taken outside the National Defense Area (NDA) or National Security Area (NSA).

C. The owner/operator of a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensed nuclear/radiological facility or the Maintenance and Operations contractor of a DOE facility such as the Idaho National Laboratory (INL), is primarily responsible for mitigating the consequences of an incident, providing notifications, and providing appropriate protective action recommendations to state and local government officials, and minimizing the radiological hazard to the public. The owner/operator has primary responsibility for actions within the facility boundary and may also have responsibilities for response and recovery activities outside the facility boundary under applicable legal obligations (e.g., contractual; licensee; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); Department of Transportation rules).

D. State and local governments primarily are responsible for determining and implementing measures to protect life, property, and the environment in those areas outside the facility boundary or incident location. This does not, however, relieve nuclear/radiological facility or material owners/operators from any applicable legal obligations.

E. Local governments/agencies and owners/operators of nuclear/radiological facilities or activities may request technical assistance from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) through the State Communications Center (StateComm) for emergencies that may impact the public or environment, or from Federal Agencies (e.g., DOE, NRC, EPA, DOD) with which they have preexisting arrangements or regulatory relationships. When requested, DEQ shall provide or arrange for technical support and/or a technical liaison to federal, state, local agencies and other entities, as appropriate, concerning regulatory issues, public and environmental health and safety issues, and response to nuclear/radiological incidents. Agency technical assistance on-scene in support of the Incident Commander will be based upon severity of the incident, location, staff availability and assessed capability and needs.

F. Response to nuclear/radiological incidents affecting land owned by the Federal Government is the responsibility of the Federal Government with notification of State Emergency Management Officials through notification of the StateComm.

G. Nothing in this annex alters or impedes the ability of federal, state, and local agencies to carry out their specific authorities and perform their responsibilities under law.

H. Federal, state, local agencies and private entities have varying nuclear/radiological technical expertise and assets for responding to these types of incidents. Support agencies may also be primary agencies identified by other annexes to the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) to facilitate other aspects of a response to nuclear/radiological incidents. State agencies may also need to coordinate directly with federal agencies identified in the National Response Framework (NRF) Nuclear/Radiological Annex in order to provide efficient and effective continuity and support to local government.

I. State agencies may require representation in the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG), the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC), and other response centers and entities, as appropriate for the specific incident. They also may be represented in the Joint Field Operations (JFO) Coordination Group.

J. In situations where the threat analysis includes indications that a terrorist incident involving radiological materials could occur, actions are coordinated in accordance with the pre-incident prevention protocols set forth in federal, state and local law enforcement and emergency response protocols to include those described within the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Support Plan. The Idaho State Police (ISP) with the support of the Idaho Attorney General (AG) has lead responsibility for coordinating state investigations in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in the event of a suspected or confirmed sabotage or terrorist event. The FBI has Federal lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats and for coordinating activities of other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, investigate, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States, including incidents involving nuclear/radioactive materials. State agencies within this annex may be requested to

support the Federal response to terrorist threat, whether or not the threat develops into an actual incident.

K. Participating state agencies may take appropriate independent emergency actions within the limits of their own statutory authority to protect the public, mitigate immediate hazards, and gather information concerning the emergency to avoid delay. However, this is typically conducted through implementation of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan with notification to the DEQ.

L. State Departments and agencies are not reimbursed for activities conducted under their own authorities unless other agreements or reimbursement mechanisms exist.

M. When a nuclear/radiological response is implemented, existing interagency plans that address nuclear/radiological incident management are incorporated as supporting plans and/or operational supplements (e.g., the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan, the INL Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan, etc.).

N. This annex does not create any new authorities nor change any existing ones.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. A nuclear/radiological incident may result from a deliberate act, an accident, or general mismanagement, and may center around different materials or industrial practices including:

1. Commercial nuclear facilities.

2. Federal nuclear weapons facilities or nuclear technology centers.

3. Radioactive material sources, industrial uses, or technologically enhanced, naturally occurring radioactive material.

4. Transportation incidents involving nuclear/radioactive material.

5. Domestic nuclear weapons accidents.

6. Foreign incidents involving nuclear or radioactive materials.

7. Terrorism involving facilities or nuclear/radiological materials, including use of RDDs or INDs.

B. The most common nuclear/radiological incidents have to do with the loss, theft, or mismanagement of relatively small radioactive material sources, or technologically enhanced, naturally occurring radioactive material, where some exposure of individuals or dispersal into the environment occurs. These are handled at the local level with

occasional State and Federal assistance. Generally, greater regulatory control, safeguards, and security accompany larger quantities of radioactive materials, which pose a greater potential threat to human health and the environment.

C. Virtually any facility or industrial practice (including transportation of materials) involving nuclear technology or handling of radioactive materials may be vulnerable to a deliberate act, such as terrorism, or an accident of some sort that could release radioactive material, including a fire. Major fixed facilities, such as Federal nuclear weapons facilities, nuclear technology centers, commercial nuclear fuel cycle facilities (uranium enrichment, fuel fabrication, power reactors, and disposal), and some non-fuel cycle industries (such as radiation source and radiopharmaceutical manufacturers) are subject to accidents or malicious breaches of barriers that control radioactive material.

D. A RDD is any device used to spread radioactive material into the environment with malicious intent. The harm caused by an RDD is principally contamination, and denial of use of the contaminated area, perhaps for many years. The costs to the Nation associated with an effective RDD could be very significant.

E. Nuclear device detonation. Of greatest concern to U.S. security is the potential for a terrorist attack using a nuclear weapon. A nuclear device could originate directly from a nuclear weapons facility, be modified from preexisting weapons components, or be fashioned by terrorists from the basic fissile nuclear materials (uranium-235 or plutonium-239). Even a small nuclear detonation in an urban area could result in substantial fatalities (and many more injured), massive infrastructure damage, and thousands of square kilometers of contaminated land.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Radiological incidents may not be immediately recognized as such until the radioactive material is detected or the health effects of radiation exposure are manifested in the population and identified by the public health community (i.e. private practices, hospitals, state and Public Health Districts, etc).

B. An act of nuclear or radiological terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the United States, can have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of many local, tribal, and/or state governments to respond, and may seriously challenge existing Federal response capabilities.

C. An incident involving the potential release of radioactivity may require implementation of protective measures, such as evacuation and shelter-in-place. State, tribal, and local governments have primary responsibility for implementing protective measures for the public.

D. In the case of a nuclear terrorist attack, the plume may disperse over a large area over time, requiring response operations to be conducted over a multijurisdictional and/or multistate region.

E. Regulatory Incidents and Incidents of Lesser Severity:

1. Except for federally exempted, low quantity materials, nuclear and radiological materials are regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Regulated materials

are to be secured, clearly marked, contents identified, and adequately shielded to prevent harmful exposures to responders and the public. Placards and labels and the use of Emergency Response Guidelines should adequately assist emergency responders in implementing protection to both responders and the general public. Notification to the State Communications Center and implementation of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan provide adequate and appropriate response assets to control and mitigate threats to the public health and environment in a timely manner during emergencies.

2. The Idaho State Police Hazardous Materials Specialists and Regional Response HazMat Team personnel have appropriate personal protective equipment and radiation detection/monitoring capabilities. They are the state's first line of nuclear/radiological emergency response and with the technical assistance of the DEQ should be capable of handling most regulatory incidents and incidents of lesser severity to assist the local Incident Commander.

3. Entry by response personnel in a contaminated area should be based upon the need for life saving action or other pertinent Incident Command considerations. If material is dispersed, response mitigation/recovery may be delayed until the material has dissipated to a safe level or response personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities arrive and perform surveys. Implementation of protective measures is the responsibility of the Incident Commander.

4. Idaho sponsored Regional Response HazMat Teams are strategically located in Idaho. Each team has personnel/public decontamination assets capable of decontamination of responders and the public, if needed.

5. DEQ will provide technical/health physics expertise to the Incident Commander depending on availability or recommend Federal resources such as DOE Radiological Assistance Program (DOE RAP) or EPA Radiological Response. DOE RAP technical/health physics expertise may be requested through the INL Warning Communications Center. On-scene technical/health physics assistance may take from one to several hours, depending upon location of the incident.

6. DEQ health physicists located in Idaho Falls and the INL DOE RAP also have enhanced instrumentation for area monitoring/characterization but have on-scene response time constraints depending upon incident location.

7. DEQ will provide technical health physics, and regulatory liaison with the responsible Federal regulatory agency in order to ensure mitigation, security, and/or disposal of regulated materials.

8. The level of Federal response to a specific incident in Idaho is based on numerous factors, including the ability of state and local officials to respond; application of Federal regulatory responsibility and control; the type and/or amount of radioactive material involved; the extent of the impact or potential impact on the public and environment; and the size of the affected area.

F. Larger incidents and emergencies/disasters:

1. Nuclear/Radiological incidents may not be immediately recognized as such until the radioactive material is detected or the effects of radiation exposure are manifested in the population.

2. A nuclear/radiological incident may include chemical or biological contaminants, which may further complicate a response.

3. The response to a large scale nuclear/radiological threat requires an integrated local, tribal, state, and federal response. Most likely local, tribal, and state response resources will be first on scene, providing an initial response and impact assessment to State and federal agencies through the StateComm.

4. Implementation of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan for the initial notification and response will be paramount for an expeditious, coordinated State/Federal response in support of local agencies until adequate Federal resources are activated and available on-scene. The nearest Department of Energy nuclear/radiological resources are located in Eastern Idaho (Idaho National Laboratory), Hanford, Washington, (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory), and Las Vegas, Nevada, (National Test Site). The EPA has radiological resources in Seattle, Washington, and Las Vegas, Nevada.

5. Catastrophic events in population areas will significantly complicate a response and strain resources. A response may require concurrent implementation of support annexes of the IDEOP, the National Response Framework or other federal plans and procedures.

6. Multiple incidents could also significantly strain federal, state, tribal, and local investigative and emergency response resources for extended time periods. Response actions will have to be based upon priorities.

7. A suspected or known sabotage or terrorist event will immediately activate FBI investigative resources and/or the Department of Homeland Security, requiring significant coordination and balance between Federal, state and local agencies. This balance will be between the need of law enforcement to control access during their investigation and the local/state emergency responder's need to access the area to mitigate impacts to people and the environment.

8. Federal response resources may require up to 72 hours or longer to arrive in the affected area, particularly for disastrous/catastrophic incidents. Resources from other states may be required, particularly in Northern Idaho.

9. Entry by response personnel in a contaminated area will be based upon the need for life saving action or other pertinent Incident Command determinations. Response mitigation/recovery may be delayed until access is allowed by FBI or other law enforcement and the material has dissipated to a safe level or response personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities arrive. In most cases, if the area is contaminated by radioactive material, Idaho State Police Hazardous Materials Specialists or Regional Response Team personnel with

appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities will be able to respond. The 101st Civil Support Team may also be available, but will require some time to deploy.

10. Mass decontamination of the public may overwhelm state and local decontamination resources, requiring implementation of Center for Disease Control (CDC) mass decontamination guidelines.

11. Development and issuance of Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) for the general population, including Incidents of Greater Severity and General Emergency classification in the case of the Idaho National Laboratory (INL), is the responsibility of the designated Federal agency in charge or the NRC regulated facility. Development of PARs for non-nuclear Incidents of National Significance is the responsibility of the designated primary Federal agency. DEQ health physicists can assist in development and/or review of PARS. State PARs will be based upon EPA 400 guidelines.

12. Large scale radiological incidents that result in significant impacts likely will trigger implementation of the NRF Catastrophic Incident Annex and Catastrophic Incident Supplement.

13. An act of nuclear/radiological terrorism, particularly an act directed against population centers within Idaho, may also have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of state and local responders.

14. In the case of a large nuclear/radiological terrorist attack, the effect may be geographically dispersed over a large region, requiring response operations to be conducted over a multi-jurisdictional area.

15. A radiological terrorist incident may affect a single location, or multiple locations, each of which may require an incident response and a crime scene investigation simultaneously.

16. Hospitals may be overwhelmed with patients, to include walk-ins, that may or may not have been affected by a nuclear/radiological event.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Incidents will be managed at the lowest possible level; as incidents change in size, scope, and complexity, the response will adapt to meet requirements. For this annex, supporting agencies provide the leadership and expertise to implement critical nuclear/radiological aspects of the response in accordance with their authorities and capabilities.

A. Regulatory and less severe incidents: For nuclear/radiological regulatory and less severe incidents, the Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan will be utilized activating State and Federal resources as needed to assist local agencies. Portions of the Idaho Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan (Idaho

National Laboratory) may be utilized, as appropriate for INL incidents classified lower than a General Emergency. Reference the Concurrent Plans and Programs section of this annex (IV, A., 2.) for more information.

B. Larger incidents and emergencies/disasters:

1. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) is the Coordinating emergency consequence management/response agency. The IBHS will perform overall consequence management and coordination. State agencies may be requested to support the IBHS at the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) as well as interface and assist respective federal agencies. Most likely the IDEOC will be activated and all applicable functional annexes of the IDEOP will be implemented in support of local agencies. Most likely Federal assistance will be requested.

2. The ISP is the Primary State emergency crisis management agency and have assets to support radiological monitoring. The ISP also the Primary State agency for vehicle inspection and security transportation of nuclear/radiological materials on Idaho highways.

3. State supported HAZMAT Regional Response Teams also have assets to support radiological monitoring and decontamination. The IBHS authorizes their deployment as outlined in ID-ESF #10, Hazardous Materials/WMD annex.

4. The Idaho National Guard's 101st Civil Support Team (CST) also has assets to support radiological monitoring and decontamination, when activated.

5. The DEQ is the primary state agency for technical assistance concerning nuclear/radiological materials in Idaho. In the event of a declared Site Area Emergency (SAE) or General Emergency (GE) by a DOE- INL facility, the Idaho Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan will be activated by the DEQ-INL Oversight group to provide the state's initial response and give support to the counties contiguous to the INL in order to protect public health and enhance safety outside the INL boundaries. DEQ will provide health physics expertise and has unique radiation detection and monitoring capabilities. Reference the Concurrent Plans and Programs section of this annex (VI, A., 2.) for more information.

C. Nuclear/radiological sabotage or terrorism incidents:

1. The IBHS will provide overall consequence management/response for sabotage or terrorist incidents.

2. During the initial response, state agencies with technical expertise, specialized equipment, and personnel will support local response agencies. Federal agencies responsible for the investigation may also request state assets. Coordination and response is described in the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

3. The FBI is the lead Federal agency responsible for all criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats. The FBI is responsible for coordinating activities at the scene and activities to detect, prevent, preempt, investigate, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States, including incidents involving nuclear/radioactive

materials (e.g., RDD/IND incidents). State support to the FBI and other Federal law enforcement agencies will be coordinated by the ISP through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security annex.

4. For radiological terrorism incidents involving materials or facilities owned or operated by DoD or DOE, DoD or DOE is the Federal coordinating agency, as appropriate.

5. For radiological terrorism incidents involving materials or facilities licensed by the NRC within Idaho, the NRC is the Federal coordinating agency for consequence management.

6. For all other radiological terrorist incidents within Idaho, DOE is the Federal coordinating agency. The coordinating agency role transitions from DOE to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for environmental cleanup and site restoration at a mutually agreeable time, and after consultation with State and local governments, cooperating agencies, and the JFO Coordination Group. IBHS is the overall State coordinating agency. DEQ is the primary technical support agency for nuclear and radiological incidents. ISP is the lead coordinating agency for security. DEQ Hazardous Waste and Remediation will be the lead for environmental cleanup and remediation.

7. The DEQ will provide health physics and technical support to law enforcement and the local Incident Commander upon request. Technical support may also be provided to the FBI and the above coordinating Federal agencies as needed.

D. Nuclear facilities:

1. DEQ is the state primary technical/liaison support agency for incidents that occur at DOE INL facilities, NRC regulated facilities or activities licensed by the NRC. Examples include nuclear research reactors, independent spent fuel storage installations, radiopharmaceutical manufacturers, and licensed radiological materials. The ISP is the State primary agency for security involving these incidents.

2. DEQ is the state primary technical support agency for incidents occurring at DOE facilities or facilities under their jurisdiction, custody, or control. These incidents may involve reactor operations, nuclear material, weapons production, radioactive material from nuclear weapons or munitions, waste management/remediation or other radiological activities. The ISP is the State primary agency for security involving these incidents.

3. DEQ is the state primary technical support agency for incidents occurring at facilities not licensed, owned or operated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State, or currently or formerly licensed facilities for which the owner/operator is not financially viable or is otherwise unable to respond. EPA is responsible for orphaned radioactive sources which are not regulated by the NRC. ISP is the State primary agency for security involving these incidents.

E. Transportation of radioactive materials:

1. The ISP is the State primary agency for transportation and security incidents involving DOD, NRC, or DOE nuclear/radiological materials, depending on which of

these federal agencies has regulatory responsibility for the material at the time of the incident.

2. ISP is the State primary agency for transportation and security incidents that involve private radiological material licensed by the NRC or an Agreement State.

3. ISP is the State primary agency for shipment of materials to or from facilities that are not regulated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State. DEQ is the State primary technical support agency.

F. Space vehicles containing radioactive materials:

1. The IBHS is the state consequence management/response coordinating agency for coordinating state response to incidents involving all space vehicles containing radioactive materials whether the Federal coordinating agency is NASA, DOD, DHS/USCG, or EPA.

