State of Idaho Emergency Operations Plan

November 2021

Emergency Contact Numbers

If immediate state assistance is required, contact the Idaho Office of Emergency Management through the on-duty Idaho Response Center (IRC) Operations Section Chief or by calling Idaho State Communications.

IRC Operations Section Chief:
(208) 947-7800

State Communications:
(208) 846-7610 or (800) 632-8000

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Promulgation, Approval, and Implementation

The State of Idaho, in accordance with Idaho Code 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 human-caused emergency or disaster events, enemy attack, terrorism, sabotage, or other hostile action. This Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) is an all-discipline, all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for incident management and provides the structure and mechanism for the coordination of support to state, tribal, and local incident managers and for exercising direct state authorities and responsibilities. The IDEOP is aligned with the National Response Framework and incorporates National Incident Management System principles. It addresses the roles and responsibilities of state government organizations through the implementation of a State Emergency Response Team and outlines federal, local, and private resources that may be used to address disasters and emergencies in Idaho.

State government departments cooperate with the Idaho Office of Emergency Management 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, property protection, and environmental protection efforts in accordance with this revised IDEOP. 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 2019-15, the head of each designated department and agency shall take the necessary actions to implement this plan by developing written internal procedures that detail the support required and shall be prepared to put their plan into action.

The revised IDEOP ensures consistency with current policy guidance and serves as a basis for improving the coordination and strengthening of relationships among all of Idaho's emergency management partners at the federal, state, tribal, local, and private levels. This revised IDEOP supersedes all previous versions of the plan. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management Director may approve updates to this IDEOP prior to re-promulgation if those updates do not involve significant changes in operational approach or are the result of significant legislative changes; if either occurs, the IDEOP must be re-promulgated. We, the undersigned, do hereby promulgate, approve, and implement this revised IDEOP.

Brad Little, Governor of the State of Idaho

Date: 9/23/2022

Major General Michael Garshak
State of Idaho Adjutant General

Date: 12/12/2021

Brad Richy
Director, Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Date: 20 DEC 2021

Record of Revision

All revisions of this plan will be recorded below to document the date of each revision, who made the revision, and a description of the revisions.

Date Revised	Updated By (Name/Title/Organization)	Remarks
September 17, 2021	Update was led by IOEM with support from IEM, Inc., an emergency management consulting firm.	This draft includes a significant revision of the Basic Plan, Emergency Support Function Annexes, Support Annexes, and Incident Annexes. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) concept was introduced. Plan elements were added to achieve greater alignment to national best practices and the Emergency Management Accreditation Program Standard.

Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agency Responsibilities

C = Coordinating Agency P = Primary Agency S = Support Agency	**Emergency Support Function**	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	Community Recovery/Mitigation	Public Information and External Affairs	Military Support	**Support Annexes**	Financial Management	Private Sector Coordination	Tribal Relations	Volunteer and Donations Management	Worker Safety and Health	**Incident Annexes**	Flooding	Earthquake	Severe Weather	Nuclear/Radiological Incident	Animal Health Emergency	Pandemic I	Cybersecurity	Terrorism
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All State Agencies						S		S								S			S		S				S	S	S	S		S	S	S
Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired							S		S																					S		
Commission on Aging							S		S																					S		
Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing							S		S																					S		
Council on Developmental Disabilities							S		S																					S		
Department of Administration		P		C P			S	S		S					S				S						S		S			S		
Department of Commerce		S					S	S							S															S		
Department of Corrections					S			S						S																		
Department of Environmental Quality		P		P					P		C	S	S	S	S								S		S	S	S	S	S	S		
Department of Finance															S																	
Department of Fish and Game		P	S	S	S				S	P	S	S		S	S	S									S	S	S	S	S	S		
Department of Health and Welfare		P	P	S			P	P	C P	S	P	P			S								S		S	S	S	S	S	C		
Department of Insurance							S				S																					
Department of Juvenile Corrections														S																		
Department of Labor							S								S															S		
Department of Lands		P	S	S	C P										S																	
Department of Parks and Recreation				S			S							S																		

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		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Department of Water Resources		S		P							P		S		S		
Directorate of Civil Air Patrol		P	S	S			S	S	S	P							
Division of Financial Management															S		
Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses				S													
Division of Veteran Services							S		S								
Fire Chiefs Association					S												
Geological Survey		S		P											S		
Idaho Military Division		P	CP	P	S	C P	C P										
• Office of Emergency Management		P	C		S	C P	C P	C P		C P	P		S	P	C P	C P	
• Idaho National Guard		P		P	S			P		P	P			S			C P
• Public Safety Communications			P														
• Purchasing								P									
Legislative Services Office																	
Office of Energy and Mineral Resources		S											P				
Office of Information Technology Services			S														
Office of the Attorney General								S			S		S	P	S		
Public Health Districts							P	S	P		S	S					
Public Utilities Commission		S		S							S		C				
Secretary of State's Office																	
State Board of Education				S			P								S		
State Board of Examiners																	

	Support Annexes	Financial Management	Private Sector Coordination	Tribal Relations	Volunteer and Donations Management	Worker Safety and Health	**Incident Annexes**	Flooding	Earthquake	Severe Weather	Nuclear/Radiological Incident	Animal Health Emergency	Pandemic	Cybersecurity	Terrorism
		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Department of Water Resources						S		S	S	S	S				
Directorate of Civil Air Patrol								S							
Division of Financial Management		S													
Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses															
Division of Veteran Services													S		
Fire Chiefs Association															
Geological Survey								S	S						
Idaho Military Division															
• Office of Emergency Management		C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	S	S	C	S	C
• Idaho National Guard		S				S		S	S	S	S		S	S	S
• Public Safety Communications									S						S
• Purchasing		S													
Legislative Services Office		S													
Office of Energy and Mineral Resources															
Office of Information Technology Services														C	
Office of the Attorney General												S	S		
Public Health Districts						S					S		S		
Public Utilities Commission											S				
Secretary of State's Office														S	
State Board of Education													S		
State Board of Examiners		S										S			

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Emergency Support Function	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	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
State Board of Pharmacy								S								
State Board of Veterinary Medicine																
State Controller's Office																
State Department of Agriculture			P			P	S	S		S	C P			S		
State Department of Education	S		S								P			S		
State Executive Office of the Governor														S		
State Historical Society														S		
State Independent Living Council						S		S								
State Police	P	S	P	S			P	P	P	P	S	S	C P			
State Tax Commission						S										
Transportation Department	CP	S	P	S		S	P	S	P	S	S	S	S	S		
Auxiliary Communications Services		S														
Regional Healthcare Coalitions								S								
University of Idaho											S					
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters				S		P		S	S		S			P		
• American Red Cross						P		S								

Support Annexes	Financial Management	Private Sector Coordination	Tribal Relations	Volunteer and Donations	Worker Safety and Health
	1	2	3	4	5
State Board of Pharmacy					
State Board of Veterinary Medicine					
State Controller's 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					
Auxiliary Communications Services					
Regional Healthcare Coalitions					
University of Idaho					
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters				S	
• American Red Cross					

Incident Annexes	Flooding	Earthquake	Severe Weather	Nuclear/Radiological Incident	Animal Health Emergency	Pandemic	Cybersecurity	Terrorism
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State Board of Pharmacy								
State Board of Veterinary Medicine					S			
State Controller's Office								
State Department of Agriculture	S	S	S	S	S	S		S
State Department of Education						S		
State Executive Office of the Governor	S	S	S			S		S
State Historical Society								
State Independent Living Council								
State Police	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
State Tax Commission								
Transportation Department	S	S	S	S	S	S		
Auxiliary Communications Services								
Regional Healthcare Coalitions								
University of Idaho					S			
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	S	S	S			S		
• American Red Cross								

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Introduction

The State of Idaho, in accordance with Idaho Code §46-10, "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 human-caused, including but not limited to the threats and hazards defined in the State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP).

This Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) is an all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of response and immediate recovery operations from emerging or potential threats, emergencies, and disasters. This plan is organized under the premise of the National Response Framework (NRF) and incorporates National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts and terminology. This plan establishes responsibilities for state departments and agencies and non-governmental organizations that comprise the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). This plan is organized by function, grouping response and recovery operational concepts by Idaho Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESFs).

The IDEOP consists of the following components:

1. **Basic Plan:** The 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, tribal, local, private-sector, and non-governmental organizations.
2. **Appendices:** Appendices to the Basic Plan include information regarding organizational charts, the disaster declaration process, SERT/Idaho Response Center (IRC) activation levels, threat/hazard detection and monitoring information, maps, and a list of abbreviations and acronyms.
3. **Functional Annexes:** 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 coordinating agency with other partner agencies, departments, and/or organizations in primary and supporting roles. ID-ESF Coordinating Agencies are responsible for developing, bi-annually reviewing, and revising their identified functional annex(es) of this plan. ID-ESF Coordinating Agencies are part of the SERT and must coordinate with applicable Primary and Support Agencies to address associated tasks identified in their functional annex(es) during emergency operations.

Purpose

The purpose of the IDEOP is to:

- 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 human-caused emergencies and disasters.

- Provide an overview of Idaho's emergency management organization, outline the concept of operations (CONOPS), define emergency management activities across all five mission areas (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery), maintain continuity of government, provide an overview of SERT and IRC activations, and outline disaster declaration processes.
- Identify roles and responsibilities and provide direction to state government agencies and some volunteer organizations in responding to emergencies or disasters.
- Establish the state disaster emergency response and recovery organization for natural and human-caused disaster emergencies, including terrorism involving the use of weapons of mass destruction.
- Implement the Mission Assignment (MA) 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.

Scope and Applicability

The IDEOP establishes responsibilities for state departments and agencies, non-profit and volunteer organizations, and private sector partners that compose the SERT. The IDEOP incorporates a functional approach that groups the types of assistance under ID-ESFs. Each function is assigned a coordinating state agency, which has been selected based on agency authorities, resources, and capabilities in a particular functional area. Primary and support agencies are defined in the Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agency Responsibilities table in the front of this plan and in each annex. Responsibilities assigned to SERT Sections include Plans, Operations, and Resource Support.

In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1006-2, the IDEOP is founded on the principle of self-help at each level of government. Jurisdictions (tribes, counties, cities, or special districts) must commit their available resources to respond and recover from a disaster emergency. They may request assistance from each successive level of government, as necessary. Counties and tribal nation's requests for state assistance must be submitted to SERT, or to the on-call Operations Section Chief through the local Area Field Officer (AFO) in the event the IRC is not activated.

Emergency response is prioritized as follows:

1. Life safety;
2. Protection of property; and
3. Protection of the environment.

The identified actions and activities in this plan are based on existing state and federal statutory authorities or specific functional assignments made under the Governor's Executive Order (EO) 2019-15. A disaster or 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.

Situation

An emergency or disaster can strike at any time, at any location, with little or no advance notice. Emergencies or disasters may create significant degrees of human suffering, property damage, and economic hardship for individuals, governments, the environment, and the business community. Citizens expect government to keep them informed and to provide guidance and assistance in the event of a threat, emergency, or disaster. Effective emergency management preparedness and response efforts are built on understanding the State of Idaho's unique features. The following section defines essential information regarding the state's situation.

Hazards and Vulnerability

According to the 2019 population estimates, Idaho's population is approximately 1.79 million people. The state averages 21 people per square mile. Idaho's total area includes 83,564 square miles of which the federal government owns 63 percent. The median household income is $55,785 (US Census Bureau, Quick Facts). There are 44 counties and 200 cities in Idaho, with the city of Boise being the largest city in the state and the state capital. Manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism are important components of Idaho's economy. Five federally recognized tribes have tribal lands in the State of Idaho: the Shoshone-Bannock, the Shoshone-Paiute, the Coeur d'Alene, the Kootenai, and the Nez Perce.

The 2018 State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) provides risk and vulnerability assessments based on 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. According to the SHMP, the highest-ranking hazards for Idaho are wildfire, flood, and severe storms. The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) identifies a cybersecurity incident, wildfire in Central Idaho, Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack (CCTA) in the Treasure Valley, severe storm in Northern Idaho, and an earthquake in Eastern Idaho as the worst, most plausible threats and hazards for the State of Idaho. The THIRA update cycle may result in updates to the list of threats and hazards for the state.

Each community in the state has different vulnerabilities to disaster, which may result from a range of social factors (e.g., economic, mobility, and demographics) that affect a community's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. Social vulnerability factors can be analyzed and mapped, as shown in Figure 1.

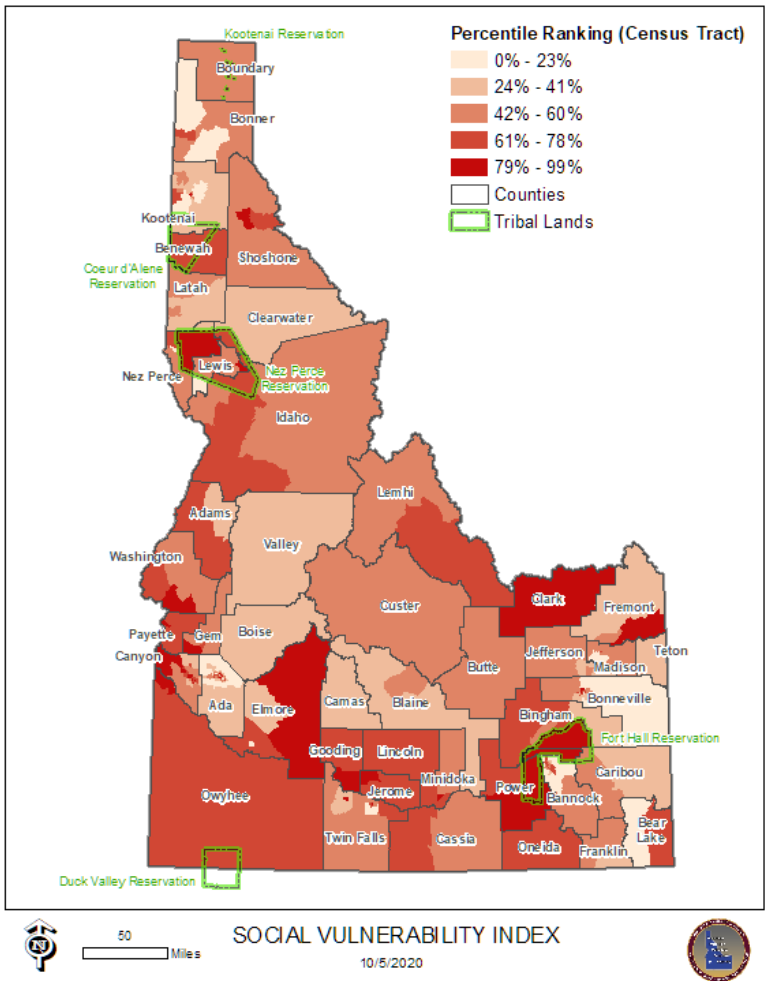

Figure 1: Social Vulnerability Map of Idaho

For additional detailed information on statewide hazard assessments and mitigation efforts, please reference Idaho's SHMP and THIRA.

Planning Assumptions

1. At any time, one or more natural or human-caused hazards can threaten lives, property, and/or the environment within the state. The first response will most likely originate from the local jurisdiction(s) impacted by the incident. The local jurisdiction(s) 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 (EOCs). Counties will issue disaster proclamations and requests for supplemental resources when events overwhelm their capabilities.
2. Any incident that results in many casualties and/or significant damage to property may result in a request for state assistance to supplement the local jurisdiction's response.

3. Implementation of this plan mandates equity of support across affected populations, including the needs of individuals with disabilities, access, or functional needs; individuals who are elderly; children; and individuals with limited English proficiency. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
4. Notification received by IOEM 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, SERT, and IRC.
5. The IRC is the primary location where state operations will be coordinated under the direction of the SERT Advisory Committee (SAC) and SERT Leader. If the IRC is inaccessible, inoperable, or otherwise unavailable, operations will relocate to an alternate IRC location in accordance with the Continuity of Operations Plan, or SERT operations will be coordinated virtually.
6. SERT and IRC activation levels will be determined based on the scope and scale of an emergency or disaster incident. The SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated without the activation of the IRC.
7. Any incident that results in a significant loss of local infrastructure may degrade communications of all types in the area.
8. Catastrophic disaster emergencies within any of the adjacent states, and/or the Canadian provinces of British Columbia or Alberta, may impact Idaho's critical infrastructure assets and economy.
9. When local resources become overwhelmed and cannot meet the needs created by a disaster emergency, a local government that is a signatory to mutual aid compacts may call for the aid of other signatories.
10. State resources may be made available to state agencies, tribal governments, and local governments to cope with disasters affecting any area of the state. Tribal and local governments must fully commit their resources and have declared a disaster emergency before requesting state assistance.
11. Requests for state assistance may come from federal, state, tribal, and local governmental entities.
12. This plan assumes the use of available mutual aid compacts and other types of agreements when the emergency or disaster exceeds the state's capabilities.
13. Federal assistance will be requested when it is determined that a response to a disaster emergency exceeds state and local government resources.
14. Some disaster emergency conditions may result in a state response prior to any involvement of local jurisdictions.

15. The activation of the Idaho National Guard (IDNG) to provide assistance requires a Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency. Requests for IDNG assistance are routed through the SERT via the IRC.
16. 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 Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration.
17. The escalating threat of terrorism and the use of weapons of mass destruction may create a disaster emergency condition where federal assistance is needed or implemented in the state. A counter-terrorism operation executed by federal authorities will be coordinated with IOEM and Idaho State Police. Any terrorist incident within Idaho will require notification and involvement of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as other appropriate federal agencies, to support the state and local government response and recovery operations.
18. Electronic communications using information technology systems related to the distribution of this plan will be compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act.

Disaster Emergency Declaration Process

When a disaster emergency is imminent, or has occurred, local governments have the primary responsibility and will respond to preserve life, property, and the environment. 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.

State disaster relief may be provided to local or tribal governments without a "State of Emergency" Declaration when such resources are needed for life saving missions or to relieve suffering and hardship. The provisions of this plan are applicable to all disaster emergencies that require a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or EO by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director. State, tribal, and local disaster emergency activities and requests for disaster emergency assistance will be made in accordance with the procedures described in this plan. A flowchart depicting the declaration process is shown in Figure 2. Details regarding each level of government's role in the declaration process is presented in Appendix B.

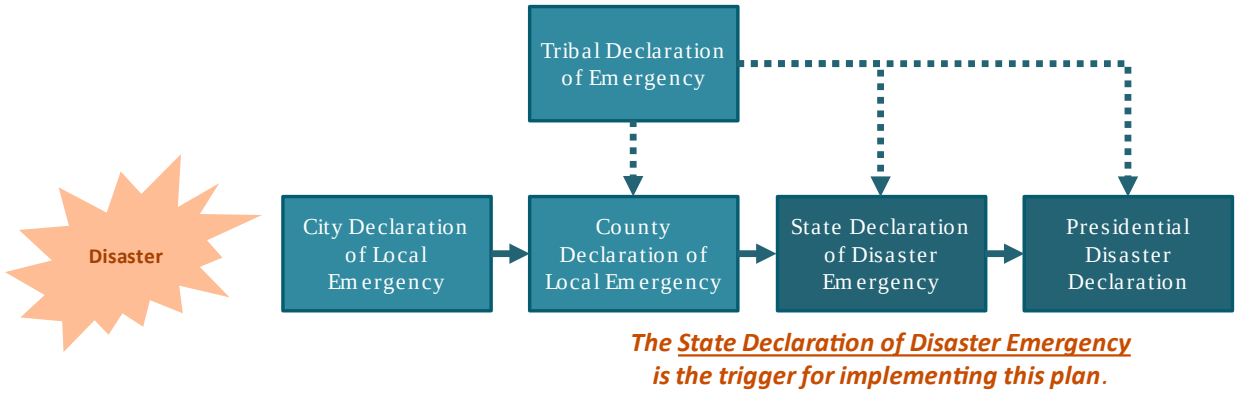

Figure 2: Disaster Emergency Declaration Process

Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

The CONOPS defines the state's emergency operations to support incident or disaster needs, including plan activation, SERT activation notification, resource management, transition to recovery, and SERT deactivation. The CONOPS follows both NIMS and ICS principles and incorporates the emergency management cycle to address the five mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal in an integrated operational process: prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery (Figure 3).

Figure 3: The Emergency Management Cycle

Throughout the emergency management cycle, Idaho's efforts are guided by a focus on the most fundamental services in a community, defined by FEMA as Community Lifelines. The lifelines approach uses plain language to address seven fundamental service areas: Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; and

Hazardous Materials. During response and initial recovery, the lifelines construct helps organize incident impact information and guide stabilization and restoration efforts. Each incident will result in different impacts, and not all lifelines or their underlying components may be affected.

As established in this plan, the State of Idaho aligns its ID-ESFs with the components and sub-components of the seven Community Lifelines. By focusing on these fundamental services, the SAC and SERT Leader are provided actionable information to guide decision-making when establishing operational strategies and priorities to alleviate threats to life, property, and the environment.

Plan Activation

The Governor may implement all or portions of this plan through a proclamation of a State of Disaster Emergency. The IOEM Director may also activate this plan, or portions of this plan, prior to the Governor's decision to issue a proclamation of a State of Disaster Emergency. SERT staff and appropriate corresponding technologies (e.g., communications) are the only resources necessary to implement the IDEOP. The SERT primarily operates from a single location (i.e., IRC or alternate IRC), but can operate from remote locations when necessary.

SERT and IRC

In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1003 and §46-1006, the IRC (operated by the Idaho SERT) is designated 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. The IRC is located at 11311 W. Chinden Boulevard, Building 8, Boise, Idaho. The SERT also has full functionality at an alternate facility. For more information regarding the use of an alternate facility see the IOEM Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan.

The SERT and IRC are organized and structured using common terminology following NIMS guidance. The SERT combined with the IRC serves as a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) system, which is described in NIMS as:

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

The SERT is organized and structured using a combination of ICS and ESF models. The SERT organization may engage all State of Idaho agencies that serve as Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agencies for any of the ID-ESFs, ID-SAs, or ID-IAs and appropriate non-governmental partners. The SERT organizational structure is modular, expanding to incorporate all elements necessary for the type, size, scope, and complexity of a given emergency or disaster incident.

The SERT organization also adheres to NIMS-established span of control expectations (between three and seven). Other SERT functions include, but are not limited to:

- Maintenance of situational awareness among all levels of government.
- Coordinating requests for resource support from all levels of government.
- Managing requests for assistance and resources through MAs.
- Coordination of state and federal response activities.
- Prioritization and allocation of scarce resources between competing jurisdictions.

As defined in the organization chart in Figure 4, the SERT includes Command and General Staff.

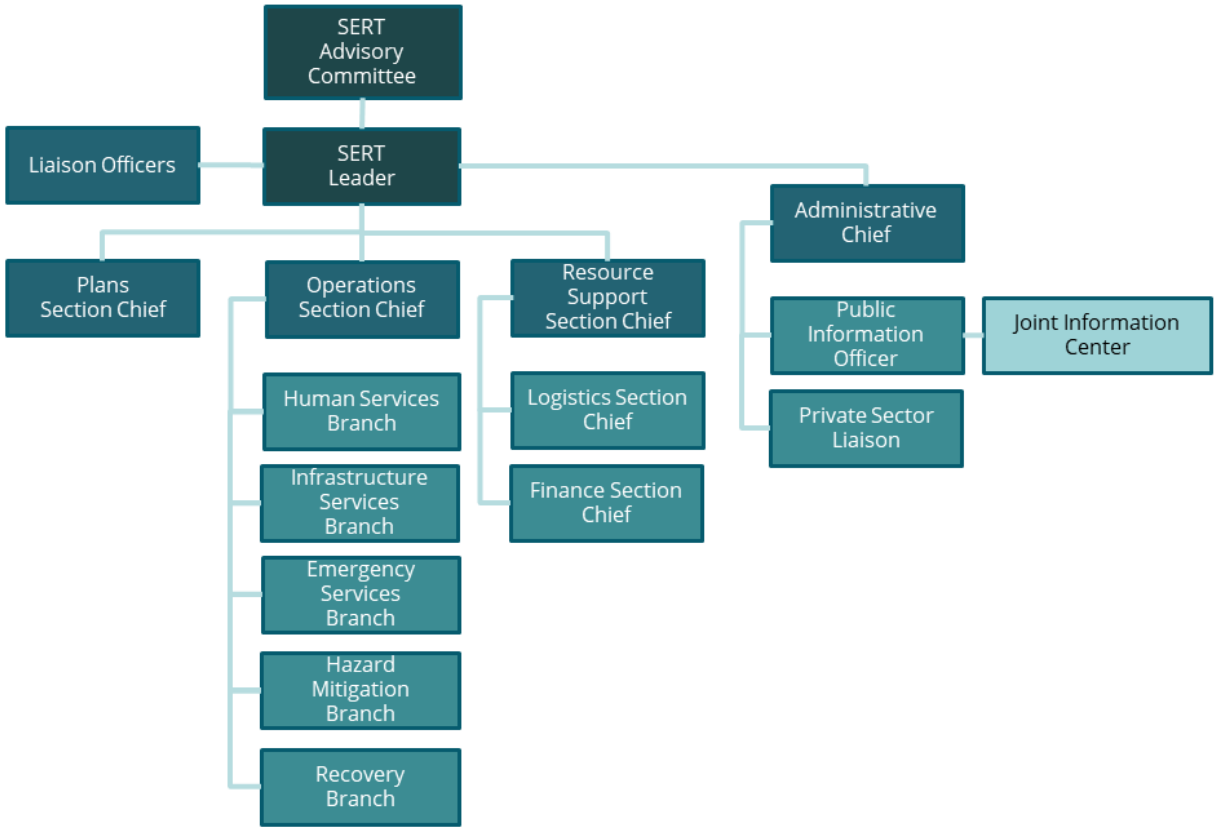

Figure 4: SERT Organizational Structure

Command: Command comprises the SERT Advisory Committee with an identified SERT Leader, and other 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:

- **SERT Advisory Committee:** The SERT Advisory Committee (SAC) has oversight of the SERT's structure and organization, providing strategic direction and leadership in a unified approach. The SAC is composed of a group of state agency directors selected by the Governor on an incident-by-incident basis. The SAC coordinates activities across the

five mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

- **SERT Leader:** Selected from the SAC by the Governor, the SERT Leader has overall operational responsibility and authority for the SERT and IRC. The SERT Leader maintains oversight for development of situational awareness, approves incident objectives and the Incident Action Plan (IAP), determines resource prioritization, and approves requests pertaining to the ordering of incident resources. The SERT Leader position is typically the IOEM Director.
- **Administrative Chief:** The Administrative Chief communicates with elected officials at federal, state, and local levels and provides situational awareness. The Administrative Chief also coordinates policy documentation and drafts language for emergency and disaster declarations. This position reports to the SERT Leader and supervises the Public Information Officer and Private Sector Liaison.
- **Private Sector Liaison:** When activated, leads the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC) and provides critical coordination between public and private partners. This position is supervised by the Administrative Chief.
- **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 Technical Lead. The PIO will coordinate with partners to ensure message accuracy; ensure coordinated information is provided to the media, general public, or other agencies; and coordinate briefings and press conferences. This position is supervised by the Administrative Chief.
- **Liaison Officers:** SERT liaison duties are assigned to the regional IOEM Area Field Officers (AFO). These AFOs 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 AFO. The AFO may be augmented with additional liaison personnel from IOEM and other agencies or organizations (public and private) involved in incident response activities to assist in the coordination mission. During a SERT activation, AFOs report directly to the SERT Leader.

General Staff: The General Staff is composed of IOEM personnel and trained reservists executing duties of the functional elements of the SERT structure: Plans Section, Operations Section, and Resource Support Section.

- **Plans Section:** Gathers, analyzes, and organizes ongoing situation information; prepares situation reports and IAPs; schedules and facilitates meetings and briefings; 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 specialists, National Weather Service, etc.). This section is led by the Plans Section Chief.

- **Operations Section:** Coordinates assistance from federal and state resources ensuring effective mission execution in support of the requesting entity. This oversight begins upon request for assistance and continues through resource demobilization. This section is led by the Operations Section Chief.
  - **Human Services Branch:** The Human Services Branch may be established under the Operations Section to coordinate health and medical support, mass care, evacuation, food and nutrition, and related support. This branch is typically associated with the Food, Water, Shelter and Health and Medical Community Lifelines.
  - **Infrastructure Services Branch:** The Infrastructure Services Branch may be established under the Operations Section to coordinate transportation, communications, public works, energy, and related support. This branch is typically associated with the Transportation, Communications, and Energy Community Lifelines.
  - **Emergency Services Branch:** The Emergency Services Branch may be established under the Operations Section to coordinate firefighting, search and rescue, hazardous materials/WMD response, law enforcement, and military-related functions. This branch is typically associated with the Safety and Security and Hazardous Materials Community Lifelines.
  - **Recovery Branch:** Coordinates recovery and mitigation efforts in accordance with ID-ESF #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex. The Recovery Branch focuses on initial recovery and key short-term recovery tasks, which may include guiding the state's efforts regarding FEMA's Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Fire Management Assistance Grant Programs. This section is led by the Recovery Branch Chief.
  - **Hazard Mitigation Branch:** The IOEM Hazard Mitigation Branch is responsible for managing all mitigation grant programs provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This branch assists with planning, development/project management, and engineering/ environmental technical assistance. Additionally, the section collaborates closely with the IOEM Grants Management Office on financial management and legal capabilities to support processing, reimbursing, and executing grants and the closeout of all grant applications. This section is led by a State Hazard Mitigation Officer.
- **Resource Support Section:** Performs consolidated functions traditionally associated with Logistics and Finance, including resource ordering, requests, tracking, contracting, and external sourcing, such as EMAC. This section ensures appropriate documentation of all resource-related processes from the initiation of requests through deployment and reconciliation. This section is led by the Resource Support Section Chief.
  - **Logistics Branch:** Meets all support needs as directed by the Resource Support Section Chief by processing RFAs in accordance with ID-ESF #7 – Resource and Logistics Support. This includes supplies, equipment, facilities, and transportation, as well as providing personnel support such as food service, facility support, and

supporting information management requirements (i.e., computer/network, radio networks, and telephone equipment). This section is led by the Logistics Branch Chief.