2. The ISP is the state primary agency for security involving all space vehicle incidents containing radioactive materials.

3. The DEQ is the state primary technical support agency for incidents involving all space vehicles containing radioactive materials.

G. Incident management, security, radiation control & technical liaison:

Type of Incident	Federal	State
a. Radiological terrorism incidents (e.g., RDD/IND or radiological exposure device): (1) Materials or facilities owned by DOD or DOE (2) Materials or facilities licensed by NRC or Agreement State (3) All others	(1)FBI, DOD & DOE (2)FBI & NRC (3)FBI & EPA	All: IBHS – ER Management 101st CST – Technical Advice & Support ISP - Security & Response DEQ – Technical Support & Liaison
b. Nuclear facilities: (1) Owned or operated by DOD or DOE (2) Licensed by NRC or Agreement State (3) Not licensed, owned, or operated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State, or currently or formerly licensed facilities for which the owner/operator is not financially viable or is otherwise unable to respond	(1)DOD or DOE (2)NRC (3)EPA	IBHS – ER Management ISP – Security & Response DEQ - Technical Support & Liaison
c. Transportation of radioactive materials:	(1)DOD or DOE	ISP – Security, Inspections

(1) Materials shipped by or for DOD or DOE (2) Shipment of NRC or Agreement State-licensed materials (3) All others	(2)NRC (3)EPA	& Response DEQ – Liaison & Technical Support
d. Space vehicles with radioactive materials: (1) Managed by NASA or DOD (2) All others	(1)NASA or DOD (2)EPA	IBHS – ER Management & Identify Response Assets. ISP – Security & Response
e. Foreign, unknown or unlicensed material:	EPA	IBHS – ER Management DEQ - Technical Liaison

Table 1 - Federal and State Lead Agencies

II. Incident Notification

A. The owner/operator of a nuclear/radiological facility including the Idaho National Laboratory, or owner/transporter of nuclear/radiological material is generally the first to become aware of an incident and notifies the responsible federal regulatory agency and often a local response agency. The responsible federal regulatory agency or local response agency would most likely notify state authorities through the StateComm or the ISP dispatch.

B. Local authorities who may first become aware of an incident will notify state authorities through StateComm. StateComm will notify state agencies through use of protocol identified in the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan. Appropriate federal, state, and local authorities and coordinating agencies would then be notified of the incident.

C. Notifications of emergencies or disasters and/or terrorist incidents would most likely be made directly to IBHS, the StateComm, or the ISP.

III. Response Actions

1. Alert and Notification:

    a. The IBHS, through the Adjutant General, will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.

    b. The IBHS will notify local, state, and federal agencies, volunteer agencies, and affected industry.

    c. The Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a county or tribal emergency coordinator or by the IBHS. EAS messages notify the citizens of an affected area of situations that may impact

them. EAS messages can, and do, save lives during emergencies by informing the public of an event and by giving them information on actions that should be taken.

The EAS messages address numerous situations, including severe weather, civil emergencies, natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, flooding, hazardous materials releases, or national emergencies. The Governor can use the system to directly address the citizens; which gives him the opportunity to briefly explain the current situation and what actions should be taken. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the StateComm and the IBHS.

2. Incident Management Process:

   a. Local Response: When a radiological incident occurs, local authorities within a damaged or threatened area should utilize available resources to protect life and property and reduce, to the extent possible, the suffering and hardships on individuals. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures. These procedures should be in place before the incident to ensure legal and financial conditions are delineated. Jurisdictions in the areas sustaining little or no damage may be called upon to support the affected areas.

   b. The local, on-scene Incident Commander can receive state agency assistance through implementation of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

   c. The IBHS Area Field Officer (AFO) should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point for consult and advice, help to appraise the situation to better provide support, and to facilitate the declaration process.

   d. State Response: When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for State assistance will be forwarded to the IBHS in accordance with the Base Plan.

   e. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through the IBHS, will request Federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

C. Continuing Actions:

1. Emergency Management Phases: Emergency operations will begin with the threat or occurrence of a radiological incident and continue until emergency operations are no longer required and are categorized as follows:

   a. The Response Phase: The Response Phase occurs from the onset of a radiological incident and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions which are critical to lifesaving, protection of property, meeting basic human survival needs, securing critical infrastructure, and protecting the environment are performed.

b. The Recovery Phase: There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after the initial incident in which both phases are in effect simultaneously. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the incident and can last as long as several years. During this phase, the Federal government can provide disaster relief upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include Federal relief (Stafford Act - PL 93-288) for public assistance and individual assistance, establishment of disaster assistance centers, establishment of temporary housing facilities, and Federal disaster loans and grants. Long-term recovery includes remediation of affected areas.

2. The IBHS is responsible for management, coordination, and dissemination of information. State agencies would be responsible to report information and intelligence relative to situational awareness and incident management through the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC). State agencies with radiological response functions provide representatives to the IDEOC and incident scene, as requested. State agencies, as appropriate, would provide representation at the IDEOC and coordinate their response with their respective Federal agency in accordance with their IDEOP annex and agency emergency operating plans.

IV. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan: This plan is a critical supporting plan to ID-ESF #10, Hazardous Materials/WMD response and this Incident Annex and can be activated independently of the IDEOP. The plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated, emergency response support to local government by state, federal, and private agencies for incidents involving the release of hazardous materials in the State of Idaho. Hazardous materials include biological agents, radioactive and non-radioactive hazardous materials, as well as devices intended to cause harm. Other purposes of this plan are to provide guidance to state personnel who may encounter an incident involving hazardous materials/WMD and to define the support role of specific state agencies. This state plan can be initiated at the request of local governments by contacting StateComm (**1-800-632-8000** or **208-846-7610**). Authority for implementation of the plan is derived from the Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act (Idaho Code §39-7101), the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101), the Hazardous Waste Management Act (Idaho Code §39-4401), and the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004 (Idaho Code §46-1001).

2. Idaho Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan: This plan is maintained by the Department of Environmental Quality, INL Oversight Program. The plan provides for state level coordination and response to protect public health and safety in the event of a radiological release at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL).

B. Programs: The Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Oversight Program: This program is managed by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. In 1989, the Idaho Legislature established a comprehensive oversight program to independently assess impacts from the INL. In 1990, Idaho became the first state in the nation to negotiate an

agreement with DOE to provide funding for independent environmental oversight and monitoring of a DOE facility. Over the years, DEQ's INL Oversight Program has developed an effective monitoring network to help evaluate the effects of the INL on public health and the environment.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

A. Ensure coordinated production of technical data (collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination); review and approve release of all environmental technical data to the IBHS.

B. Provide technical liaison to the Incident Commander for all regulated materials until the incident is stabilized.

C. Assist in developing and coordinating State Protective Action Recommendations and provide advice and assistance to State and local officials. State recommendations may be coordinated with the Federal Advisory Team in conjunction with the Federal coordinating agency. State Protective Action Recommendations may include measures to avoid or reduce exposure of the public to radiation from a release of nuclear/radioactive material. This includes recommendations on emergency actions such as sheltering and evacuation. Recommendations may also include long-term measures, such as restriction of food, temporary relocation, or permanent resettlement, to avoid or minimize exposure to residual radiation or exposure through the ingestion pathway.

D. Coordinate with the Idaho State University, Environmental Monitoring Laboratory, to provide radiological sample analysis laboratory services and radiation consulting services.

E. Manage the environmental remediation/cleanup activities in coordination with the IBHS and the responsible Federal agency (e.g., EPA, DOE, DOD, NRC).

F. Provide health physics technical support; technical liaison support; radiation survey and field monitoring support; contamination monitoring; portal monitors; and plume and dose projections.

II. Supporting Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	• Activate and staff the IDEOC; • Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures; • Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions; • Maintain situational awareness and monitor response and recovery efforts. • Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts; and • Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• Assist in evacuations, transportation, and providing drinking water sources, as well as carry out other missions as the Governor may direct. • Provide military support to civilian authorities in regards to a WMD event upon the order of the Idaho Adjutant General.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Provide support as coordinated through ID-ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services annex. • Provide technical assistance and laboratory support; medical personnel, toxicological & radiological information, and perform laboratory analyses. • Provide the focal point for hazardous materials emergency contact and communications. (StateComm)

Idaho Public Health Districts	• Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Health & Welfare, division of Health for providing public health services. • Forewarn users of individual and public domestic water systems. • Oversee the disposal of solid wastes, not including those that are radioactive or regulated as hazardous wastes. • Coordinate to ensure the availability of safe food supplies. • Approve the use and coordinate distribution of Potassium Iodide (KI)
Idaho State Police	• Provide law enforcement support including traffic control, evacuation routes, crowd control, and security. • If requested by local authorities, ISP can assume incident command on interstates highways, U.S., and State-numbered routes. • If requested, can monitor the scene, can provide a Transportation Enforcement Coordinator, a State on-scene coordinator, conduct investigations, provide communications links, and perform as Communications Moderator for radiological incidents if the IBHS is not available. • Provide a Law Enforcement Coordinator, as requested by the Incident Commander, to assist and coordinate law enforcement issues with local jurisdictions and the FBI. • Provide officers with radiation detection capability. ISP has 21 officers with this capability and 7 of those officers have advanced radiological training to provide technical assistance.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide auxiliary police assistance to ISP to assist with traffic control, evacuation, and other related police duties. • Provide assistance in monitoring and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Assist in highway traffic control, debris removal, transportation of personnel and equipment, air traffic restrictions, and railroad coordination. • Provide road closure authority for the state highway system to include all federal routes.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Forewarn non-domestic water users of impending problems, and assist in the development of emergency or alternate drinking water sources.

Idaho Public Utilities Commission	• Assist in investigating incidents involving railroads and railroad crossings.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Provide contact for a veterinary toxicologist at University of Idaho • Provide technical assistance or agrochemical specialist, feed & fertilizer program specialist, and agricultural inspectors. • Assess damage to crops, and provide technical assistance for livestock assessment and incorporate findings in a damage assessment report. • Provide technical assistance on decontamination and screening of pets and farm animals that may be exposed to radioactive material. • Provide subject matter expertise on animal carcass disposal. • Coordinate activities with U.S. Department of Agriculture as necessary for radiological expertise.
Other State Agencies	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the IBHS. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.
Federal - U.S. Department of Agriculture	• Coordinate activities and take part in unified Incident Command for incidents involving local, state, and federal roads and rights-of-way, and National Forest System roads and lands.
Federal - U.S. Department of Energy	• Idaho Operations Office will provide technical assistance if incident involves radioactive materials. • Provide support under the Region 6 Radiological Assistance Program
Federal - U.S. Department of Defense - Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal	• Support the Incident Commander if the incident involves defense-related materials, and act as the lead response agency within designated National Security Areas. • Through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), will render safe, conventional, chemical, nuclear munitions, and improvised explosive devices.

Federal - U.S. Department of Interior	• Provide natural resource and technological expertise regarding fish, wildlife, endangered, and threatened species. • Provide available equipment for spills in inland waters, and participate in the hazmat program on federal public lands in Idaho.
Federal - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	• Provide environmental response and technical support in spills of hazardous materials and is the federal on-scene-coordinator, if requested.
Federal - U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation/U.S. Attorney	• Responsible for response issues related to terrorist events. The FBI is the lead federal agency for operations deploying federal crisis management assets to assist state/local agencies, to liaison with law enforcement, coordinate with hazmat teams, secure the crime scene/collection of evidence, identify/interview victims, witnesses and others, transport evidence, and continue the investigation.

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT ANNEX #5

ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Coordinating Agency: Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Supporting Agencies:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

Idaho Office of the Attorney General

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Idaho State Police
- Idaho Brand Department

Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

University of Idaho

Private Sector:
Idaho Livestock Industry Groups

Idaho Agricultural Research and Development Centers

Idaho Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Federal Agencies:
United States Department of Agriculture
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, Plant Protection Quarantine
- State Emergency Board, Farm Services Agency
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Food Safety Inspection Service
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Food and Drug Administration
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Bureau of Indian Affairs

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #5, Animal Health Emergency Management Annex defines the roles and responsibilities of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and its supporting agencies in response to an emergency event.

An emergency event involving animals can transpire from natural disasters, a man-made activity such as terrorism or be associated with a serious disease outbreak. Foreign animal diseases (FAD) and other highly contagious diseases can be introduced into an animal population by either intentional or unintentional means. When the plan participants understand their roles ahead of time, response efforts become more efficient resulting in increased protection of animals from the effects of disasters and in many cases deter possible impacts to human health. The overall goal of this plan is to better prepare responders for the protection of public health and the agriculture industry of Idaho.

II. Scope

This ID-IA provides planning and operational guidelines to state and federal animal health officials, licensed veterinarians, and allied agencies and industries for prevention of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from the incursion of an animal disease or agent that could cause significant morbidity or mortality to Idaho livestock, other animals or the general public, or significant economic losses to Idaho's citizens. This annex could also be activated as part of a state response to natural or technological disasters involving animals.

The Animal Health Emergency Management Plan (AHEMP) identifies roles and responsibilities of state and federal agencies, local government, organizations, and industries in the event of an animal disease threat or outbreak, whether intentional or unintentional, that exceeds the capabilities of the ISDA to respond and recover from the event. This annex also identifies legal authorities and possible fiscal resources.

III. Policies

A. The IDSA, in accordance with Idaho Code §22-103, 25-204, 25-210 and 25-212, has the authority to:

   1. Declare an animal health emergency;

   2. Employ deputy state veterinarians and livestock inspectors;

   3. Impose restrictions on importations of animals, articles, and means of conveyance;

   4. Quarantine animals, herds, parts of the state, the entire state, and create quarantine areas;

   5. Stop the movement of animals;

   6. Require the destruction of animals, animal products, and materials;

7. Specify the method for destruction and disposal of animals, products and materials;

8. Indemnify owners for animals destroyed. State funds are obtained through the Board of Examiners;

9. Reimburse owners for direct costs incurred in disposal of diseased animals; and

10. Request funds from the Board of Examiners for:
    a. Costs associated with disease investigation and control;
    b. Costs of indemnity for animals destroyed; and
    c. Costs of destruction and disposal of animals.

B. The Office of the Governor, in accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008 and 46-1011, has the authority to:

1. Declare a state of emergency.

2. Direct activation of the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC).

3. Make state funds available.

4. Request the declaration of emergency or extraordinary emergency by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

5. Request a declaration of emergency by the President.

C. Federal Authorities:

1. Animal Health Protection Act, US Code: Title 7, Chapter 109.

2. USC: Title 21, Chapter 4, subchapter III.

3. Robert T. Stafford Act (as revised).

4. Patriot Act (protection of National Infrastructure section).

5. Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (H.R. 3858 [109th]).

6. Homeland Security Presidential Directives 5, 7, 8, and 9.

D. The ISDA is responsible for the development and maintenance of this Incident Annex. Under the direction of the State Veterinarian's office, the designated official will play a central role in ensuring that this annex continues to reflect the latest generally accepted animal emergency response and recovery principles and is maintained at a level to protect the animal populations and citizens of Idaho. The maintenance and updating of this plan may be timed in accordance with the processes of changes in government structure, exercises performed, critiques of actual emergency situations, or guidance from local, state and federal agencies.

E. Periodic training and exercising of the procedures outlined in this annex is essential for determining the ongoing effectiveness of the plan as the legal environment, technology, livestock industry, the field of veterinary medicine, disease threats and other key parameters change over time. ISDA officials will work in partnership with other appropriate agencies to ensure that adequate testing and maintenance of this plan occurs.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

An animal health emergency would occur when a highly contagious, infectious, or economically devastating animal disease or agent is identified in Idaho, other states (especially an adjacent state), or a country adjacent to the United States (especially the Canadian provinces of British Columbia and Alberta).

A new, "emerging disease" might also cause an emergency situation. Animal diseases categorized as "Foreign Animal Diseases" have either never existed in, or have been eradicated from the United States. Sources of a FAD include, but are not limited to, live animals, insects, animal products, people, or contaminated inanimate objects. The introduction of a FAD could be accidental or intentional (bioterrorism or agroterrorism).

An emergency may also occur when a natural or man-made disaster causes mass animal destruction, necessitates large numbers of animal rescue, treatment and sheltering, or could cause transmission of animal disease to people.

Any disease, agent, or disaster event necessitating a large number of animals be managed and treated or destroyed and disposed of would overwhelm the capabilities and resources of ISDA.

Any factor causing a substantial impact on the safety and stability of the food supply from animal sources may be categorized as an animal health emergency.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Agencies, organizations, and individuals identified in this annex have been trained, are familiar with it, and will execute their assigned responsibilities, including the timely reporting of disease.

B. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) coordinates assistance to local jurisdictions by state and federal agencies in case of a disaster or animal health emergency.

C. ISDA will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to manage the response to a FAD or other animal emergency event within the state.

D. The Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) for the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA, APHIS, VS) will have a cooperative role to assist the State Veterinarian as appropriate in case of any animal health emergency.

E. Identification of a FAD in Idaho, the United States or surrounding countries will significantly restrict the intrastate, interstate, and international movement of animals (especially livestock) and animal products.

F. Utilities, water, roads, and veterinary medical supplies may be inaccessible after a disaster or in the event of quarantine.

G. Quarantine of areas may be required where there are confirmed or suspect cases. Special operational procedures within these zones may be required. Law enforcement may be required for quarantine enforcement.

H. Incursion of certain highly contagious diseases, such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), will necessitate mass carcass removal and disposal.