- **Finance Branch:** Coordinates specific financial needs; payment to both tasked agencies and requesting jurisdictions and the administrative services to support IRC operations in accordance with the Financial Support Annex. 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 equipment and personnel for which payment is required are properly identified. They report accurate information on the actual costs of all assigned resources to the SERT Leader and/or Resource Support Section Chief. This section is led by the Finance Branch Chief.

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 leadership. The standard, full SERT organizational chart is provided in Appendix A. Due to the modular and flexible nature of the SERT, not all positions will be used for every activation, and in some cases, positions not noted in the organizational chart may be developed to meet operational demands. More detailed descriptions of each standard SERT position's roles and responsibilities are defined in associated IRC Task Books and ID-ESF Guidebooks.

Operational Planning Cycle

When activated, the SERT Plans Section establishes and maintains an operational planning cycle based on meeting the planning needs to meet incident demands. The operational planning cycle involves a series of planning meetings to develop Incident Action Plans.

- **Incident Action Plan (IAP)**: IAPs are the central tool for planning during a response. It formally documents incident objectives and provides a clear statement of tasks, resource assignments, an organizational chart, meeting schedule, and communications plan for the SERT for each designated operational period.
- **Planning Meetings:** Planning meetings to facilitate development of the IAP include the Command and General Staff Meeting and IAP Meeting. Additional planning meetings are established on an as-needed basis.

SERT and IRC Activations

IOEM operates at a Monitoring Level 24/7/365 to immediately respond to notifications of an emergency or disaster incident; to respond to RFAs from the federal government, state agencies, tribal governments, and local governments; and to maintain situational awareness of potential threats and hazards or developments regarding an ongoing emergency or disaster incident(s) in the state. The decision to activate the SERT and IRC is determined by the complexity of a potential threat or hazard or an actual emergency or disaster and the level of state assistance requested or required.

The SERT, or parts of the SERT, can be activated without activating the IRC (the facility) to address initial actions when a proclamation declaration is anticipated, to address life safety issues, or to provide assistance not tied to funding requirements. When the SERT, or parts of the SERT, are activated, these elements most commonly operate in the IRC, but in some cases, team members may operate from remote locations (e.g., normal work locations) and coordinate virtually. The SERT and IRC are activated at a level appropriate to the situation in preparation for or in response to an emergency or disaster as shown in Table 1. The particular elements of the SERT, including specific ID-ESFs, may be driven by RFAs and documented impacts to community lifelines or their underlying components.

Table 1: SERT and IRC Activation Levels

Monitoring (IOEM)	Level 3: Enhanced Monitoring and Support (SERT/IRC)	Level 2: Elevated Activation (SERT/IRC)	Level 1: Full Activation (SERT/IRC)
There is no large-scale emergency or disaster incident, and the likelihood of such an incident is low.	There is no large-scale emergency or disaster incident, but an incident is likely to occur or has occurred with impacts to only a small number of jurisdictions.	Multiple ongoing incidents or a large-scale (multi-jurisdictional or statewide) incident is likely to occur or has occurred.	Multiple ongoing incidents or a large-scale (multi-jurisdictional or statewide) incident is likely to occur or has occurred that overwhelms the state's ability to respond effectively without external assistance.

The SERT and IRC's three activation levels are based on meeting incident demands and a change (up or down) in activation levels is an indicator that the size or complexity of a single incident or combination of incidents has changed. At any activation level, the SERT works to establish and maintain a common operating picture among federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and keeps partners and the public informed.

Notification of SERT Activation

When the SERT is activated (see Appendix C: SERT and IRC Activation Levels for triggers), the On-duty SERT Operations Section Chief is responsible for notifying appropriate SERT General Staff of the activation based on the received RFAs and/or scope of the incident. Pre-identified points of contact are notified of the activation using the Idaho State Alert and Warning System (ISAWS). The SAC would be notified by the IOEM Director/SERT Leader or the Operations Section Chief. For notifications issued to SERT members to staff the IRC, messaging includes report time and operational period information. All notified agencies will take appropriate actions in accordance with this plan and their agency's EOPs and/or Standard Operating Procedures. For operations expected to last longer than one operational period, SERT staff for the next operational period are notified in advance.

Transition to Recovery

Recovery efforts start concurrently with emergency response. Initial recovery operations and key short-term operations are initiated through SERT efforts in the IRC. When response objectives, focused on life safety and protecting property and the environment, have been met and state assistance for the response phase subsides, the SERT and IRC will be deactivated. All

outstanding recovery tasks are transitioned to the Long-term Recovery Committee (LTRC) and activated recovery support functions. If the LTRC is not activated, any remaining tasks are completed by the IOEM Recovery Section upon deactivation of the SERT and IRC. The decision to establish an LTRC or to move tasks to IOEM's Recovery Section is based on the magnitude and length of time associated with recovery efforts. For more information regarding the recovery process, see the State of Idaho Disaster Recovery Plan.

SERT and IRC Deactivation

Throughout each operational period, SERT Command Staff assess response capabilities and needs to determine when the IRC transitions open tasks to the recovery process, the SERT and IRC should deactivate, and IOEM should return to the "Monitoring" level. This evaluation process takes place throughout the operational planning cycle. Decisions regarding the deactivation of the SERT and IRC are made by the SAC, including the SERT Leader, and in consultation with the Operations Section Chief. The SAC may consider the following factors in determining when to deactivate the SERT and IRC:

- Incident status and assessment of threat to public safety;
- Achievement of incident objectives;
- Stabilization of community lifelines;
- Required staffing levels; and/or
- Other incident assessment criteria as determined by the SAC and/or Command Staff.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1005, for all matters of disaster services, the Adjutant General shall represent the Governor and coordinate the activities of all state agencies in disaster services through IOEM. Additionally, IOEM is responsible for the development of the IDEOP and specific responsibilities as defined in §46-1006. The IOEM Director, or designee, serves as the State Coordinating Officer and is responsible for direction and control of state emergency and disaster operations.

In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1006-2, emergency management and response in the state 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. In accordance with EO 2019-15, each state department and agency must prepare for and respond to emergencies or disasters within the State of Idaho.

As defined in EO 2019-15, local governments are the principal provider of emergency services in Idaho. Local authorities address most local incidents and emergency response efforts, but larger and more complex incidents may result in the need for outside assistance. As necessary, supplemental disaster assistance may be sought from other local jurisdictions, state

government, and federal government. The burden of substantiating the need for assistance lies at the local level.

Tribal and local governments and first responder agencies maintain responsibility for tactical and operational control of response assets within their jurisdictional areas. In some cases, the state may maintain **operational control** of response assets deployed to support response operations. The incident commander(s) or unified command retains **tactical control** of response efforts in the field. Local Emergency Operations Plans (LEOP) 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 SERT or IOEM, if the SERT has not been activated.

In preparation for an identified, expected threat or hazard or in response to an actual incident, local jurisdictions may request a state presence. Assuming staffing levels are adequate, IOEM will establish a state presence in the jurisdiction in anticipation of immediate and long-term state assistance. This presence is established first by the IOEM AFO, or other IOEM appointed regional coordinators, and may be followed by a larger contingent of state representatives or the establishment of a Joint Field Office (JFO). During a SERT/IRC activation, all state resources will be committed through the IRC. The state direction and control will take place through the IRC and/or through a JFO. If activated, the state's Joint Information Center (JIC) will serve as the centralized location for coordinating state level public information activity with the Governor's Office and other applicable response organizations.

Federal

If a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration is expected, FEMA may deploy a Liaison Officer to the IRC or an Emergency Response Team Advanced Element. When applicable, federal assistance is provided to the state using a JFO, which is a temporary federal facility for the coordination of federal, state, tribal and local governments and partners from the private sector and non-governmental organizations focused on response and recovery operations in the state. The federal organization will be established using Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as defined in the NRF. IOEM will assign staff to support the JFO based on incident demands and coordination efforts.

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 human-made causes, enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action (Idaho Code §46-1001). EO 2019-15, "Assignments of All-Hazard Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery Functions to State Agencies in Support of Local and State Government Relating to Emergencies and Disasters" outlines general roles and responsibilities of state agencies.

State Government

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 Idaho Code §46-6 and §46-1006 and appropriate EOs or regulations, but nothing herein restricts the Governor's authority to do so by orders issued at the time of the disaster emergency. As defined by Idaho Code §46-1006, the Governor retains authority at the state level to issue evacuation orders.

Adjutant General

The Adjutant General 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. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1006, when an extreme emergency has been declared and the Governor has ordered into the active service of the state 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.

Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM)

As defined in Idaho Code §46-1006, IOEM is responsible for coordinating state and federal emergency response, recovery, and mitigation operations during emergencies and disasters in the State of Idaho and is responsible for fulfilling all duties of the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) and State Coordinating Officer (SCO) which are assigned to the IOEM Director. The office is responsible for coordinating collaborative emergency management and homeland security efforts with federal agencies, other state governments, Idaho state agencies, tribal governments, local governments, private sector entities, and non-governmental organizations.

IOEM coordinates all requests from state agencies and local governments for disaster emergency assistance, provides technical support to local jurisdictions involved in local emergencies and disasters that do not require state resources, and under disaster declarations provides state assistance that does require state resources in line with the processes defined in the Disaster Emergency Declaration Process section.

IOEM supports the SERT and maintains the IRC for directing the coordination of emergency and disaster operations and information management activities. The office also coordinates the use of specialized team programs in support of state and local emergency and disaster prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery objectives, such as the Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team and state-sponsored hazardous materials regional response teams. The office also manages the use of state emergency communications and alert and warning systems and integrates auxiliary communications and other volunteer communications programs and organizations into the state systems or networks.

IOEM functions as the State Administrative Agency for federal emergency management and homeland security grant programs and administers federal programs for disaster emergency planning and assistance pertinent to state and local governments. The office also provides technical assistance to emergency response agencies in recovering hazardous materials emergency response costs under state and federal laws.

Additionally, IOEM is responsible for developing and coordinating the preparation and implementation of plans and programs for prevention, protection, and mitigation to reduce the harmful consequences of disasters, including the provision of training for state agency personnel who serve to support ID-ESFs. The office helps ensure state and local prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery plans are consistent with national plans and programs and that state agency plans are consistent with the state's emergency management goals and procedures. IOEM also assists local governments with the development of all-hazard mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery plans, training, and exercises.

State Agencies

As defined in Idaho Code Section 46-1002, state agencies are responsible for preparing for and responding to emergencies or disasters within the State of Idaho in a manner consistent with NIMS. Agency employees expected to respond to emergencies or disasters within Idaho are required to have NIMS training commensurate with expected response roles. Each state agency designates 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 may appoint subdivision Emergency Coordinators to report to the agency Emergency Coordinator.

In accordance with EO 2019-15, each state department and agency should develop and maintain an agency specific EOP to carry out the agency's response and recovery support functions. These EOPs and supporting internal procedures detail support required by the IDEOP, and these plans may be activated in support of the IDEOP. Agency EOPs define an agency's response and recovery support functions consistent with the NRF and the National Disaster Recovery Framework. Agency EOPs are submitted on each even numbered year to IOEM and must assign emergency management duties to all applicable subdivisions and personnel within the agency. Agency plans outline how the agency supports the SERT and IRC and agency-specific Emergency Support Functions (ESF) as required by the IDEOP and the National Preparedness System. These efforts include supporting operational efforts, supporting the development and maintenance of situational awareness prior to and during an emergency or disaster incident, providing resources and capabilities to support state response and recovery efforts as necessary, and granting and/or using waivers in accordance with applicable provisions of the Idaho Code as necessary.

State agencies are responsible for notifying IOEM of any impending emergency or disaster conditions that may warrant the need for support from the SERT. Agency leaders participate in the SAC, as requested, to exchange information, validate preparedness efforts, and enhance capabilities statewide in the five homeland security mission areas of prevent, protect, mitigate,

respond, and recover. Primary and support agencies for each ID-ESF, ID-SA, and ID-IA are defined in the Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agency Responsibilities table in the front of this plan and described in detail in each annex.

Federal Government

When an incident exceeds or is anticipated to exceed state, tribal, or local 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. 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 President leads the federal government response effort to ensure the necessary coordinating structures, leadership, and resources are applied quickly and efficiently to large-scale and catastrophic incidents. The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is the Principal Federal Official (PFO) for domestic incident management. The FEMA Administrator, as the principal advisor to the President and the President's Homeland Security Council on all matters regarding emergency management, helps the Secretary of DHS in meeting these responsibilities. Federal assistance for incidents that do not require DHS coordination may be led by other federal departments and agencies consistent with their authorities.

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 a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). The FCO is a senior FEMA official that is trained, certified, and well experienced in emergency management, and appointed to coordinate federal support in 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 more than one state, the President may decide to appoint an FCO with multiple Deputy FCOs. In all cases, the FCO represents the FEMA Administrator in the field.

Tribal Nations

The Tribal Chief Executive Officer of each tribal government is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe. As authorized by tribal government, the Tribal Chief Executive Officer is responsible for coordinating tribal resources needed to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergency incidents of all types. The Tribal Chief Executive Officer may have powers to amend or suspend certain tribal laws or ordinances in support of emergency response. The Tribal Chief Executive Officer communicates with the tribal nation and helps people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of disaster or emergency. The tribal government may negotiate mutual aid agreements with other tribes or jurisdictions and 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 the tribe's capabilities will be overwhelmed. ID-SA-#3 – Tribal Relations Support 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 emergencies or disasters.

Local and Intergovernmental Agencies

In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1009, each county government in the state is responsible for disaster emergency management within jurisdictional boundaries and conducts disaster emergency operations according to a county EOP. Consequently, each county maintains a disaster agency, participates in an intergovernmental disaster agency which has jurisdiction over the county, or has a liaison officer to facilitate the cooperation and protection of the political subdivision through disaster prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

Each county's chair of the board of county commissioners notifies IOEM of the county's specific disaster planning and emergency services approach and identifies the head of the agency or liaison from which the service is obtained. The county or intergovernmental disaster agency prepares and distributes a complete statement of the emergency responsibilities of all local agencies and officials and of the disaster response and recovery chain of command to all appropriate officials.

Under Idaho Code §31-2202, County Sheriffs may issue protective actions (e.g., evacuation or shelter-in-place orders) to protect lives and preserve the peace.

Private Sector

Private sector organizations play a key role before, during, and after incidents. Essential private-sector roles and responsibilities include providing for the welfare and protection of employees and facilities, planning for the protection of information, and preparing for the continuity of business operations. Emergency managers work closely 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. Private sector organizations may provide resources, including volunteers, to support local and state-level emergency management and public awareness during response and recovery. For further information regarding response support provided by the private sector, see SA #2 – Private Sector Coordination Annex of this plan.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

NGOs play important roles before, during, and after an emergency or disaster incident, such as providing shelter, emergency food supplies, counseling services, damage assessments, and other vital services to support response and promote the recovery of disaster survivors. These organizations often provide specialized services to help children and individuals with disabilities, access, and functional needs. NGOs' commitment to specific sets of interests and values drive operational priorities and shape the resources they provide. NGOs provide support to all levels of government during response operations and planning efforts, and governments also provide assistance to NGOs when planning the allocation of local community emergency management

resources and structures, in some cases through direct assistance. Some NGOs are officially designated as support elements to Idaho's response capabilities:

- **Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD):** The IDAVOAD is the forum where organizations share knowledge and resources throughout the disaster cycle – mitigation, preparedness, 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 IRC to represent the voluntary organizations and assist in response coordination when requested. Several organizations within the state are organized to provide assistance during a disaster or emergency to meet essential human needs. Organizations with existing Memoranda of Understanding/Agreement with the state have been assigned supporting roles to specific ID-ESFs. Volunteer organizations may be called on, as appropriate, to assist in disaster response and recovery operations. The IDAVOAD will coordinate these organizations.
- **Idaho Citizen Corps Program:** The Idaho Citizen Corps Program is coordinated by IOEM and works with local jurisdictions to coordinate recruitment, training, and integration of volunteers in emergency response organizations throughout Idaho. IOEM encourages tribal and local governments to coordinate with voluntary agencies, community and faith-based organizations, volunteer centers, and private sector entities through local Citizen Corps Councils, Local Emergency Planning Committees, and local VOAD organizations to participate in preparedness activities including planning, establishing appropriate roles and responsibilities, training, and exercising.

Volunteer and Donations Management

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 to effectively incorporate volunteers and donated goods into their response activities. The ID-SA #4 – Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex provides detailed guidance for the state's management of these resources during an emergency or disaster incident. 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.

Communications

Communications are essential to effectively coordinate emergency response and recovery efforts. Communications involve sharing of information, which can be among internal stakeholders and/or members of the public. In some circumstances, communications systems used during normal operations may be damaged or reduced as the result of an incident. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1013, under these circumstances, IOEM is responsible for considering available emergency communication resources and the desirability of leveraging or

integrating them into a comprehensive state or state-federal communication system or network. As normal communication systems are restored, emergency systems are demobilized.

The use of communication systems and associated processes, including responsibilities for addressing emergency communications, are further defined in the ID-ESF #2 – Communications Annex and the Idaho Office of Emergency Management Communications Plan. Communications with the public are further outlined in the Emergency Public Information section below, ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs Annex, and the State of Idaho Joint Information System/Joint Information Center Operations Plan.

Emergency Public Information

When the SERT is activated, the IOEM Public Information Officer (PIO) serves as the primary spokesperson and main conduit for information sharing to the media and the public. During disaster emergencies involving state agencies, the IOEM PIO coordinates information from involved state agencies. SERT approved messaging and appropriate information is released to the news media and public.

IOEM may activate the JIC in the event of a large-scale emergency requiring coordination of information among multiple response organizations. The IOEM PIO (or other designated lead PIO) at the JIC will supervise any activated state PIOs. The state JIC serves as the centralized location for coordinating state level public information activity with the Governor's Office and other applicable response organizations. The JIC can provide the media and public with a summary of the disaster situation and the response procedures the state is undertaking in conjunction with federal, tribal, local, and private sector organizations.

The Administrative Chief within the SERT Command Staff may provide information to congressional elected officials, state legislators, and local elected officials. The Administrative Chief may also provide information, coordinate the dissemination of information, and respond to questions, concerns, and problems raised by their constituents. In accordance with EO 2019-15, 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.

Local officials may request public information assistance from the SERT when an incident generates an overwhelming amount of media attention. Members of the Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team may be tasked, through the MA process, to assist local officials in managing public information. The PIER Team is comprised of state agency PIOs who may be activated to support local officials. More detailed information regarding public information procedures is contained in ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs Annex and the State of Idaho Joint Information System/Joint Information Center Operations Plan.

Alert, Warning, and Notification

IOEM maintains alert and warning systems (AWNs) for the purpose of disseminating notifications to internal stakeholders (via alerts) and the public (via warnings). IOEM's primary

AWN is ISAWS, which automates mass notifications. ISAWS provides the ability to rapidly notify and/or inform critical personnel and/or those who voluntarily subscribe to receive ISAWS notifications, including members of the public. ISAWS messages are delivered based on provided and desired contact pathways, including phone, mobile device (voice and/or text message alerts), and email. At the state-level, the system is primarily used to alert SERT members of an activation. ISAWS can be configured to notify unique groups, such as other state agency employees and elected officials, using emergency notifications. These alerts are used to issue information to key personnel of events that require their attention and provide instructions on course(s) of action.

Warning messages are issued to voluntary subscribers to provide information on protective actions and/or instructions that may be necessary prior to or during an emergency or disaster. These messages may include information regarding impending severe weather situations, missing children alerts (in most cases), natural and/or manmade disasters, civil emergencies, and events of statewide or national significance. Additionally, ISAWS is the State of Idaho's Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) compliant system for implementing the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, which is an all-hazard emergency warnings and public safety information system that can disseminate information simultaneously over multiple communication pathways.

Additional detail regarding communication protocols and coordination procedures regarding alert and notification systems are defined in the Idaho Office of Emergency Management Communication Plan, ID-ESF# 2 – Communications Annex, and State of Idaho Emergency Alert System State Plan.

Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

The SERT's information collection, analysis, and coordination process is essential for collecting and evaluating information from numerous sources and the dissemination of accurate, actionable, and timely information. The Community Lifelines construct assists in organizing information collection, analysis, and dissemination in connection to incident impacts. The lifelines provide a structure for organizing information sharing in the IRC Situation Reports and for guiding operational approaches. The critical information required for operations, corresponding information sources, and information dissemination systems are defined, along with an overview of the broader information flow process, in IRC Task Books, ID-ESF Guidebooks and job aids.

Additional information regarding the use of Situation Reports (SITREPs) and other operational information sharing products is provided in the ID-ESF #5 – Emergency Management Annex. Additional information regarding emergency public information products is provided in ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs Annex.

Detection and Monitoring

Emergency and disaster incidents can occur with little or no warning. IOEM leverages a diverse set of information sources and systems to identify potential threats, hazards, and incidents in the

State of Idaho with as much advanced warning as possible. See Appendix C for an overview of hazards, partner agencies responsible for detection of each hazard type, the State of Idaho element that receives information regarding detection of potential threats, hazards, and incidents, and the information products or source of information that IOEM receives regarding each threat or hazard.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Administration

Idaho Code and existing policies and procedures are followed unless adapted based on emergency operations as noted in this section. In accordance with Idaho Code 46-1008, the Governor may transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services. In accordance with EO 2019-15, state agencies and departments provide ESF personnel to staff IRC assigned roles and provide resources and capabilities when assigned by the SERT, including personnel or subject matter expertise in response to an RFA.

In some cases, some existing state policies may be adapted, or new policies may be developed and implemented to meet emergency or disaster-related operational demands. In most cases, exceptions to steady-state policies are made as part of a Governor's proclamation or declaration of the State of Disaster Emergency or in line with continuity of operations (COOP) actions. As the result of a declaration, the Governor may 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.

Additionally, the enactment of a declaration may involve suspension of some established procurement policies and procedures. For adaptations of policies not pre-determined through emergency or disaster-related codes, legal counsel will be consulted for assessment of legal risks and potential liabilities resulting from proposed policy adjustments.

Documentation

Documentation is an essential administrative process of every response and recovery operation. Documentation informs cost-recovery processes, establishes historical records, and helps to capture lessons learned (i.e., informs areas for improvement and best practices via after-action review processes). During SERT and IRC activations, documentation takes place at the level of each activated SERT member, who completes time sheets and activity logs. Additionally, information products, including IAPs and SITREPs, establish a historical record of objectives, incident information, and courses of action. Damage assessment and related documentation are also key elements that informs cost recovery processes, which are further described in the ID-ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering Annex and ID-ESF #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex.

Finance

The ID-SA #1 – Financial Management Support Annex provides guidance for all state departments and agencies responding to disaster emergencies under the provisions of this plan. ID-SA-#1 ensures funds are provided expeditiously and financial operations are conducted in accordance with appropriate federal and state laws, policies, regulations, and standards. Due to the nature of most disaster emergency situations, finance operations are often carried out within compressed timeframes that occasionally necessitate the SERT Procurement Unit to use expedited procedures. However, the requirement for sound financial management and accountability is maintained. 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 IOEM Director.

During a declared state of disaster emergency, in accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, the Governor of the State of Idaho may use all resources of the state, including but not limited to, financial resources in the state's Disaster Emergency Account (DEA) to pay obligations and expenses incurred. In the event the DEA is inadequate to address obligations and expenses, the Governor is empowered to direct, by EO, the state controller to transfer moneys from the general account to the DEA.

As a condition of state assistance, the Governor may require local jurisdictions to pay any cost share provisions identified in a MA. The Governor may also obligate the state to pay up to fifty percent (50%) of costs incurred which have been determined to be eligible for reimbursement by the state, provided 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.

If a Presidential Major Disaster 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 (in accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008). Whenever the President declares an emergency or a disaster to exist in Idaho under the provisions of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (public law 93-288, 42 U.S.C. 5121), as amended, the Governor may:

- Enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster recovery expenses involving public facilities;
- 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 non-federal share of costs incurred by the local taxing district which have been determined to be eligible for reimbursement by the federal government, provided 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. After the applicant has paid the non-federal share, the State of Idaho may reimburse the applicant pursuant to Idaho Code §46-10 or as otherwise directed by the Governor;
- Obligate the state to pay the balance of the non-federal share of eligible costs within local taxing entities qualifying for federal assistance; and

- Enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster assistance expenses to include individual and households grant programs in accordance with 42 USC 5178.

Logistics

When state agency, tribal government, or local government response efforts are overwhelmed, assistance may be sought through the SERT, or IOEM when the SERT is not activated, using the RFA process. For RFAs resulting in state action, the MA process is implemented. The overarching RFA and MA process is presented in Figure 5 below.

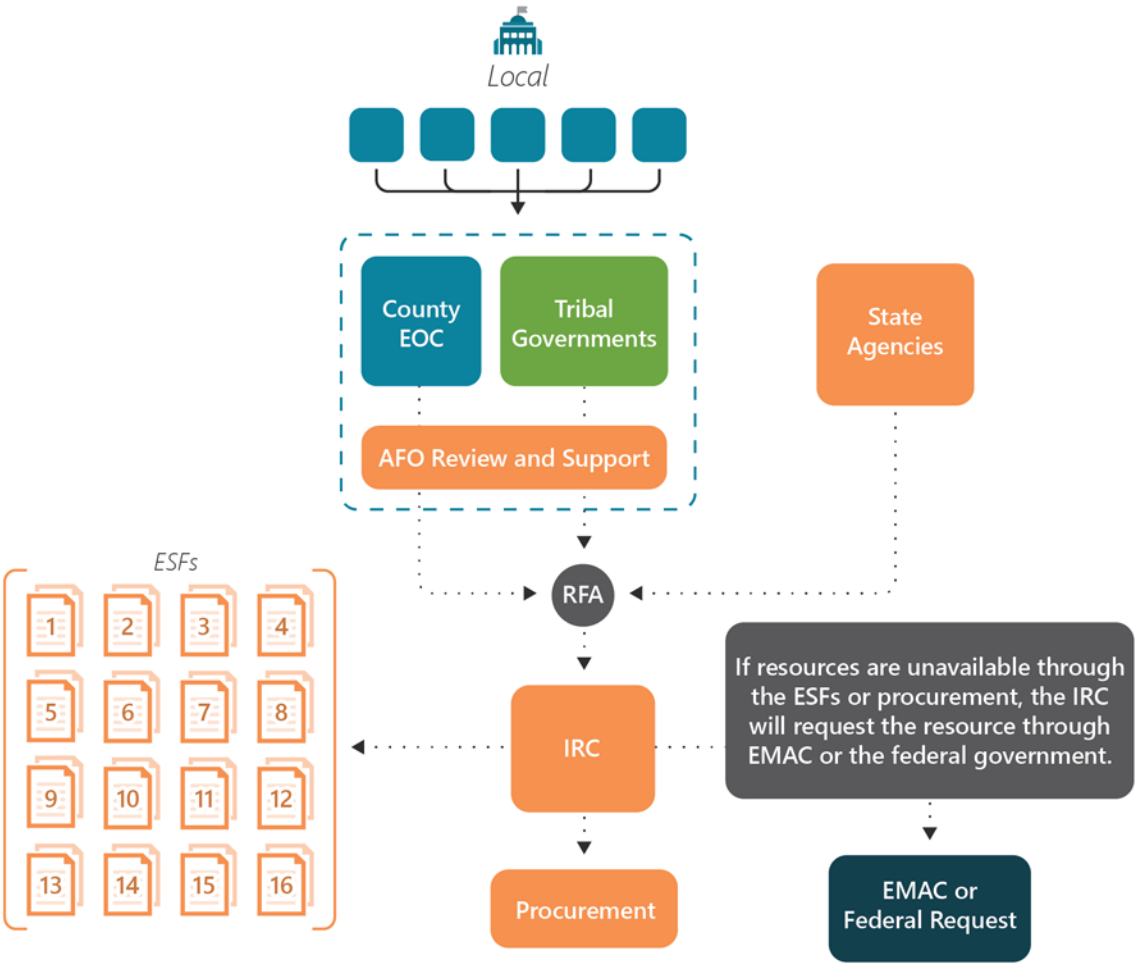

Figure 5: The RFA and MA Process

Request for Assistance (RFA) Process

The RFA process provides a clear pathway for local and tribal governments and state agencies to request assistance or resources during an emergency or disaster incident. AFOs may assist local jurisdictions develop RFAs. RFAs are submitted directly to the SERT via the online incident management system.