I. Animal carcasses and unused animal feed may create sanitation, pest, and vector control problems.

J. Widespread biosecurity control measures may be implemented. Suspected infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected.

K. Livestock disease emergencies may lead to long term economic impacts requiring long term federal and state assistance programs for recovery.

L. Owners losing animals in a disaster or persons responsible for euthanasia and disposal of animals may require psychological counseling.

M. The office of the Idaho State Veterinarian is located in the ISDA, Division of Animal Industries and is the lead agency in the State of Idaho for any animal health/disease emergency.

N. There is a potential that animal related emergencies will have an impact on public health. Coordination with health officials will be necessary to insure residents of Idaho are properly advised of the presence of any diseases or other conditions that could have adverse impacts on human health.

O. The IBHS is the lead agency for the planning and coordination of sheltering domestic pets owned by evacuated citizens. Re-uniting companion animals to owners during and after an emergency may become a major undertaking.

P. The ISDA will assist local jurisdictions in the management of lost, stray and evacuated livestock associated with an emergency event. Local officials will identify common areas that can be temporarily used as shelter facilities for livestock.

Q. In a multi-state outbreak of a highly contagious disease like FMD, USDA, APHIS will coordinate the national response and work with states as outlined in the National Response Framework (NRF).

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A. The ISDA, Division of Animal Industries (Office of the State Veterinarian) is the lead agency in any animal health emergency. The State Veterinarian, in consultation with the AVIC, will direct all animal disease investigation, surveillance, diagnostic, biosecurity, appraisal, indemnification, animal depopulation, carcass disposal and decontamination activities. Private veterinary practitioners are trained to call and report to the State Veterinarian's office and/or the AVIC's office suspicious signs of a FAD. Livestock owners and producers will invariably contact their practitioner if they notice signs of unusual disease.

B. The State Veterinarian's office works cooperatively with the AVIC's office and the case is assigned to one of the state's Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosticians (FADD). The FADD investigates the case to verify the disease status. If the suspect case is determined to be negative, the State Veterinarian and AVIC are notified and the case is closed. If the suspect case is suspicious, the FADD will collect appropriate samples for laboratory confirmation. Case samples will be shipped as expeditiously as possible to a federal laboratory either in Ames, IA or Plum Island, NY. A split sample may be shipped to a state lab in close proximity to the premises under investigation. Preliminary results take approximately 24 hours. If the confirmatory laboratory results are negative, then the FAD case is closed. If confirmatory laboratory results are positive, a Unified Command structure may be formed.

C. Depending on the circumstances, the State Veterinarian's office may place a movement restriction order on the suspect case and/or premises. There may be preliminary epidemiological investigations of adjacent or exposed premises.

D. The ISDA will notify the IBHS in the event that a highly contagious disease (HCD) may be present or if there is an imminent threat of a HCD entering Idaho. The ISDA will also communicate with its peer organizations in the USDA for assessment of the situation, and coordinate with IBHS on responses to these assessments and activation of the plan.

E. In case of a natural disaster involving animals, IBHS will request the ISDA participate in the response to rescue and recover animals. If a state animal health emergency response and recovery operation is required, IBHS will assist the ISDA Emergency Coordinator with notification of the appropriate agencies and organizations listed in this annex.

II. Mitigation and Preparedness

A. The ISDA may:

1. Develop Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) agreements with government agencies, professional associations and private agencies and organizations.

2. Provide for surveillance for foreign animal disease or an animal disease syndrome, chemical, poison or toxin that may pose a substantial threat to the animal industries, economy or public health of the State of Idaho.

3. Conduct training sessions and workshops for the local communities and to maintain contact with emergency support agencies and organizations.

4. Assist County Emergency Management offices and IBHS officials to identify animal-friendly shelter sites near approved human shelters.

5. Participate in and/or conduct trainings and exercises to validate planning concepts.

6. Work to develop plans and strengthen resources.

III. Response and Recovery

A. The ISDA may:

1. Serve as the coordinating agency and fulfill all associated responsibilities including, but not limited to, the restriction of livestock animal movement, and coordinate local emergency response teams with other support network agencies.

2. Manage and direct evacuation of animals from high-risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and spread of disease.

3. Requisition personnel and equipment to triage and shelter facilities.

4. Secure supplies, equipment, personnel and technical assistance from support agencies, organizations and other resources to carry out the response plans associated with animal health emergency management or any act of agroterrorism that may pose a substantial threat to the State of Idaho.

5. Provide and augment services to affect a rapid recovery.

6. Restore equipment and supplies to a normal state of readiness.

7. Resume day-to-day operations.

IV. Organization

An Incident Management Team will likely be deployed to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and an Incident Command Team will be established at the outbreak area(s) to ensure the most effective response and use of personnel and equipment. The Incident Command Team will be organized as outlined in Table 1 below.

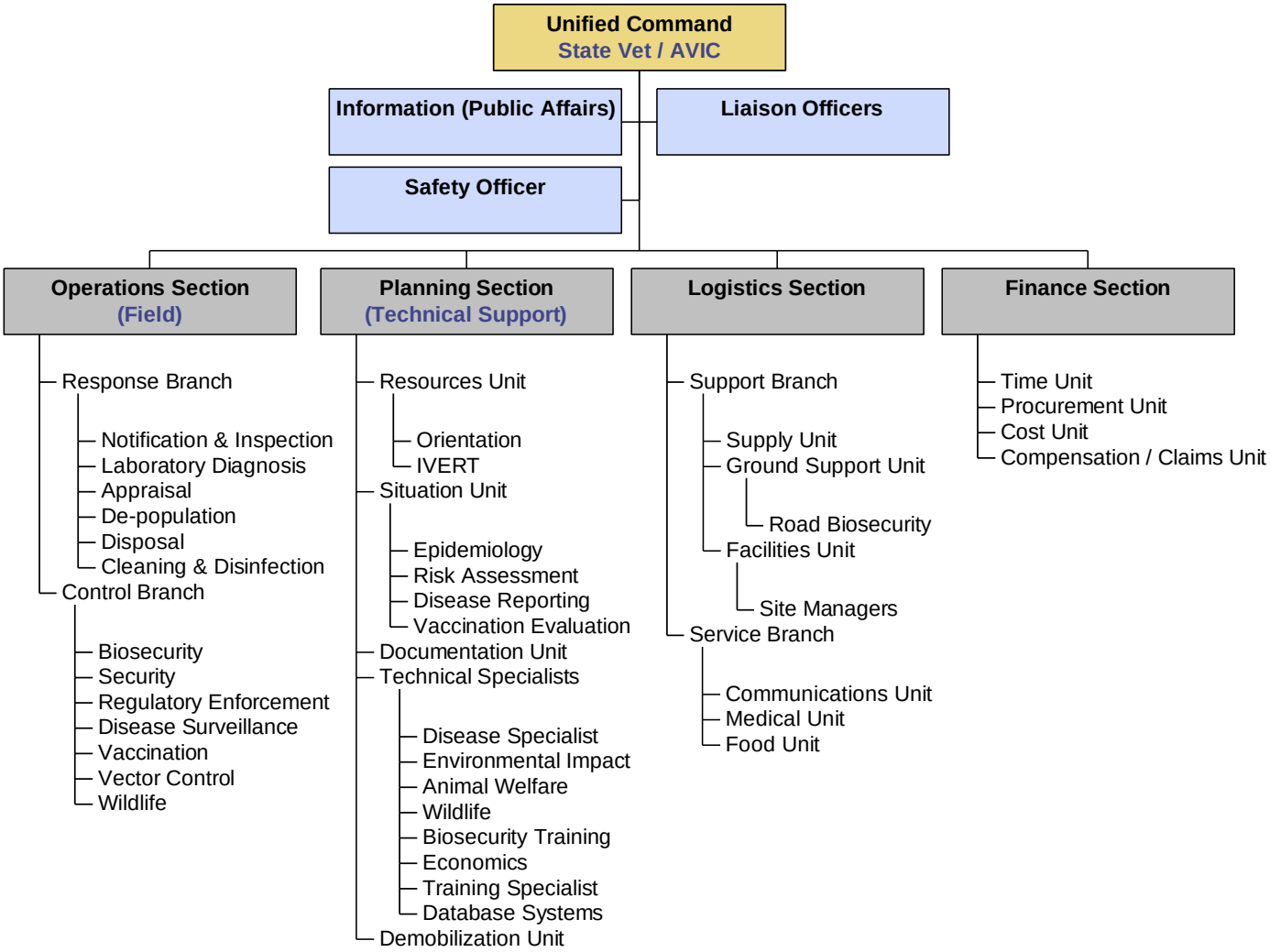

Table 1 – Animal Health Emergency Incident Command Organization Chart

V. Response Actions

This annex utilizes emergency response levels (ERLs) to designate which activities will take place in the event of imminent or actual hazards affecting the State of Idaho. The state veterinarian will, on a continuing basis, assimilate information relative to the presence of diseases in other countries, the United States, and Idaho, and shall activate an ERL as appropriate to address the threat. A level of preparedness will be maintained during the interim.

A. Initial Response

Emergency Response Level 1 (ERL 1) – an emergency disease or an emerging threat has been identified in the United States, or contiguous countries, but has not been identified in Idaho or a contiguous state. ERL 1 activities will continue until the threat has been removed from the United States or until the threat has escalated to a threshold requiring greater response. In the event of an ERL 1, the ISDA's Office of the State Veterinarian may:

1. Notify the director of ISDA, the Office of the Governor and the IBHS that an emergency disease is present in the United States.

2. Notify industry groups and animal agriculture businesses of the presence of an emergency disease in the U.S. and request their support to keep infected and exposed animals out of the state.

3. Identify operational support needs and coordinate with the IDEOC to provide operational and logistical support.

4. As appropriate, impose animal movement restrictions by emergency order.

5. Notify state and federal animal health emergency response team(s).

6. Implement public information plan in conjunction with the IDEOC, ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs annex, the Governor's office, and the USDA.

7. ERL 1 level of response will continue until the threat has been eliminated or until ERL 2 is required.

B. Continuing Actions:

Emergency Response Level 2 (ERL 2) – an emergency disease or a new emerging disease has been confirmed, or a highly-likely case has been discovered in Idaho or a contiguous state, or exposed animals have been imported into the state. In the event of an ERL 2, the ISDA's Office of the State Veterinarian may:

1. Accomplish objectives listed for ERL 1.

2. State and federal animal health officials will request assistance through the IDEOC from the USDA, APHIS, VS.

3. As appropriate, declare an animal disease emergency and coordinate with the IBHS to request an emergency proclamation by the Governor.

4. As appropriate, declare a suspect act of terrorism and notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation directly or through the IBHS.

VI. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. The NRF, Emergency Support Function #11, Agriculture and Natural Resources: This ESF organizes and outlines federal response actions to control and eradicate, as appropriate, any outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal or zoonotic (i.e. transmitted between animals and people) disease, or any outbreak of an economically devastating plant pest or disease.

2. Idaho Initial Response and Containment Plan (IIRCP) for Low Pathogenic H5/H7 Avian Influenza in Domestic Poultry: Maintained by the ISDA this plan outlines roles and responsibilities in response to a low path avian influenza outbreak in domestic poultry.

3. The National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS), planning guide for Federal, State, and local authorities: Maintained by the USDA, APHIS, this guide gives federal, state, and local officials the information they need to create their plans. It has two purposes. The first is to inform officials about the NVS: how to request it, how it will deploy, and what it will provide. The second is to recommend actions that officials should plan before an event to request, receive, sort, store, stage, manage, and deliver the material in the NVS along with state and local resources.

B. Programs:

1. The NVS: The USDA, APHIS manage the nation's repository of vaccines, personnel protective equipment, and other critical veterinary supplies, equipment, and services for augmenting within 24-hours State and local resources in the fight against dangerous animal diseases. The NVS has two primary goals. By 2011, it will acquire countermeasures against the first 10 of the 17 worst disease threats including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rift Valley Fever, Exotic Newcastle Disease, and Classical Swine Fever. By 2016, it will acquire countermeasures against all 17 disease threats.

2. Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT)**:** A first responder team to ensure high-quality care of animals during disasters and emergencies accessed through the American Veterinary Medical Association by pre-signed MOU.
VMAT functions include:

   - Provide assistance in assessing the extent of disruption of veterinary infrastructure, and gather verifiable data to enable state deployment of appropriate state resources.
   - Provide primary care to augment overwhelmed local capabilities, which could include establishment of a base-of-operations as a field staging area for state-based veterinary triage and veterinary medical care of displaced animals.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Primary (Coordinating) Agency: The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA). Recognizing that the ability to respond to and recover from emergency events is a result of mitigation, planning, training and exercise, all primary and support agencies will participate in such activities to maintain a state of readiness.

A. ISDA, Division of Animal Industries (Office of the State Veterinarian) will be the primary agency for response to an emergency animal disease or disaster event. The State Veterinarian's office and AVIC may use any or all of the following action steps to control and/or eradicate the disease encountered in the event.

1. Assign the Emergency Response Level (ERL) to the incident.

2. In consultation with the AVIC, determine the scope and level of initial response.

3. In consultation with the AVIC, determine the location and size of quarantine areas.

4. Establish a Quarantine Area and issue quarantine orders as needed.

5. In consultation with the AVIC, strategically assign duties and areas of responsibility to state and federal veterinarians, livestock inspectors, animal health technicians, and federal or state reserve veterinary corps.

6. Determine appropriate movement restrictions for animals, people, equipment, feeds, commodities, and conveyances.

7. Assist in the planning of evacuation and sheltering of domestic pets and livestock owned by evacuated citizens with ID-EOP ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services .

8. Notify IBHS when a livestock disease sample being sent to Plum Island for analysis is likely to be a highly contagious infectious disease agent.

9. Coordinate with the IDEOC and the USDA in the location(s) of a staging area(s) outside of the Quarantine Area.

10. Conduct livestock disease assessments at the site of the event to determine needs and priorities.

11. Coordinate state-level livestock disease emergency response and recovery efforts and prioritize activities and areas of greatest urgency for state response and recovery personnel in the field.

12. Provide personnel to act as liaison between federal, state and local organizations.

13. Direct disease investigations, epidemiological investigations and trace-outs to determine source of disease and scope of disease outbreak.

14. Identify contaminated feed, livestock, and agricultural products that must be destroyed and disposed of or decontaminated.

15. Coordinate with appropriate organizations for the deployment of inspectors and veterinarians for agricultural response and recovery.

16. Establish and/or coordinate appropriate regulatory controls.

17. Provide advisories and related public information and coordinate public information and rumor control efforts throughout the emergency with the IDEOC and through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.

18. Issue quarantine orders as needed.

19. Coordinate with the IDEOC through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security annex for Idaho State Police (ISP), County, and local law enforcement support.

20. Maintain ongoing animal agriculture surveillance of affected communities in order to rapidly identify and address disease-related problems.

II. Support Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	• Support ISDA by providing statewide coordination for logistical support, security, biosecurity, support personnel, procurement of supplies, equipment, vehicles, food, lodging, and administrative support during livestock disease response and recovery emergencies. • Coordinate with ISDA for the provision of biosecurity training to support agencies and provide biosecurity training to agency personnel designated for operations in the affected area. • Coordinate the planning of evacuation and sheltering of domestic pets and livestock owned by evacuated citizens.
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	• Provide legal advice concerning livestock disease issues including animal movement restrictions, quarantine orders, livestock euthanasia and disposal, indemnification, and human resource issues.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Coordinate with ISDA if a zoonotic condition exists. • Support public information and rumor control efforts. • Support biosecurity training for personnel at the site based upon training provided by ISDA / USDA. • Provide veterinary and epidemiologic support to ISDA as requested during the emergency.

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (continued)	• Assist ISDA and USDA in obtaining biosecurity supplies when requested.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide disease surveillance in free-ranging wildlife and wildlife in zoos, parks, and other natural areas. • Survey for and/or dispose of contaminated items and wild animals. • Conduct wild animal inventories in the area of a disease event to identify susceptible species. • In collaboration with the State Veterinarian, collect animals, specimens, and samples for disease testing to determine presence of disease or impact of disease on wildlife. • In consultation and cooperation with the State Veterinarian, conduct disease control and elimination activities in wildlife. • Support public information and rumor control efforts throughout the emergency. • Provide biosecurity training to personnel designated for operations in the affected area based upon training provided by ISDA and USDA. • Support animal movement restrictions in Idaho throughout the emergency. • Assist ISDA with law enforcement support as requested as coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security annex. • Assist with euthanasia procedures for infected livestock or wild animals. • Assist with the disposal of infected livestock or wild animals.
Idaho State Police	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: ➢ Provide law enforcement support to conduct traffic checkpoints and roadblocks, and, secure quarantined areas and related sites during livestock disease emergencies. ➢ Coordinate with local law enforcement throughout response and recovery. ➢ Provide law enforcement support as requested.
- Idaho Brand Department	• Provide law enforcement support as coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security • Serve as members of the Appraisal teams to verify ownership of indemnified animals. • Support animal movement restrictions in Idaho throughout the emergency.