Mission Assignment (MA) Process

The SERT implements the MA process to manage RFAs in support of all levels of government, including tribal governments, during an emergency or disaster. As RFAs are received from a requesting jurisdiction or state agency, the SERT documents the RFA and determines the availability of resources with the appropriate ESF(s). Based on this process, if an RFA can be addressed, an MA is developed and assigned to the appropriate ESF.

MAs allow the SERT to acquire requested resources or services on behalf of a requesting jurisdiction in accordance with the terms of the MA. RFAs may be filled by a state agency or through procurement from private vendors or contractors. Resource prioritization processes and other logistics topics are further described in the ID-ESF #7 – Logistics and Resource Support Annex. The process for sourcing always begins at the lowest level of government and should exhaust local options when possible before requesting a resource from the next level of government as noted in Figure 6 below.

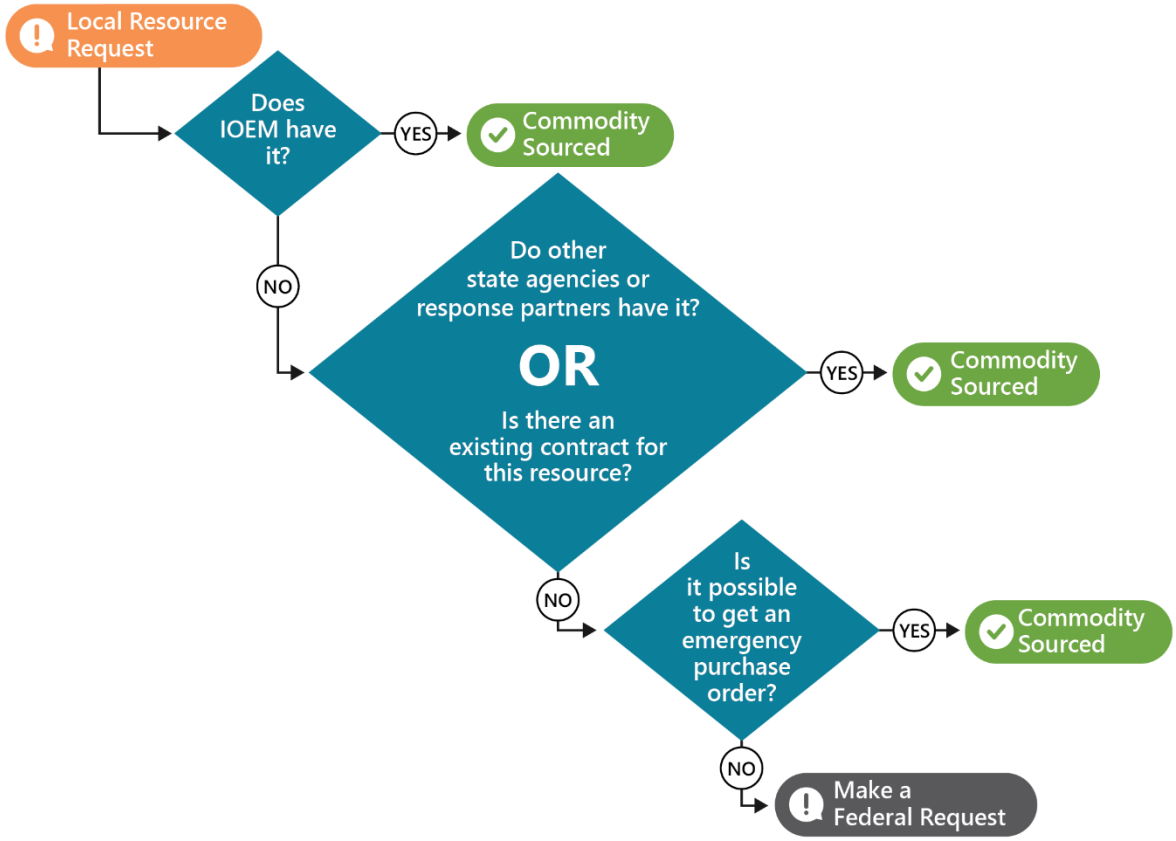

Figure 6: Sourcing Decision Tree

Additional information and detail regarding logistics and resource management is described in the ID-ESF #7 – Logistics and Resource Support Annex and the Idaho Office of Emergency Management Distribution Management Plan.

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.

- **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC):** Idaho Code §46-1018A, identifies Idaho as a member state of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. EMAC provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. It establishes procedures whereby a disaster or 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 IOEM Director, or the authorized representative, is empowered to request deployment of an EMAC advance team to prepare for the implementation of EMAC. Specific operating procedures are defined in the EMAC Guidebook and Operating Procedures.
- **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.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Continuity of Government (COG)

It is the policy of the State of Idaho to maintain a comprehensive and effective COOP program and an effective state-level Continuity of Government (COG) capability to maintain constitutional government, reinforce organizational stability and control, and enable the continuance of essential governmental functions under any and all conditions. Taken in 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's COOP program is composed of efforts within individual state agencies to ensure respective essential functions continue during a wide range of natural or human-caused emergencies and disasters, including localized incidents.

Each state agency is required to develop and maintain a COOP plan to address how the agency will continue performing essential functions in the event of compromised facilities or leadership and to return the agency to normal operations after the conclusion of the compromising event.

These plans delineate essential functions, specify succession to office and emergency delegations of authority, provide for safekeeping of vital records, identify a range of continuity facilities, provide for interoperable communications, provide for human capital planning, provide for reconstitution, and establish validation processes for these plans through testing, training, and exercises. The IOEM Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan has information regarding the use of an alternate facility for the IRC.

In support of COG, 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 an emergency, temporary location of government. In the event of an attack, the Governor shall call the legislature into session as soon as practicable within ninety (90) days following the inception of the attack. Under Idaho Code §67-422, governing limitations on session length and subjects which may be acted upon are suspended.

State Government Line of Succession

Idaho Code §59-1402, the Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act, provides for officers to exercise the powers and duties of the Governor and provides for emergency interim succession to governmental offices and political subdivisions. In accordance with the Idaho Constitution Art. III §27, in cases of disaster emergency or enemy attack, the legislature will provide for succession to the powers and duties of public offices and adopt measures to ensure the continuity of governmental operations.

Local Government Line of Succession

In accordance with Idaho Code §59-1406, Enabling Authority for Emergency Interim Successors for Local Offices, the legislative bodies of counties, cities, towns, villages, and townships may enact resolutions or ordinances to define how vacancies will be filled or temporary appointments to office may be made regarding emergency interim successors to offices. These resolutions and ordinances must be consistent with the provisions of the act. As a good business practice, it is recommended that local governments develop COOP plans that designate primary and alternate emergency successors for key supervisory positions and associated mission essential functions. This supports the continuance of leadership, authority, and responsibilities of departments during an event that could disrupt delivery of mission essential functions and associated services.

IOEM 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 IOEM T&E Program is designed to:

1. Provide a self-sustaining structure to facilitate the preparedness cycle, including training and exercises through the Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP).

2. Ensure all exercises follow U.S. Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) guidance and best practices. Promote the building block approach to exercise design, which in turn promotes the development of the exercise portion of the IPP. Address all-hazard threats through objective-based exercises using directives found in the National Preparedness Goal and five frameworks.
3. Conduct annual comprehensive training and exercise needs assessments based on data and considerations from the THIRA, Stakeholder Preparedness Review, IOEM Strategic Plan, state EO, current grant guidance, and Idaho Code and statute.
4. Facilitate annual T&E workshops with state agencies and SERT, including ID-ESFs. The IOEM T&E workshop will promote teambuilding, review past activities and incidents, and analyze agency-specific response plans and MOUs.
5. Foster multi-jurisdictional and multi-discipline collaboration statewide, regionally, and locally through T&E.
6. Maintain a library of after action reports and lessons learned at the state-level and local-level. Encourage corrective actions and foster improvement planning as necessary.
7. Meet NIMS standards by encouraging the implementation of ICS, EOC, and MACS best practices through T&E.

Through the IOEM 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.

Plan Maintenance

Plans maintained by IOEM are socialized, trained, exercised, and revised in accordance with the Integrated Preparedness Plan. In order to ensure maximum levels of readiness for state emergency response and recovery operations, organizations with defined roles and responsibilities in this IDEOP cooperate and participate in IOEM-sponsored meetings and workshops to update plans, conduct training, and test plans through exercises. These agencies provide emergency resource and planning information and are prepared to meet their emergency responsibilities as listed in this IDEOP. IOEM coordinates and conducts periodic trainings and exercises of this plan to maintain effective and complete planning efforts associated with prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response to, and recovery from emergency and/or terrorism incidents, and continued alignment with national emergency response (NIMS/NRF) standards. Exercises are consistent with HSEEP guidelines and best practices. Each state agency is responsible for ensuring their personnel are trained in NIMS/ICS as appropriate.

IDEOP Maintenance Process

The oversight and maintenance of the IDEOP is the responsibility of the Idaho Military Division, IOEM, and specifically the Plans Section. IOEM coordinates the plan review and update

processes, including documenting changes to this plan, distributing this plan to key stakeholders, submitting the updated plan for appropriate review and signature, and storing a paper and electronic version of this plan for archival purposes. The following review and revision method and schedule is also applicable to all supporting processes and procedures.

Review and Evaluation Schedule

The IDEOP is an integral component of an established cyclical process of planning, training, and exercising. At a minimum, the IDEOP is reviewed and revised on a **biennial basis** to ensure the documented preparedness and response activities reflect current policies, roles, and responsibilities. Additionally, out-of-cycle updates can be made to ensure changes to processes or policies are reflected in this plan, keeping the plan current between biennial reviews. Changes made outside of the biennial review process are documented in the Record of Revisions (see page vii).

Evaluation Method

The year after the IDEOP has been updated and signed, the biennial review process begins again in the fall. The IOEM Plans Section, or its designee, complete an initial review of this Basic Plan and each annex to identify potential updates or informational gaps. This initial review establishes topics used to facilitate workshops with representatives from organizations with defined roles and responsibilities in the Basic Plan, ID-ESFs annexes, ID-SAs, and ID-IAs. Workshops are facilitated by the IOEM Plans Section, or designee, and involve reviewing every section of the IDEOP to ensure alignment with current processes and policies. The information gained during these workshops is used to update the existing IDEOP. In some cases, additional follow-up with coordinating agencies may be necessary to address outstanding issues.

Revision Method

The IOEM Plans Section, or designee, incorporates feedback identified during the workshops and make updates to improve consistency across this IDEOP. Updated annexes are issued to coordinating agencies for review (one- to two-week review period). Feedback from coordinating agencies is addressed, and updated annexes are submitted to corresponding primary and support agencies (minimum of a one-week review period). Any feedback from these agencies is addressed and each annex is prepared for the IOEM Director's review.

Following the IOEM Director's review, any requested updates are addressed by the IOEM Plans Section, and once officially approved by the IOEM Director, the IDEOP and all supporting materials are submitted to the Adjutant General and Governor for final review. Any requested updates from the Adjutant General and Governor are incorporated, and the final plan is submitted for approval and signature by the Governor by December of the plan review year. The plan is then promulgated, posted publicly via the IOEM website, and distributed to coordinating agencies.

2021 Update Process

The 2021 IDEOP evaluation and revision process involved an initial review, gap analysis against established emergency management planning guidance, a series of workshops, plan updates and subsequent stakeholder reviews, and final review and approval. Key stakeholders were

involved in the review process throughout the series of workshops held from October 2020 through March 2021. These workshops focused on the Basic Plan, ID-ESF annexes, SAs, and IAs. Stakeholders were engaged in specific workshops based on the portions of the plan under review and defined roles and responsibilities (e.g., coordinating agency, primary agency, supporting agency). Updated annexes were reviewed by coordinating agencies in July of 2021, followed by a one-week review process with associated primary and supporting agencies, which concluded in August 2021. The updated Basic Plan was submitted to key stakeholders in August 2021 for a two-week review period. Feedback from these multiple engagements with stakeholders was incorporated in the IDEOP submitted to the IOEM Director for review in September 2021 and the Adjutant General and Governor in November 2021.

Authorities and References

Legal Authority

1. The following Idaho statutes specifically address aspects of emergency management and acts of terrorism:
    - The Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004, Idaho Code §46-10.
    - The Post-Attack Resource Management Act, Idaho Code §67-5506.
    - The Terrorist Control Act, Idaho Code §18-8101.
    - The Emergency Relocation Act, Idaho Code §67-102.
    - Martial Law and Active Duty, Idaho Code §46-6.
2. Executive Order No. 2019-15, Assignments of All-Hazard Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery Functions to State Agencies in Support of Local and State Government Relating to Emergencies and Disasters.
3. The following federal laws specifically address aspects of emergency management and terrorism:
    - The Homeland Security Act of 2002.
    - The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended, Public Law 93-288 as amended, and related authorities.
    - Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44, Emergency Management and Assistance.

Policy

1. The premise of the NRF and this 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.
2. 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(s) 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.

3. 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.
4. Private and volunteer organizations, such as Citizens Corp, 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.
5. Government at all levels must continue to function under all threat, emergency, and disaster conditions. COOP/COG plans must be developed to ensure the continuance of essential functions.
6. This plan is based on NIMS and ICS will be used as the incident management system for all levels of response. All appropriate personnel will be trained on the principles of NIMS and ICS and integrate those principles into all planning response, recovery, and mitigation operations.
7. **Principle of Self-Help:** This 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 the need for assistance.
8. **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.
9. **Emergency Operations Plans:** Emergency operations plans address the ability to direct, control, coordinate, and manage emergency operations.
    - 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 SERT via the IRC.

- 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.
- 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.

10. **Incident Management:** An incident management system, incorporating the functions, principles, and components of NIMS and ICS should be adopted and used by all response agencies.
    - NIMS represents a core set of doctrine, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all levels. 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.
    - ICS is one of six major components that make up the NIMS approach. 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.
11. **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.

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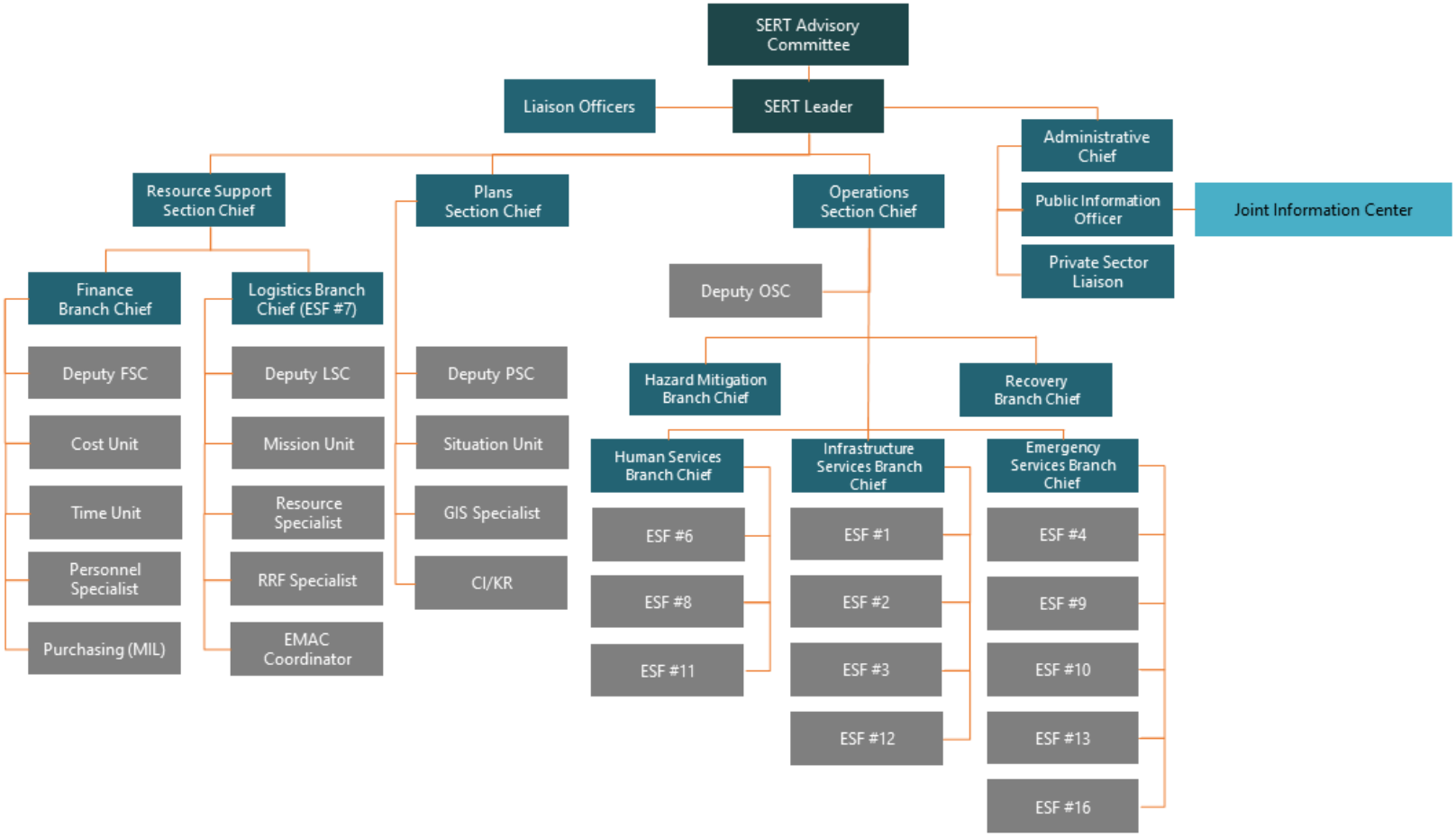
Appendix A: SERT Full Organizational Chart

The following organizational chart serves as a baseline for the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) at a full activation (Level 1). The SERT is a modular and flexible organization, and the provided organizational chart may include units and positions that are not activated for all full activations, and additional, incident-specific units or positions may be added during an elevated or full activation that are not reflected in the organizational chart.



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Appendix B: Disaster Declaration Process

City Government Declarations

Emergency response agencies from city government's will respond to emergencies and disasters within their corporate limits and coordinate activities in accordance with the jurisdiction's standard operating procedures and mutual aid agreements. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1011, when a disaster emergency situation has the potential to overwhelm a city's resources, is actually overwhelming a city's resources, or is beyond the city's scope of control, **the city's mayor can declare a local disaster emergency within the respective political subdivision**. No intergovernmental agency or official may declare a local disaster emergency, unless expressly authorized by the agreement pursuant to which the agency functions.

The proclamation of disaster emergency and any RFAs should be forwarded to the county emergency management director in an expedient manner. When a local disaster emergency has been proclaimed, the mayor will govern by proclamation and has the authority to impose necessary regulations to preserve the peace and order of the city.

County Government Declarations

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:

- Provide available assistance requested to contain the incident (e.g., sheriff, public works, health, etc.).
- Notify IOEM that a situation exists which may require the proclamation of a county local disaster emergency.

In the event an emergency or disaster incident occurs 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 using county government resources. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1011, when a disaster emergency situation in an incorporated or unincorporated portion has the potential to overwhelm a county's resources, is actually overwhelming a county's resources, or is beyond the county's scope of control, the **chairman of the board of county commissioners may declare a local disaster emergency**. After seven days, the continuance or renewal of declaration requires consent of the county commissioners.

The county emergency management director will notify the IOEM the county has declared a disaster emergency and the county has implemented its Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The notification should also state 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 IOEM. The IOEM Director will evaluate the county's request and brief the Adjutant General and the Governor of the situation.

Tribal Nations Declarations

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. Emergency response agencies from tribal nations' government will respond to a disaster emergency within their nation's boundaries and coordinate activities in accordance with the jurisdiction's standard operating procedures and mutual aid agreements. A disaster or emergency may directly impact a tribal nation and overwhelm the tribal nation's resources or be beyond the scope of control by the tribal nation. When a tribal nation's resources are overwhelmed or there is the potential for resources to be overwhelmed, **tribal leaders may seek assistance from state and/or federal governments**.

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 where they reside. Although federal departments and agencies must comply with existing laws and EOs mandating the federal government deal with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis, a tribe may decide to deal directly with state and local officials.

For a tribal nation to obtain federal assistance via the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288), a state Governor must request a Presidential Emergency or Major 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. State and county involvement requires the tribal entity to request assistance using the same procedures as any other incorporated community within a county in Idaho:

- 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.
- A request for county/counties disaster assistance should accompany the tribal government disaster emergency proclamation.

For more detailed information regarding the state's provision of assistance to tribal nations for emergency operations, refer to the ID-SA #3 – Tribal Relations Support Annex of this plan.

State Government Declarations

In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, the Governor may declare a disaster emergency by EO or 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 by concurrent resolution at any time. In the event the Governor is absent or inaccessible, the Lieutenant Governor may issue a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency.

Upon notification that a county is seeking state assistance, the **Governor may proclaim a State of Disaster Emergency** and implement all or portions of this plan. The Governor may also declare a disaster emergency in the absence of a local jurisdiction's request. Disaster Emergency Declarations shall:

- Indicate the nature of the emergency;
- Identify the area or areas threatened;
- Identify the area subject to the proclamation;
- Explain the condition(s) that are causing the disaster emergency; and
- Define the incident period as it applies to each area affected.

Proclamation and declaration management is a function of IOEM. At the level of the state, requests for a state disaster emergency proclamation or declaration are made by the IOEM Director or designee. For state proclamations, request forms are prepared for submittal to the Governor.

According to the Post-Attack Resource Management Act, 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).

Federal Government Declarations

If the Governor considers requesting a federal declaration of disaster from the President of the United States, the IOEM Director (or designated representative) 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 IOEM:

- Advise the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 10 Director if the Governor requests or intends to request a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration;
- Survey the affected area(s) using FEMA, state, and local representatives, if possible, to determine the extent of private and public damage sustained in those areas;
- Estimate the types and extent of federal disaster assistance required; and
- Consult with the FEMA Region 10 Director on eligibility for federal disaster assistance.

Only the Governor can originate the request for a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. The Governor's request must be based on a finding the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected

local governments, and 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.

IOEM drafts an application with supporting materials in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 44, Emergency Management and Assistance, Parts 204 and 206, for submittal from the Governor to the President through the FEMA Region 10 Regional Administrator. The completed request, addressed to the President, is sent to the FEMA Region 10 Regional Administrator. The FEMA Regional Administrator evaluates the damage and requirements for federal assistance and makes a recommendation to the FEMA Administrator, who recommends a course of action to the President. For more information on types of federal assistance available to state and local governments reference the NRF and 44 CFR.

Proclamation and Declaration Management

IOEM monitors all open state proclamations and federal declarations active in the State of Idaho to ensure timely extension requests are produced for the Governor's signature. Amendments to declarations are made in the same fashion. When a state disaster is closed, IOEM prepares a termination proclamation packet for the Governor's signature and transmits it to the Executive Office.

Appendix C: SERT and IRC Activation Levels

The Idaho Office of Emergency Management's (IOEM's) steady-state monitoring level and State Emergency Response Team (SERT)/Idaho Response Center (IRC) activation levels are noted below. IOEM is at a monitoring level 24/7/365. At a level 3 activation, IOEM and specific Idaho Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESFs) provide support to local and tribal jurisdictions regarding active incidents. At a level 2 activation, parts of the SERT are activated, and commonly, the IRC is activated as the location for SERT coordination activities. At a level I, the SERT is activated at a full level (staffing determined to meet incident demands), and the IRC is activated as the location for SERT coordination activities. In some circumstances, parts of the SERT may be activated without activating the IRC.

Monitoring (IOEM)

Description	Scope of Activities	Activation Triggers
There is no large-scale emergency or disaster incident, and the likelihood of such an incident is low. **The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and Idaho Response Center (IRC) are not activated.** Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) and other SERT member agencies maintain normal operations and day-to-day activities. The designated Operations Section Chief is on call 24/7. Some local jurisdiction(s) may have declared a disaster, but no state declaration of emergency is in effect.	• IOEM maintains situational awareness and monitors for incidents with the potential to require state assistance. • Situation Reports (SITREPS) are created each workday in coordination with the Joint Operations Center (JOC). • IOEM may receive Requests for Assistance (RFAs) and will coordinate with state agencies, as appropriate.	• N/A

Level 3: Enhanced Monitoring and Support

Description	Scope of Activities	Activation Triggers
There is no large-scale emergency or disaster incident, but an incident is likely to occur or has occurred with impacts to only a small number of jurisdictions. **The SERT and IRC are not activated.** IOEM and other SERT member agencies maintain normal operations and staff day-to-day activities. In addition**, specific Idaho Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESFs) provide coordination support to local and tribal jurisdictions with active incidents that require assistance**, but this assistance is limited to support that does not incur costs to the state. No formal Mission Assignments (MAs) will be issued. The designated Operations Section Chief is on call 24/7. Some local jurisdiction(s) may have declared a disaster, but no state declaration of emergency is in effect.	• IOEM staff maintain situational awareness and monitor for incidents with the potential to require state assistance. • SITREPs are created each workday in coordination with the JOC. • IOEM receives RFAs and coordinates with appropriate state agencies or ID-ESFs to provide support not requiring a formal MA.	• Tribal and/or local jurisdictions or neighboring states have issued RFAs outside the purview of IOEM and require support from specific ID-ESFs.

Level 2: Elevated Activation

Description	Scope of Activities	Activation Triggers
Multiple ongoing incidents or a large-scale (multi-jurisdictional or statewide) incident is likely to occur or has occurred. **Select parts of the SERT, including some ID-ESFs, are activated based on incident demands. As needed, the IRC is activated.** The SERT is providing coordinated support to local and/or tribal jurisdictions, state agencies, and/or neighboring states but is not overwhelmed by RFAs. Most of IOEM and some other SERT member	• The SERT maintains situational awareness through increased monitoring and communication among federal, state, tribal, and local government(s), including increased coordination between Area Field Officers (AFOs) and local jurisdictions. • SERT is receiving and processing multiple RFAs and assigning MAs to appropriate ID-ESFs.	• When there are multiple ongoing incidents or a large-scale (multi-jurisdictional, statewide) incident has occurred. • Governor proclamation is made or is imminent. • The IOEM Director orders activation in preparation for a

agencies' normal operations may be adjusted or suspended. Actual or potential impacts from the incident require a high amount of direct state assistance for response and recovery efforts. Outside support through mutual aid agreements or federal assistance may be needed to supplement the state response. There is the potential for activation of a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Liaison Officer to the IRC and a Multiagency Coordination (MAC) group activation at state and/or inter-state level. Reservists may be used to supplement SERT staffing. The SERT's activation is expected to last longer than one operational period (12 hours), and 24/7 operations may be established for high complexity incidents. Multiple local jurisdictions have declared, or anticipated to declare, an emergency or disaster, and a state proclamation of disaster emergency is in effect or is imminent.	• The operational planning cycle, including development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP) process is initiated. • SITREPs are created based on operational tempo in coordination with the JOC. • Use of Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and other state mutual aid agreements to support SERT operations. • Preparations are being made for a Governor's request for a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration to the FEMA Region 10 Administrator or this action is already complete. • Potential activation of the Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team, Joint Information Center (JIC), and/or Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC). • Deployment of damage assessment and/or special teams is possible.	potential, or actual, large-scale incident based on the following: ▪ The number of anticipated or actual requests for assistance from local or tribal jurisdictions, state agencies, or neighboring states cannot be managed at IOEM's monitoring or Level 3 operations. ▪ A state agency director requests an activation based on a developing, anticipated, or ongoing incident.

Level 1: Full Activation

Description	Scope of Activities	Activation Triggers
Multiple ongoing incidents or a large-scale (multi-jurisdictional or statewide) incident is likely to occur or has occurred that overwhelms the state's ability to respond effectively without external assistance. **The full SERT, including most ID-ESFs, is activated. As needed, the IRC is activated** The SERT is providing coordinated support to local or tribal jurisdictions, state agencies, or neighboring states during a major incident or in response to a credible threat with	• The SERT maintains situational awareness through increased monitoring and communication among local, tribal, state, and federal government(s), including increased coordination between AFOs and local jurisdictions. • SERT is receiving and processing multiple RFAs and assigning tasks to appropriate ID-ESFs.	• Operational period lasting longer than 24 hours. • An incident that overwhelms the state's ability to respond effectively to a disaster without external assistance. • The IOEM Director orders activation in preparation for a potential, or actual, large-scale

large-scale potential impacts. Actual or potential effects on public health, welfare, and infrastructure is requiring an extreme amount of direct state and federal assistance for response and recovery efforts. The ability of the SERT to fulfill RFAs has been exceeded and assistance from the federal government and other states via mutual aid agreements is necessary. Multiple local jurisdictions have declared an emergency or disaster, and a state proclamation of disaster emergency is in effect. The Governor's request for a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration has been submitted to the FEMA Region 10 Administrator.	• The operational planning cycle, including development of the IAP process is initiated. • Establishment of a response Joint Field Office (JFO). • SITREPs are created based on operational tempo in coordination with the JFO. • Use of EMAC and other state mutual aid agreements to support SERT operations. • Activation of state/inter-state Multi-Agency Coordination Group(s). • Potential activation of the Public Information PIER Team, JIC, and/or BEOC. • Deployment of damage assessment and/or special teams is possible. • As appropriate, implement long-term recovery program activities, continuing through the activation levels.	incident based on the following: ▪ The number RFAs from local or tribal jurisdictions, state agencies, or neighboring states cannot be managed by Level 2 operations. • The state has sent a Governor's request for a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration to the FEMA Region10 Administrator.

Appendix D: Detection and Monitoring

This annex provides an overview of threats/hazards to the State of Idaho, partner agencies responsible for detection of each threat/hazard type, the state element that receives information regarding detection of potential threats, hazards, and incidents, and the information products or source of information that IOEM receives regarding each threat/hazard.

Threat/Hazard	Detection	Monitoring Elements	Information Products/ Information Sources
Wildfire	• Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) Supervisory Areas • Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective District • Southern Idaho Timber Protective District • U.S. Forest Service • U.S. Bureau of Land Management • County Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) or other local jurisdiction agencies	• Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) Area Field Officers (AFOs) • On-call Idaho Response Center (IRC) Manager • StateComm	• County notifies AFOs (via email, phone, or WebEOC) and AFO notifies On-call Operations Section Chief and/or SERT Leader • IDL phone call to On-call Operations Section Chief • StateComm phone call to On-call Operations Section Chief
Severe Weather (Extreme Temperatures, Fire Weather, Flooding, High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, Tornadoes/Wind Storms, Winter Storms [Ice and Snow])	• Climate Prediction Center • Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) • National Hurricane Center • Storm Prediction Center • National Weather Service (NWS) – Boise, Pocatello,	• IOEM AFOs • StateComm	• County notifies AFOs (via email, phone, or WebEOC) and AFO notifies On-call Operations Section Chief and/or SERT Leader • FEMA Daily Operations Briefing

Threat/Hazard	Detection	Monitoring Elements	Information Products/ Information Sources
	Missoula, and Spokane Offices • County EMAs or other local jurisdiction agencies		• National Warning System Alerts (NAWAS) • NWS Products – Watches, Warnings, Advisories, iNWS alerts, etc. • StateComm phone call to On-call Operations Section Chief
Avalanche	• County EMAs or other local jurisdiction agencies • Idaho Panhandle Avalanche Center – U.S. Forest Service • Idaho Transportation Department • National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration • NWS	• IOEM AFOs • StateComm	• County notifies AFOs (via email, phone, or WebEOC) and AFO notifies On-call Operations Section Chief and/or SERT Leader • NWS Avalanche Warnings and Special Advisories • NOAA Weather Radio broadcast • County to AFOs (via email or WebEOC) • StateComm phone call notification to On-call Operations Section Chief
Drought	• Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) • Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• On-call Operations Section Chief • StateComm	• IDWR notifies On-call Operations Section Chief • Information shared to IOEM as a member of an Idaho Water Supply Committee (established based on water supply data)

Threat/Hazard	Detection	Monitoring Elements	Information Products/ Information Sources
			• StateComm phone call to On-call Operations Section Chief
Earthquake	• U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	• On-call Operations Section Chief • StateComm	• StateComm phone call to On-call Operations Section Chief • USGS Alert Messages
Landslide	• County EMAs or other local jurisdiction agencies • Idaho Geological Survey (IGS)	• On-call Operations Section Chief • StateComm	• County notifies AFOs (via email, phone, or WebEOC) and AFO notifies On-call Operations Section Chief and/or SERT Leader • IGS notifies On-call Operations Section Chief • StateComm phone call to On-call Operations Section Chief
Volcanic Eruption	• USGS Volcano Hazards Programs	• StateComm	• USGS Alert Messages
Civil Disturbance	• County EMAs or other local jurisdiction agencies (e.g., law enforcement)	• IOEM AFOs • StateComm	• County notifies AFOs (via email, phone, or WebEOC) and AFO notifies On-call Operations Section Chief and/or SERT Leader • FBI/Department of Homeland Security Joint Intelligence Bulletin via Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (IC2)

Threat/Hazard	Detection	Monitoring Elements	Information Products/ Information Sources
			• Local law enforcement agency notifies ISP, and ISP notifies On-call Operations Section Chief • StateComm phone call to On-call Operations Section Chief
Cyber Disruption	• Office of Information Technology Services (IT) • All State Department/Agency IT Departments	• Idaho State Police • StateComm	• FBI/Department of Homeland Security Joint Intelligence Bulletin via IC2 • Local law enforcement agency notifies ISP, and ISP notifies On-call Operations Section Chief • Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center products • National Counter Terrorism Center Counterterrorism Weekly Digest via ICIC • StateComm phone call to On-call Operations Section Chief
Hazardous Materials	• County EMAs or other local jurisdiction agencies • Idaho Department of Environmental Quality • Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)	• On-call Operations Section Chief • StateComm	• County notifies AFOs (via email, phone, or WebEOC) and AFO notifies On-call Operations Section Chief and/or SERT Leader

Threat/Hazard	Detection	Monitoring Elements	Information Products/ Information Sources
	• IDWR		• IDEQ, IDHW, or IDWR notifies On-call Operations Section Chief • StateComm phone call to On-call Operations Section Chief
Pandemic	• IDHW • U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) • World Health Organization	• On-call Operations Section Chief	• CDC Health Alert Network notifications (via email) • IDHW notifies On-call Operations Section Chief
Radiological	• Idaho National Laboratories (INL) • County EMAs or other local jurisdiction agencies	• IOEM AFOs • On-call Operations Section Chief • StateComm	• County notifies AFOs (via email, phone, or WebEOC) and AFO notifies On-call Operations Section Chief and/or SERT Leader • INL notifies On-call Operations Section Chief • StateComm phone call to On-call Operations Section Chief

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Appendix E: Idaho Reference Maps

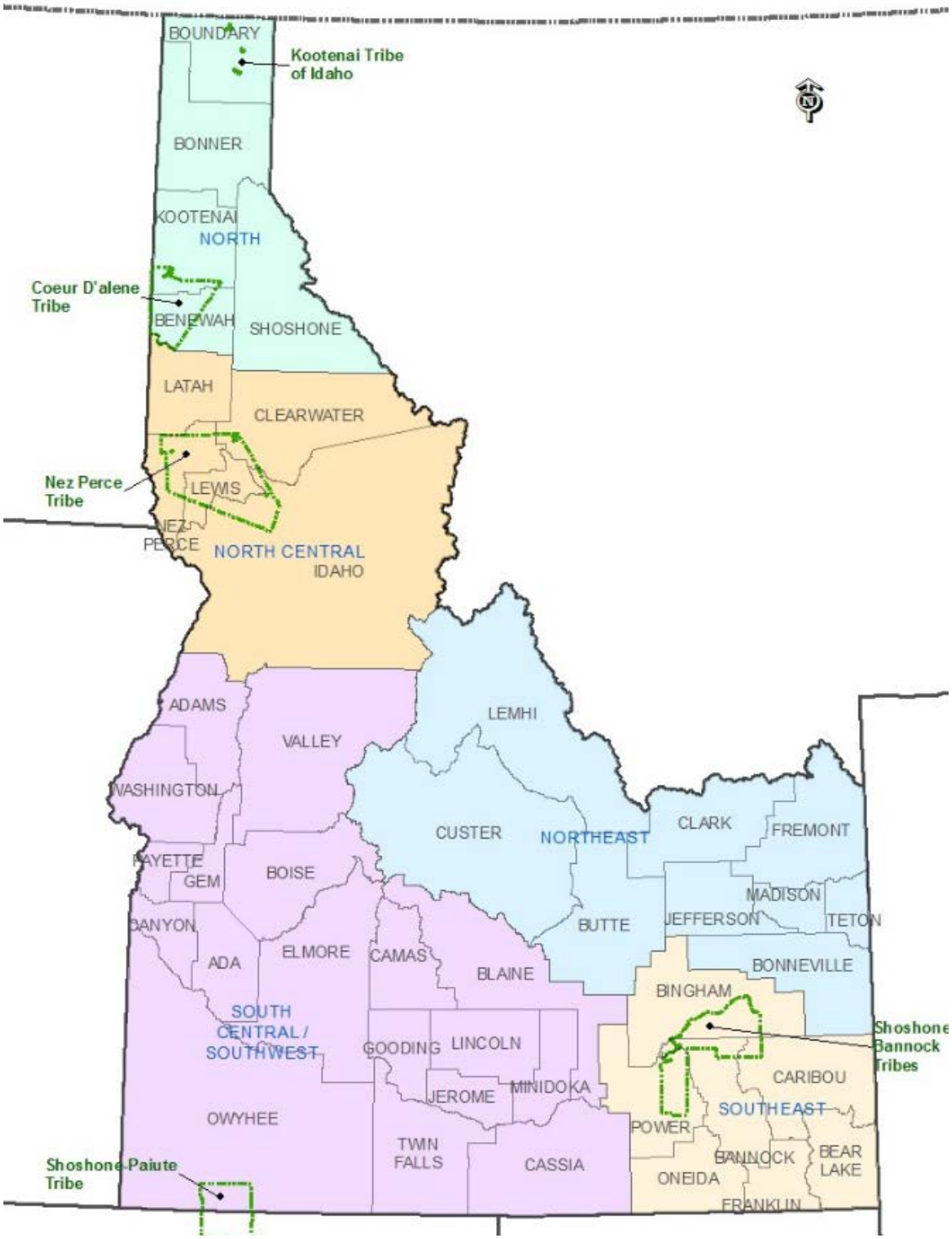
The following maps provide additional understanding of boundaries within the State of Idaho, including the following:

- Idaho Counties, Tribes, and Bordering States
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) Area Field Officer (AFO) Regions and Comprising Counties
- Idaho Public Health District (PHD) Regions
- Idaho Topography
- Idaho State Highway System

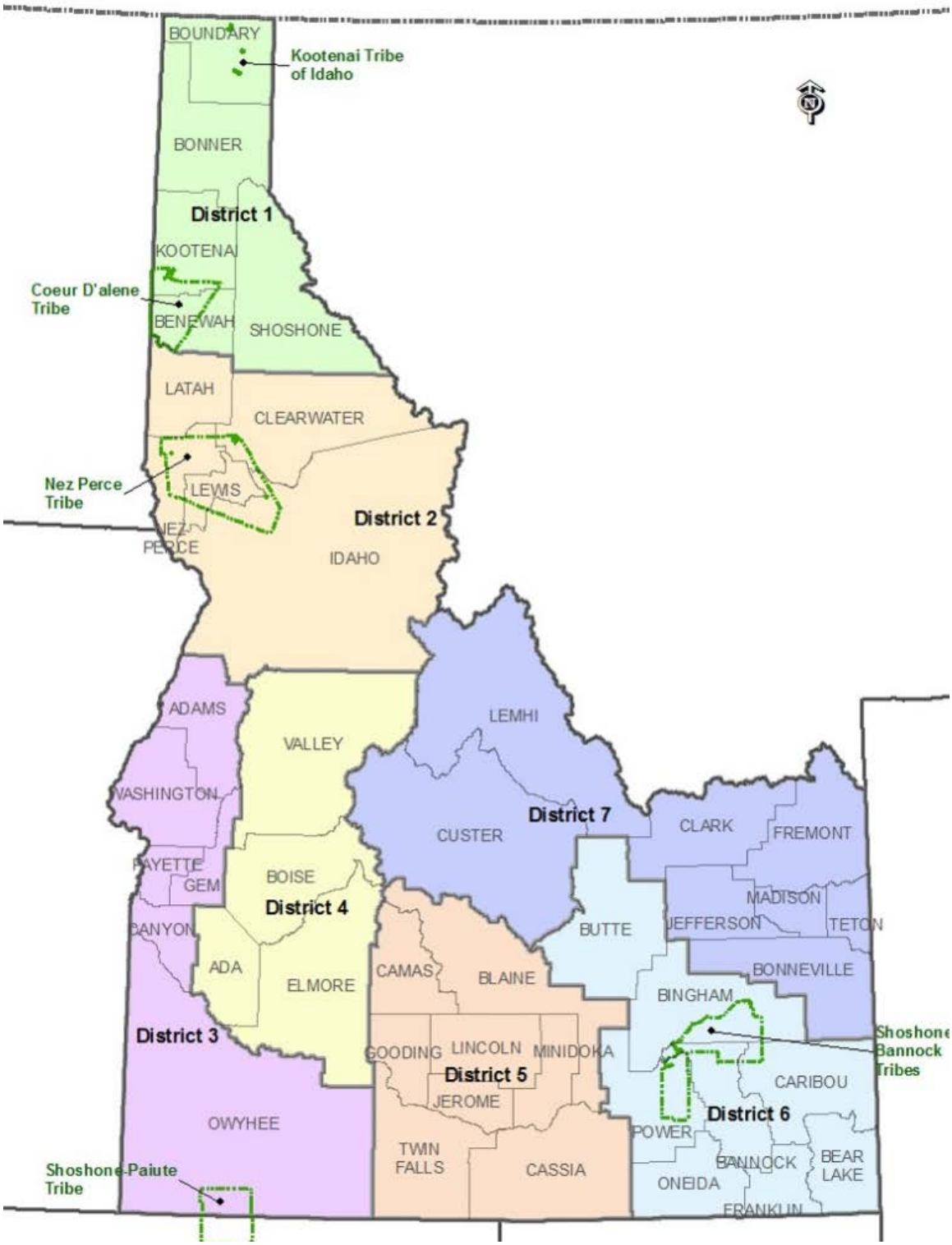
Additional maps are provided to State Emergency Response Team members based on the type of incident and the relevance of additional geographic information.

Idaho Counties, Tribes, and Bordering States

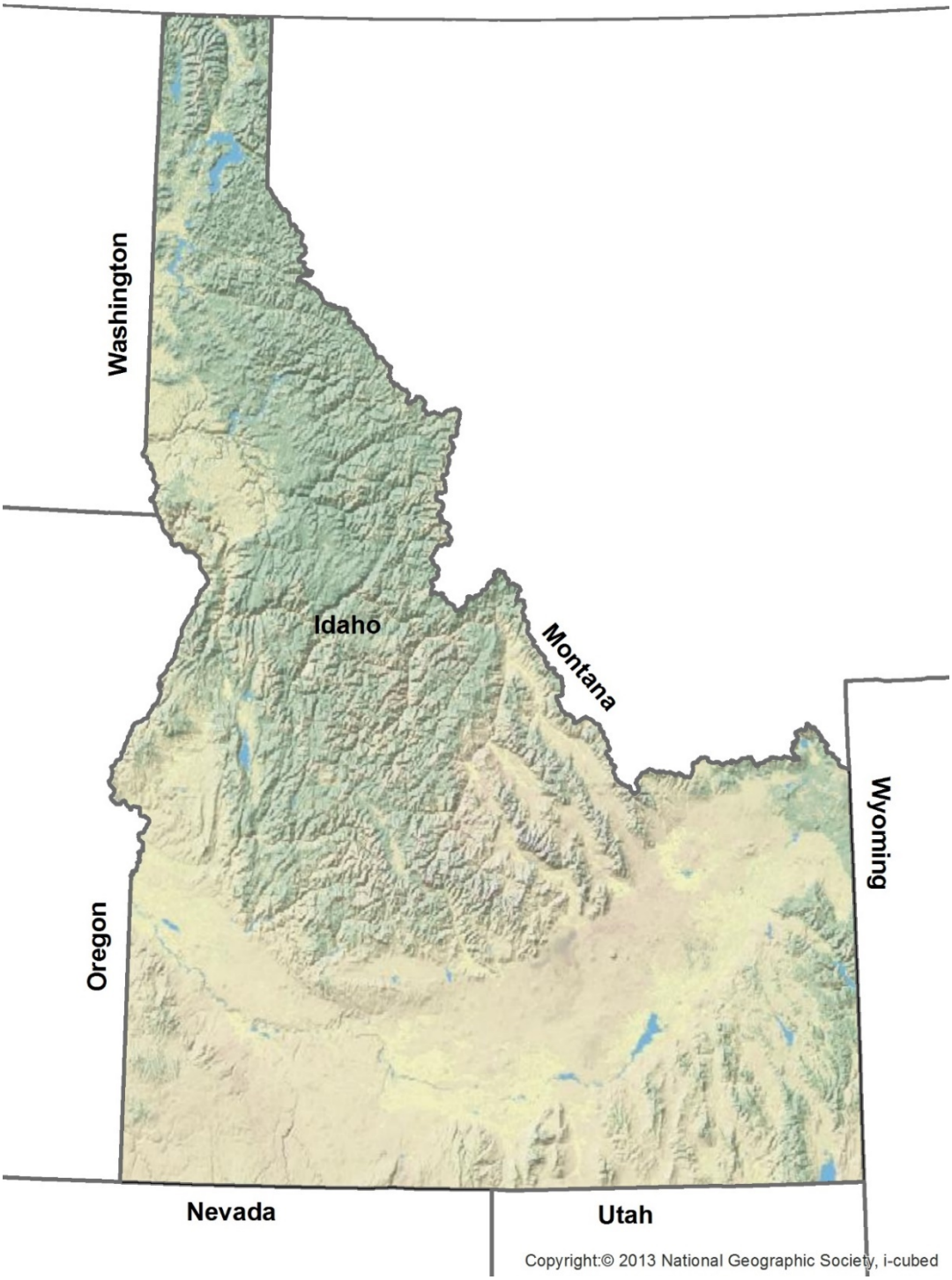
IOEM AFO Regions and Comprising Counties



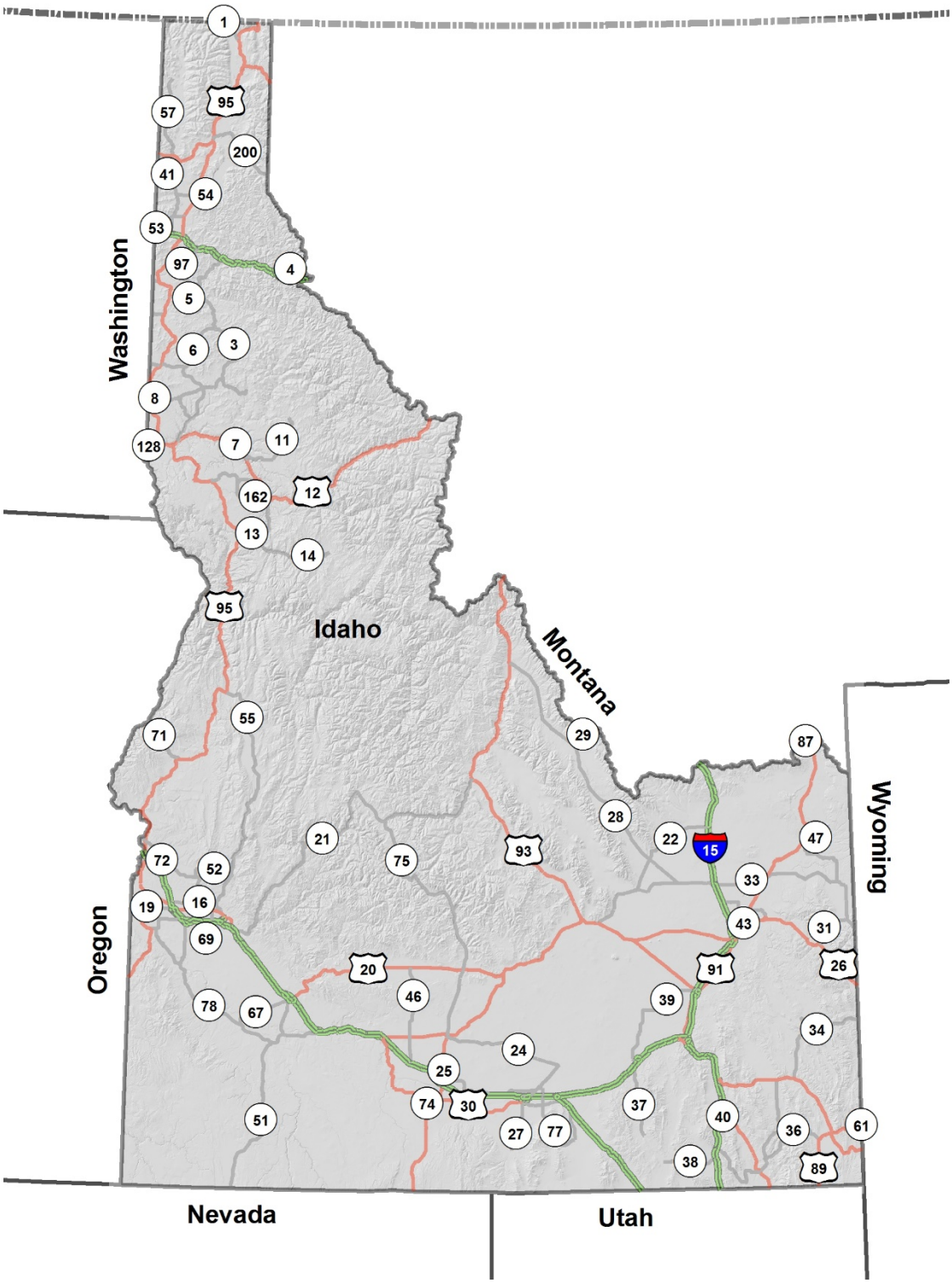
Idaho PHD Regions



Idaho Topography



Idaho State Highway System



Appendix F: Acronyms and Abbreviations

This annex contains key acronyms and abbreviations commonly used throughout this plan and supporting annexes.

Acronym	Definition
AFO	Area Field Officer
BT	Bioterrorism
COG	Continuity of Government
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations
DHS	Department of Homeland Security (U.S.)
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GAR	Governors Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedure Act
IDAVOAD	Idaho Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
IDEOP	Idaho Emergency Operations Plan
ID-ESF	Idaho Emergency Support Function
ID-IA	Idaho Incident Annex
ID-SA	Idaho Support Annex
IDNG	Idaho National Guard
IMD	Idaho Military Division
IPP	Integrated Preparedness Plan

Acronym	Definition
IRC	Idaho Response Center
IOEM	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
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 Framework
NSA	National Security Area
PA	Public Assistance
PIER	Public Information Emergency Response
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PHD	Public Health District
RFA	Request for Assistance
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SHMP	State Hazard Mitigation Plan
SITREP	Situation Report
StateComm	Idaho State Communications Center
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #1

TRANSPORTATION

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator:
Idaho Transportation Department

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

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
- Bureau of Emergency Medical Services
- State Communications Center

Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Geological Survey
Idaho Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
Idaho Public Utilities Commission

- Rail Safety

Idaho State Department of Education

Federal Agency:

Federal Aviation Administration

- Regional Emergency Transportation Representative (RETREP) Region 10

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #1 – Transportation Annex establishes the state's approach for providing assistance in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure support to state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. The annex establishes ID-ESF #1 as the state organization focused on the coordination of transportation systems and infrastructure during emergencies or disasters. ID-ESF #1 also serves as a coordination point between response operations and restoration of Idaho's transportation infrastructure. The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #1.

Scope

ID-ESF #1 is the transportation function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #1 is responsible for the coordination of state actions for the provision of transportation assistance to federal, state, tribal, and response elements, including, but not limited to, the following functions:

- Provide and coordinate transportation-related construction equipment and resources during disaster emergencies, including maintenance resources pertaining to debris removal, snow removal in unusual circumstances, and specialized heavy construction and transport equipment (with operators).
- Provide engineering services for traffic control, signs, and the repair and maintenance of highways, bridges, and airfields.
- Provide and coordinate the use of state-owned aviation assets for transportation support and resources, including the following:
  - Personnel and cargo for evacuation
  - Search-and-rescue operations
  - Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol liaison
  - Aerial radiological monitoring
  - Aviation activities
- Coordinate implementation of restrictions on air space over disaster emergency areas.

- Authorize and coordinate transportation-related resources to meet Idaho codes and statutes, such as state highway road closures and motor vehicle laws.
- Coordinate public transportation assets needed to manage the movement of people and resources during human-caused or natural disasters.
- Provide and coordinate state highway route alternate/detour plans to give the established Incident Command an immediate option for emergency traffic management.
- 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.
- Assist authorities in evacuation operations during natural or human-caused disasters.
- Monitor railroads as a mode of transportation.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #1, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System 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. ID-ESF #1 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines ID-ESF #1's major areas of focus, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with Idaho Code §40-502, Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) employees and equipment are only authorized to work on the state highway system and properties. However, in accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, the Governor, through executive orders or proclamations declaring a disaster emergency, may authorize assignments off state highways in response to a county or tribal Request for Assistance (RFA) through a specific Mission Assignment (MA) from the SERT. In the case of a Gubernatorial and/or Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration, state transportation assets may be assigned emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions on or off the state highway system.
2. In accordance with Idaho Code §40-310 and ITD Administrative Policy 5012, the authority to formally close any state highway is granted only to the Chief Operations Officer, respective ITD District Engineer, or designee, and the Idaho State Police 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. If a state highway closure is needed, the ITD District Engineer, or designee, will take immediate actions to close the road in a manner prescribed by the Federal Highway Administration's Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.
3. 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 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, per ITD Administrative Policy A-05-38 – Disaster/Emergency Support.

4. 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.

   Disaster relief waivers can be issued for vehicles that are owned and operated by both Idaho and non-Idaho residents, in accordance with Board Policy B-32-03, Suspension of Motor Vehicle Procedures during Disaster Relief Operations. Disaster emergency relief operations can encompass the State of Idaho or may be used for other states or provinces. The disaster relief waiver does not authorize violation of Idaho laws, including the following:

   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

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require a coordinated effort to manage transportation systems, including infrastructure, and resources.

- **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.
- **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.

Planning Assumptions

- The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #1 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of transportation functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #1.

- The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
- The area/regional transportation infrastructure may sustain damage, limiting access to and within the disaster emergency area. Access may improve as routes are cleared and repaired or as detours are established.
- Interruptions in the transportation system will temporarily impact the flow of commercial traffic and have an impact on inter/intrastate commerce.
- The requirements for transportation capability may exceed locally controlled or accessible assets, requiring assistance from the State of Idaho.
- Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
- For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFA) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for transportation-related support will be routed to ID-ESF #1.
- Infrastructure damage and communication disruptions may inhibit efficient coordination of transportation support during the immediate post-disaster emergency period.
- 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.
- 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.
- Most of an evacuating population will follow the instructions provided and routes designated.
- The primary means of transporting people from risk areas to safe or host areas will be by privately operated vehicles. Persons without transportation will, if possible, be provided public transportation from designated locations identified in Emergency Public Information announcements.
- Regional emergency disasters may require a response that exceeds ITD's capabilities.

Concept of Operations

General

The Idaho Traffic Incident Management Plan (see description under Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems section) is the primary mechanism for initial response to transportation incidents on the Idaho highway system. This plan will be initiated by field personnel or when the State

Communications Center (StateComm) is notified of a transportation incident on Idaho's highway system that significantly impedes or disrupts normal traffic flow.

When activated, the ID-ESF #1 agencies 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, or recovery functions on or off the state highway system. The decision to initiate the request for state assistance should be made by the on-scene Incident Commander with input from a transportation representative.

As needed, ID-ESF #1 will develop transportation impact assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Transportation Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Transportation Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle	• Roads • Bridges
Mass Transit	• Bus • Rail
Railway	• Freight • Passenger
Aviation	• Commercial (e.g., cargo/passenger) • General • Military
Maritime	• Waterways • Ports and port facilities

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #1 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #1 Coordinating Agency (i.e., ITD) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate transportation functions. When activating the ESF, the ID-ESF #1 Coordinator will be contacted directly or via StateComm to officially request ID-ESF #1 to inform the coordinator that Mas are anticipated or to fulfill an MA.

Functions

ID-ESF #1 is responsible for coordination of transportation support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #1's major areas of focus are coordination of roadway, road closure, movement of people and resources, mass transit, aviation, and railway efforts. The principal activities for each functional area are described below:

Roadways

Roadways, which are essential for the safe transportation of people and resources, may be damaged or become impassable during an emergency or disaster incident. ID-ESF #1 is responsible for coordinating support regarding roadways, including transportation-related construction equipment and resources to include maintenance resources for debris removal, snow removal in unusual circumstances, and specialized heavy construction and transport equipment. Additionally, ID-ESF #1 provides engineering services for traffic control, signs, and the repair and maintenance of highways and bridges, and provides expertise in evaluating the load-bearing capacity and condition of Idaho bridges, both on and off the state highway system during and after disasters. ID-ESF #1 will authorize and coordinate transportation-related resources to meet Idaho codes and statutes, such as state highway road closures and motor vehicle laws.

Road Closures

In the area of road closures, ID-ESF #1 coordinates state highway route alternate/detour plans to provide incident command an immediate option for emergency traffic management. While the priority for implementing temporary, alternative routes is to direct traffic to other state roads or highways, it may be necessary to use routes other than those on the state system. ITD and StateComm will communicate those needs with appropriate local jurisdictions to help them accommodate the diverted traffic.

Movement of People and Resources

ID-ESF #1 will assist authorities in evacuation operations during emergency or disaster incidents, including mapping support as well as the following modes of transportation:

- **Mass Transit:** ID-ESF #1 will coordinate the use of public transportation assets to manage the movement of people and resources during emergency or disaster incidents.
- **Aviation:** ID-ESF #1 provides engineering services for the repair and maintenance of airfields and coordinates state-owned aviation assets and activities for transportation of personnel and cargo for evacuation, search-and-rescue operations, and aerial radiological monitoring. ID-ESF #1 also coordinates requests for restricted air space over disaster emergency area.
- **Railways:** ID-ESF #1 is responsible for monitoring railroads as a mode of transportation and assisting with investigation of incidents involving railroad cars carrying hazardous material or involving public right of way railroad crossings.