Idaho Transportation Department	• Assist in the movement of state resources during livestock disease emergencies. • Provide traffic control and routing assistance, barricades, and road monitoring. • Provide equipment and operators to assist with animal disposal.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Identify and approve animal burial sites. • Identify and approve sites for burning animal carcasses, contaminated feed, or other items that are contaminated. • Identify and approve temporary waste disposal sites for effluent from cleaning and disinfecting stations. • Liaison with Environmental Protection Agency to address issues that may arise.
University of Idaho - Caine Veterinary Teaching Center - Cooperative Extension Service	• Provide veterinary support throughout the emergency as requested by ISDA. • Disseminate information to local agriculture groups and businesses as requested by ISDA.
Private Sector Idaho Livestock Industry Groups as listed below: *- Idaho Association of County Agricultural Agents (IACAA)* *-Idaho Cattlemen's Association (ICA)* *- Idaho Dairymen's Association (IDA)* *-Idaho Elk Breeders Association* *-Idaho Farm Bureau Federation* *- Idaho Livestock Auction Market Association* *- Idaho Pork Producers Association (IPPA)* *-Idaho Poultry Association* *- Idaho Sheep Commission*	• Will, upon request from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture: ➢ Act as liaison on matters relating to livestock industries affected by an animal disease. ➢ Provide assistance to families affected by quarantine, euthanasia, and disposal activities during the emergency. ➢ Provide support for disease control and eradication activities. ➢ Provide appropriate information for dissemination to industries and the public. ➢ Identify individuals who may be qualified to assist with disease control efforts. ➢ Develop a list of qualified appraisers.

- Idaho State Grange *- Idaho Venison Council* *- Idaho Veterinary Medical Association (IVMA)* *- Idaho Wheat Growers Association* *- Idaho Woolgrowers Association (IWGA)* *- Milk Producers of Idaho* *-United Dairyman of Idaho* *- University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service*	
Idaho Agricultural Research and Development Centers	• Provide support throughout the emergency as requested by ISDA.
Idaho Occupational Safety and Health Administration	• Provide technical assistance on worker safety and health issues. • Liaison with Federal OSHA when worker safety and health issues are coordinated pursuant to OSHA regional and national emergency management plans, or under the National Response Framework. • Assist and coordinate with the Unified Command on subjects such as worker protection related to incident-specific health and safety site plans (HASP), risk (hazard/exposure) assessments, personal protective equipment (PPE) and respiratory protection programs, responder training, and/or decontamination. • Assist and coordinate with the Unified Command on actions such as personal exposure monitoring and laboratory analysis of occupational exposure samples, data collection, interpretation and sharing, and reports and recordkeeping. • Assist and coordinate with the Unified Command on technical information resources to facilitate effective risk management and risk communication.
Federal Agencies The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS)	• Assist in emergency animal disease eradication activities including quarantine, evaluation, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, trace-back, vector control and transportation permitting arrangements. • Assist with National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps (NAHERC) deployment

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) (continued)	• Consult with Tribal, state, and local authorities regarding eradication proceedings. • Collect, analyze, and disseminate technical and logistical information. • Define training requirements for casual employees or support agencies involved in eradication operations. • Issue a Declaration of Extraordinary Emergency if situation warrants. • Coordinate with Tribal, state, and local agencies to define quarantine and buffer zones. • Prepare information for dissemination to the public, producers, processors and other concerned groups. • Allocate funding for compensation to the owner(s) of depopulated animals. • Define restrictions on interstate commerce. • Will follow the responsibilities for livestock disease response and recovery as addressed in Departmental and Agency plans and procedures.
USDA, State Emergency Board (SEB), Farm Services Agency (FSA)	• Maintain liaison and coordination with state government agency officials on emergency programs. Other assistance may include: ➢Assist in identifying affected producers in response and recovery efforts. ➢Provide livestock technical assistance as possible. ➢Assist in preparation of Agriculture Disaster Declaration.
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	• The NRCS provides leadership to help land owners and managers conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources. This agency's personnel provide technical expertise in such areas as animal husbandry and clean water, ecological sciences, engineering, resource economics, and social sciences. NRCS could be a resource to provide collaboration regarding assistance in identifying sites for burning or burying animal carcasses, contaminated feed, or other items that are required to be destroyed.
USDA, Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)	• The FSIS is charged with protecting the Nation's food supply by providing inspectors and veterinarians in meat, poultry, and egg product plants and at ports-of-entry to prevent, detect, and act in response to food safety emergencies. FSIS has developed the infrastructure needed to confront new biosecurity challenges. FSIS may assist state and local authorities in disease eradication activities and/or food-borne illness emergency investigations.

USDA, APHIS, Plant Protection Quarantine (PPQ)	• USDA APHIS PPQ safeguards agriculture/natural resources from risks associated with entry, establishment or spread of animal and plant pests and noxious weeds. A FAD could enter the US on smuggled plants or animal food products, by accidental introduction from returning overseas travelers with contaminated shoes or other objects, or by intentional introduction by a bio-terrorist.
Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	• Coordinate with APHIS and the Unified Command to determine the type and extent of assistance required. • Coordinate with impacted state(s) to determine needs and whether state might seek a major disaster declaration or other kinds of support from FEMA. • Coordinate with other FEMA Regions to ensure a consistent response in sharing of information.
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	• One of FDA's mandates is to protect the public health by assuring the safety of our nation's food supply. FDA also has an important role in prevention and control of contaminated animal feed. FDA may assist Tribal, state and local authorities in disease eradication activities and/or food-borne illness emergency investigations.
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	• The FBI is the agency responsible for investigating cases of bio-terrorism or agro-terrorism. When food animals are the target of a terrorists attack and evidence suggests a foreign animal disease may have been intentionally introduced or threatened, the FBI becomes the lead law enforcement agency.
Environmental Protection Agency	• Collaborate with the state DEQ on decisions of carcass disposal, cleaning and disinfection and their effect on soil, air and water.
Bureau of Indian Affairs	• Provide available resources where needed.

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT ANNEX #6

PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

Coordinating Agency:	Idaho Military Division - Bureau of Homeland Security
Supporting Agencies:	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
	Idaho Public Health Districts
	Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor
	Idaho Department of Administration
	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
	Idaho Department of Commerce
	Idaho Department of Labor
	Idaho Office of the Attorney General
	Idaho State Department of Education
	Idaho State Board of Education
	Idaho Commission on Aging
	Idaho Division of Veterans Services
	Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
	Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard
	Idaho Transportation Department
	Idaho State Department of Agriculture
	Idaho State Police
	Idaho Fish and Game
	Idaho Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters
	Other State Agencies
Federal Agencies:	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
	U.S. Department of Homeland Security

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #6, Pandemic Influenza Annex, provides a framework for initiating a coordinated statewide response to an influenza pandemic with Federal, State, tribal, local, private-sector, and nongovernmental partners. A closely coordinated response will help to reduce the morbidity, mortality, and social disruption resulting from an influenza pandemic in Idaho.

II. Scope

This annex addresses Idaho's mitigation strategies, concept of operations, general roles and responsibilities in response to an influenza pandemic in Idaho. It identifies those actions that state government will take to protect the health and safety of Idahoans and includes information for all response partners, at all levels of government, to better understand the consequences and possible adverse impacts of a pandemic event.

This annex applies to all State departments, agencies, and commissions under the direction of the Governor of Idaho that could be mission assigned to provide technical assistance, resources, and to conduct preparedness, response, and recovery operations in actual or potential pandemic outbreaks.

This annex recognizes that many jurisdictions across the state have already developed, to some degree, pandemic influenza plans and therefore does not establish any immediate requirements nor does it address the myriad of issues involved in the health science aspect of patient care. Rather, this annex focuses on the more strategic issue of emergency management, sustainment of critical infrastructure, ensuring continued operation(s) of government, and providing logistical support to Idaho's public health care system in a pandemic environment. It recognizes the authority and autonomy of local/tribal government, Public Health Districts, and private industry. It also contains specific guidance and preparedness recommendations for response agencies at all levels of government and community partners.

III. Policies

A. Annex Implementation/Termination. The decision to either implement or terminate the response portion of this plan and begin recovery operations will be made by the Governor, based on the recommendation of the Adjutant General, Bureau of Homeland Security Director, and the State Health Official. The criteria for termination may include:

1. The pandemic wave or successive waves have passed through the state and infection rates are back at baseline levels and effective control measures are in place; and/or

2. The imminent public health threat has diminished, and/or the impacts of the outbreak on the general population are milder than anticipated.

B. FEMA Disaster Assistance Policies. The following policies and fact sheets are based on authorities outlined in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) and Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44, Emergency Management and

Assistance. These outline the types of emergency protective measures that may be eligible under the Public Assistance Program in the event of a major disaster or emergency declaration due to the occurrence of a human influenza pandemic in the United States and its territories:

1. Disaster Assistance Policy DAP9523.17, *Emergency Assistance for Human Influenza Pandemic*, dated March 31, 2007;

2. Disaster Assistance Policy DAP9523.15, *Eligible Costs Related to Evacuations and Sheltering*, dated April 6, 2007;

3. Disaster Assistance Policy DAP9525.4, *Emergency Medical Care and Medical Evacuations*, dated July 16, 2008;

4. Recovery Policy 9525.7, *Labor Costs – Emergency Work*, dated November 16, 2006.

5. Disaster Assistance Fact Sheet DAP9580.104, *Public Assistance for Ambulance Services*, dated January 2, 2009; and

6. Disaster Assistance Fact Sheet DAP9580.106, *Pandemic Influenza*, dated October 22, 2009.

C. Statewide Telecommuting Policies (May 2008): This policy is maintained by the Idaho Division of Human Resources and is applicable to all State of Idaho Executive Branch agencies enabling them to designate employees to work at alternate work locations for all or part of their workweek in order to promote general work efficiencies. It is the policy of the State of Idaho that state agencies that develop telecommuting programs be consistent with the guidance and instructions in this policy prior to telecommuting implementation and adherence to those requirements during the duration of their program.

D. Continuity of Operations (COOP) Planning Directive. To help sustain a constitutional government and continue to provide critical services to Idaho's population, Governor's Executive Order 2010-09 directs each state agency to develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan to:

1. Address how the agency will provide essential services to citizens during response and recovery; and

2. Return the agency to normal operations. An electronic copy of the current COOP will be kept on file at the Bureau of Homeland Security.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

An influenza pandemic is an epidemic of an influenza virus that is easily transmissible from person-to-person, can cause serious illness or death, and can sweep across the country/world in very short timeframe infecting a large proportion of the human population. The appearance of a new or "novel" virus is the first step toward a pandemic. Most humans have little or no

immunity to the novel virus. Because the virus is new, there is no vaccine and production of a vaccine may take six months or more. Initial vaccine supplies will therefore be limited, requiring prioritization of target populations most in need of the vaccine.

An influenza pandemic may come and go in multiple waves, with each wave typically lasting for two to three months. An especially severe influenza pandemic could lead to high levels of illness, death, social disruption, and economic loss. Impacts can range from school and business closings to the disruption of critical infrastructure causing temporary interruption of basic services such as public transportation and food delivery. A substantial percentage of the world's population will require some form of medical care. Health care facilities may be overwhelmed, creating a shortage of hospital staff, beds, ventilators and other critical medical supplies. Medical surge capacity at non-traditional sites may need to be established to cope with the demand for patient care.

The unique characteristics and events of a pandemic will strain local, state, and federal resources. It is unlikely that there will be sufficient personnel, equipment, and supplies to respond adequately to multiple areas of the country for a sustained period of time. Therefore, minimizing social and economic disruption will require a statewide coordinated response. Governments, communities, and other public and private sector stakeholders will need to anticipate and prepare for a pandemic by defining roles and responsibilities and developing Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans.

Pandemics Death Toll Since 1900	
1918-1919	
U.S....	675,000+
Worldwide...	50-100 million
1957-1958	
U.S....	70,000+
Worldwide...	1-2,000,000
1968-1969	
U.S....	34,000+
Worldwide...	700,000+
2009-2010	
U.S....	1,500+
Worldwide...	285,000+

An influenza pandemic has the potential to cause more death and illness than any other public health threat. If a pandemic influenza virus with similar virulence to the 1918 strain emerged today, in the absence of intervention, it is estimated that 1.9 million Americans could die and almost 10 million could be hospitalized over the course of the pandemic, which may evolve over a year or more. In a severe pandemic, planning for mass-fatalities should be considered. Death rates are determined by four factors:

- The number of people who become infected;
- The virulence of the virus;
- The underlying characteristics and vulnerability of affected populations; and
- The availability and effectiveness of preventive measures.

Characteristics of an influenza pandemic that must be considered in preparedness and response planning include:

A. Limited resources caused by simultaneous impacts in communities across Idaho and the U.S., limiting the ability of any jurisdiction to provide mutual aid/assistance to other areas;

B. A high number of people infected, causing an overwhelming surge on the health care system of ill persons requiring hospitalization or outpatient medical care;

C. Mass Fatality planning;

D. Shortages and delays in the availability of vaccines and antiviral medications;

E. Disruption of national and community infrastructures including health care, transportation, commerce, utilities, public safety, etc.; and

F. Global spread of infection with simultaneous outbreaks throughout the world.

II. Planning Assumptions

In order to effectively plan for an event of such magnitude, a series of planning assumptions must be made to aid in preparations. Planning assumptions identify what the planning team considers to be facts for planning purposes in order to execute pandemic influenza plans.

A. The impact of a pandemic cannot be predicted precisely because it will depend on a variety of factors such as the virulence of the virus, how rapidly it spreads the availability and effectiveness of vaccines and antiviral medications, and the effectiveness of non-pharmaceutical community containment measures.

B. Susceptibility to pandemic disease may be nearly universal, and only palliative care may be available. Responders and the general public will be equally susceptible to infection. Operational impacts may include a significantly reduced workforce either from illness or workers caring for sick family members. Anticipate that the closure or restricted services available from schools and childcare centers will further exacerbate worker absenteeism.

The demand for vaccine, once it becomes available, is likely to outstrip supply. The supply of antiviral drugs is also likely to be inadequate early in a pandemic. Difficult decisions will need to be made regarding who receives antiviral drugs and vaccines. It is also important to note that if preventive medicines or vaccines are limited, they may be preferentially available to prioritized target populations based on the epidemiology of the disease and those most susceptible to infection as well as workers critical to a medical response and to maintaining infrastructure. Organizations outside of these priority groups may have limited access to these remedies.

C. In a severe pandemic, the clinical disease attack rate may reach 30-45 percent in the overall population during the pandemic. Severe influenza pandemics are associated with many more cases and a higher fatality rate than seen with seasonal influenza outbreaks. The attack rate during an ordinary seasonal influenza outbreak commonly ranges from 5%-20% whereas during a pandemic, the attack rate may be up to 50%.

Estimates of illness and influenza-associated deaths in Idaho during a moderate and severe pandemic using 2010 census data are shown below:

- <u>Moderate Pandemic</u> (25% attack rate; 1.5% fatality rate) = 392,000 illnesses and 5,900 deaths.

- <u>Severe Pandemic</u> (30% attack rate; 2.5% fatality rate, similar to the 1918 pandemic) = 470,000 illnesses and 12,000 deaths.

This means that illness will affect significantly more individuals and will have far reaching impacts. There will be a reduced workforce and organizations will likely scale back on services rendered focusing on essential functions and services. It is important to prioritize which services will be offered and review the staffing needed to provide them. Cascading effects may result in social and economic disruptions that although, temporary, may be amplified by closely interrelated and interdependent systems of trade and commerce. High rates of absenteeism may affect essential services such as power, transportation and communications. There may also be a reduction in the level of services offered by Emergency Medical Services, hospitals, and community health care providers.

D. Some asymptomatic infected persons will be able to transmit the virus. Individuals may be shedding virus and therefore be contagious without exhibiting symptoms. It is important for organizations to review or develop policies and procedures aimed at reducing the transmission of the infection and implement those procedures even for persons who appear well. Such measures include but are not limited to:

- Frequent hand washing;
- Cough etiquette;
- Social distancing; and
- Voluntary isolation if an individual is known to have been exposed.

Additional information about preparing the workplace for an influenza pandemic is available on-line at: http://www.osha.gov

Organizations should also review policies and procedures related to human capital management including but not limited to:

- Monitoring employees for illness;
- Tracking worker illness;
- Reviewing and revising leave policies;
- Telework options;
- Guidance for pregnant and medically fragile employees; and
- Guidance for using public transportation.

Additional information about workplace planning is available on-line at: http://www.pandemicflu.gov

E. Half or more of all ill persons may seek medical care. Systems for sharing surveillance and monitoring information and developing a common operating picture will be of particular importance as more people become ill and begin to stress the healthcare systems. Sharing information and developing common messaging themes should include input from all partners. Organizations can provide information to employees and family members on topics such as caring for an ill family member at home. Additional information is available from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: *Pandemic Influenza Planning, A Guide for Individuals and Families,* and is available on-line at: http://www.pandemicflu.gov This will also necessitate clear and consistent public messaging and systems for tracking and reporting locations within the community where individuals can receive treatment. The stress of increasing numbers of patients in all community settings will necessitate the coordination of tracking availability of services (e.g. operational status of out-patient clinics,

determining the need for alternate care facilities, monitoring and preparing for hospital and morgue surge etc.).

F. Risk groups cannot be accurately predicted. Risk groups may not be readily identifiable at the beginning of an influenza pandemic which means that information on targeting the use of limited vaccine or other preventive treatments may not be available immediately. Until preventive treatment and/or vaccine are available, operational considerations will include strategies to contain the disease (e.g. voluntary isolation, social distancing, hand washing and cough etiquette, etc.). Once information about risk groups becomes available, this information should be shared among local, state and federal agencies and organizations so consistent messaging is provided to the public about risk, treatment and prevention options and plans for distribution of resources.

G. Absenteeism may reach 30 - 40% during the peak of an influenza wave, with significantly reduced staffing levels for two to three weeks leading up to and after the peak. It is important to keep in mind that critical infrastructure and the economy must continue to function. While 30-40% may be out during the two-week peak of an unmitigated pandemic, 60%-70% of workers are expected to go to work during that same time. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, there are approximately 22 million households with all adults working and children under the age of 18. If one adult from each of those households needs to be home to care for children, 16% of the workforce is affected.

Organizations should consider all the services upon which their offices rely, and attempt to predict how absenteeism would affect each one. Administration supplies/equipment, cleaning/janitorial, and food service needs in organization facilities will be reduced. Conducting a full supply chain review and establishing a listing of alternate suppliers is highly recommended when planning for an influenza pandemic. Other services, such as phone and Information Technology (IT), will be stressed to their maximum levels. Planning for impact on essential staff is important during a pandemic event.

H. Multiple waves are expected, lasting two to three months each. The “waves” of illness that are anticipated will result in a unique, sustained operational period and possible activation of COOP plans. “Down” times between waves of new infections may allow for revisions to plans and operations. Operational considerations may include the need to:

- Review and revise personnel, pay and leave policies;
- Review and create information campaigns both public and internal reiterating and enforcing previous messaging (e.g. containment strategies, family disaster planning, caring for sick family members, etc.);
- Coordinate with public health and surveillance teams to drive the timing and content of messaging;
- Plan for critical incident stress debriefing or other mental health support, particularly for operations and response personnel;
- Evaluate the impact on Mass Casualty and Mass Fatality operations and revise or adjust those plans accordingly;
- Review and revise the implementation of COOP/COG plans;
- Replenish supplies including requesting additional Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets if needed; and
- Review/revise plans for vaccine and antiviral drug distribution.

I. Agencies may be in a Continuity of Operations (COOP) mode for an extended period, placing a strain on personnel and support infrastructure. All State agencies have developed a viable COOP plan and have submitted a copy to the IBHS per Governor's Executive Order 2010-09. Agencies have trained their personnel and have exercised these plans.

Many activities performed by organizations rely on daily, direct interaction between personnel. This includes not only the operators, but also planners, administrative personnel, and support teams. Organizations should consider all the activities it performs, and the services upon which those activities rely, and examine how extended periods of contact by phone/fax/e-mail only may hamper progress. This may include not only operational impacts, but also psychological impacts on employee morale and functioning. Again, while administrative supplies/equipment, cleaning/janitorial, and food service needs in organization facilities will be reduced, other services, such as phone and IT, will be stressed to their maximum levels.

J. Federal resources will be strained, and, in a severe pandemic involving large numbers of cases in every state, resources will be severely taxed or unavailable. During other disasters, Federal partners are capable of bringing extensive resources to State and local jurisdictions. Pandemics pose a unique challenge because federal responders and operational personnel will face similar challenges to those in local and state jurisdictions. Supplies of vaccines and antiviral drugs – the two most important medical interventions for reducing illness and deaths during a pandemic – will be inadequate in all countries at the start of a pandemic and for many months thereafter. Inadequate supplies of vaccines are of particular concern, as vaccines are considered the first line of defense for protecting populations

K. Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) facilities, public safety organizations, and others may be severely impacted with curtailed services due to shortages of personnel. Sustaining and supporting CI/KR sectors may be one of the most challenging activities during a pandemic. It is important to encourage employers, especially those that are part of the CI/KR, to take every precaution in preventing the spread of disease and continuing operations. In any area possible, jurisdictions should encourage facilities and organizations to allow employees to telework and only have healthy essential personnel report for duty in order to keep as many of them influenza-free as possible. Depending on the severity of the pandemic in the jurisdiction, it is likely that these operations will be continuing with limited staffing at best and the jurisdiction needs to keep the public informed about if and how this will cause changes in the daily operations of vital services.

Maintaining basic services and infrastructure reduces influenza mortality. **Most people who have access to clean water, food, fuel, nursing, and medical care while they are sick will survive.** Safely providing these services to the populations who need them, therefore, is a crucial part of planning for pandemic influenza as it is for other emergencies. However, widespread illness in the community could increase the likelihood of sudden and potentially significant shortages of personnel in other sectors that provide critical public services.

L. Additional emergencies and disasters will occur during an influenza pandemic. Natural disasters, fires and crime will not be hindered by a pandemic, and vital services and response efforts will be needed to face such issues. If vaccines are unavailable in the jurisdiction or the surrounding areas then personnel should take every precautionary method (as mentioned in this document and reference materials) possible to remain healthy and

available to respond to such incidents. Emergency managers should also review any memoranda of understanding (MOU)s or mutual aid agreements (MAA)s they currently have and reach out to these other jurisdictions now to discuss how they can be of assistance to each other and plan regionally.

M. Protocols and procedures for routine activities (e.g., Emergency Operations Centers [EOC]) may need to be modified to provide for social distancing or quarantine where needed.

During a moderate or severe pandemic, a jurisdiction's EOC will most likely play a major role in response and recovery efforts. At the first sign of the pandemic affecting the jurisdiction, essential EOC functional responsibilities should be identified and those personnel (if healthy) should be separated from other employees and social distancing procedures should begin. Social distancing will help curb the spread of the pandemic and can be accomplished in several ways:

- Cancel any and all events or exercises;
- Close buildings or restrict access to certain sites or buildings;
- Cancel any meetings that can be held via telephone even if personnel are all collocated;
- Personnel should avoid use of public or mass transit of any type; and
- All non-essential personnel should be encouraged to work from home.

N. Economic impacts could be widespread and variable. According to the Trust for America's Health "Pandemic Flu and the Potential for U.S. Economic Recession: A State-By-State Analysis" report, a severe pandemic (attack rate of 30 percent and 2.5 percent case-fatality rate) would lead to a significant impact on Idaho's economy. The projected gross domestic product loss in Idaho from such a pandemic would be $2.6 billion. Idaho's workforce would suffer approximately $1.1 billion in losses. More than an estimated 425,000 Idaho workers would lose 3 weeks of work as a result of becoming ill, fear of infection at work, or need to take care of sick family members.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Due to the anticipated characteristics of an influenza pandemic, state and federal governments are likely to become involved with providing assistance, guidance, and leadership almost immediately following the onset of such an event. State government's role in the event of an influenza pandemic is to closely track the spread of the outbreak and rapidly mobilize and deploy resources to assist local government efforts in dealing with the expected widespread illness and increased demand on health care systems and most essential government services.

If the Governor declares a "Disaster Emergency" in accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, the State's emergency management structure is activated. Overall direction and control authority for emergency response resides with the Office of the Governor, with coordination and emergency management expertise supplied by the Idaho Military Division/IBHS. The IBHS will operate the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) and provide overall emergency management coordination, communication, and logistical support as requested.

The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW), in partnership with Idaho's seven Public Health Districts (PHDs), will also assume a central response role during a pandemic influenza outbreak, based on their technical expertise and statutory authorities over health and medical issues. The IBHS and the IDHW will work together, in conjunction with Idaho's PHDs, county/tribal emergency management, and other partners and stakeholders as the mission dictates.

II. Strategic Goals

As outlined in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and Department of Health and Human Services approved document *"Federal guidance to assist states in improving state-level pandemic influenza operating plans" (Mar 2008)*, planning to combat pandemic influenza should address at least, the three strategic goals listed below. These goals will help provide an overarching framework for a coordinated response to an influenza pandemic.

A. Ensure Continuity of Operations of State Agencies and Continuity of State Government (COOP/COG).

1. Continuity of Operations (COOP) planning. State governments are "large employers" and as such need to consider how they will continue to function during a pandemic. Continuing critical services and lifelines that many Idahoans rely on for survival (e.g., Medicaid, safe food, public safety services, unemployment insurance, etc.) is paramount. If State government fails to prepare themselves by developing, exercising, and improving COOP plans, then they will fail in their abilities to meet the other two strategic goals (i.e., protecting citizens and helping to maintain critical infrastructure). Taken in the aggregate, the ability of individual state departments/agencies and other branches of government to effectively conduct COOP contributes directly to and helps ensure Continuity of Government (COG).

COOP is a critical portion of emergency planning. Continuity programs and operations are simply good business practices that ensure government functions and services will be available to Idaho's citizens under all conditions. In general, a COOP plan describes how an organization will continue to perform their essential functions when impacted by a major disaster or emergency. While development of a COOP plan may seem to be specific to a jurisdiction's emergency management agency, all governmental organizations should develop/maintain a COOP plan. The emergency management agency may provide assistance and direction, but all agencies must maintain the capability to continue their operations in an emergency.

In the past, traditional COOP planning has focused on how to respond to an emergency that impacts the physical elements that are needed to function, such as buildings and computer systems. With the current emphasis on pandemic influenza, that focus must expand to include additional human capital issues. The information below can be used to help develop a functional COOP plan or evaluate an existing plan.

2. Key elements of a viable COOP Plan. During a pandemic, government organizations are expected to ensure that their organization will be able to maintain its essential functions and services. "Pre-crisis" leadership may not remain intact, and your preparations should ensure that every designee in the order of succession is fully capable of exercising leadership responsibilities and conducting inter-sector

coordination. For the State and local governments, the FEMA Continuity Guidance Circular 1 (CGC 1), continuity guidance for non-federal entities, identifies 10 elements of a viable continuity capability as follows:

a. Essential Functions - An agency's critical functions that must be continued throughout or resumed rapidly after a disruption of normal activities;

b. Delegations of Authority – Specification of those personnel authorized to make decisions or act on behalf of the department/agency head and other key officials for specific purposes during emergencies;

c. Orders of Succession - Provisions for the assumption of senior agency leadership positions during an emergency when the incumbents are unable or unavailable to execute their legal duties;

d. Continuity Facilities - Locations, other than the normal facility, used to carry out essential functions in a Continuity situation;

e. Continuity Communications - Communications that provide the capability to perform essential functions, in conjunction with other agencies and organizations, until normal operations can be resumed;

f. Vital records management - Electronic and hardcopy documents, references, and records needed to support essential functions during a Continuity situation;

g. Human capital - Guidance and direction for human capital management (pay, leave, benefits, etc.) and ensuring that the correct employees are activated and available during an emergency;

h. Test, training, and exercise - Measures to ensure that an agency's Continuity program is capable of supporting the continued execution of its essential functions throughout the duration of the Continuity situation;

i. Devolution of control and direction - The capability to transfer statutory authority and responsibility for essential functions from an agency's primary operating staff and facilities to other employees and facilities and to sustain that operational capability for an extended period; and

j. Reconstitution - The process by which agency personnel resume normal agency operations from the original or replacement primary operating facility.

3. Pandemic Influenza COOP Considerations. An influenza pandemic is different from a "typical" emergency event. In a "typical" event, physical systems are usually impacted. For example, during a hurricane, cell phone communications, electricity supply, and even the physical office building can be severely impacted. During a Pandemic event, though, people are impacted. Federal planning assumptions indicate that 40% of the workforce will be unavailable to work at any given time over a 2-3 month period (length of a pandemic wave; there may be 2-3 successive waves). Social distancing may be implemented meaning that large gatherings of people will be discouraged – this impacts the capability to operate in standard office environment or Emergency Operations Center

settings. When planning for a pandemic, the following two considerations are added to the basic 10 COOP elements listed above:

a. Lack of Human Capital. In the event of a severe pandemic, employers should anticipate and plan for a reduction of staff, estimated to be as much as 40%. Develop mitigation strategies to cross-train staff in performing essential functions; develop policies that will allow personnel to work from an alternate work location; and institute emergency hiring practices to rapidly fill vacancies.

b. Information Technology (IT). Most work environments revolve around computers. A standard IT computer security strategy is to prevent access to the computer network from outside the office. This adversely impacts the capability to use alternate work locations. Develop mitigation strategies to provide capabilities for selected personnel to participate in video teleconferences and enable employees to remotely access organization's computer networks (telecommuting). Each state agency Director has the authority to develop telework plans for their respective agency using the Statewide Telecommuting Policies released by the Idaho Governor's Office on 1 May 08, as guidance. This policy provides guidance to all state agencies and state government employees on the parameters for initiating an agreement to pursue telework as a means of meeting the agencies essential functions (*reference Statewide Telecommuting Policies, section III of Introduction above*).

4. The IBHS COOP Program. To help sustain a constitutional government and continue to provide critical services to Idaho's population, Governor's Executive Order 2010-09 directs each state agency to "Develop and maintain Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to (a) address how the agency will provide essential services to citizens during response and recovery, and (b) return the agency to normal operations. An electronic copy of the current COOP will be kept on file at the Bureau of Homeland Security".

The IBHS has initiated a statewide COOP planning program to coordinate and assist in the maintenance of existing COOP plans and development of new COOP plans for all Idaho state agencies/departments that will allow for the continuation of the essential functions of state government departments or agencies during any incident or emergency that may disrupt typical, normal operations.

Significant to this program is the IBHS COOP/COG web page found on the IBHS website: www.bhs.idaho.gov which contains valuable information including a COOP Planning Manual and COOP Plan Template. The Manual and template are designed to lead planners through the COOP plan development process. Additionally, there are links to FEMA's Continuity Guidance Circular 1 (Continuity Guidance for Non-Federal Entities) and IDHW's Pan-Flu website and several other useful COOP sites.

B. Protect Citizens.

1. This reflects the role of the State government as a responder during an influenza pandemic. During a pandemic, the State government is conducting business as usual (and perhaps with more intensity) with functions such as disease surveillance and is altering the way the State conducts its business to delay the introduction, slow the spread, or lessen the severity of pandemic influenza. The IDHW, in close partnership

with Idaho's PHDs will address critical health care issues and effectively employ public health protective measures including, but not limited to:

a. Increasing surveillance and laboratory capability.

b. Acquiring and distributing medical countermeasures.

c. Ensuring mass vaccination capability.

d. Providing healthcare (reviewing hospital surge capacity plans).

e. Coordinating the provision of mortuary services and victim identification during a mass fatality event.

2. In addition, IDHW will work closely with the PHDs to develop and/or provide guidance and recommendations for implementing community mitigation interventions such as:

a. Community Containment measures to decrease the level and frequency of social contact among people in an attempt to slow the spread of the influenza pandemic. During a severe pandemic, these recommendations may include social distancing actions such as cancellations of large gatherings, closing of businesses, and travel restrictions.

b. Coordinating with the PHDs and Idaho State Department of Education to develop recommendations for appropriate student dismissal and school closure protocols to school districts and school superintendents if such measures are deemed necessary.

c. Developing and communicating consistent messaging to the general public including promoting the "Stay home if you're sick" strategy in the private sector and ensuring understanding of "when certain red flags are present, call your healthcare provider and/or go to the hospital" caveat.

C. Sustain/Support 18 Sectors of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource (CIKR) Sectors.

1. Business continuity planning is recognized internationally as a key method of providing for the continuous delivery of essential services and products during disruptions and is vital to the building of resilient infrastructure. All critical infrastructure sectors, and indeed all enterprises, large and small, public and private, including government institutions, should strive to maintain critical operations during an influenza pandemic.

In the United States, the private sector owns and operates an estimated eighty-five (85) percent of the country's critical infrastructure. Therefore, sustaining the operations of critical infrastructure during a pandemic, as well as the operations of those businesses that support the nation's CI/KR, will depend largely on each individual organization's development and implementation of business continuity plans tailored to pandemic-related impacts, including potentially severe staffing shortages, supply-chain disruptions and the degradation of essential services.

2. The U.S. Government identifies 14 critical infrastructure sectors and 4 key resource sectors, (18 CI/KR sectors in all) that are essential to U.S. security as well as to economic and social stability:

Critical Infrastructure	
Banking & Finance	Chemical & Hazardous Materials
Defense Industrial Base	Emergency Services
Energy	Food & Agriculture
Information Technology	National Monuments & Icons
Postal & Shipping	Public Health and Healthcare
Telecommunications	Transportation
Water	Critical Manufacturing
Key Resources	
Commercial Facilities	Dams
Government Facilities	Nuclear Power Plants

Table 1: CIKR Breakout

3. As part of the U.S. Government's pandemic preparedness strategy, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) helps support the public and private CI/KR sectors in developing and implementing their essential pandemic contingency plans.

The "*Pandemic Influenza Preparedness, Response and Recovery Guide for Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources"* is available on-line at: http://www.ready.gov and was developed to assist business owner-operators and their contingency planners with enhancing their pandemic planning. The primary purpose of this CI/KR guide is to encourage the U.S. private sector to act now. With this CI/KR guide, DHS has provided a comprehensive tool for the 18 CI/KR sectors in the United States, and for business and industry in general.

III. Risk and Emergency Communications

The Public Information and External Affairs annex (ID-ESF #15) of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP)is the primary mechanism for coordinating public information during a disaster or emergency. The ability to deliver a coordinated and effective public information campaign is one of our most effective mitigation tools to combat an influenza pandemic. Providing timely and accurate healthcare and life safety information to the general public can help to mitigate the negative impact of a pandemic and can aid in limiting the spread of the virus.

Messages to the public during a public health event are generally coordinated by the IDHW and the PHD Public Information Officers (PIOs). During a severe influenza pandemic, this process will most likely broaden and encompass a larger scope of operations to include emergency management issues. Public information activities will be conducted jointly by the IBHS, IDHW, and the PHDs with support from the Governor's office.