Requests for Assistance

Requests for state assistance from Incident Command, a county official, or state agency official

must be submitted to the SERT via the IRC. On-scene transportation assistance can be provided to the established Incident Command.

Mission Assignments

ID-ESF #1 Coordinator will follow the MA process outlined in ID-ESF #7. If multi-support agencies need to be contacted, ITD may contact StateComm (1-800-632-8000 or 208-846-7610), and 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 the IRC. If the mission is accepted, each ID-ESF #1 agency will be emailed details of the MA. ITD is responsible for providing StateComm with up-to-date contact information for all primary and supporting agencies.

When requested by Incident Command and upon approval of the SERT, 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. After a disaster emergency declaration has been made or such declaration is imminent, ID-ESF #1 agencies that are requested to assist any federal, state, tribal, 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 or agencies.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Coordinate damage assessment of transportation systems and infrastructure.
- 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.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for transportation assistance.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.
- Close the road only to protect the safety of the public or to protect highway infrastructure from future damage. If closure is necessary, the ITD District Engineer, or designee, or the Idaho State Police (ISP) have the legislative authority to immediately close the road and implement the alternative route procedure.

- Coordinate the safe survey of affected road sections for any stranded motorists or disabled vehicles.
- Take measures to stabilize the scene and minimize further damage.
- Identify and implement detour or bypass routing if necessary.
- Coordinate traffic control with ISP and/or local law enforcement and local highway jurisdictions and notify StateComm of such traffic control measures.
- Document the following:
  - An inventory of damaged locations
  - An estimate of the repair and replacement costs
  - The amount of time the route will be closed
- Authorize any off-system work, only after receiving an RFA that defines the requested assistance, and an Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) MA that authorizes the work.
- Coordinate with the Incident Command within the RFA and redirect all request outside the RFA to Incident Command.
- 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.
- Assist state and local responders with the rental rate procedures outlined in FEMA Schedule of Equipment Rates.
- Provide personnel for Damage Assessment Teams if requested by the SERT.

Continuing Actions

- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for transportation activities.
- Address ID-ESF #1 Mas, including assignments to support RFAs from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
  - As needed, coordinate deployment of transportation resources based on Mas.

  - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.
- **Disaster Emergency Repair Actions:**
  - Ensure that repairs are sufficient for safe travel and reopening of the road as quickly as possible.
  - Support Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Detailed Damage Inspection Report teams as needed.
  - Provide personnel for Damage Assessment Teams if requested by the IRC.
  - Provide personnel for the Joint Field Office (JFO) as needed.
- **Permanent Repair Actions:**
  - 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.
  - Coordinate with the IRC on permanent repairs of state-owned facilities and structures.
  - Non-Federal-Aid system and other Public Work projects are managed by other agencies such as the FEMA Public Assistance Program or other programs.
  - ITD will work with the Local Highway Technical Assistance Council to effect repairs on local and county routes when those repairs exceed local capabilities.
- As applicable, coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop an overall common operating picture and situational awareness of transportation systems and functions affected in the local or surrounding areas.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, assist in demobilization of deployed transportation resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to transportation during emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #1 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #1 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **Idaho Traffic Incident Management Plan:** This plan supports the ID-ESF #1 – Transportation function. The 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, state, and/or tribal highway systems and to provide a guide for tribes, state, county, and local agencies. This includes the Alternate Routes Statewide Initiative.
- **ITD Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan:** This 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 those threats and hazards identified in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Following a natural disaster emergency, an immediate survey of the road network shall be made to determine the 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.
- **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 leases. ITD then will negotiate all agreements with individual contractors.
- **Idaho Division of Aeronautics – Disaster Aviation Annex:** This annex is designed to assist in the implementation of the expanded role aviation assets will play during disasters and emergency situations. There are roles and responsibilities defined for federal, state, and local partners.
- **FEMA Air Operations Plan:** The Boise Air Terminal/Gowen Field (BOI): Comprehensive Air Operations Plan provides a process and structure for federal air operations, including general population air evacuation, evacuee reception, logistics staging area operations, aeromedical staging operations, and support for air search and rescue operations.

Programs

- **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/).

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the national, state, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
  - **TAMS:** TAMS is a work, job, and personnel tracking system that is leveraged by Damage Assessment Teams to evaluate the effects of hazard during an emergency or incident response.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Transportation Department

As the ID-ESF #1 Coordinator, ITD is responsible for leading coordination of transportation during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide transportation support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Upon request, provide staffing to the IRC and/or JFO to manage and coordinate ID-ESF #1 during natural or human-caused disasters.
- Coordinate state transportation resources in support of state, tribal, and local governmental entities and voluntary organizations.
- Supervise and coordinate the assessment of damage to the transportation infrastructure and provide an analysis of the impact of a disaster emergency on transportation operations.
- Coordinate disaster emergency-related response and recovery functions of transportation; assist the IRC with air search-and-rescue operations; and apply for emergency highway funding for Federal-Aid routes and damage assessment.

- Coordinate the use of state aviation assets and aviation activities and assist the Idaho Office of Emergency Management with the coordination of requests for restricted air space over emergency and disaster areas.
- Identify resource requirements for repairing/restoring the transportation system and coordinate their allocation.
- Serve as primary point of contact with the Federal Highway Administration and the Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads (ERFO) program for FHA and ERFO assistance during disasters and emergencies.
- Coordinate the over-legal permit program for the transport of loads that exceed normal allowable height, weight, width, and/or length, and to assist in securing appropriate waivers.

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Administration • Division of Public Works • Division of Purchasing	• Provide engineering services as coordinated through Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) # 3 – Public Works and Engineering. • Provide or assist in managing purchasing and contracting.
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 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 Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) from accomplishing its mission. ▪ Road closures/traffic control to assist ITD as needed. • Engineering services: Provide engineers and their construction equipment to assist ITD in repair and reconstruction assignments. • Specialized equipment: Provide all terrain vehicles, snow machines, and watercraft of variable sizes to support search and rescue, law enforcement, and road closures. • Provide additional reconnaissance in the form of flyovers, etc.

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare • Bureau of Emergency Medical Services • State Communications Center (StateComm)	• Handle all dispatch telephone and radio traffic for ITD 24/7/365 via StateComm. • Provide updated sign/reader board information as requested.
Idaho Department of Lands	• Assist in providing alternative communications. • Provide or assist in managing contract services. • Provide experts in the Incident Command System. • Assist in providing resources, such as unmanned aircraft systems. • Coordination for reimbursement support for wildfire.
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• As requested, 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.
Idaho Military Division • Idaho Office of Emergency Management	• Provide and assist in radio communications support, through use of Amateur Radio Emergency Service/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services as needed. • Serve as the central focal point for the coordination of state response and recovery activities. • Assist in providing alternative communications
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. • Support of rail transportation operations via the Orchard Combat Training Center Railhead.
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.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Commerce	• Provide tourist liaison.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Coordinate and develop areas for flood management. • Coordinate 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 Geographic Information System (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 alteration. • Provide engineer expertise for bridge assessment when roads may be affected.
Idaho Geological Survey	• Provide technical information for planning and 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 Office of Energy and Mineral Resources	• Coordinate Idaho Disaster Transportation Fuel Plan.
Idaho Public Utilities Commission • Rail Safety	• Assist in investigating incidents involving railroad cars carrying hazardous material or involving public right of way railroad crossings. • In cooperation with the Idaho Office of Energy and Mineral Resources, coordinate in the event of a transportation fuel event (through ID-ESF #12). • Assist in investigating incidents and accidents involving intrastate transmission and distribution pipeline emergencies.
Idaho State Department of Education	• Provide available vehicles and drivers for public transportation.

Federal Agency

Agency	Function
Federal Aviation Administration • Regional Emergency Transportation Representative Region 10	• Provide assistance in setting up the air bridge.

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. Further guidance is available on the ITD website (http://itd.idaho.gov/road-data/#collapse-functional-class-maps-by-urban-areahttp://itd.idaho.gov/road-data/#collapse-functional-class-maps-by-urban-area).

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.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #2

COMMUNICATIONS

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management
- Statewide Interoperability Coordinator

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

Idaho Military Division
- Public Safety Communications
- Information Technology

Support Agencies:
Auxiliary Communications Services
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol
Idaho Office of Information Technology Services
Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department

Federal Agencies:
Federal Communications Commission
- Operations and Emergency Management Division

Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Region 10 Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
- Emergency Communications Division

Private Sector and Service Providers:
Tier 1 Mobile Network Operators
Primary Land Mobile Radio Support Vendors
Local Telecommunications Vendors

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #2 – Communications Annex establishes the state's approach for providing emergency communications support to state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. The annex establishes ID-ESF #2 as the state organization focused on the coordination of emergency communications during emergencies or disasters. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #2.

Scope

ID-ESF #2 is the communications function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #2 is responsible for coordinating the restoration of public safety emergency communications capabilities during or following emergencies and disaster incidents impacting the State of Idaho, including coordination of communications support for affected residents and visitors. Additionally, ID-ESF #2 will be leveraged when an emergency or disaster incident exceeds the emergency communications systems or capabilities of local and/or tribal governments in the state or an incident has taken place within the region that impacts Idaho and/or requires state assistance. ID-ESF #2's focus on restoration and maintenance of emergency communications capabilities includes coordinating support or services with federal, state, tribal, and local entities as well as non-governmental organizations and private enterprise companies/vendors.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #2, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System 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. ID-ESF #2 is activated at some level for all potential and actual major incidents. Figure 1 outlines ID-ESF #2's major areas of focus, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with Title 46, Militia and Military Affairs, Chapter 10, State Disaster Preparedness Act, Code §46-1013, Communications, states, "The office [i.e., IOEM] shall ascertain what

means exist for rapid and efficient communications in times of disaster emergencies. The office 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. The office shall make recommendations to the governor as appropriate."

2. In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Subpart B, General Requirements, §35.130, "No qualified individual with a disability shall, on the basis of disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any public entity." Considerations for communications within the emergency management systems in the State of Idaho and in the provision of emergency communications systems among the response and recovery community and with the public must recognize and address accessibility and reasonable modifications of policies, practices, or procedures to avoid discrimination.
3. 3 CFR 13618 - Executive Order 13618 of July 6, 2012, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Communications Functions, establishes policy for the implementation of support for emergency communications systems at a national level. The policy outlines federal support for its national security and emergency preparedness communications programs, many of which are implemented in the State of Idaho.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require a coordinated effort to restore communications capabilities and systems. Intra- or interstate telecommunications, including associated infrastructure, fixed, mobile, wired/wireless communications assets, are vulnerable to disaster emergency conditions. Potential impacts include the following:

- Destruction and/or significant damage to communications infrastructure (includes network transport systems)
- Full or partial power failure
- Network capacity limits
- Network coverage limits
- Network congestion
- Network disruption
- Cybersecurity attacks
- Loss of data connectivity (physical or electrical)
- Loss of electronic point of sale or automated teller machines

The public switched telephone network, mobile network operator networks (cellular), and land mobile radio (LMR) systems have a high probability of disruption, degradation, or failure due to excessive congestion or data packet loading. Planning for alternate and contingency communication assets within the various levels of government is needed to assure a properly coordinated response and recovery effort. There is an ever-increasing convergence of information technology (IT) with commonly recognized analog or digital communications technology. It is expected that information technologists will need to collaborate with radio frequency and other communications professionals to conduct an effective response.

Planning Assumptions

- When an emergency or disaster occurs, tribal and/or local governments manage emergency or disaster response operations at the local level.
- Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
- For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFA) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for communications system or infrastructure restoration support will be routed to ID-ESF #2.
- Many local jurisdictions have some level of technical expertise in reestablishing damaged or affected communication infrastructure and/or systems. Subject matter expertise may or may not be coordinated at the onset of response.
- The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #2 may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of communications function will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #2.
- The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
- Deployable mobile assets, to include satellite-based systems, are limited and typically expensive to own and operate. Idaho possesses a limited inventory of fully functional mobile command center vehicles. These assets are listed in the Idaho Field Operations Guide (FOG) and the Idaho Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan (TICP).
- Weather and environmental factors may restrict the deployment and employment of necessary equipment, staffing, and power generation capabilities.
- During an incident, multiple communications means will exist but not all will be functional. Not every jurisdiction will have redundant or auxiliary means to establish communications.
- Pre-existing interoperability issues are likely to remain and potentially be exacerbated during an incident.

- A formal Communications Unit Plan (COMU) is pending development. It will define the ability to official designate communications leaders and associated response assets to local incident/unified command.
- Private vendors may contract with local or state agencies to provide existing or supplemental communications connectivity, resources, and/or support. These services and resources may be time-constrained or financially constrained and limited in duration; this will require effective long-term planning to ensure continuity of operations.
- IOEM and other responding agencies are largely dependent upon commercial access to mobile cellular networks. ID-ESF #2 must establish and maintain liaison with these private sector partners before, during, and after any disaster.
- There is an ongoing, evolving convergence of technologies that involve the integration of information systems and communications technology. The ID-ESF #2 Coordinator should remain sensitive to potential or perceived management conflicts involving coordination, control, and/or operation of such systems. It is likely there will be some measure of overlap in technology capabilities.

Concept of Operations

General

The ID-ESF #2 Coordinator is responsible for coordinating communications and network services restoration during the duration of the incident or event. Primary coordination effort includes identifying and activating state agency technical personnel and available equipment, to assist in the initial response. Activations will occur through the preestablished IOEM mission assignment (MA) process.

The ID-ESF #2 Coordinator is responsible for assessing initial damage and/or limitations to all known communications systems within the affected area. Generally, this includes LMR systems (analog and/or digital), Internet Protocol (IP) based networks, mobile networks, satellite systems, broadcasting systems, transport systems (wired or wireless), and communications support infrastructure (data centers, mobile switching centers, emergency communications centers, macro/micro towers, etc.).

As needed, ID-ESF #2 will develop communications impact assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Communications Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Communications Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Infrastructure	• Wireless • Cable Systems and Wireline • Broadcast (Television and Radio)

Components	Subcomponents
	• Satellite • Data Centers/Internet
Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	• Local Alert/Warning Ability • Access to Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) and other systems • National Warning System (NAWAS) Terminals
911 and Dispatch	• Public Safety Answering Points • Dispatch
Responder Communications	• Land Mobile Radio (LMR) Networks
Finance	• Banking Services • Electronic Payment Processing

In cases where the communications systems are damaged beyond the state's ability to support emergency repairs, the ID-ESF #2 Coordinator will request communications and network technical support through a state-to-state Emergency Management Assistance Compact or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Resource Request Form. Direct coordination with private and commercial vendors is authorized. Coordinated efforts will be monitored for effectiveness and completion. Operational issues will be raised and addressed by the ID-ESF #2 Coordinator or representative.

Local jurisdictions may complete and submit RFAs through their county officials to the SERT. The ID-ESF #2 Coordinator will screen these for validity, feasibility, applicability, and initial cost sustainability.

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #2 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #2 Coordinating Agency (i.e., IOEM) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate emergency communications functions. When the IRC and ID-ESF #2 are activated, the ID-ESF #2 Coordinator will report to the IRC. This check in may be electronic and/or in person.

Functions

ID-ESF #2 is responsible for coordination of emergency communications support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #2's major areas of focus are coordination of restoration and maintenance of

emergency communications capabilities, including communications infrastructure; responder communications; 9-1-1 and dispatch; and alerts, warnings, and message systems. The principal activities for each functional area are described below:

Communications Infrastructure

Communications infrastructure is composed of physical systems used to relay communications over long distances, such as cellular towers, telephone lines, data centers, mobile switching centers, etc. When elements of the communications infrastructure are impacted during an incident, ID-ESF #2 focuses on the restoration and maintenance of infrastructure related to emergency communications capabilities, which may include assessing initial damage and/or limitations of these systems in affected areas.

Responder Communications

First responder communication systems are essential during emergency or disaster incidents. First responders communicate in the field and with dispatch using LMR networks, which provide two-way radio communications between receivers. When elements of responder communications systems are affected during an incident, ID-ESF #2 focuses on the restoration and maintenance of these systems, which may include assessing initial damage and/or limitations of systems in affected areas.

911 and Dispatch

Directly connected to responder communications are 9-1-1 and dispatch. ID-ESF #2 coordinates with the 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) Coordinator to obtain situational awareness information on Idaho's PSAPs. PSAPs are also referred to as Emergency Communications Centers (ECCs). There are currently 44 primary ECCs and 4 secondary ECCs across Idaho. When 9-1-1 and dispatch systems are affected during an incident, ID-ESF #2 focuses on the restoration and maintenance of these systems, which may include assessing initial damage and/or limitations of systems in affected areas.

Alerts, Warnings, and Messaging Systems

Alert, warning, and messaging systems are used to provide effective and timely information to the public before, during, and/or after disasters. They consist of a multitude of services and systems. Many of these systems can be geo-targeted to reach specific areas of concern, while others are broader in reach and scope. During an emergency or disaster incident, ID-ESF #2 is responsible for overseeing the use, and when necessary, restoration and maintenance of these systems.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- ID-ESF #2, organized under IOEM, will promptly assess communication gaps and coordinate actions to establish or reestablish communications to affected areas.
    - Assess overall statewide or affected area functionality of analog and digital networks to establish situational awareness. This includes land mobile radio, tier 1 mobile network operators (i.e., Verizon, T-Mobile, AT&T), local telecommunications operators, and key

information technology systems (wired, including cable and fiber optics, and wireless, including cellular, microwave, Wi-Fi, etc.).

- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for emergency communications assistance.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.

Continuing Actions

- Coordinate with the 9-1-1 PSAP Coordinator to obtain situational awareness information on Idaho's PSAPs.
- Coordinate with the Idaho Office of Information Technology Services for information on cybersecurity threats and appropriate prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery actions. Share pertinent cyber awareness reports as received from credible sources.
- Request responsible agencies monitor frequency bandwidth allocations/frequency licensing to ensure local and state response agencies can utilize radio, data, video, and voice communications to respond statewide.
- As needed, coordinate response activities for the installation, repair, replacement, and/or the removal of communication systems with the affected state, tribal, and local government entity.
- Coordinate activities to support emergency local and wide-area network systems for response and recovery operations.
- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for emergency communications activities.
- Address ID-ESF #2 MAs, including assignments to support Requests for Assistance (RFA) from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
    - As needed, coordinate deployment of emergency communications resources based on MAs.
    - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.

- As applicable, coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop an overall common operating picture and situational awareness of communications systems affected in the local or surrounding areas.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, assist in demobilization of any temporary communications assets upon installation, repair, or replacement of existing communications technologies that restore normal communications systems.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to communications systems emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #2 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #2 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **The Idaho Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan:** This plan is stakeholder-driven, multi-jurisdictional, and multi-disciplinary strategic plan designed to enhance interoperable and emergency communications. This plan does not include operational or field-level tactical information.
- **Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) and Field Operations Guides (FOGs):** Both of these guidance documents provide general, and in some cases, specific guidance on the employment and coordination of communications systems statewide. Additionally, the Idaho FOG is complimentary to the National Interoperable Field Operations Guide (NIFOG). The NIFOG describes national level technical and operator level communications information for emergency response.

Programs

- **Priority Telecommunication Services:** Priority telecommunications services are designed to give officials and/or authorities priority in the use and/or repair of existing telecommunications networks (wired and wireless). The ID-ESF #2 Coordinator should emphasize the use of these services. They include:
    - **Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS):** GETS provides national security and emergency preparedness personnel priority access and prioritized processing

in the local and long-distance segments of the landline networks, greatly increasing the probability of call completion.[1]

- **Wireless Priority Service (WPS):** WPS provides national security and emergency preparedness personnel priority access and prioritized processing in all nationwide and several regional cellular networks, greatly increasing the probability of call completion.[2]
- **Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP):** TSP is a program that authorizes national security and emergency preparedness organizations to receive priority treatment for vital voice and data circuits or other telecommunications services.[3]

- **Auxiliary Communications Services (ACS):** The IOEM Emergency Communications Program Manager has primary responsibility for managing all ACS augmentation support. The Program Manager will report to the ID-ESF #2 Coordinator.
  - **Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES):** Sponsored by FEMA, RACES was created to provide emergency communications for civil defense preparedness agencies. It is governed in FCC Rules/Regulations, Part 97, Subpart E, Section 97.407. RACES is utilized during a variety of emergency and disaster situations where normal governmental communications systems have sustained damage or when additional communications are required. RACES can be used during all hazards. When requested, RACES partners activate in anticipation of the need as a contingency.
  - **Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES):** ARES is the American Radio Relay League's public service arm for providing and supporting emergency communications. ARES is identified as primarily providing support for non-government agencies during an emergency or disaster. During emergencies or disasters, ARES organizations/operators may be used if RACES resources are depleted or do not exist. If called upon to support government needs, the ARES organization/operators are considered as operating under RACES and will be registered as emergency workers in accordance with RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.04.
- **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. 13618, "Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions," dated July 6, 2012. The IOEM Emergency Communications Program Manager monitors use of these radio systems.
- **IDNG 101st WMD Civil Support Team (CST):** The CST maintains and operates robust mobile communications assets that can respond on short notice when activated. These assets include LMR connectivity (FM, HF, VHF, UHF, 700/800 MHz), gateway services (cross-banding,

[1] Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). Government Emergency Telecommunications Service. https://www.cisa.gov/government-emergency-telecommunications-service-gets
[2] CISA. Wireless Priority Service. https://www.cisa.gov/wireless-priority-service-wps
[3] CISA. Telecommunications Service Priority. https://www.cisa.gov/telecommunications-service-priority-tsp

patching, etc.). Local Area Networks at an incident site, satellite communications via mobile device, International Maritime Satellite, and/or Very Small Aperture Terminal. Data capacity and transfer rates will vary depending on system.

- **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, gateway, 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.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the national, state, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
  - **Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN):** HSIN is a secure, web-based system managed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for sharing sensitive but unclassified information among international, federal, state, tribal, local, and private sector partners. HSIN is particularly useful for sharing information related to incident response with FEMA Region 10 and neighboring states. HSIN is made up of a network of communities, called Communities of Interest (COI), which are organized by federal organizations, state agencies, 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.
- **FEMA National Radio System (FNARS):** FNARs is an HF system primarily used by FEMA for inter- and intra-state communications among FEMA headquarters, FEMA regions, and states during national and/or regional emergencies. It is primarily used as an alternate means of communications when landline systems are impaired or restricted. A FNARS HF transmitter/receiver, a 1,000-watt Harris radio, was installed by FEMA in the IRC. The IOEM Emergency Communications Program Manager monitors use of these radio systems.
- **Idaho National Guard (IDNG) Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC):** The JISCC system 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 supporting voice, data, video, and radio transmissions using military satellite systems to interface with local communications systems. The system provides cross-banding of disparate radios frequencies and provides conference call and bridge call services. The JISCC is deployable via land or air transportation. It is activated and employed via the normal MA processes.

- **Alert, Warning, and Notification (AWN) Systems:** AWNs provide effective and timely information to the public before, during, and/or after disasters. They consist of a multitude of services and systems. Many of these systems can be geo-targeted to reach specific areas of concern while others are broader in reach and scope.
  - **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 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 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.
  - **Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS):** IPAWS is an IP-based modernization to the nation's alert and warning infrastructure. State, territorial, tribal, local, and federal alerting authorities can use IPAWS to notify the public of public safety incidents and emergencies. IPAWS uses the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), a digital format for exchanging all-hazard emergency warnings and public safety information by origination of one consistent alert message that can be disseminated simultaneously over multiple communication pathways.[4]
  - **Idaho State Automated Warning System (ISAWS):** ISAWS is the State of Idaho's CAP-compliant system for implementing IPAWS. ISAWS provides IOEM the ability to rapidly notify and/or inform critical personnel as well as those subscribing to ISAWS. A message is delivered to subscribers via phone, mobile device, and 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 employees and elected officials, with emergency notifications. Pathways include:
    - **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** broadcast and cable television and radio broadcasts
    - **Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA):** cell phones and other mobile devices
    - **NOAA Weather Radio (NWR):** network of radio stations including over 1,000 transmitters nationally

[4] FEMA. Integrated Public Alert and Warning System. https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/integrated-public-alert-warning-system

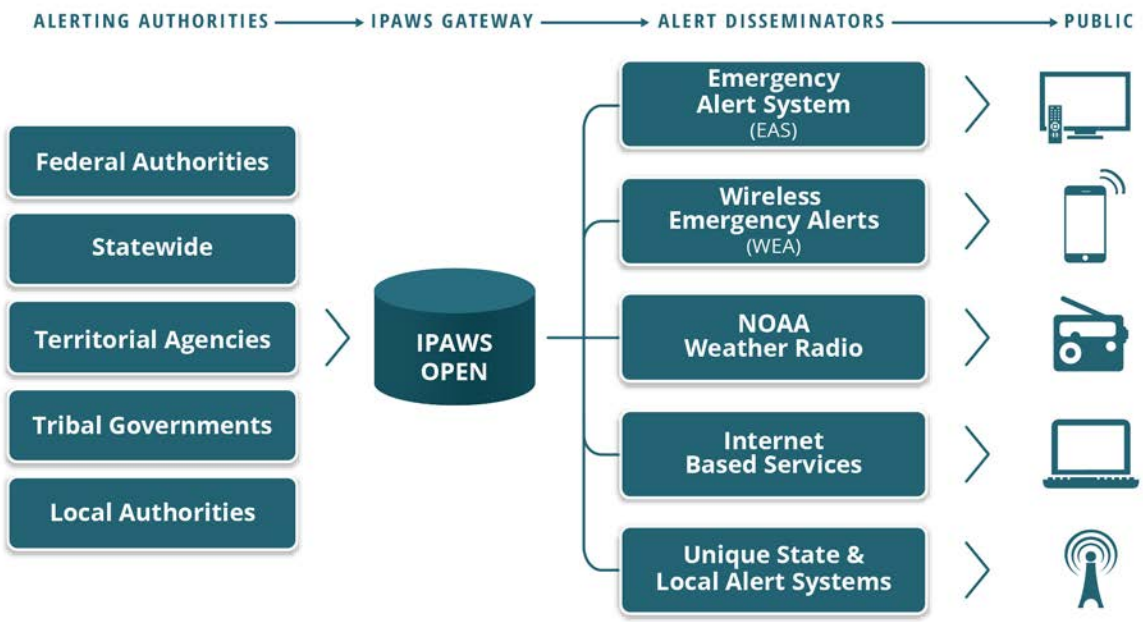


Figure 2: IPAWS Communication Pathways[5]

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Office of Emergency Management, Statewide Interoperability Coordinator

As the ID-ESF #2 Coordinator, IOEM, SWIC is responsible for leading coordination of emergency communications during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide communications support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Maintain liaison with communication industry partners, including private and public partners at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels.
- Collaborate with agencies for the improvement and maintenance of interoperable communication systems.
- Coordinate and 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.
- Communicate current or expected communications issues to appropriate entities depending on the situation.

[5] FEMA. Integrated Public Alert and Warning System. https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/integrated-public-alert-warning-system

- Share information through appropriate means, including phone, email, and/or WebEOC.
- Share information via HSIN with neighboring states and FEMA.
- Coordinate with state agencies and non-governmental organizations with assigned disaster emergency duties necessitating emergency communications from the IRC to provide the following:
  - Communications equipment to the IRC adequate to ensure the accomplishment of their disaster emergency missions
  - Public Safety Communications personnel to be deployed as needed to maintain the state's communication systems

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare • Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Preparedness • Idaho State EMS Communications Center (StateComm)	• Assist in coordination of alert, warning, and notification processes through the StateComm. • Operate remote mountaintop radio base stations connected by microwave links to the EMS Communications Center in Meridian, Idaho. Radio contact is possible with every EMS service in Idaho. • Dispatch EMS in rural communities in Idaho using the mountaintop radio network. These include volunteer ambulance services, quick response units, and specialized rescue units such as Idaho Mountain Search and Rescue. • Handle all dispatch telephone and radio traffic for Idaho Transportation Department 24/7/365. • Provide flight following for EMS and non-EMS. • As necessary, coordinate with Idaho Department of State Aeronautics, Civil Air Patrol (CAP), and Air Force Rescue Coordination Center. • Support state and federal agencies that use the EMS Communications Center as their primary notification point. Examples include U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Idaho Directorate CAP, State Aeronautics, Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM), Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (Public Health), and the Idaho National Laboratory Oversight Commission. StateComm is also a link between Idaho and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Warning Center via the National Warning System.