A. To provide the general public with the tools they need to make proper and informed decisions, public information activities may include:

1. Implementing an effective and widespread public information campaign;

2. Developing and distributing pandemic influenza preparedness information to all target audiences;

3. Informing the public of actions being taken in response to the pandemic;

4. Educating the public on personal and family protective measures and critical life safety actions they should take;

5. Promoting the use of hotlines and useful websites; and

6. Providing the locations and hours of operations of Points of Dispensing (PODs) for vaccination campaigns.

B. Joint Information Center (JIC). Response activities could warrant the activation of a JIC and/or activation of Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Teams to ensure consistent, coordinated, and timely messages to the public. The purpose of a JIC is to coordinate the flow of information about the incident and related response issues amongst various agencies and to provide a single information source for the media, business community, and general public. The JIC is an element of the IDEOC where the overall statewide emergency response is coordinated.

Communication between partner agencies, the media, and the general public must be timely and accurate and a JIC provides the best forum for this exchange of information and reduces conflicting information and rumors. PIOs assigned to the JIC are responsible for:

1. Setting up news briefings, interviews, and press conferences;

2. Writing and disseminating news releases to appropriate media outlets;

3. Posting information to appropriate websites;

4. Monitoring and analyzing TV, radio, web and newspaper disaster news coverage;

5. Preparing background information and fact sheets for the media and general public; and

6. Conducting rumor control and managing misinformation.

C. Public Information Hotlines. Hotline services can be utilized to handle the surge of questions and inquiries from both the public and the media as a result of a pandemic. The hotline services that are currently in-place at the federal, state and public health district levels include:

1. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Public Response Hotline. All communication materials include contact information for both the English 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) and Spanish (1-888-246-2857) versions of this hotline service.

2. The 2-1-1 Idaho CareLine, is a toll-free statewide public health service provided by the IDHW to link Idahoans with health and human service providers and programs accessible by dialing 211 or 1-800-926-2588.

3. Public Health Districts. The specific processes and procedures for setting up a hotline are contained in each of the PHD communication plans. Contact information:

a. Panhandle Health District 1 Hotline: 208-415-5299.

b. Idaho North Central District 2 Hotline: 208-748-0400 or 866-736-6632.

c. Southwest District Health 3 Hotline: 208-455-5300.

d. Central District Health 4 Hotline: 208-321-2222.

e. South Central Public Health District 5 Hotline: 1-866-450-3594.

f. Southeastern District Health Department 6: 208-234-5888.

g. Eastern Idaho Public Health District 7 Hotline: 208-533-3152.

V. FEMA Region-10 Pandemic Response

A. General. In order to provide timely Federal response resources to State partners, FEMA Region-10 will conduct sustained response operations utilizing three organizational tiers:

1. Minimally staffed *Operations Section Divisions* located in each state to be co-located with our respective State EOCs to provide liaison services between the state and the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC);

2. The *Federal Regional Area Command* housed at the Region-10 RRCC to serve as the operational hub for the Region's coordination of Federal resource support to the Region-10 States; and

3. The *Region-E JFO Command Group* composed of the Regions 9 and 10 (Region-E) Principal Federal Official (PFO), Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), and the Senior Health Official (SHO).

B. The Region-E JFO Command Group will serve as the Unified Area Command for "Region-E". The primary missions of the Region-E JFO Command Group are to:

1. Oversee pandemic influenza response operations in FEMA/HHS Regions 9 and 10;

2. Conduct resource de-confliction and prioritization of resource delivery, if needed;

3. Serve as the primary conduit and point of contact for the Secretary of DHS and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS);

4. Serve as the primary conduit and point of contact to the National Operations Center (NOC); and

5. Serve as the “face” of the Federal government’s pandemic influenza response in the Region-E area to the media, Governors, U.S. Representatives/Senators, and other Federal, state, and local senior officials.

C. Co-located with the Region-E JFO Command Group will be the Federal Joint Information Center (JIC). Public Affairs/External Affairs representatives from all Federal agencies involved in pandemic response will be represented at the JIC. The primary mission of the JIC will be to coordinate with local, state, and other officials on the development of technically sound public safety messages and articulate these messages to media outlets and citizens in a succinct yet comprehensive manner.

VI. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans:

1. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW), Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan (PHP&R): This plan establishes IDHW protocols and procedures to prepare for and respond to bioterrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats and emergencies in Idaho. The IDHW PHP&R plan is comprised as follows:

a. Base Plan, which describes the structure and processes comprising a comprehensive, all–hazards, approach to public health incident management designed to integrate the efforts and resources of Federal, State, local, tribal, private–sector, and non–governmental organizations. The Base Plan includes the scope, legal authority, planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, concept of operations, direction and control, and ongoing plan management. Appendices to the Base plan include organizational charts and glossary of abbreviations and acronyms. The Base Plan may be reproduced and distributed to the public.

b. Support Annexes, which provide detailed guidance and describe specific functional processes to address public health hazard or contingency situations. These support annexes contain "For Official Use Only" (FOUO) information and will not be reproduced or released to the public in accordance with Idaho Code §9–340[B]. The Support Annexes are described as follows:

1) Annex A – Emergency Support Functions (FOUO) identifies the primary responsibilities assigned to the IDHW as outlined in the IDEOP. IDHW is the Coordinating and Primary Agency responsible for Idaho Emergency Support Function 8 (ID-ESF #8), Public Health and Medical Services and is a Supporting Agency for several other ID-ESFs.

2) Annex B – Public Health Emergency Risk Communications (FOUO) outlines the communication policies and procedures to be used by the IDHW staff during a public health emergency. The plan has been developed in accordance with guidance provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

3) Annex C – Tactical Communications Systems (FOUO) describes the primary and redundant tactical communications systems in use, communications methods, frequencies, etc.

4) Annex D – Public Health Laboratory Response (FOUO) provides guidance in establishing procedures and assigning responsibilities for laboratory analysis that may be required as the result of an outbreak, epidemic, public health emergency, terrorist event, or the use of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD).

5) Annex E – Epidemiologic Surveillance and Response (FOUO) describes the procedures and responsibilities at the state–level for detection and response to a major epidemic resulting from a naturally occurring disease outbreak or the release of a biological weapon. Appendices to this Annex include quarantine and isolation procedures, smallpox response guidelines, and influenza response guidelines.

6) Annex F – Point of Dispensing (POD) Operations (FOUO) describes the coordination, preparation, and response actions required to operate a POD to provide mass vaccination or mass prophylaxis to the public in response to an outbreak, epidemic, public health emergency, terrorist event, or the use of a WMD.

7) Annex G – Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) (FOUO) establishes procedures and assigns responsibilities to prepare for, request, receive, distribute, and dispense the SNS pharmaceuticals and medical supplies in the state of Idaho.

8) Annex H – Healthcare System Surge Response (FOUO) identifies health care systems that, at a minimum, can provide triage treatment and initial stabilization, above the current daily staffed bed capacity. This includes identification of rural/urban/remote priorities for planning purposes, regional medical resources inventory, and procedures/protocols for increasing capacity.

9) Annex I – Pandemic Influenza Response (FOUO) describes the procedures and responsibilities at the state–level for detection and response to a pandemic resulting from a naturally occurring novel influenza virus. Appendices to this Annex include risk communication assessment, IDHW emergency notification procedure, partner public information officers contact lists, communication staff assignments, resource locations, message development for emergency communications, translation services information, spokesperson tips, worksheets, checklists, contact lists, and media call reports.

10) Annex J -Fatality Management (FOUO) describes and defines the roles and procedures to activate and manage a statewide Mass Fatality Mortuary Response Annex (MSRA) in Idaho. The IDHW, Division of Health (DOH) will coordinate the provision of mortuary services and state resources that would be used to assist cities and counties in Idaho in the care and preparation of human remains following a major disaster and facilitate the surge in the processing of death certificates.

11) Annex K – Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan is an extension of planning, coordination, and collaboration with multiple local, state, and federal partners. IDHW's training and exercise programs are administered by IDHW's

Public Health Preparedness Program (PHPP) in coordination with multiple partners.

3. Idaho's Public Health Districts (PHDs) Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan (PHP&R): Each of Idaho's seven PHDs maintain a PHP&R plan that is coordinated with the *IDHW Public Health Preparedness and Response Plan*. These seven PHD PHP&R plans establish protocols and procedures at the local level to respond to bioterrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other local public health threats and emergencies within their jurisdiction.

Idaho's PHDs are key IDHW partners for any public health emergency response. State and local PHP&R plans have been formatted to adopt an all-hazards approach in a single standardized format, consistent with the IDEOP the National Response Framework. This ensures plans are mutually supporting, reduces redundancy, eliminates disease specific plans, and streamlines Idaho's approach to emergency planning. Annex I (of IDHW and PHD plans) is the exception to this rule due to the unique aspects and far-reaching consequences of an influenza pandemic.

4. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) HHS Pandemic Influenza Plan: This document serves as a blueprint for all HHS pandemic influenza preparedness planning and response activities. This plan updates the August 2004 draft HHS Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan and features important additions and refinements. The Plan integrates changes made in the 2005 World Health Organization (WHO) classification of pandemic phases and expansion of international guidance and now is consistent with the National Response Framework. This plan can be accessed on-line at: http://www.hhs.gov.

5. The National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF (or Framework) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 – Public Health and Medical Services provides the mechanism for coordinated Federal assistance to supplement State, tribal, and local resources in response to a public health and medical disaster, potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, and/or during a developing potential health and medical emergency such as a pandemic. The Framework can be accessed on-line at: http://www.fema.gov.

B. Programs:

1. Websites:

a. www.panflu.idaho.gov maintained by the IDHW, provides pandemic influenza information for the state of Idaho and links to federal and local Public Health District websites, listing local POD sites and schedules for dispensing vaccines and/or antiviral medications.
b. www.bhs.idaho.gov maintained by the IBHS, provides an instrument for conveying influenza pandemic information to citizens, government agencies and public and private entities. This website contains guidance, updated reports/statistics, and links

to federal, state and local agencies that play a key role in an influenza pandemic response.

c. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) maintains the www.Flu.gov website containing information on seasonal influenza and other circulating flu viruses including potential pandemic influenza viruses.

d. The World Health Organization (WHO) maintains the www.WHO.int website which contains international influenza pandemic information and information on H5N1 ("bird flu").

2. Pandemic Influenza Preparedness, Response and Recovery Guide for Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources: Maintained by the Department of Homeland Security, this guide has been developed for business owner-operators and their contingency planners to enhance pandemic planning. This guide assembles the primary government and pandemic influenza-specific background material, references, and contacts all in one place. It introduces an enhanced contingency planning process for a pandemic and provides business planners with numerous sector-specific and common pandemic influenza planning variables keyed to escalating disaster phases. This Guide will complement and enhance, not replace, extensive private sector contingency planning already in place. This guide can be accessed on-line at: http://www.ready.gov.

3. Continuity Guidance Circular 1 (CGC 1), Continuity Guidance for Non-Federal Entities: CGC-1 was issued by FEMA to provide direction for the development of continuity plans and programs for non-federal entities. This circular can be accessed on-line at: http://www.fema.gov.

4. Continuity Assistance Tool (CAT): The CAT was developed by FEMA as guidance for developing and a tool for evaluating a Continuity of Operations program. This tool can be accessed on-line at: http://www.fema.gov.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. General

While the Idaho Military Division, IBHS is responsible for the overall coordination of the state response to disaster and emergency situations in this state, the IDHW is the designated lead state agency responsible for preparedness and response to human diseases and other public health emergencies, including pandemic influenza. The IDHW works in close partnership with Idaho's seven PHDs and the IBHS.

While this incident annex serves as a guide for general influenza pandemic intervention activities, during a specific pandemic event, the judgment of public health leadership, based on knowledge of the specific virus, may alter the strategies that have been outlined.

II. Coordinating Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS)

A. Activate and staff the IDEOC as needed to coordinate the States disaster response and recovery efforts;

B. Activate all or parts of this IDEOP as required to provide support to local, state, and regional efforts to mitigate the impacts of a pandemic;

C. Maintain CIKR systems (i.e. fuel, food, energy) and work closely with the private sector to implement contingency plans in the absence or failure of CIKR systems;

D. Coordinate the provision of basic needs (food, laundry, medical care, heat/cooling, etc.) for those sheltered, homebound, and/or quarantined/isolated;

E. Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures;

F. Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions;

G. Maintain situational awareness of influenza pandemic event. Coordinate/support the facilitation of WebEOC® and establishment of web pages to help provide a common operating picture and facilitate the flow of disaster related information;

H. Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts; and

I. Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.

III. Supporting Agencies:

Although specific State Departments and/or agencies are identified by name below, all agencies under purview of the Governor's authority have a responsibility to posture their organizations in maintaining a level of readiness thus ensuring Continuity of Government (COG). In addition, these agencies may also be mission assigned to provide support to Idaho's citizens during an influenza pandemic.

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services: ➢ In partnership with Idaho's PHDs, coordinate the statewide public health and medical response to pandemic influenza. • Coordinate health care surge capacity planning. • Coordinate the request, receipt, breakdown, and distribution of the SNS for Idaho as needed. • Coordinate and makes recommendations for disease surveillance and containment. • Conduct, in concert with PHDs, case and epidemiologic investigations of suspect novel influenza occurrences in Idaho. • Coordinate reporting of statewide surveillance data to the CDC.

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (continued)	• Coordinate the receipt and distribution of Federally-purchased vaccine to the PHDs and other direct ship-to sites (hospitals, Community Health Centers). • Monitor influenza vaccine coverage and vaccine mortality data by county and PHD. • Assess the need for antiviral medications statewide, coordinate establishment of stockpiles, track usage, and report supplies and shortages to the DHHS. • Test circulating influenza viruses year-round and provide novel influenza identification through testing and typing at the Idaho Bureau of Laboratories (IBL). Forward appropriate influenza samples to the CDC. • Maintain a network of sentinel clinics and laboratories which regularly submit respiratory specimens to IBL. • Track influenza-associated deaths using the Idaho Electronic Death Registration System (Idaho EDR). • Coordinate public health risk communication messages. • Implement disease control measures necessary to protect the public's health, including but not limited to the issuance of orders for; isolation, quarantine, the administrations of vaccines and/or medications, medical evaluations, and specimen collection. • Work with the Idaho State Department of Education and the State Board of Education to develop and disseminate influenza pandemic guidance to Idaho School Districts. • Coordinate statewide vaccine data collection and report aggregate vaccine data to the CDC using the Countermeasure and Response Administration (CRA) web-based system. • Provide information to PHDs and healthcare providers as needed via the Idaho Health Alert Network (HAN). • Maintain the web-hosted statewide electronic Idaho Resource Tracking System to track real-time hospital bed and healthcare resource availability. • Maintain the Volunteer Idaho website (www.volunteeridaho.org) for tracking, credentialing, and mobilizing volunteer health professionals statewide. • Update and maintain the Idaho website for pandemic influenza information www.panflu.idaho.gov and provide links to Federal and PHD websites. • Coordinate the provision of mortuary services, temporary morgue facilities, victim identification (with Idaho State Police), and processing, preparation, and disposition of remains. • Assist in assessing mental health needs; provide disaster emergency mental health training materials for disaster emergency workers; and provide liaison with assessment, training, and program development activities undertaken by state and local mental health officials (Division of Behavioral Health).

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (continued)	• Administer the Emergency Crisis Counseling Program for IDEOC. • Coordinate the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Program (D-SNAP) to address food needs of Idahoans during an influenza pandemic. • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested. • Provide and maintain statewide emergency communications through IDHW's State Communications Center (StateComm).
Idaho Public Health Districts	• PHDs are responsible for implementation of pandemic influenza response activities within in their jurisdiction. • Implementation of mass vaccination clinics for administration of vaccine and antiviral medications, as appropriate, in coordination with local hospitals, nursing facilities, private providers, and other partners. • Coordination with tribal health organizations and special needs populations to ensure the delivery of medications, vaccine, and other health services to the people of Idaho. • Identification of community leaders to assist in disseminating emergency messages to specific populations. • Closure of schools and places of public assembly, when such closing is necessary to protect public health. • Implement disease control measures necessary to protect the public's health, including but not limited to the issuance of orders for: ➢ Isolation; ➢ Quarantine; ➢ The administrations of vaccines and/or medications; ➢ Medical evaluations; and ➢ Specimen collection. • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor	• Upon notification that a county is seeking state assistance, the Governor may proclaim a State of Disaster Emergency in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1008; "The Governor and Disaster Emergencies") and implement the IDEOP. • Make monies available in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-1005A; "Disaster Emergency Account") or other funds to provide for basic recovery of essential services. • Authorize state active duty status for use of Idaho National Guard personnel in accordance with Idaho Code (§46-601; "Authority of the Governor"), to provide lifesaving assistance and protection of property, if necessary.