Agency	Function
	• All reports of hazardous materials releases, weapons of mass destruction, radiological, and explosive incidents are reported to StateComm. ▪ Notify appropriate agencies when requested, coordinate response of emergency teams, and facilitate 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 incident commander, DEQ, IOEM, Health District, and the appropriate Regional Response Team.
Idaho Military Division • Public Safety Communications • Information Technology (IT)	• As directed, coordinate with ID-ESF #2 to provide or establish communication needs in affected area. • Facilitate and support communications equipment requests during state-declared disasters and emergencies. • Assist in monitoring of repeater and/or point-to-point communications links on assigned networks. • Deconflict spectrum or frequency use conflicts. • Provide IT support for ID-ESF #2. • Provide IT expertise as it relates to cybersecurity and/or operational information systems employment at the Idaho Emergency Operations Center.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Auxiliary Communications Services	• Provide licensed communications support thru Amateur Radio Emergency Services and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services. • Provide voluntary alternate and contingency communications support to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center or affected areas. • Provide radio operators and/or communications technicians to assist in auxiliary communications services. • Provide message traffic handling services for the State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• As able, provide alternate or contingency communications capabilities in support of the SERT. • Facilitate request for communications equipment support in the form of land mobile radio (LMR) infrastructure, spectrum sharing, mobile radios, repeaters, etc. • As requested and able, provide qualified communications personnel.
Idaho Department of Lands	• As able, provide alternate or contingency communications capabilities in support of the SERT. • Facilitate request for communications equipment support in the form of LMR infrastructure, spectrum sharing, mobile radios, repeaters, etc. • As requested and able, provide qualified communications personnel.
Idaho State Police (ISP)	• As able, provide alternate or contingency communications capabilities in support of the SERT. • As able and coordinated through the ISP Statewide Communications Captain, deploy the mobile command center in support of and for affected areas. • As directed, coordinate for the security and transport of mobile communications assets to an affected area.
Idaho Transportation Department	• As able, provide alternate or contingency communications capabilities in support of the SERT. • Facilitate requests for communications equipment support in the form of LMR infrastructure, spectrum sharing, mobile radios, and repeaters. • Notify SERT of transportation infrastructure delays, damage, or destruction that may affect employment of emergency communications systems.
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Provide alternate or contingency backup communications support to IOEM. On request, may support emergency communications between state and county agencies using the CAP fixed repeater system (airborne/mobile repeater).
Idaho Office of Information Technology Services	• Provide relevant and urgent cybersecurity threat information to state agencies. • As coordinated, may provide information technology support to affected areas.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Operations and Emergency Management Division	• Ensure the readiness of the FCC to respond to threats and emergencies, conduct and coordinate incident management activities, and support public safety and national security initiatives.
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 10 Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group (RECCWG)	• Serve to address key emergency communications issues. RECCWG membership includes emergency response organizations from federal, state, tribal, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector entities.
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Emergency Communications Division	• Support and promote communications used by emergency responders and government officials to keep America safe, secure, and resilient. • Lead the nation's operable and interoperable public safety and national security and emergency preparedness communications efforts.

Private Sector Partners

Agency	Function
Private Sector Partners	• As requested, provide network status information – this may include coverage, capacity, or outage issues. • Advise ID-ESF #2 on applicable deployments of mobile communications support (i.e., deployment of cellular services – satellite-based ground or air assets). • Provide commercial off-the-shelf solutions for communications connectivity.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #3

PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

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

Primary Agencies:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Geological Survey
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol
Idaho Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
Idaho State Board of Education
Idaho State Department of Education

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #3 – Public Works and Engineering Annex establishes the state's approach for providing public works and engineering support to state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. The annex establishes ID-ESF #3 as the state organization focused on the coordination of public works and engineering support during emergencies or disasters. The Idaho Department of Administration, Division of Public Works (DPW) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #3.

Scope

ID-ESF #3 is the public works and engineering function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #3 is responsible for the coordination of state actions for the provision of public works and engineering assistance to federal, state, tribal, and local response elements. ID-ESF #3 is responsible for coordinating the following activities: damage assessment efforts, coordinating debris removal activities for public property, and the temporary restoration of power to public facilities.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #3, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System 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. ID-ESF #3 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines the major functional areas overseen by ID-ESF #3, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, any contract focused on the construction, alteration, or repair of public buildings/works that exceeds $2,000 in value will contain information defining the minimum wages paid to various classes of laborers and mechanics as defined by the U.S. Department of Labor.
2. All financial management for emergencies and disasters should be conducted in accordance with 2 CFR §200, the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.
3. Idaho Code §67-5711b establishes that the "Director of the Department of Administration, the Administrator of the Division of Public Works, or a designee of either official, may make or authorize others to make emergency public works contracts when there exists a threat to public health, welfare, or safety under emergency conditions; provided that such emergency public works contracts shall be made with such competition as is practicable under the circumstances."

4. Idaho Code §67-92, also known as the State Procurement Act, guides purchasing in the State of Idaho.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds the response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require a coordinated effort to manage public works and engineering resources, manage debris, complete damage assessments, provide temporary power to public facilities, and other related tasks. During an emergency or disaster incident, structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. 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. The lives of many state and local response personnel and their facilities may be affected, preventing 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.

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #3 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. All state-level coordination of public works and engineering functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #3.
2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on the provision of equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
3. 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.
4. Early damage assessments will be general, incomplete, and may be preliminary. Rapid assessment of the disaster emergency area is required to determine critical response times and potential workloads.
5. To minimize threats to public health, disaster emergency environment waivers and legal clearances may be needed to dispose of emergency debris and materials from demolition activities, when required.

6. Significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills, as well as construction equipment and materials, will be required from outside the disaster emergency area.
7. Primary agencies and support agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities as applicable.
8. Previously inspected structures will require reevaluation if aftershocks occur following an earthquake.
9. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
10. For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFA) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT via the IRC. Requests for public works and engineering support will be routed to ID-ESF #3.
11. Existing emergency use contracts may be used to support ID-ESF #3 activities, including, but not limited to, debris removal, debris disposal, and temporary power restoration solutions.

Concept of Operations

General

ID-ESF #3 will supplement local disaster emergency response actions by coordinating of state assistance as requested through the SERT. Close coordination will be maintained with local disaster emergency management offices to determine potential tasking and to track the status of response activities. Disaster emergency requests for support from ID-ESF #3 will be coordinated by the SERT using the RFA and Mission Assignment (MA) processes. ID-ESF #3 will evaluate and coordinate a response in collaboration with other ID-ESF #3 primary and support agencies to support accepted MAs. Priority of tasking will be determined jointly between the requesting agency, ID-ESF #3 primary and support personnel, and the SERT Operations Section.

Throughout the emergency management cycle, ID-ESF #3 is responsible for promoting and developing 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 Office of Emergency Management (IOEM), the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD), and the Idaho Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses.

As needed, ID-ESF #3 will develop public works-related impact assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Safety and Security Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 1. ID-ESF #3 focuses on the Government Service and Community Safety components. The remaining components of this lifeline are addressed in ID-ESFs #4, #5, #9 and #13.

Table 1: Safety and Security Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Law Enforcement/Security	• Police stations • Law enforcement • Site security • Correctional facilities
Fire Service	• Fire stations • Firefighting resources
Search and Rescue	• Local search and rescue
Government Service	• Emergency operations centers • Essential government functions • Government offices • Schools
Community Safety	• Flood control • Other hazards • Protective actions

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #3 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ESF Coordinating Agency (i.e., DOA, DPW) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate public works and engineering functions.

Functions

ID-ESF #3 is responsible for coordination of public works and engineering support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #3's major areas of focus are coordination of damage assessments, debris removal, and provision of temporary power for public facilities. The principal activities for each functional area are described below.

Damage Assessments

Immediately following a disaster emergency, ID-ESF #3 is responsible for providing personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams, in cooperation with other agencies' personnel with technical expertise to support the assessment effort. ID-ESF #3 also provides technical assistance with damage assessment.

Debris Removal

ID-ESF #3 is responsible for overseeing the removal and disposal management of debris from public property. As it pertains to essential facilities, such as housing and sanitation, ID-ESF #3 is responsible for the procurement of construction equipment and associated personnel in conjunction with the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) MOU titled "Plan Bulldozer," a contract for heavy equipment with the Associated General Contractors of America, Idaho Branch.

Temporary Power for Public Facilities

ID-ESF #3 is responsible for providing emergency temporary power to public facilities, which includes all state-owned or leased buildings and structures.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for public works and engineering assistance.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.
- Initiate emergency public works contracts for damage assessment, debris removal, and temporary power for public facilities.

Continuing Actions

- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based on local and tribal feedback.
- Manage and coordinate damage assessments and integrate efforts with other appropriate ID-ESFs.
- If required, assess debris removal and management support requirements. Provide support in accordance with state processes.
- Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for public works and engineering activities.
- Determine qualified contractors to support recovery restoration services by coordinating with the SERT Finance Section and aligning with policies and processes under the Department of Administration.
- Address ID-ESF #3 MAs, including assignments to support RFAs involving public works resources from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
    - As needed, coordinate deployment of public works resources based on MAs.

  - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.

- Provide other state agencies and local governments with disaster emergency contractual assistance and guidance to support public health and safety, such as providing for debris removal and temporary power.
- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- As applicable, coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop an overall common operating picture and situational awareness of systems affected in the local or surrounding areas.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, coordinate the demobilization of deployed public works and engineering resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in After-Action Review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to public works and engineering emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #3 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #3 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **National Response Framework (NRF), ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering Annex:** This annex establishes the federal government's organization focused on the coordination of federal public works and engineering capabilities and resources to facilitate delivery of multiple core capabilities. "Activities within the scope of this function include conducting pre- and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure; executing emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services; providing technical assistance to include engineering expertise and construction management; contracting and real estate services; and providing emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities." (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_ESF_3_Public-Works-Engineering.pdf)
- **"Plan Bulldozer" Memorandum of Understanding (MOU):** The MOU, between ITD and the Associated General Contractors of America, Idaho Branch, addresses a means to provide

private sector construction equipment to the State of Idaho when an emergency or disaster threat or event exists in the state.

Programs

- **Federal assistance programs:** The Public Assistance Program, the Fire Management Assistance Grant program, Individual Assistance Program, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program are further described in the ID-ESF #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
- **ArcGIS Survey123:** ArcGIS Survey123 is a data-gathering solution that allows for form-centric surveys for data collection purposes. The application can be accessed online or via mobile devices. ID-ESF #3, in coordination with IOEM, uses Survey123 to complete damage assessments in the field. All collected data can be made available in the larger ArcGIS platform, which is a geospatial information system application.

Responsibilities

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

As the ID-ESF #3 Coordinator, DOA, DPW is responsible for leading the coordination of public works and engineering functions during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide public works and engineering support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Establish an ID-ESF #3 task force within DPW and other Primary Agencies to act on MAs.
- Notify ID-ESF #3 primary and support agencies that the IDEOP has been activated and may require their agency's response to RFAs.
- Maintain communications with the SERT.
- Implement in-place 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.

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Provide environmental monitoring capabilities for water/well issues.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Provide qualified personnel 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 personnel for global positioning system/geographic information systems (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 and mapped areas of inundation. • Provide qualified personnel for stream channel protection emergency waivers and inspection services. • Provide after-action teams for mitigation of contaminated wells (i.e., domestic, public water, irrigation) for public safety. • Perform Hazards United States (Hazus) Level II flood and 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, and floods. • Evaluate possible mitigation measures. • Provide educational services on geological events.

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division • Idaho National Guard	• Provide security personnel for damage assessment survey personnel in high-risk areas. • Provide communications support. • Provide damage survey teams, equipment, and engineering personnel. • Provide emergency power and water purification. • Support debris removal operations.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Assist with incident response and recovery actions when chemicals, including pesticides, chemical agents, and biological agents are suspected or involved. • Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise for damaged agricultural facility assessment. • Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise for livestock-related concerns, including disposal.
Idaho State Police	• Provide security for damage assessment personnel in high-risk areas.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide engineering support. • Provide transportation and equipment assets to support debris removal, damage assessment, and related actions. • Provide GIS and mapping support. • Provide aviation assets. • Support laboratory testing services (sampling).

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide damage assessment personnel, engineering personnel (for dirt, cement, and stream work), and transportation equipment for remote locations. • Support Idaho State Police as law enforcement personnel.
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. • Provide personnel for damage assessment. • Provide tools and resources to support damage assessment.

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	• Provide support equipment.
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 geospatial information interoperability exploitation-portable capabilities.
Idaho Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses	• 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 State Department of Education	• Provide contact information for public schools.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #4

FIREFIGHTING

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator and Primary Agency:
Idaho Department of Lands

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Corrections
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Fire Chiefs Association
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard
- Office of Emergency Management

Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department
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 Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Land Management
- National Park Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #4 – Firefighting Annex establishes the state's approach for providing assistance in the detection, suppression, and mitigation of rural, urban, and wildland fires to support state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. This annex establishes ID-ESF #4 as the state organization focused on the coordination of firefighting during emergencies or disasters. The Idaho Department of Lands is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #4.

Scope

ID-ESF #4 is the firefighting function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #4 is responsible for coordinating state actions to provide firefighting support to local, tribal, state, and federal disaster response elements. 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.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #4, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System 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. ID-ESF #4 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines the major areas of focus overseen by ID-ESF #4, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. 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) in accordance with the State of Idaho's adoption and implementation of the National Incident Management System in 2011.
2. In accordance with Idaho Code §38-101-136, the Director of the Department of Lands may further the enforcement of laws for the protection and preservation of forests, which includes executing the provisions of Idaho Code §38, insofar as it relates to privately owned forest or range land, shall have authority to cooperate with federal, state, tribal, county, municipal, and private agencies, all voluntary forest or range land protective associations now organized and which may from time to time hereafter be organized within the State of Idaho.
3. Procedures, guidelines, and agreements 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.

4. Firefighting coordination and support from other agencies (federal, state, tribal, 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, protocols established in the Idaho Cooperative Mobilization Agreement (ICMA) and/or Federal Emergency Management Agency Force Account Labor and Equipment procedures will be followed.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require a coordinated response and recovery effort, including support (based on incident type and demands) by firefighting resources at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels.

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

A major disaster emergency may cause many urban, rural, and wildland fires that 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.

IDL has divided the state into 10 geographic units called Supervisory Areas. All 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 or fee for service basis with IDL. The 10 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, Idaho Fire Chiefs Association (IFCA) District Director, local Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), or IRC.

Table 1: IDL Supervisory Areas

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

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.

Table 2: Timber Protective Associations

Timber Protective Association	City
Clearwater-Potlatch	Orofino
Southern Idaho	McCall

The IFCA has divided the state into seven District Response Areas for program administration, for the purpose of maintaining the Idaho Fire Service Resource Response Plan. Each IFCA District has a District Coordinator. The District Coordinator is responsible for tracking all available resources within the District.

Table 3: IFCA Districts

District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Benewah	Clearwater	Adams	Ada	Blaine	Bannock	Bonneville
Bonner	Idaho	Canyon	Boise	Camas	Bear Lake	Clark
Boundary	Latah	Gem	Elmore	Cassia	Bingham	Custer
Kootenai	Lewis	Owyhee	Valley	Gooding	Butte	Fremont

District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Shoshone	Nez Perce	Payette Washington		Jerome Lincoln Minidoka Twin Falls	Caribou Franklin Oneida Power	Jefferson Lemhi Madison Teton

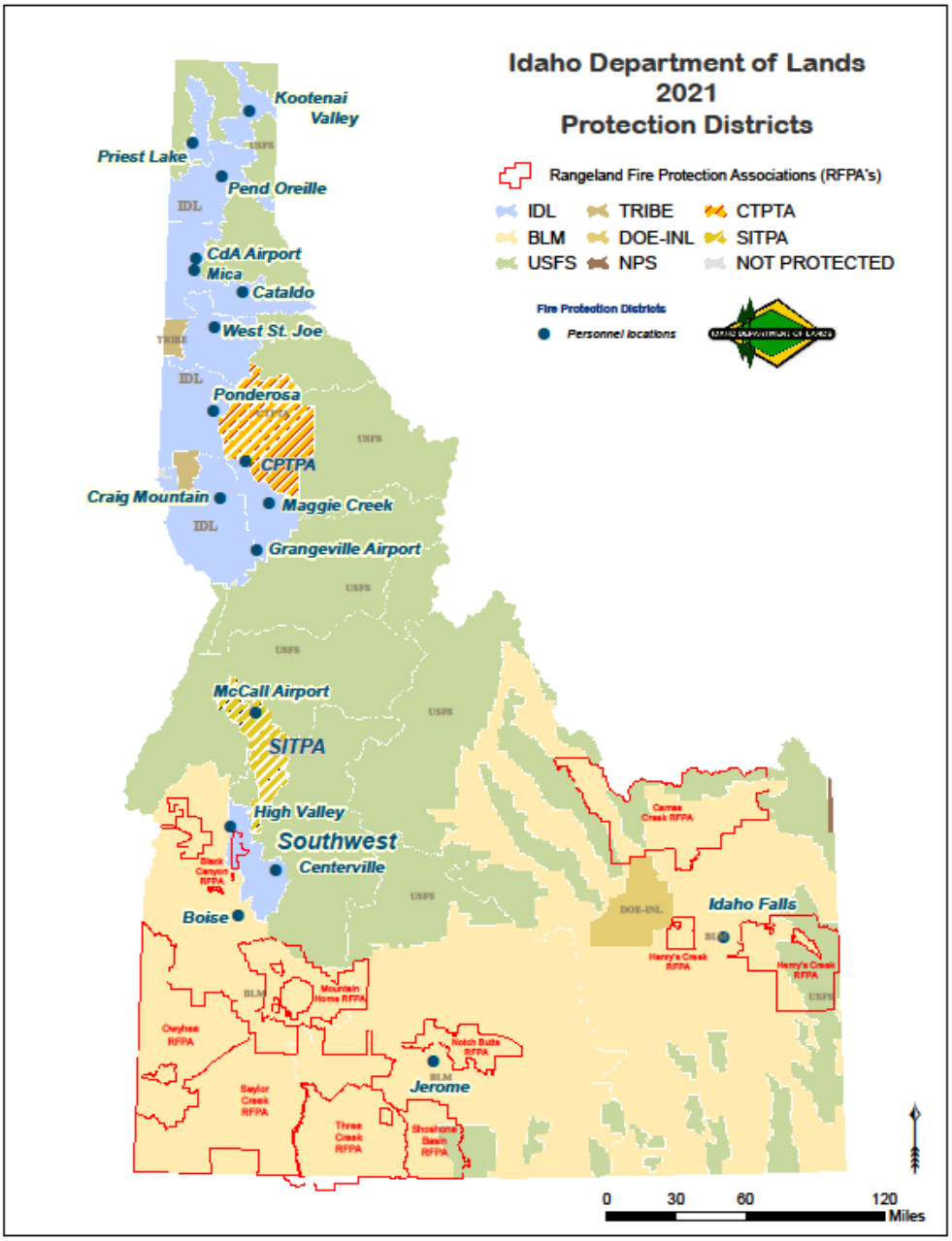


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Figure 2: IDL 2021 Protection Districts

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #4 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of firefighting functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #4.
2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
3. Normally available firefighting resources may be difficult to obtain and use because of massive disruption to communications, transportation, utility, and water systems.
4. 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.
5. 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 significant competition for essential personnel and resources by the various ongoing incidents.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Access by roads (highway and secondary) may become compromised, inhibiting effective incident response by agency resources and making evacuation of the local populace 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 and call-when-needed contracts for aerial fire suppression assets including but not limited to both air tankers, unmanned aerial systems (UAS), and helicopters to ensure the availability of aviation resources for fires within Idaho.

9. For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFAs) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for firefighting support will be routed to ID-ESF #4.
10. Continued use of the ICS between federal, state, tribal, and local fire suppression and emergency management services agencies will be essential for coordinated and effective fire suppression operations.
11. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
12. 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 used to establish and maintain perimeter control.

Concept of Operations

General

ID-ESF #4 activities focus on supporting fire detection and fire suppression efforts when an incident 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.

IDL is the lead state agency with jurisdiction for suppression of wildland fires on state and private forest lands and state-owned rangelands within Idaho. Some state and private forest lands receive wildland fire protection from federal wildland fire agencies through an offset agreement with IDL. State-owned rangelands receive wildland fire protection from federal wildland fire agencies on a fee-for-service basis through agreements.

Privately owned agricultural, range, and residential lands receive fire protection by local fire departments. However, there remains vast expanses of unprotected privately owned agriculture, range, and residential land throughout Idaho. Rangeland Fire Protection Associations are being established in areas where there is no agency with fire protection responsibility.

Federally owned lands receive fire protection from federal fire agencies or in some locations from state or local fire agencies through agreements. Each agency of government (federal, state, tribal, and local) will retain fire suppression responsibilities within its normal fire protection jurisdiction.

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 SERT Operations Chief when the incident is on private agriculture, range, or residential lands.

The IDL State Fire Coordinator or Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) through the SERT will assist the jurisdictional agency by providing or coordinating additional resources as needed.

When the incident is outside IDL's jurisdiction and a State Declaration of Disaster Emergency is in effect, the SERT will mission assign IDL to mobilize the needed resources. Resources will be mobilized through protocols outlined in the ICMA or the IFSRRP.

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

As needed, ID-ESF #4 will develop firefighting-related impact assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Safety and Security Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 4. ID-ESF #4 focuses on the Fire Service component. The remaining components of this lifeline are addressed in ID-ESFs #3, 5, 9, and 13.

Table 4: Safety and Security Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Law Enforcement/Security	• Police stations • Law enforcement • Site security • Correctional facilities
Fire Service	• Fire stations • Firefighting resources
Search and Rescue	• Local search and rescue
Government Service	• Emergency operations centers • Essential government functions • Government offices • Schools
Community Safety	• Flood control • Other hazards • Protective actions

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #4 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #4 Coordinating Agency (i.e., IDL) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate firefighting functions. The IFCA, in accordance with the IFSRRP, will assist IDL at the IRC when local fire department resources are needed.

Functions

ID-ESF #4 is responsible for coordination of firefighting support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #4's major areas of focus are coordination of fire detection and suppression efforts. The principal activities for each functional area are described below.

Fire Detection

ID-ESF #4 is responsible for monitoring ongoing disaster emergency situations to anticipate needs and prepare for use of additional wildfire resources from outside sources.

Fire Suppression

ID-ESF #4 is responsible for mobilizing fire suppression resources to support urban, rural, and wildland fire incidents in Idaho and addressing local and tribal jurisdictions' requests for state assistance to address fire suppression. The coordination of firefighting resources involves establishing priorities and coordinating the sourcing and dispatching of fire resources.

Organization

The State Fire Coordinator, or designee, oversees wildland fire suppression operations within IDL jurisdiction and will assist IOEM as a principal advisor on wildfire when the incident is not within IDL's jurisdiction. The U.S. Forest Service will provide an employee to function as the Federal Principal Advisor to Federal Emergency Management Agency (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.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Establish communication links with the Director-IDL, IOEM, FEMA Region 10 FMAG Manager, Federal Principal Advisor, and the incident Line Officer(s).
- Maintain communications with the zone dispatch center(s).
- Obtain an initial fire situation and damage assessment/potential through established procedures.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for firefighting assistance.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.

Continuing Actions

- Maintain fire situation and damage assessment information through established procedures.
- Coordinate requests for Incident Management Teams and resources.
- Resolve fire policy questions and any interagency conflicts.
- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for firefighting activities.
- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- Address ID-ESF #4 Mission Assignments (MA), including assignments to support RFAs from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
  - As needed, coordinate the deployment of firefighting resources based on MAs.
  - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- As applicable, coordinate with regional state and federal partners to develop an overall common operating picture and situational awareness regarding incident impacts on firefighting resources and requested support from local and tribal governments. Federal partners may include all U.S. Department of Interior agencies.
- Monitor established record-keeping procedures.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, coordinate demobilization of deployed firefighting resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to firefighting emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #4 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #4 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **The IDL Fire Mobilization Guide:** This guide describes the standards of operation and the mobilization protocols 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. This guide contains detailed department protocols for district fire operations and procedures for mobilizing IDL fire suppression resources within organizational guidelines.

- **The Idaho Cooperative Mobilization Agreement:** This agreement describes protocols for mobilization of fire department resources and payment rates. It will be utilized, when applicable, for mobilization of local government resources to wildland fire incidents in Idaho.
- **Intermountain Regional Mutual Assistance Agreement (IRMAA):** This agreement provides 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.
- **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 mutual aid agreements.
- **IDL–IMD Joint Powers Agreement–Cooperation in Wildfire Suppression:** This agreement and associated operations plan between the Idaho Military Division (IMD) and IDL describes protocols for use and mobilization of the Idaho National Guard in supporting wildland fire operations within Idaho.
- **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.

Programs

- **FEMA'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 may trigger a Presidential Emergency or Major 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. IOEM is the agency that will serve as the grantee for the State of Idaho. As the grantee, IOEM will act as the intermediary between the subgrantees and FEMA. It is an IOEM responsibility to assist subgrantees by collecting requests for fire management assistance and to answer questions about program requirements to include cost documentation, preparation of project worksheets for funding, advising subgrantees of funding approval, processing of payment requests, and closing of subgrantee grants. The IDL will provide a Wildland Principal Advisor to IOEM to assist in evaluating potential FMAGP requests. This person will also serve as the primary contact with the Federal Principal Advisor to FEMA.
- **U.S. Department of Interior, BLM:** The BLM fire program in Idaho includes suppression; fuels management; emergency stabilization and rehabilitation; and prevention, mitigation, and community assistance activities:

- **Suppression:** Includes approximately 50 fire engines, 2 helicopters, 3 single engine air tankers, 3 air attack planes, 11 bulldozers, 8 water tenders, 1 Interagency Hotshot Crew, and 4 Interagency dispatch centers.
- **Fuels management:** Includes treatments on 100,000+ acres a year using mechanical thinning, prescribed fire, chemical treatments, seeding and restoration, and creation of fuel breaks.
- **Emergency stabilization and rehabilitation:** Restores burned areas.
- **Prevention, mitigation, and community assistance:** Includes traditional and social media information, FireWise, fire cause investigations, cost recovery, and support for cooperators with training and equipment. In Idaho, BLM partners with Rangeland Fire Protective Associations, Idaho Department of Lands, rural and volunteer departments, and other federal agencies. (https://www.blm.gov/programs/public-safety-and-fire/fire-and-aviation/regional-info/idaho)

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Department of Lands

As the ID-ESF #4 Coordinator, IDL is responsible for leading coordination of firefighting during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide firefighting support to the affected area(s). The IDL State Fire Coordinator, or designee, is responsible for the operational administration of the state fire-suppression activities and will:

- Monitor ongoing disaster emergency situations, anticipate needs, and prepare for use of additional wildfire resources from outside sources.
- Establish priorities and coordinate the sourcing and dispatch of fire resources.
- Acknowledge official requests for disaster emergency service, other than fire suppression, and transmit to IOEM for appropriate action. An example would be assistance from the American Red Cross for evacuees.

- Be the principal contact with the FEMA Duty Officer when an incident has the potential to meet the threshold for FMAGP declaration.
- Establish and maintain liaison with the Federal Principal Advisor, FEMA, and IOEM.
- Prepare and submit requests for wildfire declaration assistance in accordance with the FMAGP to IOEM.
- Maintain disaster emergency record-keeping procedures.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Corrections	• Provide wildland fire firefighting crews per existing agreements and/or upon Mission Assignment (MA) from the State Emergency Response Team (SERT).
Idaho Fish and Game	• Provide traffic control on roadways. • Assist in evacuation of threatened population. • Provide security for evacuated areas as coordinated through Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #13 – Public Safety and Security. • Provide technical assistance for mitigation and recovery of lands affected by wildland fires. • Provide support as indicated in SERT MAs.
Idaho Fire Chiefs Association	• Activate Idaho Fire Service Resource Response Plan in support of local and state fire events. • Provide liaison to support ID-ESF #4.
Idaho Military Division • Idaho National Guard	• Provide resources in accordance with existing agreements and/or upon MA from SERT.
Idaho Military Division • Office of Emergency Management	• Coordinate requests for disaster emergency assistance with the Governor's office. • Activate the SERT during a State Declaration of Disaster Emergency to coordinate the state response for resource requests and maintain situational awareness. • Notify Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) when ID-ESF #4 is activated and request representatives to serve in the Idaho Emergency Operations Center as required. • Coordinate continuing actions and recovery operations. • Issue MAs to IDL to provide fire resources for incidents outside of IDL jurisdiction. • Serve as the State of Idaho Fire Management Assistance Grant Program Grantee.

Agency	Function
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 SERT MA.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide personnel and equipment as requested by existing agreement and/or upon MA from the SERT. These resources often include: ▪ Truck drivers with commercial driver's licenses; ▪ Traffic control crews; ▪ Water tenders, road graders, and/or fuel trucks; and ▪ Agency aircraft including unmanned aerial systems.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Through existing agreements and/or upon receipt of a request for assistance from the SERT: ▪ Coordinate with local authorities for mass care of evacuees. See ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, and Human Services.

Local Agencies

Agency	Function
Local Emergency Services	• Emergency Medical Service 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

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service: Pacific Northwest, Intermountain, and Northern Regions	• Party to the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement and the Statewide Annual Operating Plan with the IDL (reference the IDL Fire Mobilization Guide for specific responsibilities).
U.S. Department of Interior: Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of	• Party to the Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement and the Statewide Annual Operating Plan with the IDL (reference the IDL Fire Mobilization Guide for specific responsibilities).

Agency	Function
Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #5

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator and Primary Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
All State Agencies and Departments

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

Other Federal Agencies and Departments

Private Sector:
Private Industry

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #5 – Emergency Management Annex establishes the state's approach for emergency management coordination and the provision of support to state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. This annex establishes ID-ESF #5 as the state function focused on the coordination of support efforts during emergencies or disasters.

The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM), established in Idaho Code §46-1003/1006, focuses on the prevention and minimization of damage and injury resulting from emergencies and disasters and the coordination of activities relating to all mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal at all levels of government. As such, IOEM is both the State Coordinating Agency and Primary Agency for ID-ESF #5, which supports all other state agencies and state jurisdictions/units of government in matters concerning all-hazard emergency management in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), including the Incident Command System (ICS).