	• Authorize utilization and redirection of State government resources • Authorize requests for deployment of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals from the Federal SNS.
Idaho Department of Administration	• Assist with the development or updating of policies to address possible shortfalls in the number of state personnel available to work (i.e., due to illness, to care for family members, concerns about personal and/or family health, etc.). • Coordinate the use of state facilities and property for use as staging areas, headquarters facilities and service delivery locations. • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Provide toxicological expertise and risk communication expertise in support of health risk communication about chemicals or other health risks. • Provide technical advice regarding disinfection and decontamination. • When destruction of livestock or domesticated or exotic animals becomes necessary, provide technical assistance to Idaho State Dept of Agriculture (ISDA) to ensure that disposal site is safe to the environment. • Assess (with the Public Health Districts) potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues; conduct field investigations, including collection of laboratory analysis of relevant samples; coordinate the provision of water purification and wastewater/solid waste disposal equipment and supplies; and provide technical assistance and consultation on potable water and wastewater/solid waste disposal issues. • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.
Idaho Department of Commerce	• Provide information on the demographics and infrastructure of the municipalities in the affected areas for use in forecasting the economic impact. • Assist with the coordination and communication with private sector organizations to assist with maintaining CIKR, disaster relief operations, and/or public information campaigns (i.e., use of chambers of commerce email lists). • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.

Idaho Department of Labor	• Provide oversight of state government response operations to ensure compliance with OSHA regulations and other applicable worker safety requirements. • Provide assistance to the Department of Administration regarding human resource issues (i.e., leave of absence laws, sick pay laws, etc). • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	• Provide legal support and representation to state agencies and state employees on matters related to disease containment, isolation and quarantine, and in seeking related court orders. • Provide legal support and representation on issues pertaining to insurance, workers compensation, volunteer liability laws, other liability concerns, and compensation issues for state government employees. • When feasible and warranted, provide legal opinions and other support to local jurisdictions/state's attorney's county governments. • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.
Idaho State Department of Education	• Provide for the welfare of student populations during an influenza pandemic. • Disseminate informational and action-required messages to K-12 schools; obtain absentee information from these institutions. • Provide assistance in coordinating with PHDs for mass vaccination operations (i.e., K-12 school facilities, staffing, etc) as requested by ID-ESF #8. • Provide assistance with identifying and/or locating available resources of food and distribution facilities as needed.
Idaho State Board of Education	• Provide for the welfare of student populations during a pandemic. • Disseminate informational and action-required messages to Idaho Public Universities, Community Colleges, and Independent Universities; obtain absentee information from these institutions. • Obtain state university laboratory personnel and/or services to support IDHW Bureau of Laboratories and/or ISDA laboratories. • Obtain the services of research, veterinary, and other specially trained personnel to assist with disease surveillance, prevention, and control activities, if requested by IDHW or ISDA.

Idaho State Board of Education (continued)	• Provide assistance in coordinating with PHDs for mass vaccination operations (i.e., university facilities, staffing, etc) as requested by ID-ESF #8.
Idaho Commission on Aging	• Disseminate informational and action-required messages, through Area Agencies on Aging, to senior centers. • Provide assistance in coordinating with senior centers for mass vaccination operations (i.e., facilities, staffing) as requested by ID-ESF #8.
Idaho Division of Veteran Services	• Disseminate informational and action-required messages to Idaho's veteran's homes; obtain information about unmet needs at these facilities. • Provide assistance in coordinating with PHDs for mass vaccination operations (i.e., facilities, staffing) as requested by ID-ESF #8.
Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	• Identify, and ensure dissemination of informational and action required messages to, vulnerable deaf and hard of hearing populations in Idaho; obtain information about unmet needs of these populations; identify interpreters for use in key response roles and facilities, such as vaccination and dispensing clinics.
Idaho Military Division - Idaho National Guard	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #16 Military Support: ➢ Provide logistical support and air/ground transportation of disaster relief supplies, personnel and equipment. ➢ Provide appropriate level of support for security operations. ➢ Provide space, as available, at Guard Armories and other facilities, to serve as resource staging areas. ➢ Assist IBHS with procurement of needed equipment and supplies not available through State sources from commercial vendors or suppliers. • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.
Idaho Transportation Department	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #1, Transportation: ➢ Provide personnel and equipment for the transportation of Strategic National Stockpile medical supplies and medications from the state Receive, Stage, and Store facility to the Public Health Districts in the event that primary transportation plans are inadequate or unavailable. ➢ Provide personnel and equipment for the transportation or relocation of needed resources (supplies/equipment).

Idaho Transportation Department (continued)	➢ Use changeable message signage (CMS) capabilities to convey key information to those using the state's highways, as directed by the Governor or IBHS. ➢ Identify and implement detour or bypass routing, as needed. ➢ Coordinate traffic control with the Idaho State Police (ISP) and/or local law enforcement and local highway jurisdictions. ➢ Provide backup statewide emergency communications system, as needed. • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.
Idaho Transportation Department - Division of Aeronautics	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #1, Transportation: ➢ Provide aircraft and pilots to move personnel, supplies and equipment into a disaster area, identify all aviation assets already committed to the response. ➢ Arrange for space, as requested, at aviation facilities to serve as equipment and supplies staging areas.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #11, Agriculture and Food: ➢ Develop plans for surveillance, laboratory testing, and response regarding influenza illness in poultry and other potentially at-risk livestock, domesticated or exotic animals that may represent a threat to human health and the animal population. ➢ Develop a communication protocol for early notification of the IDHW and Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG) Director of any unusual zoonoses that may represent a threat to humans (IDHW) or wildlife (IDFG). ➢ Oversee and/or implement destruction and safe disposal of livestock, domesticated or exotic animals that may be required to protect human health and the animal population. Coordinate through USDA to ensure compensation of animal owners, as required. • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.
Idaho State Police	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13, Public Safety and Security: ➢ Assist local law enforcement in providing personnel and equipment to preserve law and order, protect life and property, and protection of citizens of the State of Idaho. ➢ Provide/and or coordinate traffic control and expedited routing for supply missions or personnel movements. ➢ Provide and coordinate security (in conjunction with the U.S. Marshal Service) for the receipt and distribution of Federal assets from the SNS at the state RSS facility to the Public Health District Distribution Centers (DDCs).

Idaho State Police (continued)	➢ Assess security (in conjunction with the U.S. Marshal Service) at the primary and backup state RSS facilities and provide those security assessments to the IDHW SNS Coordinator, as needed. • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.
Idaho Fish and Game	• Develop a communication protocol for early notification of the IDHW and ISDA Director of any unusual zoonoses that may represent a threat to humans (IDHW) or agriculture (ISDA). • Develop plans for surveillance, laboratory testing, and response regarding influenza illness in animals in the wild that may represent a threat to human health; include procedures for the safe handling of wild birds with special attention given to avian influenza. • Coordinate and conduct surveillance of avian influenza in wild bird populations. • Provide auxiliary police assistance to assist with traffic control, evacuation, and other police related duties as requested and coordinated through ID-ESF #13. • Provide critical information to the IDEOC as requested.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #6, Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services: ➢ Identify shelter and mass care locations that have been established and determine the capacity of such shelters to shelter and care for displaced residents. ➢ Assist with the identification of facilities for use by the medical community to provide mass care for ill patients. ➢ Provide basic needs supplies (food, basic first aid, etc.) to areas where people are sheltered, homebound, and/or quarantined/isolated. ➢ Support the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, supplemental disaster health services, bulk distribution of emergency relief items, and Disaster Welfare Inquiry services to the disaster affected population. ➢ Coordinate, in accordance with its agreements with other organizations, the provision of relief efforts by all voluntary agencies actively engaged in providing assistance to disaster victims.
All Other State Departments/Agencies	Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the IDEOC

Federal - U.S. Department of Health and Human Services - U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	• Coordinate the U.S. Government's response to the public health and medical requirements of an influenza pandemic; • Conduct surveillance activities in the U.S. and globally. • Conduct epidemiological investigation in the U.S. and globally. • Development and use of diagnostic laboratory tests and reagents. • Development of reference strains and reagents for vaccines. • Vaccine evaluation and licensure. • Determination of populations at highest risk and strategies for vaccination and antiviral use. • Assessment of measures to decrease transmission (such as travel restrictions, isolation, and quarantine). • Deployment of Federally purchased vaccine, antiviral medications, and other resources available in the SNS. • Evaluation of the efficacy of response measures. • Evaluation of vaccine and antiviral safety. • Deploying the Commissioned Corps Readiness Force and Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) officers; and • Development of medical and public health communications. • Development of medical guidance and recommendations. • Development of community mitigation guidance and recommendations. • Development of guidance and recommendations for target populations and priority groups for allocation of limited supplies of vaccine and antiviral medications.

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IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT ANNEX #7

CYBERSECURITY INCIDENT

Coordinating Agency:	Idaho Department of Administration
Supporting Agencies:	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
	Idaho Military Division
	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
	Idaho Transportation Department
	Idaho Tax Commission
	Idaho State Controller's Office
	Idaho Department of Labor
	Idaho State Fusion Center
	Idaho State Police
	Other State Agencies as Required
Federal Agencies:	Multi-State Information Sharing & Analysis Center (MS-ISAC)
	Department of Homeland Security
	United States – Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT)

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #7, Cybersecurity Annex, provides guidance for a coordinated response by state, county, and federal agencies to significant events affecting the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information technologies. The annex outlines the policies, organizations, actions, and responsibilities for a coordinated, multidisciplinary, broad-based approach to prepare for and respond to cybersecurity incidents. This may include local, state, or national cyber incidents impacting critical processes or the state economy.

II. Scope

This annex describes the framework for state cybersecurity incident response coordination among state departments and agencies and, upon request, local and private-sector entities. The Cyber Incident Annex is built primarily on the National Cyberspace Security Response System (NCSRS) described in the National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace, and anticipated changes and strategy included in the National CyberSecurity Framework and work from the Council on CyberSecurity. The framework includes controls, such as providing an incident response capability, that are effective and provide proactive detection and reactive mechanisms. This annex will serve as the basis for all development of personnel, technology and processes related to information exchange, response, and remediation in order to mitigate and/or minimize the impact of events negatively affecting the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information technology resources.

This annex and framework may be utilized in any incident with cyber-related issues, including significant cyber threats and disruptions; crippling attacks against the Internet or critical infrastructure information systems; technological emergencies; or in support of declared disasters.

This annex describes the application of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) to incidents affecting the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information technology resources. Incidents may result in activation of the Cyber Incident Annex and other Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) annexes as needed. When processes in multiple annexes are activated, all coordinating and supporting agencies will continue their responsibilities under this annex and also fulfill their responsibilities as described in the ID-ESF Annexes of the IDEOP.

III. Policies

The procedures discussed in this annex are governed by State and Federal policies, practices and laws. Also, reports and studies provide a framework for cybersecurity incident response planning. The foundational documents listed in Appendix A demonstrate that policy makers at the Federal and State level have recognized cybersecurity incident risks for over 20 years. These policies illustrate that an incident affecting information technology resources has the potential to impact all aspects of civil and economic matters.

The development of a National CyberSecurity Framework and the Council on CyberSecurity's Top 20 Critical Security Controls are ongoing endeavors. They are consensus-based approaches that include a set of effective controls and processes to better secure and protect infrastructure. This annex serves as a strategic incident response framework for Idaho that is based off components of the National CyberSecurity Framework and the Top 20 Critical Security Controls, specifically Critical Security Control 18. It defines a high level set of core elements to identify organizational roles, responsibilities, and actions to protect, detect, respond and recover from a cyber-incident. The framework includes:

A. DHS National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC): The NCCIC is a 24x7x365 integrated cyber security and communications operations center. It serves as a centralized location where the operational elements involved in communications and response activities are physically and virtually co-located.

B. The Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) is identified as a

key resource for State, Local, Tribal and Territorial government information sharing, early warnings and alerts, mitigation strategies, training, exercises and to ensure that overall cyber situational awareness is maintained.

1. This annex complements the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies, also referred to as the National Telecommunications Support Plan (NTSP).

2. This annex is implemented within the framework and operating principles of the National Response Framework (NRF) and pursuant to the authorities listed in Appendix A: Authorities

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SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

A. Consequences of a cybersecurity incident that include power, water, aviation and communications disruptions are likely to affect multiple agencies simultaneously and could significantly affect multiple public and private utilities or other critical infrastructure.

B. Cybersecurity incidents that warrant state support may require the activation of multiple ID-ESFs including ID-ESF #2 – Communications, ID-ESF #12 – Energy, ID-ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security, and ID-ESF #15 – Public Information.

C. Disruptions in communication technologies may require the use of wireless radio technology and programs such as Idaho Secure, SHARES (Shared Resources HF Radio Program), and FNARS (FEMA National Radio System) in coordination with ID-ESF #2.

D. Depending on the scope of the attack, public information may be difficult to disseminate. Alternative means of communication will have to be employed between state and local jurisdictions.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Incident identification may start out as a small or seemingly insignificant event and only through an appropriate and thorough investigation may the scope and impact be fully realized.

B. An unreported or unidentified event will at some point influence or require a greater emphasis be placed on incident identification in addition to the response capability outlined in this annex. This annex is put into motion only after individual agency resources or third parties have identified and reported the incident to the response team.

C. There could be little to no warning of a attack affecting the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information technology resources. In the case of virus infiltration, the effects may not be felt for months or years after an initial attack. Even when evidence of an incident is discovered, that information may not be communicated to all state

agencies due to the sensitivity/proprietary nature of the information. Incidents occurring within the private sector may not be openly communicated.

D. Situational awareness and coordination activities will be challenged by disruptions to network and communication systems.

E. A cybersecurity incident could affect critical infrastructure and key resource sectors as disruption of services, theft of funds, or information in a manner that will create public panic and loss of public trust due to lost finances and inability to access goods and services.

F. Should a cybersecurity incident affect multiple state agencies, response efforts could potentially overwhelm existing response and/or technical capabilities/resources, and private sector resources and partners could be relied upon to assist in the response effort. Engaging with the private sector may be essential in the mitigation and recovery phases of cybersecurity incident response, as they maintain contact and coordination with industry vendors skilled in response, mitigation, and recovery.

G. Lessons learned from incidents continually feed planning and preparation activities to minimize or mitigate future attacks or disruptions to operations.

H. The cyber response team is made up of personnel from the identified coordinating and support agencies.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

A cybersecurity incident with significant state impact may take many forms: an organized cyber-attack, an uncontrolled exploit such as a virus or worm, a natural disaster with significant impact to information technology resources, or other incidents capable of causing extensive damage to critical infrastructure or key assets.

Large-scale or high-impact cyber incidents may overwhelm government and private-sector resources by disrupting the Internet and/or taxing critical infrastructure information systems. Complications from disruptions of this magnitude may threaten lives, property, the economy, and national security. Rapid identification, information exchange, investigation, and coordinated response and remediation often can minimize the damage.

The State government plays a significant role in facilitating inter-governmental (Federal, State, Local, and Tribal) and where appropriate, public-private coordination in response to cybersecurity incidents. State government responsibilities include:

A. Providing indications and warning of potential threats, incidents, and attacks.

B. Information-sharing both inside and outside the government as appropriate, including best practices, investigative information, coordination of incident response, and incident mitigation.

C. Analyzing vulnerabilities, exploits, and attack methodologies.

D. Providing technical assistance.

E. Conducting investigations, forensics analysis, and prosecution.

F. Attributing the source of attacks.

G. Defending against the attack.

H. Leading state-level recovery efforts.

These activities are the product of, and require, a concerted effort by Federal, State, Local and Tribal governments, and nongovernmental entities such as private industry and academia.

The Federal Government supports the State Government's efforts to provide on-going support to Local and Tribal governments. Pre-incident planning and coordination are critical to allow for a consistent, effective, and efficient response to cybersecurity incidents.

II. Response Actions

A. During an emergency or disaster situation, the Cyber Annex primary and supporting agencies may assign personnel to the IDEOC, as appropriate. Appendix A provides a cross reference based on the Critical Infrastructure Key Resource (CIKR) Sector.

B. The Department of Administration (DOA), as the agency responsible for implementation of the Cyber Annex will coordinate efforts with the IDEOC.

C. IDEOC and DOA may assign lead coordinating responsibilities to the appropriate agencies based on the impact of a cybersecurity incident.

III. Cyber Incident Risk Rating Plan

A. Low - Typical attacks, probes, malware events against state resources, typically affecting single computers or reconnaissance activity.
B. Guarded – Change from normal reconnaissance activity and probes, website defacement, malicious activity with some minor impact to state resources. No loss of sensitive resources.
C. Elevated – Impacting sensitive resources, web site compromise, malware or other events where the impacted host is being used to pivot between different state information systems, inter-agency suspicious traffic, successful hacking event, impact to the confidentiality or integrity of sensitive information.
D. High – Event impacting multiple agencies, risk to confidentiality or integrity of confidential information that could pose a major impact to the state or individuals, intermittent outages, impact to core infrastructure or an indication that the event is something that could grow and impact critical resources.
E. Severe – Impacting life safety, could affect power, life support systems, the ability of agencies to continue operations, widespread outages, an event affecting the confidentiality or integrity of information that could pose a severe impact to the state or to many individuals.

IV. Communication Plans Based on Risk Rating

A. Low - Managed according to agency response plan and submitted to the online Incident Response Tracking System within 1 business day.
B. Guarded – Managed based on the agency response plan and submitted to the online Incident Response Tracking System within 1 business day. Alert notification sent to the rest of the Incident Response Team.
C. Elevated – Incident response ticket created immediately, an incident responder from the Incident Response team is assigned and the incident handled based on the statewide response plan. An after action report is required.
D. High – An Incident Response ticket is created immediately and the response team is activated. An incident responder is assigned along with organizational staff, as appropriate, to handle communication, oversight, leadership, etc. Report sent to JOC. An after action report is required as well as an internal lessons learned process initiated by the incident response team with participation from the appropriate agency staff following an event.
E. Severe – An Incident Response ticket is immediately created, the response team is activated and incident responder(s) assigned along with other organizational staff. Report immediately sent to JOC and the Governor. An after action report and lessons learned process will be initiated following the event.

V. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Idaho Technology Authority (ITA) Policies, Standards and Guidelines - define initial identification of, reporting, escalation, and communication processes for handling events. These events may in turn lead to activation of this annex as more information is made available and assessed by trained staff.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: Idaho Department of Administration

A. Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures
B. Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from state agencies
C. Maintain situational awareness
D. Maintain communications with federal agencies, the Governor's office, other state agencies, and the private sector regarding the status of response and recovery efforts
E. Ensure coordinated production of technical data (collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination)
F. Provide technical liaison to the affected agency for all regulated materials until the incident is stabilized
G. Support the flow of information between federal, state, local agencies, and contracted third parties

II. Supporting Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division	• Assist in assessing and communicating the criticality of a cyber-event • Facilitate situational awareness between agencies for metrics and possible cyber security events • Coordinate the use of IT resources between state agencies as needed • Ensure activities are coordinated with human resources and legal offices as needed • Coordinate after action reporting between agencies
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	• Activate and staff the IDEOC as needed • Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures • Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions • Maintain situational awareness and monitor response and recovery efforts • Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies, and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts • Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15, Public Information and External Affairs annex.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern the agency. • Provide technical assistance to support cyber security activities and analysis. • Participate in information sharing and/or analysis of data. • Participate in state-level recovery efforts including analyzing cyber vulnerabilities of agencies.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern the agency. • Provide technical assistance to support cyber security activities and analysis. • Participate in information sharing and/or analysis of data. • Participate in state-level recovery efforts including analyzing cyber vulnerabilities of agencies.
Idaho Tax Commission	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern the agency. • Provide technical assistance to support cyber security activities and analysis. • Participate in information sharing and/or analysis of data. • Participate in state-level recovery efforts including analyzing cyber vulnerabilities of agencies.

Agency	Function
Idaho State Controller's Office	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern the agency. • Provide technical assistance to support cyber security activities and analysis. • Participate in information sharing and/or analysis of data. • Participate in state-level recovery efforts including analyzing cyber vulnerabilities of agencies.
Department of Labor	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern the agency. • Provide technical assistance to support cyber security activities and analysis. • Participate in information sharing and/or analysis of data. • Participate in state-level recovery efforts including analyzing cyber vulnerabilities of agencies.
Idaho State Fusion Center	• Support the flow of information inter/intra state • Support the flow of information between state and local agencies. • Provide advisory assistance to state agencies
Idaho State Police	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e. personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern the agency.
Other State Agencies	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the DOA and the IBHS. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster. • Participate in information sharing and/or analysis of data.
Multi-State Information Sharing & Analysis Center (MS-ISAC)	• Provide technical assistance to support cyber security activities and analysis. • Participate in information sharing and/or analysis of data. • Participate in state-level recovery efforts including analyzing cyber vulnerabilities of agencies. • Provide malware analysis and reverse engineering • Provide additional resources through the NCCIC • Provide onsite services if necessary • Provide computer or network forensic analysis

Agency	Function
Department of Homeland Security (subscription funded third party)	• Provide non-classified cyber threat intelligence reporting • Provide vulnerability intelligence reporting • Provide malware intelligence reporting • Monthly analyst briefings • Provide focused Intelligence reports • Analyst Access (requests for information) • Global Response (malware analysis) • Extended Code Research (reverse engineering, attribution)
United States – Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT)	• Provide technical assistance to support cyber security activities and analysis • Participate in information sharing and/or analysis of data. • Participate in state-level recovery efforts including analyzing cyber vulnerabilities of agencies • Provide malware analysis and reverse engineering • Provide additional resources through the NCCIC • Provide onsite services if necessary • Provide computer or network forensic analysis • Provide vulnerability and early warning information through public website and portal • Perform global coordination with international CSERT partners

APPENDIX A: Authorities

This Cyber Annex considers the provisions of the following:

Idaho Statutes

- Title 28, Chapter 51 Section 104-107
- 67-5745
- 67-5745A
- 67-5745B
- 67-5745C

Federal Laws

- The Enhancement of Non-Federal Cyber Security, The Homeland Security Act (Section 223 of Public Law [P.L.] 107-276)
- Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)
- Section 706, Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 606)
- The Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended
- National Security Act of 1947, as amended

Executive Orders and Directives

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) - Management of Domestic Incidents
- Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21) - Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience
- Executive Order 12472: The Assignment of National Security Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities for Telecommunications
- National Security Directive 42: National Policy for the Security of National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems
- Executive Order 12333: United States Intelligence Activities, as amended
- Executive Order 13636: Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity - National Cybersecurity Framework
  http://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/index.cfm

The following reports and studies provide additional guidance

- Council on CyberSecurity (http://www.counciloncybersecurity.org/)
- National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace (2003)
- Cyberspace Policy Review (2009)
- National Cyber Incident Response Plan (Interim Version, September 2010)

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT ANNEX #8

TERRORISM

Coordinating Agency:	Idaho Military Division - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Supporting Agencies:	Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (IC2 / Fusion Center)
	Idaho State Police
	- Brand Inspector
	Idaho Military Division
	- Public Safety Communications
	- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
	Idaho Department of Agriculture
	Other State Agencies as Required
Federal Agencies:	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
	Federal Bureau of Investigation

INTRODUCTION

I. Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #8, Terrorism, presents an overview of the terrorism-related hazards that potentially face the state of Idaho, and describes state agency capabilities to manage incidents that may include, but are not limited to, the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high explosive (CBRNE) weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Acts of terrorism may be targeted to areas of the state with high concentrations of people, livestock, major industry, financial institutions, government offices, transportation systems, utility systems, military facilities, and agricultural production and distribution operations, as well as interconnected critical infrastructure systems.

II. Scope

A. This annex deals predominantly with consequence management to support the restoration of essential operations and services in a chaotic, rapidly changing environment. Through consequence management the state of Idaho will work with local, state, and federal entities, and when appropriate the private sector, to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to the whole community affected by an act of terrorism.

B. A terrorism-related incident that occurs in Idaho will require immediate local, state, and federal collaboration and cooperation to ensure the protection of life and stabilization of the incident. Incident control, as it pertains to law enforcement, remains at the local level until an act of terrorism has been determined. Once the incident is identified as an act of terror the lead law enforcement agency with jurisdiction is the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) per Presidential Decision Directive 39, the U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, 1995.

C. Response to terrorism-related incidents will be centered on and will be geared towards enabling responding organizations to recognize the situation, rapidly and effectively exchange data, initiate and direct responses, and enable other offices to determine and prepare their roles towards homeland security or emergency management.

D. Consequence management describes the measures taken to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected. Consequence management actions take place concurrently with terrorist investigation activities. Local emergency management will coordinate consequence management and can request the support and assistance of the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) when necessary.

E. The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) will collaborate with the Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (IC2) for collecting, analyzing, maintaining, and disseminating information and intelligence to support local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, other government agencies, and private sector organizations in detecting, deterring, preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from threatened or actual terrorist events. Due to the sensitivity of some law enforcement and intelligence sources and methods, it may be necessary to restrict dissemination of information to individuals who do not have the proper security clearance or a need to know.

III. Policies

A. This annex applies to all acts or threats of terrorism that could have serious effects upon the state and its population. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines terrorism as "…the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, civil population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives." Presidential Decision Directive (PPD) 39, the U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, 1995, designates the FBI as head of the investigative agency for terrorism. In this role the FBI is tasked through PDD 39 to reduce vulnerabilities by an expanded program of counterterrorism.

B. Idaho Statute Title 18, Chapter 81, Section 8102 subsection 5 states "Terrorism means activities that: (a) are a violation of Idaho criminal law; and (b) involve acts dangerous to

human life that are intended to: (i) intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) affect the conduct of a government by the use of weapons of mass destruction…".

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

I. Situation

The Prevention mission area consists of those activities that serve to detect, deter, and disrupt terrorist threats or actions against the state of Idaho, its citizens and its interests. Prevention activities decrease the perpetrators' chance of success, mitigate attack impact, minimize attack visibility, increase the chance of apprehension or detection, and obstruct perpetrators access to resources. The resolution to an act of terrorism demands an extraordinary level of coordination of law enforcement, criminal investigation, protective activities, emergency management functions, and technical expertise across all levels of government.

II. Planning Assumptions

A. Local jurisdictions are responsible for citizen safety and site security immediately following a terrorist incident. A terrorist event may create a level of disaster requiring federal assistance and the activation of the National Response Framework (NRF).

B. The following are potential terrorist threats or hazards to the state of Idaho; this list is not all inclusive:

   1. Armed assault
   2. Chemical (nerve, blister, etc.)
   3. Aviation crash
   4. Cyber failure
   5. Deliberate misuse or contamination of fertilizer and biological or chemical toxins in animal feed
   6. Foreign and domestic animal disease
   7. Hazardous materials
   8. Improvised Explosive Device (IED) / Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED)
   9. Radiological
   10. Biological; infectious disease
   11. Wildland fire; arson

C. The effect of a biological attack may be geographically dispersed, with no determined or defined incident site. Response operations may be conducted over a multijurisdictional or multistate region.

D. Initial detection of terrorism is most likely to occur at the local level, either by the public, first responders, health and medical personnel, veterinary personnel, brand inspection enforcement, or through environmental monitoring.

E. State capabilities for site security following terrorism incidents may be limited. State law enforcement resources can be used primarily for investigation.

F. In the case of a credible terrorism threat, there may be no discernable incident site and no apparent consequences. Therefore, establishment of traditional field Incident Command System (ICS) elements, such as an Incident Command Post (ICP) or a Joint Field office (JFO) may not be required initially.

G. The act or threat of a terrorist attack may overwhelm the capabilities of a local jurisdiction.

H. Large-gathering situations (national, state, or local special events; sporting events, conventions, etc.) will create higher localized population densities.

I. Food contamination scenarios may involve a national response that includes local, state, and federal resources.

J. Animal disease incidents may involve a national response that includes local, state, and federal resources.

K. Staffing in response to these incidents may include federal or state employees working at the local level.

L. There may be a concurrent law enforcement investigation at more than one jurisdictional level.

M. All acts of terror come under FBI jurisdiction for investigation and prosecution.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. General

Local government is responsible for initial emergency management and law enforcement activities within its jurisdictions. Once the incident has been identified as an act of terror the FBI has investigation jurisdiction. Should the incident be significant enough, the local jurisdiction can request assistance for consequence management such as sheltering, communication support, transportation needs, etc. The IBHS may support local jurisdictions by activating the IDEOC and mission assigning appropriate Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to support local emergency management needs. During acts of terrorism federal agencies may be invited to have a representative in the IDEOC.

II. Response Actions

A. In the event of a terrorism event IBHS may activate the IDEOC in support of the local, state, and federal response.

   1. The following ESFs may be activated as needed for consequence management; this list is not all inclusive:

a. ESF #1 – Transportation: can provide assistance for response missions during an incident as well as serve as a coordination point between response operations and restoration of Idaho's transportation infrastructure.

b. ESF #2 – Communications: can provide communication support and services to local response and recovery efforts.

c. ESF #5 – Emergency Management: can provide coordination of state agencies, political subdivisions, and interstate, Federal-State, and Canadian activities to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism.

d. ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services: can coordinate state support for mass care, emergency assistance, and housing and human services responses by state agencies and non-governmental organizations.

e. ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services: can provide coordinated state assistance to supplement local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster emergency, or during a developing potential medical situation.

f. ESF #9 – Search and Rescue (SAR): can provide assistance in locating, recovering, extricating, and providing medical treatment to victims who become lost or entrapped as the result of a major disaster or life threatening emergency. SAR activities may include searches as a result of a structural collapse and specialized rescues that exceed the capabilities of local resources.

g. ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials / Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD): can provide coordinated disaster emergency response and recovery support to state and local government when there is a major discharge and/or release of hazardous materials and the use of WMD.

h. ESF #11 – Agriculture and Food: can provide support to control and eradicate any outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal or zoonotic disease, or any outbreak of an economically devastating pest or disease; ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply.

i. ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security: can provide coordination of the delivery of law enforcement services during a disaster or other declared emergency.

j. ESF #15 – External Affairs: can help ensure sufficient resources are activated to coordinate the provision of accurate, coordinated, and timely information to citizens and stakeholders.

B. During the initial response, state agencies with technical expertise, specialized equipment, and personnel will support local response agencies. Federal agencies responsible for the investigation may also request state assets and assistance.

Coordination and response is described in the Idaho Hazardous Materials/ WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

C. Disaster emergency operations should be directed using ICS and the Unified Command System, as appropriate.

III. Concurrent Plans and Programs

A. Plans

1. The Idaho Hazardous Materials / WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan: The plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated, emergency response support to local government by state, federal, and private agencies for incidents involving the release of hazardous materials in the state of Idaho. Hazardous materials include biological agents, radioactive and non-radioactive hazardous materials, as well as devices intended to cause harm. Other purposes of this plan are to provide guidance to state personnel who may encounter an incident involving hazardous materials/WMD and to define the support role of specific state agencies.

2. Idaho Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan: This plan is maintained by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Oversight Program. The plan provides for state level coordination and response to protect public health and safety in the event of a radiological release at the INL.

3. The Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP): This plan serves as both the Area Contingency Plan and the Regional Contingency Plan for the northwest states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, US Coast Guard Captain of the Port Zones (Puget Sound and Portland), and the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Inland Zone. Federal, state, tribal, and local government representatives as well as representatives from commercial, non-profit, and private concerns continue to drive this planning effort from the ground up. For Idaho, this plan has been incorporated by reference into the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan, which is a supporting plan to the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP). All federal, state, tribal, and local response organizations that are members of Regional Response Team 10 or the Northwest Area Committee (NWAC) should use this plan for responses to oil and hazardous materials spills, drills, and exercises.

4. IDEOP Incident Annex #4, Nuclear/Radiological Incident: provides guidance for a coordinated response by state, county, and federal agencies to a nuclear or radiological incident in the state of Idaho or incidents from surrounding states that affect the health and safety of the citizens of Idaho.

5. IDEOP Incident Annex #5, Animal Health Emergency Management: outlines roles for responding to an emergency event involving animals transpiring from natural disasters, a man-made activity such as terrorism, or a serious disease outbreak.

6. IDEOP Incident Annex #6, Cybersecurity Incident: provides guidance for a coordinated response by state, county, and federal agencies to significant events affecting the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information technologies.

Incidents may include local, state, or national cyber incidents impacting critical processes or the state economy.

B. Programs

1. The INL Oversight Program: This program is managed by DEQ. In 1989, the Idaho Legislature established a comprehensive oversight program to independently assess impacts from the INL. In 1990, Idaho became the first state in the nation to negotiate an agreement with the Department of Energy (DOE) to provide funding for independent environmental oversight and monitoring of a DOE facility. Over the years, DEQ's INL Oversight Program has developed an effective monitoring network to help evaluate the effects of the INL on public health and the environment.

2. Region 10 Regional Response Team (RRT): - The mission of the Region 10 RRT and the NWAC is to protect public health and safety, response personnel, and the environment by ensuring coordinated, efficient, and effective support of the federal, state, tribal, local, and international responses to significant oil and hazardous substance incidents within the Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) Region as mandated by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

3. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs): A committee made up of local officials, citizens and industry representatives charged with development and maintenance of local emergency response plans. Planning procedures include hazardous materials inventories, compilation and coordination of fixed facility emergency response plans, exercising, training, and assessment of local response capabilities.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. Coordinating Agency: Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security

A. Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures.

B. Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions and state agencies.

C. Maintain situational awareness.

D. Maintain communications with federal agencies, the Governor’s office, other state agencies, and the private sector regarding the status of response and recovery efforts.

E. Ensure coordinated production of technical data (collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination).

F. Provide technical liaison to the affected agency for all regulated materials until the incident is stabilized.

II. Supporting Agencies:

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division -Bureau of Homeland Security -Public Safety Communications	• Activate the IDEOC to assist with response and recovery activities following an act of terrorism. • Facilitate situational awareness between agencies for current and possible future events. • Activate ESF #2, #5, #6, #9, #10, #15 when necessary to support response and recovery actions. • Coordinate after action reporting between agencies. • Coordinate communication needs in affected area with the assistance of ESF #2.
Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (IC2)	• Coordinate an information sharing network between state and federal agencies conducting crisis and consequence management. • Coordinate classified briefings for IBHS management staff when appropriate
Idaho State Police -Brand Inspector	• Provide assistance to city and county law enforcement when requested • Provide assistance to federal law enforcement agency when requested • Coordinate with county and city agencies during ESF #13 activations through ISP District Command Staff. • Facilitate law enforcement duties with producers and vendors for acts of terrorism affecting livestock.
Idaho Department of Agriculture	• Assist ISP and brand inspectors with acts of terrorism that involve Idaho livestock and farm animals • Assist responding law enforcement agencies following acts of terrorism involving Idaho agriculture industry
Other State Agencies	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the IBHS. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.

Federal	
U.S. Department of Homeland Security / Information	• Per the National Response Framework, DHS will advise and assist the FBI and coordinate with the affected State and local emergency management authorities to identify potential consequence management requirements with Federal consequence management agencies to increase readiness.
Federal Bureau of Investigation	• Presidential Decision Directive 39, the U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, 1995, designates the FBI as head of the investigative agency for terrorism.

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