In alignment with the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan—Basic Plan, the ID-ESF #5 Annex further defines the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT). The SERT is a multi-agency coordinating group responsible for emergency management actions to support all mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal – prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. Additionally, the SERT is the state's organization responsible for coordination activities related to disaster response and initial recovery and operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC).

Scope

ID-ESF #5 is the emergency management function of the SERT, which operates in the IRC upon activation. ID-ESF #5 is responsible for coordination and provision of support during all-hazard incidents and to address a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. Additionally, ID-ESF #5 may be activated when an emergency or disaster incident exceeds the capabilities of local and/or tribal governments in the state or an incident has taken place within the region that impacts Idaho and/or requires state assistance.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #5, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System that provides federal, state, and jurisdictional interagency coordination and decision making, resource coordination, and situational awareness during all-hazard emergencies or disaster incidents regardless of the degree of complexity or duration. ID-ESF #5 is activated at some level for all potential and actual major incidents and serves as the foundation of the Idaho SERT. Figure 1 outlines the ID-ESF #5's major areas of focus, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1003/1006 and Executive Order NO. 2019-15, IOEM is the organization that coordinates state emergency management operations in anticipation of, or during, a disaster emergency. During an IRC activation, the Idaho SERT facilitates strategic decision making, provides real-time situational awareness for decision makers, and allocates and prioritizes response and recovery resources.
2. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, and in addition to any other powers conferred upon the Governor by law, the Governor may:

   a. 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.
   b. Utilize all resources of the state, including, but not limited to, those sums in the disaster emergency account as deemed 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.
3. In accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 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.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents 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.

Planning Assumptions

1. When an emergency or disaster occurs, tribal and/or local governments manage emergency or disaster response operations at the local level. When the local or tribal capacity is exceeded or is anticipated to be exceeded in the near term, following a local declaration of emergency, Requests for Assistance (RFAs) will be routed to the State of Idaho.
2. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #5 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of emergency management functions will be addressed by the SERT.
3. The SERT organization is staffed by personnel from tasked state agencies, including IOEM, 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.

4. 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.
5. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
6. For information and resource management purposes, RFAs by local or tribal officials may be coordinated with the SERT.
7. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
8. 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.
9. Local government, non-governmental organizations, private industry, state agencies and some federal agencies are vital sources for immediate information regarding damage assessment and initial response needs.
10. 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.
11. 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.

Concept of Operations

General

ID-ESF #5 activities focus on the coordination of the state's provision of assistance for a potential for or actual emergency or disaster incident. ID-ESF #5 supports the management and coordination of the SERT and IRC, when activated. When IOEM receives notification of a possible, developing, or actual emergency or disaster, with the potential or actual significant impacts in the state, the SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to develop a common operating picture and provide situational awareness to key decision makers. Additionally, as an

incident develops, and it is determined local resources and capabilities have been or will be exceeded, or state assistance is requested, the SERT coordinates response and recovery activities relating to all state agencies and 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 stages, the SERT manages documentation, resource tracking, and the state's provision of assistance for response to the incident or concurrent incidents. When deemed necessary, the IRC is activated at a partial or full level to support these activities and is operated by the SERT.

Activation

ID-ESF #5 activities begin when IOEM receives notification of a possible, developing, or actual emergency or disaster. Additionally, ID-ESF #5 may be activated when an emergency or disaster incident exceeds, or a threat or hazard has the potential to exceed, the capabilities of local and/or tribal governments in the state or when an incident has taken place within the region that impacts Idaho and/or requires state assistance. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. ID-ESF #5 is activated at some level for all potential and actual major incidents and serves as the foundation of the Idaho SERT.

Functions

ID-ESF #5 is responsible for coordination and provision of support during all-hazard incidents and to address a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #5's major areas of focus are coordination of the state's provision of assistance, information sharing and establishment/maintenance of situational awareness, and planning efforts. The principal activities for each functional area are described below:

Coordination

ID-ESF #5 is responsible for leading the SERT, which coordinates the state emergency management response and initial recovery efforts in support of affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC is the convening point for the SERT, which is a multi-agency coordinating group responsible for emergency management actions to support all mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal—prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The SERT is configured to expand as necessary to manage events requiring federal or state assistance and is activated as required to support local EOCs. The IRC is the physical location where this coordination takes place, though based on operational demands, SERT members may be activated to complete tasks during normal job priorities if an incident has not risen to the point of needing to activate the IRC. The primary IRC site is at 11311 W. Chinden Blvd,, Building 8, Boise, Idaho and an alternate location exists in accordance with approved Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Continuity of Government (COG) plans. For more information regarding the EOC, activation levels, and other operational information, see the Basic Plan.

The management of resources is a major area of coordination in the IRC. The SERT fulfills its resource allocation function during disaster emergencies through the RFA and Mission Assignment (MA) process through support provided by all levels of government as well as critical non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private voluntary organizations.

- **RFAs:** A jurisdiction with a disaster emergency declaration in effect may request assistance from the state through the RFA process. The preferred method for submitting an RFA is through WebEOC, but requests may be accepted via other methods.
  - All RFAs must originate under the authority of the requesting jurisdiction's certifying official.
- **MAs:** MAs are generated to fulfill RFAs.
  - The SERT is responsible for coordinating RFAs from all levels of government and corresponding taxing entities.
  - MAs establish an agreement between the SERT and the requesting jurisdiction to scope of work and any associated costs.

ID-ESF #7 – Resource and Logistics serves as the primary function focused on the management of resources and provision of logistical support for the state. Additional information regarding these topics is provided in the ID-ESF #7 – Resource and Logistics Support Annex.

Information Sharing and Situational Awareness

Information sharing is essential for effective and efficient coordination of emergency response. The SERT Planning Section produces several products to guide incident response; enhance situational awareness for all-hazard emergency/disaster events and incidents; and keep federal, state, and jurisdictional decision makers, as well as emergency management partners, informed. Additionally, the SERT coordinates the timely release of public information via ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs or Joint Information Center, if activated.

- **Situation Reports (SITREPs):** SITREPs are compiled to support emergency management planning and operational activities by establishing a common operating picture. A SITREP helps to provide a clear picture regarding the magnitude, complexity, and impacts of an incident. SITREPs also assist in determining the resources required to develop and implement the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The Situation Unit publishes the situation report and distributes as deemed necessary. Essential elements of information are gathered by appropriate ID-ESFs in alignment with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Community Lifelines.
- **Executive Summaries:** A summary for the Executive Office staff and the Governor, each executive summary provides an overview of SERT activities and current disaster response activities.

Planning

Based on direction from the SERT Leader, the SERT Plans Section oversees planning efforts to guide the state's provision of assistance in response to a potential or real-world emergency or

disaster incident. When activated, the SERT Plans section establishes and maintains an operational planning cycle based on the planning needs to meet incident demands. The operational planning cycle involves a series of planning meetings to develop IAPs.

- **Incident Action Plan**: IAPs are the central tool for planning during a response. An IAP formally documents incident objectives and provides a clear statement of tasks, resource assignments, an organizational chart, meeting schedule, and communications plan for the SERT for each designated operational period.
- **Planning Meetings:** The IRC planning meeting schedule is established on a per incident basis at the discretion of the SERT Leader based on the severity of the incident and the need for coordination among SERT staff and partners to develop the IAP. Specific meetings may be necessary to establish incident objectives and priorities, develop strategy, prioritize resources and brief staff. The IRC planning meetings include the Command and General Staff Meeting and IAP Meeting. Additional planning meetings are established on an as-needed basis.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Determine whether to activate the SERT and IRC 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 IOEM Area Field Officer (AFO).
  - Establish the SERT as the central point for initiating and sustaining the Common Operating Picture for incidents/events: receiving information and producing SITREPs, Executive Summaries, and briefings for state and jurisdictional leadership/decision makers, as well as SERT staff, federal partners, and regional partners when requested or directed.
  - If activated, staff the IRC with SERT members and liaisons 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.
- Notify agencies required to activate the SERT based on event/emergency and activation level. Notify agencies required to staff the IRC based on event/emergency and activation level.
- Coordinate the use of state emergency communications and warning systems. As necessary, initiate appropriate statewide alert(s) and notification(s) in anticipation of, or in response to, all-hazard emergency/disaster events/incidents.
- Coordinate the preparation and implementation of a Governor's Disaster Emergency Proclamation.
- Coordinate the Governor's request for federal assistance under the Stafford Act or another federally sponsored disaster/emergency assistance program, if applicable.

- Coordinate collaborative efforts with other state governments and federal agencies.
- Coordinate all requests from state agencies and local governments for disaster emergency assistance.
- 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.
- Establish operational period, meeting schedule, and required products commensurate with activation level.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness and to include in SITREPs. Define information sharing expectations and inform SERT team members, such as posting information via WebEOC.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls.
- Initiate development of the SERT incident action planning process.

Continuing Actions

- Coordinate information and planning activities by the SERT within the IRC based on current operational level.
  - Oversee development of SITREPs and provide related guidance, including development timeline, to all ID-ESFs and SERT Section Chiefs.
- Coordinate RFA process through the SERT for supplemental support from state or federal partners.
- In coordination with ID-ESF #7, oversee the MA process.
- As applicable, coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop an overall common operating picture and situational awareness of systems affected in the local or surrounding areas.
- Coordinate the allocation and prioritization of resources throughout an emergency or disaster event including the prioritization and allocation of direct federal assistance.
- Coordinate the deployment and staffing of special teams (e.g., regional response teams, damage assessment teams, etc.).
- If a Joint Field Office (JFO) becomes operational, integrate ID-ESF #5 activities from the IRC to the JFO.
- Provide direction and control for state response and recovery efforts to include Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and the Hazard Mitigation Program under Section 406 and 404 of the Stafford Act.
- If necessary, oversee 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.

- If necessary, coordinate the use of the State Disaster Account and Hazardous Substance cost recovery process in coordination with the Financial Management Support Annex.
- Oversee development of the SERT IAPs, requesting data inputs from SERT Sections and ID-ESFs as appropriate.

Demobilization Actions

- Oversee development of SERT Demobilization Plan and continue to consider demobilization needs to ensure an orderly release of resources and consider transition to recovery operations based on incident demands (see the *State of Idaho Disaster Recovery Plan* for more details regarding long-term recovery processes).
- As applicable, coordinate the demobilization of resources when associated MAs are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Oversee and participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to emergency management coordination activities in support of emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #5 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper completion, storage, and filing of all documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.
- Ensure the IRC is returned to monitoring level readiness in preparation for the next activation.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **Individual State Agency Supporting Plans:** Each state agency develops and maintains an agency emergency operations plan to carry out the agency's response and recovery support functions. Agency plans assign disaster emergency duties to all subdivisions and personnel and provide capability to support the SERT and functional annexes of this IDEOP as required.
- **County Emergency Operations Plans (Idaho Code §46-1006 (3) and §46-1009 (4)):** Each county and/or intergovernmental agency prepares and maintains a local or intergovernmental disaster EOP for its area.
- **National Response Framework (NRF):** The NRF 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. The NRF 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.

- **State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan:** This is 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. (https://ioem.idaho.gov/preparedness-and-protection/mitigation/state-hazard-mitigation-plan/)
- **State of Idaho Disaster Recovery Plan:** This statewide plan defines disaster recovery phases and identifies the State of Idaho's role in short-term and long-term recovery. It describes the processes and statutory authority for long-term recovery and provides the framework for a Long-Term Recovery Committee and incident-specific recovery plan.
- **IOEM Continuity of Operations Plans:** COOP plans provide the ability to sustain the capability to perform essential functions during and after a disruption in internal operations and to preserve, maintain, or reconstitute the state government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities under all circumstances that may disrupt normal governmental operations.
- **Idaho Continuity of Government Plan:** This plan, in alignment with the state's Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan, provides the ability to sustain the capability to perform essential functions during and after a disruption in internal operations and to preserve, maintain, or reconstitute the state government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities under all circumstances that may disrupt normal governmental operations. Taken in aggregate, the ability of individual state agencies and jurisdictions as well as other branches of government to conduct COOP directly contributes to the continuity of government.

Programs

- **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC):** EMAC is an all-hazards, all-disciplines mutual aid compact that serves as the cornerstone of the nation's mutual aid system. Resources can be deployed from any member state to another member state via EMAC.
- **Federal Programs:** Multiple federal government programs exist to assist states and local entities to respond to and recover from disasters and emergencies. Each program has unique policies, processes, procedures, routes of request, and designated primary points of contact within state government. For example, IOEM is the point of contact for FEMA; the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare is the point of contact for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; the Idaho Department of Agriculture is the point of contact for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Farm Service Agency; the Idaho Transportation Department is the point of contact for the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration; and the Idaho Department of Commerce is the point of contact for the Small Business Administration. As the state point of contact during a statewide disaster emergency, each state agency coordinating assistance with their federal partners keeps IOEM and the SERT apprised of related activities and provides copies of assistance documentation. An expanded list of

programs and corresponding descriptions is located in ESF #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with local, tribal, state, and federal partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
  - **Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN):** HSIN is a secure, web-based system managed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for sharing sensitive but unclassified information among international, federal, state, tribal, local, and private sector partners. HSIN is particularly useful for sharing information related to incident response with FEMA Region 10 and neighboring states. HSIN is made up of a network of communities, called Communities of Interest (COI), which are organized by federal organizations, state agencies, 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.
- **Alert, Warning, and Notification (AWN) Systems:** AWNs provide effective and timely information to the public before, during, and/or after disasters. They consist of a multitude of services and systems. Many of these systems can be geo-targeted to reach specific areas of concern while others are broader in reach and scope.
  - **National Warning System (NAWAS):** NAWAS is a comprehensive party line network of telephone circuits connecting federal and state warning points throughout the United States. It is funded by 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 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.
  - **Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS):** IPAWS is an IP-based modernization to the nation's alert and warning infrastructure. Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local alerting authorities can use IPAWS to notify the public of public safety incidents and emergencies. IPAWS uses the Common Alerting Protocol

(CAP), a digital format for exchanging all-hazard emergency warnings and public safety information by origination of one consistent alert message that can be disseminated simultaneously over multiple communication pathways.[1]

- **Idaho State Automated Warning System (ISAWS):** ISAWS is the State of Idaho's CAP-compliant system for implementing IPAWS. ISAWS provides IOEM the ability to rapidly notify and/or inform critical personnel as well as those subscribing to ISAWS. A message is delivered to subscribers via phone, mobile device, and 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 employees and elected officials, with emergency notifications. Pathways include:
  - **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** broadcast and cable television and radio broadcasts
  - **Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA):** cell phones and other mobile devices
  - **NOAA Weather Radio (NWR):** network of radio stations including over 1,000 transmitters nationally

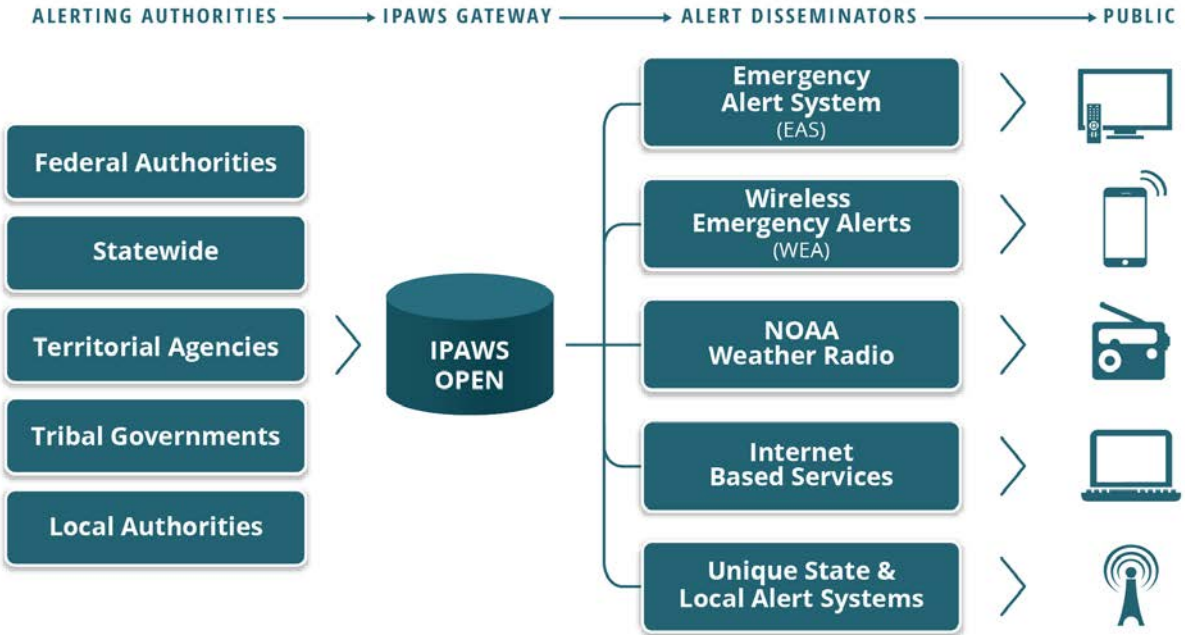

Figure 2: IPAWS Communication Pathways[2]

[1] FEMA. Integrated Public Alert and Warning System. https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/integrated-public-alert-warning-system
[2] FEMA. Integrated Public Alert and Warning System. https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/integrated-public-alert-warning-system

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

As the ID-ESF #5 Coordinator, IOEM is responsible for leading the coordination of emergency management functions during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide coordinated support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate the overall state effort to collect, analyze, process, report, and display essential information, and facilitate support for planning efforts in disaster emergency operations.
- Coordinate the overall state effort to provide response and recovery assistance through the use of MAs to support agencies and jurisdictions.
- Establish the state presence in the impacted jurisdiction in anticipation of immediate and long-term state assistance. This presence is established first by the IOEM AFO, or other IOEM appointed regional coordinator, and may be followed by a larger contingent of state representatives or a JFO.
- Provide support and/or participate in the JFO or Disaster Recovery Center as requested.

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 National Incident Management System (NIMS), using management structure consistent with the Incident Command System (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. • For larger departments, appoint subdivision emergency coordinators to report to the agency emergency coordinator.

Agency	Function
	• 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 assigned subdivisions and personnel and will provide capability to support the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), Idaho Response Center (IRC), Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP), and NIMS, as required by this IDEOP. Such support includes the following: ▪ Assign an Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) coordinator to serve in the SERT ▪ Provide situation reports, incident action plans, resource status, financial status, geospatial data, and organization, staffing, and contact information to the SERT ▪ Provide personnel and resources to staff the ID-ESF ▪ Provide personnel to staff the SERT in the IRC (this may also require involvement of agency directors and emergency coordinators) ▪ Provide personnel and resources for field deployment ▪ Accept IRC Mission Assignments (MAs) to provide resources for response and recovery actions • Keep plans current and provide an electronic copy to the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM). • Develop and maintain Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to address how the agency will provide essential services to citizens during response and recovery and return the agency to normal operations. An electronic copy of the current COOP will be provided to IOEM. • Notify IOEM of any significant event, incident, emergency or disaster, impacting the ability of government to provide public services within the State of Idaho. The IOEM Director will notify the Governor's Office. • Grant and/or use waivers in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Idaho Code for necessary

Agency	Function
	disaster emergency response and recovery operations. • Train personnel to meet state emergency prevention, protection, response, and recovery objectives as coordinated by IOEM. • Coordinate any agreement or memorandum of understanding that incorporates emergency or disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions with IOEM. 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. • Perform specific assignments as outlined in Governor's Executive Order 2019-15.

Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Agency	Function
Private Sector	• As applicable, protect critical infrastructure systems and implement plans for the rapid restoration of normal commercial activities and critical infrastructure operations in the event of disruption. • As applicable, support emergency alert messaging responsibilities via commercial broadcast stations in accordance with Federal Communications Commission directives.
Non-Governmental Organizations	• Support essential service missions in times of need. • Provide sheltering, emergency food supplies, and other vital support services.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	• Provide support and/or assistance as outlined in the National Response Framework (NRF), Stafford Act, 44 CFR Emergency Management and designated agency specific authorities and responsibilities.

Agency	Function
	• Activate departments and agencies supporting federal Emergency Support Functions. • Issue MAs to obtain resources and services from federal departments and agencies. • Activate and operate a FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center to support connectivity between the IRC and FEMA Headquarters.
Other Federal Agencies	• Provide support and/or assistance as outlined in the NRF, Stafford Act, 44 CFR Emergency Management, and designated agency specific authorities and responsibilities.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #6

MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, AND HUMAN SERVICES

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Primary Agencies:
American Red Cross
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Public Health Districts
Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Board of Education
- Office of School Safety and Security

Idaho Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster

Support Agencies:
Idaho Commission on Aging
Idaho Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired
Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities
Idaho Department of Administration
Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Department of Insurance
Idaho Department of Labor
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol
Idaho State Police
Idaho State Tax Commission
Idaho Division of Veterans Services
Idaho Transportation Department
State Independent Living Council

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, and Human Services Annex establishes the state's approach for coordinating mass care, emergency assistance, and human services to support state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. The coordination of these functions engages both state agencies and non-governmental organizations. This annex establishes ID-ESF #6 as the state function focused on the coordination of mass care, emergency assistance, and human services during emergencies or disasters.

Scope

ID-ESF #6 is the mass care, emergency assistance, and human services function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #6 is responsible for coordinating state actions regarding mass care, emergency assistance, and human services during the immediate response and ongoing emergency or disaster to support federal, state, tribal, and local disaster response and recovery operations. Mass care activities include shelter support, feeding operations, emergency assistance, distribution of emergency supplies, and collecting and providing information on victims to family members. Additionally, ID-ESF #6 will assist in the coordination of delivering federal and state programs to assist individuals, households, and families impacted by disasters or emergencies.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #6, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System 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. ID-ESF #6 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines ID-ESF #6's major areas of focus, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, the Governor of Idaho has the authority to do the following:
   a. Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if it is deemed 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.
2. In accordance with the Civil Rights Act and Idaho Code §67-5909, all ID-ESF #6 activities and services are provided without regard to economic status, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, race, religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, disability, gender, age, or other affiliation.
3. In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), all ID-ESF #6 activities and services are made accessible to support the diverse needs of individuals and prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities.
4. In accordance with the ADA's definition, ID-ESF #6 defines service animals as dogs that are individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities. In addition to the provisions regarding service dogs, the revised ADA regulations have a new, separate provision regarding miniature horses that have been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities, which informs ID-ESF #6 activities.
5. In accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Eligible Costs Related to Pet Evacuations and Sheltering, (DAP 9523.19), ID-ESF #6 defines household pets as domesticated animals, 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.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require coordinated efforts to address a wide range of mass care, emergency assistance, and human services issues. Emergencies or disasters requiring activation of ID-ESF #6 may involve a variety of factors, including evacuations that displace 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 individuals, children, and limited or non-English speaking individuals) 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 affected areas. The loss of real and essential personal property and/or economic hardships may trigger the need for programs identified in this annex to be activated.

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 needs in response to a disaster or emergency event. Medical sheltering coordination 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 assessed at a general population shelter to determine whether they can be accommodated or if they should be referred to a medical shelter or other more appropriate level of care (e.g., hospital, long-term care facility, etc.).

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.

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #6 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of mass care, emergency assistance, and human services functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #6.
2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
3. ID-ESF #6 is not a direct provider of services to persons displaced or otherwise affected by the disaster.
4. ID-ESF #6 will include the coordination of activities to provide for the care and shelter of access and functional needs populations.
5. The state is not a shelter provider. The state does not own or lease buildings specifically for this purpose.
6. Based on historical data related to disaster evacuations and sheltering, it is assumed that only a small percentage of the affected population will seek public shelter unless a catastrophic incident impacts Idaho or requires sheltering of individuals from other state(s) that have experienced a catastrophic disaster requiring large-scale sheltering in Idaho. Historically, during emergency or disaster incidents in Idaho, some survivors will find shelter with friends and relatives, some will leave the area, and others will choose not to leave the impacted area.

7. 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.
8. Recovery efforts are initiated concurrently with response activities. Close coordination is required among those state agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) assisting with response and recovery activities.
9. Local and tribal governments will, to the maximum extent possible, develop and maintain Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) to share resources with neighboring jurisdictions, cities, and government entities.
10. In line with Idaho's Distribution Management Plan and U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) Ready.gov website, individuals and families in the state are recommended to plan for disasters and to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours.
11. 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; limited or non-English speaking individuals; and many other segments of the population.
12. During a large-scale evacuation, families may be separated and will need to be reunited.
13. 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.
14. ID-ESF #6 will provide representatives to staff the SERT in the IRC based on situational requirements specific to the disaster. ID-ESF #6 coordinator will coordinate with each support agency.
15. All state agencies and organizations must have adequate procedures and guidelines that correspond to the responsibilities assigned to them under this plan.
16. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
17. For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFA) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for mass care, emergency assistance, and human services-related support will be routed to ID-ESF #6.

Concept of Operations

General

The ultimate responsibility for mass care activities and services for persons located within any jurisdiction 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. 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 from the SERT through the IRC, once they have exceeded their resources and after they have reached out to neighboring jurisdictions to manage the emergency or disaster.

Mass care activities and services must accommodate individuals with access and functional needs. Access and functional needs services are defined as services that enable individuals to maintain their independence in a general population shelter. Individuals with disabilities are provided 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 the following:

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

In the event of a statewide evacuation, sheltering, and/or mass care incident in Idaho, or if the state receives displaced populations from another state or United States territory, a reception center may be established. If activated, the reception center staff will assess and support the immediate basic needs of impacted populations.

ID-ESF #6 will collect information from the local and tribal jurisdictions and NGOs for situation reports, briefings, staff meetings, etc**.**, and update and maintain information on the National Shelter System. 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

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.

As needed, ID-ESF #6 will develop mass care-related impact assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Food, Water, and Shelter Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 1. Some component reporting responsibilities are shared with ID-ESF #11.

Table 1: Food, Water, and Shelter Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Food	• Commercial food distribution • Commercial food supply chain • Food distribution programs (e.g., food banks)
Water	• Drinking water utilities (intake, treatment, storage, and distribution) • Wastewater systems • Commercial water supply chain
Shelter	• Housing (e.g., homes, shelters) • Commercial facilities (e.g., hotels)
Agriculture	• Animals and agriculture

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #6 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #6 Coordinating Agency (i.e., IOEM) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate mass care functions.

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. 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. ID-ESF #6 monitors and coordinates state support for mass care, emergency assistance, and human services responses by state agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Functions

ID-ESF #6 is responsible for coordinating state actions regarding mass care, emergency assistance, and human services during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #6's major areas of focus are coordination of mass care, emergency assistance, and human services efforts. The principal activities for each functional area are described below:

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 described below:

- **Emergency Shelter**: A shelter is an accessible facility set up to provide comfort, food, water, information, and sleeping accommodations to meet the immediate disaster-caused needs of individuals, families, and communities. Core services are provided in every shelter, and situational services are provided based upon the needs of the clients. All services are programmatically and physically accessible to all clients.[1] 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. See the Definitions section for descriptions of different types of emergency shelters.
- **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 near human shelters. This will allow for the pet 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.

  The state recognizes the varying and special requirements of individuals that require and use service animals and is committed to ensuring the needs of these individuals are appropriately addressed during emergency sheltering situations and the individuals and service animals remain together in accordance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

  - 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.
  - 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.
- **Feeding:** Feeding is provided to survivors through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and distribution of food. Feeding operations are based on sound nutritional standards to include meeting requirements of survivors with special dietary needs, to the extent possible.

  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.

  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 ensuring the wholesomeness of milk and milk products.

[1] Emergency shelter definition provided by the Red Cross of Idaho and East Oregon.

- **Distribution of Emergency Supplies:** 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 with state and local and tribal entities and NGOs. Depending on the severity of the incident, close coordination is necessary with ID-ESF #1 – Transportation for the movement of people and resources along with limited storage in maintenance sheds and ID-ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security for securing sites and routes for commodities. More detailed information regarding distribution management processes is defined in the Idaho Distribution Management Plan.
- **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.

Emergency Assistance

The ID-ESF #6 emergency assistance functions include coordination of 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.

- **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. As noted in the Policy section, in accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, the Governor of Idaho has specific authorities to direct and compel evacuations, establish evacuation routes, and control access to an evacuated area. Schools, nursing homes, hospitals, jails, and other institutions are responsible for the evacuation and control of their populations. The decision to allow an evacuated population to return will be jointly coordinated and communicated by state, tribal, and local emergency management officials.
- **Facilitated Family Reunification:** During mass evacuations 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 program.
- **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.
- **Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster:** 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, ID-ESF #6 will collaborate with the IDAVOAD and local and tribal officials to establish a Long-Term Recovery Committee to address the unmet needs of the individuals and families. Immediate recovery is supported by ID-ESF #14 in the event of a federal or state disaster declaration.

Human Services

The ID-ESF #6 human services functions includes the coordination of state support to local and tribal jurisdictions for a variety of programs to address the health and wellness needs of survivors and/or non-housing losses through a variety of loans and grant programs and services as described below.

Many, but not all, of these services are provided upon a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration:

- **Individual Assistance (IA):** IA programs provide support to individuals or households, impacted by disaster, through a variety of services. Disaster applicants may receive assistance with basic needs such as sustenance, shelter, and medical services during the recovery process. Specific IA programs are listed in the Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems section of this annex.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for mass care, emergency assistance, and human services support.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.

Continuing Actions

- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local, tribal, and NGO feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to the local and tribal agencies responsible for mass care, emergency assistance, and human services activities.
- Coordinate with the IDAVOAD in the long-term recovery programs for the transition of mass care response to recovery operations.
- Address ID-ESF #6 Mission Assignments (MAs), including assignments to support RFAs from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
    - As needed, coordinate the deployment of mass care, emergency assistance, and human services resources based on MAs.
    - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- As applicable, coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop an overall common operating picture and situational awareness regarding incident impacts on mass care, emergency assistance, and human services resources and requested support from local and tribal governments.

- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, coordinate demobilization of deployed mass care, emergency assistance, and human services resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to mass care, emergency assistance, and human services emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #6 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #6 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **The National Response Framework (NRF), ESF #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. (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_ESF_6_Mass-Care.pdf)
- **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.
- **IDAVOAD Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):** This SOP is maintained by the IDAVOAD and outlines how the IDAVOAD organizations will coordinate activities to support survivors of disasters/emergencies.
- **Idaho Distribution Management Plan (DMP):** The DMP establishes operational guidance to support distribution of life-sustaining commodities to local jurisdictions following a catastrophic incident. It aligns with existing sheltering, feeding, and food-restoration strategies intended to complement and support mass care operations, functional plans, and tactical guidance for city, county, and tribal logistical response operations as necessary. Additionally, the DMP establishes protocols to address state staging sites and operations, logistical support including services and personnel, information management, transportation of resources to points of need, inventory management, resource sourcing, transportation, and demobilization.
- **ID-ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services Annex:** This annex establishes ID-ESF #8 as the state organization responsible for the provision of health and medical services during an emergency or disaster incident requiring the provision of state assistance.

- **ID-ESF #11 – Agriculture and Food Annex:** This annex establishes ID-ESF #11 as the state organization responsible for the provision of nutrition assistance during an emergency or disaster incident requiring the provision of state assistance. ID-ESF #11 officials coordinate with, and support as appropriate, agencies responsible for ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, and Human Services that are involved in mass feeding. Group meal service at congregate meal sites are completed in accordance with federal code of regulations Title 7 CFR 250.43 (disaster food assistance).

Programs

- **Public Private Partnerships Program:** Managed by IOEM, this program focuses on communicating, cultivating, and advocating for extensive collaboration with external and internal stakeholders at all levels of government and in the private sector including non-profit agencies, to work collaboratively to promote education, awareness, and resiliency through activities such as planning, training, and exercising to reduce the effects of emergencies and/or disasters.
- **Individuals and Households Program, Other Needs Assistance (ONA):** During a presidentially declared disaster, the ONA is provided under FEMA's Individuals and Households Program to provide help with medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, moving and storage, and other expenses authorized by law for uninsured or underinsured eligible applicants based on expenses or serious needs directly caused by the disaster. For more information regarding the ONA program, refer to the Idaho Disaster Recovery Plan.
- **Small Business Administration Loan Program:** This program provides low-interest, long-term disaster loan assistance for qualified homeowners and renters, non-farm businesses of all sizes, and non-profit organizations to fund the repair and replacement of disaster-damaged property.
- **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. Refer to ID-ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services Annex for further information regarding D-SNAP.
- **Volunteer Idaho:** Volunteer veterinarians may be accessed for treatment of service animals and pets in shelters through Volunteer Idaho (www.volunteeridaho.com).
- **Emergency Crisis Counseling Program:** Refer to ID-ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services for more information.
- **Women, Infants, Children (WIC) Program**: Refer to ID-ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services for more information.
- **Disaster Unemployment Assistance:** Upon major disaster declared by the President, Disaster Unemployment Assistance provides financial assistance to individuals whose employment or

self-employment has been lost or interrupted as a direct result of the disaster and who are not covered by regular unemployment insurance.

- **Disaster Legal Services:** This program 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.
- **Disaster Case Management:** This program 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.
- **Veterans Affairs:** Idaho Division of Veterans Services can provide support to veterans with regard to their Medicaid, Social Security, and veteran's benefits.

Systems

- **ArcGIS:** A Geographic Information System (GIS) program used to map shelter locations and service delivery sites.
- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **National Shelter System:** An American Red Cross ArcGIS-based online 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, tribal, and local 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.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

As the ID-ESF #6 Coordinator, IOEM is responsible for leading coordination of mass care, emergency assistance, and human services during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide mass care, emergency assistance, and human services support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Determine staffing for the SERT and/or Joint Field Office to manage and coordinate ID-ESF #6 response and recovery operations.

- Support the facilitation and coordination of emergency assistance, sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, and family reunification to the disaster/emergency affected jurisdictions.

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
American Red Cross	• Coordinate sheltering of affected clients as well as feeding and distribution of emergency supplies. • Provide health services and disaster mental health services to clients. • Provide reunification services and support to affected persons. • Provide liaison to Idaho Response Center (IRC) or Joint Field Office when requested.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Coordinate medical sheltering under Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #8. • Provide assistance to individuals as part of the Health and Welfare non-disaster programs (i.e., Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Program; Women, Infants, Children (WIC) Program, 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 Agriculture	• Act as contact for Idaho fruit and vegetable producer organizations and warehouse-stored commodity groups. • Act as contact for animal industry and animal rescue groups. • Provide technical advice and act as contact to industries that can provide evacuation, transportation, and sheltering of livestock threatened or displaced by disasters. • Provide subject matter expertise on surveillance and testing for state or federally regulated animal diseases; interstate

Agency	Function
	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 and Nutrition Service. • 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, Walmart, 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 State Board of Education	• Coordinate the utilization of colleges, universities, and area vocational-technical facilities for reception, shelter, and mass feeding operations. • Coordinate with affected jurisdictions, state agencies, and volunteer organizations regarding the utilization of school facilities for reception, shelter, and mass feeding during disasters. • Coordinate the utilization of school 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 SERT, if appropriate, to support ID-ESF #6 to assist in response and recovery. • Support the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid services, and distribution of emergency supplies to the affected population. • Provide Disaster Welfare Information to IDHW in response to disaster emergency welfare inquiries and family reunification requests. • May manage mass care logistical and related fiscal activities if requested.

Agency	Function
	• May conduct damage assessment on privately owned property.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
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 Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired	• Coordinate planning to include individuals who 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, regarding appropriate accommodations in shelters and/or evacuation centers. • Provide/produce disaster-related materials in Braille and large print. • Educate first responders as to needs of blind and visually impaired individuals and demonstrate techniques for working with individuals 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 who are deaf and hard of hearing. • Identify and assess the needs of deaf and hard of hearing individuals. • Provide technical support during a disaster or emergency (e.g., lists of accommodation support resources). • Educate first responders as to the needs of deaf or hard of hearing individuals and demonstrate techniques for working with individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing.

Agency	Function
Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities	• Coordinate planning to include individuals who have developmental disabilities. • Identify and assess the needs of individuals who are developmentally disabled. • Provide technical support during a disaster or emergency (e.g., lists of accommodation support resources). • Educate first responders as to the needs of individuals with developmental disabilities and demonstrate techniques for working with individuals with developmental disabilities.
Idaho Department of Administration	• Provide structural inspection services for potential shelter facilities.
Idaho Department of Commerce	• Coordinate and manage the U.S. Small Business Administration programs for communities, businesses, and individuals. • Provide support for public infrastructure improvements through grant programs that are available through Commerce, such as the Idaho Community Development Block Grant. Imminent Threat Funds may also be available to alleviate threats to the health and safety of local and tribal residents. • Reference ID-ESF #14 – Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation.
Idaho Department of Insurance	• Provide individuals to Disaster Recovery Centers as needed to counsel individuals on insurance matters.
Idaho Department of Labor	• Coordinate and manage the disaster unemployment program.
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	• Provide land and facilities for mass care and feeding centers during emergencies and disasters.
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Assist the ID-ESF #6 Coordinator with disaster/emergency assistance to survivors in whatever manner possible, to include air and ground transportation, radio communications, and volunteer support.
Idaho Division of Veterans Services	• Provide nursing and other health care professional staff as available. • Provide shelter within the three state Veteran's Homes if available for survivors of a mass care event. • Provide support to veterans with regard to their Medicaid, Social Security, and veteran's benefits.

Agency	Function
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 as needed to counsel individuals on tax matters.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Coordinate transportation of people or cargo both on the state highway infrastructure and using aviation assets. • Coordinate with local law enforcement for road closures, detours, and incident response. • Coordinate with other ID-ESFs for messaging to the public using 511, changeable message signs (CMS), mobile CMS, and social media. • Provide information on statewide Idaho Transportation Department facilities and coordinate for possible use.
State Independent Living Council	• Coordinate planning to include individuals with disabilities. • Identify and assess the needs of individuals with disabilities.

Definitions[2]

Congregate Shelter: Congregate shelters are the most common shelter type set up by the Red Cross. They are generally established in large open settings that provide little to no individual privacy in facilities that normally serve other purposes, such as schools, churches, community centers, and armories.

Emergency Evacuation Shelter: An emergency evacuation shelter is an accessible facility set up in the event of a rapid evacuation or to provide a safe place to congregate while a major storm passes. Emergency evacuation shelters typically allow less space per person in order to maximize the number of clients that can be accommodated.

General Population Shelter: A general population shelter is an accessible facility set up to provide shelter for everyone in the community, including individuals with access and functional needs, including those with disabilities requiring supportive services to maintain independence and utilize the shelter and its programs and services.

Medical Shelter: Medical shelters support individuals who have medical issues requiring care beyond the capability of a general population shelter. They are established by local, state, or tribal governments in coordination with public health and social services agencies. Relevant government jurisdictions may coordinate with the Red Cross regarding support for these shelters.

[2] Emergency shelter definitions provided by the Red Cross of Idaho and East Oregon.

Non-congregate Shelter: Non-congregate shelters provide alternatives for incidents when conventional congregate sheltering methods are unavailable or overwhelmed, or longer-term temporary sheltering is required. Typically, facilities that are used provide a higher level of privacy than conventional congregate shelters. Non-congregate shelters may include hotels, cruise ships, dormitories, converted buildings, staying with friends or family, or other facilities with private sleeping spaces but possibly shared bathroom and/or cooking facilities.

Non-traditional Shelter: A non-traditional shelter is a location, generally in a large structure or open space, where a significantly large number of evacuees can take refuge and be sheltered for short or longer periods of time. These locations require an expanded amount and diversity of internal infrastructure and support services, which may include infrastructure operations such as logistics, utilities, security, and traffic control, as well as services such as laundry, medical care, and recovery support.

Standard/short-term Shelter: A general population shelter is a shelter typically lasting two weeks or less.

Long-term Shelter: A general population shelter is a shelter typically lasting more than two weeks.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #7

RESOURCE AND LOGISTICS SUPPORT

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator and Primary Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Primary Agencies:
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard
- Purchasing Office

Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Administration
- Division of Purchasing

Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Department of Corrections
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol
Idaho Office of the Attorney General
Idaho Public Health Districts
Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Other State Agencies as Required

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #7 – Resource and Logistics Support Annex establishes the state's approach for providing logistical and resource support to state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. This annex establishes ID-ESF #7 as the state organization focused on the coordination of resources during emergencies or disasters. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #7.

Scope

ID-ESF #7 is the resource and logistical support function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #7 is responsible for coordinating state actions regarding resource support during the immediate response and ongoing emergency or disaster to support federal, state, tribal, and local disaster response elements. This includes, but is not limited to, assistance in procuring disaster emergency relief supplies, space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications (in coordination with ID-ESF #2 – Communications), contracting services, security services, and personnel to support immediate response activities at the IRC. ID-ESF #7 also provides resource support for requirements not specifically identified in the other ID-ESFs and addresses the effort and activity necessary to evaluate, locate, procure, and provide essential material resources.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #7, 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. ID-ESF #7 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines ID-ESF #7's major areas of focus, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with Executive Order NO. 2019-15, all requests for state assistance shall be routed through IOEM, and IOEM will notify and activate the Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners.
2. 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.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require a coordinated response and recovery effort, including resource and logistics support (based on incident type and demands) at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels.

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #7 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of resources and logistics support functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #7.
2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
3. Expeditious identification, procurement, and allocation of resources are vital to ensure effective state emergency management operations.
4. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
5. For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFAs) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT via the IRC. Requests for resource and logistics support will be routed to ID-ESF #7.
6. Activation of intrastate and/or interstate mutual aid agreements will be invoked by a proclamation of disaster by the Governor.
7. Initial lifesaving and life support operations will be priority and all available resources will be prioritized and assigned accordingly.

Concept of Operations

General

Resource and logistics support will be driven by jurisdictional RFAs beginning with planning for resource needs and ending with delivery to incident areas. Coordination of resource procurement and delivery aids in the prevention of spontaneous deployment of resources or personnel.

As a critical component of the overall state response capabilities, all state agencies may be tasked to provide resource and logistics support in the form of personnel, equipment, and/or supplies to

support disaster emergency response and recovery operations. If tasked, state agencies will work with the SERT Logistics Section in fulfilling material, supplies, and transportation needs as deemed necessary by the SERT Leader. All state agencies will maintain documentation of all equipment, supplies, materials, personnel, etc., utilized in the response and recovery operations.

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #7 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #7 Coordinating Agency (i.e., IOEM) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate resource and logistics support functions. 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.

Functions

ID-ESF #7 is responsible for coordination of resource and logistics support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have significant impacts on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #7's major areas of focus are coordination of RFAs, Mission Assignments (MAs), and logistics support. The principal activities for each functional area are described below.

Requests for Assistance (RFA)

Jurisdictions may request assistance from the SERT through the RFA process. Requests for resources will be submitted to the SERT using the WebEOC, RFA board, if possible. 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, etc.). A decision tree for sourcing commodities and other resources is presented in Figure 2. This decision tree aligns with the principles of NIMS and the National Response Framework.

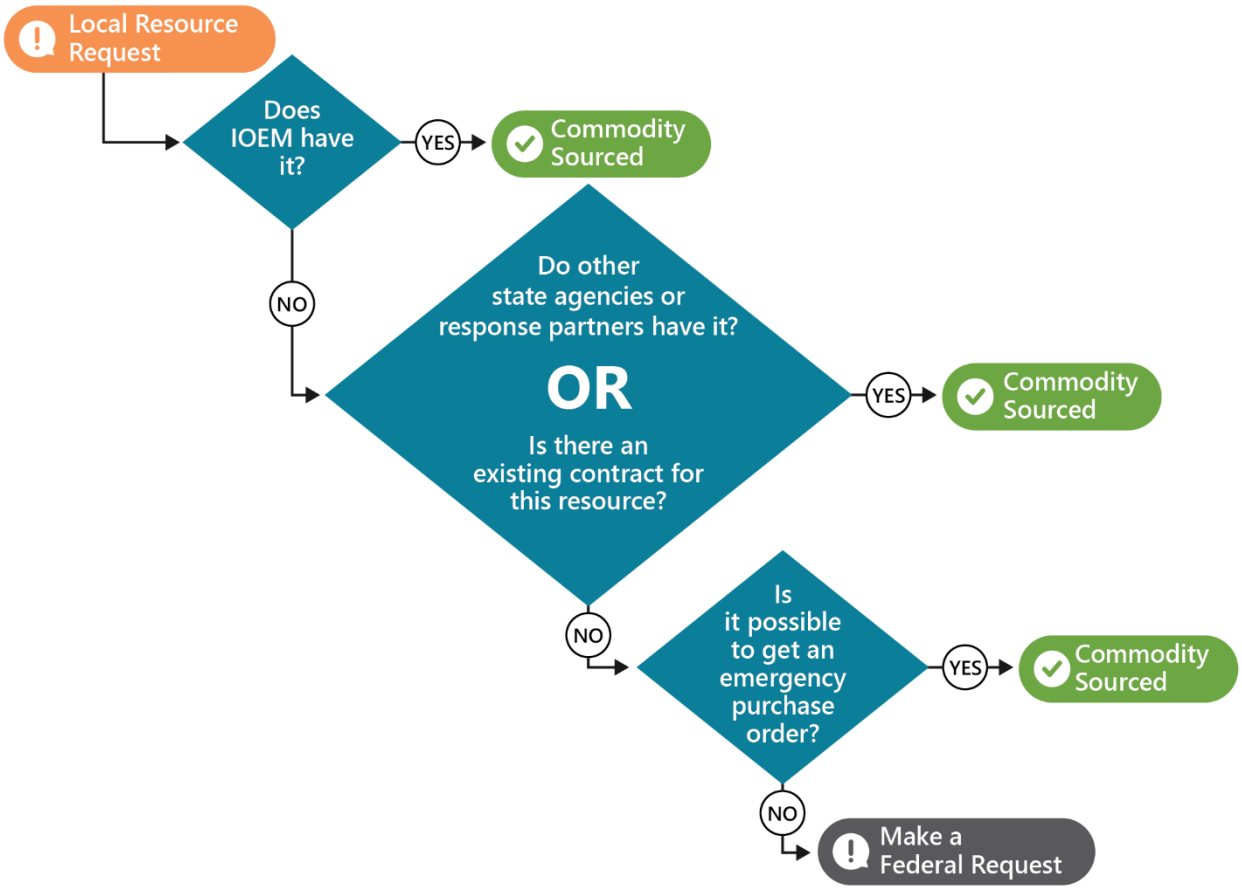

Figure 2: Sourcing Decision Tree

RFAs submitted to the SERT must contain specific information on who is requesting assistance, what is being requested, why it is needed, when it is needed by, and where assistance is needed. The Logistics Section will use that information to determine how best to fulfill the RFA. All RFAs must originate under the authority of the requesting jurisdiction's certifying official.

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 local official and SERT Resource Support Section Chief at the discretion of the IOEM Director. Idaho Military Division's Purchasing Office will coordinate any procurements of non-state agency resources.

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. For more information about procurement, please refer to ID-SA #1, Financial Management. Mutual aid or federal assistance will be requested when a resource cannot be sourced either through available state resources or the procurement process.

Resource Prioritization

When RFAs exceed resource availability, prioritization must take place to ensure resources are provided to the requestor with the most significant need(s). Priorities are listed in the SERT Incident Action Plan (IAP). Priorities are established within jurisdictions and by elected and appointed state leadership. When there is a conflict in established priorities for resource allocation, the SERT Leader, in coordination with the SERT Advisory Committee, will use the following prioritization to determine how resources will be distributed:

- **Safety (Life and Limb):** Both first responder 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; fuel storage and distribution; schools; roads and bridges; levees; etc.
- **Resource Values:** Prevention and mitigation of destruction and damage to resource values are the next priority after a focus on communities and structures. These are aspects of a community that have an impact on its economic viability and quality of life, such as parks and recreational areas (e.g., fairgrounds, winter sports areas, watershed areas, scenic areas, environmentally sensitive areas, etc.).

Mission Assignments (MAs)

MAs allow the SERT to acquire requested resources or services on behalf of a requesting jurisdiction in accordance with the terms of the MA. The SERT is responsible for coordinating resource support through the MA process from all levels of government and corresponding taxing entities.

MAs establish an agreement between the SERT and the requesting jurisdiction to define costs and scope of work. When a resource is available through a state agency, that agency is responsible for having a written process for accepting missions including a fiscal process, an approval process, and list of contacts. If an initially tasked state agency is unable to fulfill all components of the RFA, multiple MAs may be created and assigned to additional agencies. All MAs in support of local or tribal governments will include a cost share agreement. Local and tribal governments must agree to bear their portion of the cost share agreement prior to execution of the MA.

It is the responsibility of the tasked state agencies to report information on the status of MAs. Information regarding the MA such as mobilization, mission activities, and demobilization should be reported to the SERT through the Operations Section. The SERT will track the progress and financial status of all MAs based on the reporting of tasked agencies and local jurisdictions to ensure the scope of work is being accomplished as outlined. Variances in the scope of work or costs must be reported for an amendment to the MA.

Logistics Support

Under certain circumstances, a coordinated 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:

- **Logistics Staging Areas:** These are designated state locations at which resources will be received, classified, and prepared for delivery to receiving points or directly to a distribution point. These areas are used before or in lieu of a warehouse. In the event of a large-scale disaster, the State of Idaho may designate Boise International Airport as a logistics staging area for receiving, trans-loading, and staging airlifted disaster-response commodities and equipment.
- **Warehouses:** These are designated storage locations outside of the impact area to store commodities and supplies prior to deployment.
  - 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. The State Donations Coordinator and Idaho Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD) will coordinate placement of donation warehouses. IDAVOAD organizations may choose to operate their own warehouses to handle goods they have solicited or that were donated specifically to them. Donation warehouses will receive and sort unsolicited items to be transferred to distribution sites for distribution to disaster survivors. Donation warehouses will not distribute items to individuals.
  - The State of Idaho does not maintain commodity warehouses on a non-emergency basis. An emergency situation may result in the need for state-based commodity warehousing.
- **Receiving Points:** These are designated locations normally in the impact area at which resources will be turned over to county authorities for distribution. In some cases, the receiving point and the distribution point may be the same location.
- **Distribution Points:** These are facilities designated by the local jurisdiction for distribution of relief supplies to the affected populations. In certain scenarios, IOEM may recommend distribution point locations or processes for operational consistency based on site accessibility, jurisdictional needs, and other hazard-specific conditions.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Stand up/staff the SERT Logistics Section. Initiate notification of the required personnel and support organizations to achieve the required level of response.
- Gain situational awareness and identify resource and logistics requirements.
- Receive RFAs via WebEOC or other modes as appropriate; receive approval from SERT Resource Support Section Chief and prioritize requests through development of MAs.

- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.
- Research and identify providers of required resources. Maintain a list of available resources, providers, and vendors in advance and update as needed.
- State resources will be coordinated through the applicable ID-ESF of this plan as appropriate, in coordination with the SERT Operations Section Chief (i.e., Transportation assets ID-ESF #1, Communications assets ID-ESF #2, etc.).
- Establish a resource support tracking and accounting system.
- Coordinate with the SERT Finance Section in the development of emergency funding lines, to increase threshold levels, and for related budgetary and fiscal needs.

Continuing Actions

- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- Track status of RFAs and MAs.
- Perform routine status checks of available state resources and maintain an active list during the emergency.
    - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- Ensure safety and security of resource staging, warehousing, transportation, and distribution sites and routes.
- Maintain records of all resources expended, such as equipment, materials, supplies, and personnel hours, and share MA information with SERT section chiefs as requested.
- Actively demobilize and process resources as appropriate.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT IAPs.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, assist in coordinating demobilization of remaining deployed resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to resource and logistics support during emergency response and general response topics are

documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #7 during an activation should support AAR processes.

- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #7 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **National Response Framework, ESF #7 Logistics Annex:** ESF #7 serves as the integrator for the whole community logistics supply chain planning and coordination in response to domestic incidents and special events. (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_ESF_7_Logistics.pdf)
- **State of Idaho Distribution Management Plan (DMP):** An appendix to the Idaho Emergency Support Function #7 – Resource and Logistics Support Annex, the DMP establishes operational guidance to support distribution of life-sustaining commodities to local jurisdictions following a catastrophic incident. Additionally, the DMP establishes protocols to address state staging sites and operations, logistical support including services and personnel, information management, transportation of resources to points of need, inventory management, resource sourcing, transportation, and demobilization. The appendix aligns with existing sheltering, feeding, and food-restoration strategies intended to complement and support mass care operations, functional plans, and tactical guidance for city, county, and tribal logistical response operations as necessary.

Program

- **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC):** EMAC is a national, state-to-state mutual aid agreement for states to share resources during disasters. EMAC is the nation's largest mutual aid system, and it can be leveraged by the State of Idaho to obtain resources and support when in-state resources are not adequate to meet incident demands.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations. WebEOC is also used throughout the resource and logistics support processes, including the primary manner of receiving RFAs during an activation.

- **ArcGIS Survey 123:** ArcGIS Survey 123 is the preferred mechanism for gathering information to anticipate needs from local jurisdictions and agencies. This information can include situational information and commodity burn rates.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

As the ID-ESF #7 Coordinator, IOEM is responsible for leading coordination of resource and logistics support during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide resource and logistics support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Communicate and coordinate resource and logistics support for all requests for state assistance.
- Identify, document, and maintain operational procedures for county agencies in requesting emergency procurement of state resources.
- Identify and locate supplemental logistical support required by state agencies.
- Develop MAs and mobilize resources; coordinate logistic response for approved MA assignments.
- Participate in the SERT IAP process.

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Support logistics and supply chain management specific to public health emergencies and other types of emergencies, as necessary.
Idaho Military Division • Idaho National Guard • Purchasing Office	• Coordinate military resources in support of distribution management. • Provide disaster emergency procurement support for disaster emergency response and recovery operations.
Idaho State Police	• Coordinate security and law enforcement support for staging areas and distribution routes if requested.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Coordinate transportation assets to support logistics operations.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Administration • Division of Purchasing	• Provide or assist in managing purchasing and contracting to the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) during the immediate response to a disaster emergency.
Idaho Department of Commerce	• Serve as point of contact for the Small Business Administration, etc. • Gather information from state agencies as to their activities and oversee submittal of documentation from state agencies.
Idaho Department of Corrections	• Coordinate for the provision of inmate-provided services during emergencies as requested.
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Coordinate transportation assets to support logistics operations.
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	• Provide legal advice on disaster emergency procurement procedures, and other legal issues as required, to support response and recovery operations. • Provide consumer protection advice and assistance in response and recovery phases of a disaster.
Idaho Public Health Districts	• Support logistics and supply chain management specific to public health emergencies and other types of emergencies, as necessary.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Locate available food and water commodities within Idaho and/or through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service. • 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, Walmart, Albertsons, etc.). • Establish logistical link with Idaho Emergency Support Function #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, and Human Services officials, and other organizations involved in long-term congregate meal services. • Coordinate delivery of emergency food supplies to designated staging areas.

Other State Agencies as Required	• Provide resource and logistical support (i.e., personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, etc.) to the SERT as requested, within the scope, laws, and policies that govern their organizations.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #8

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

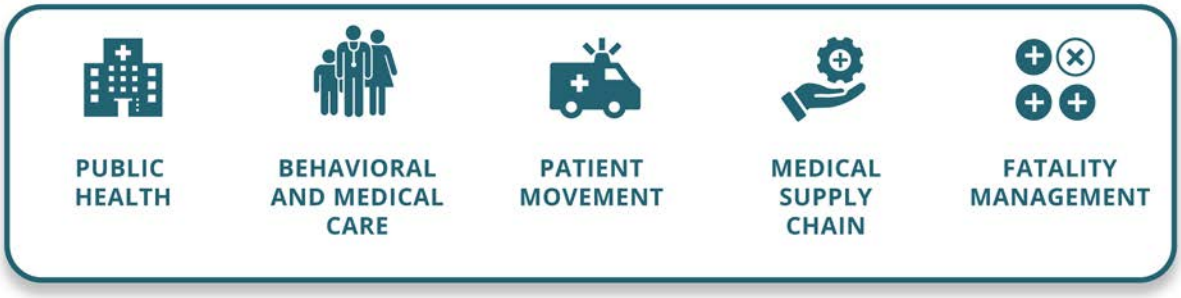

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator:
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Primary Agencies:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
- Idaho National Laboratory Oversight Program

Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Idaho Public Health Districts
Idaho State Police
Regional Healthcare Coalitions

Support Agencies:
American Red Cross
Idaho Board of Pharmacy
Idaho Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired
Idaho Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Idaho Commission on Aging
Idaho Council on Developmental Disabilities
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol
Idaho Division of Veterans Services
Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho Transportation Department

Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
State Independent Living Council

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #8 – Public Health and Medical Services Annex establishes the state's approach for providing public health and medical services support to state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. The annex establishes ID-ESF #8 as the state organization focused on the coordination of public health and medical services during emergencies or disasters. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #8.

Scope

ID-ESF #8 is the public health and medical services function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #8 is responsible for coordinating public health and medical services during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. Additionally, ID-ESF #8 is leveraged when an emergency or disaster incident exceeds the public health and medical services capabilities of tribal and/or local governments in the state or an incident has taken place within the region that impacts Idaho and/or requires state assistance.

These services may include the treatment and transportation of survivors of the disaster emergency, and when required, coordination and support for the evacuation of medical patients out of the disaster area into a network of hospitals located in metropolitan areas of Idaho or surrounding states. ID-ESF #8 may consult public health and medical subject matter expert representatives about access and functional needs populations such as the aging, populations with disabilities, those with limited English proficiency, and those with temporary or chronic medical conditions.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #8, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System 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. ID-ESF #8 is activated based on potential or

actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines ID-ESF #8's major areas of focus, which are further described and expanded on in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with Idaho Code §56-1003, all of the powers and duties of the department of public health, the department of health, the board of health, and all non-environmental protection duties of the Department of Health and Welfare are hereby vested to the IDHW Director.
2. In accordance with Idaho Code §56-1003 (3), "the [IDHW] director, under the rules, codes, or standards adopted by him/her, shall have the general supervision of the promotion and protection of the life, health, and behavioral health of the people of this state."

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require coordinated effort to address a wide range of public health and medical services issues, including those associated with a potential mass casualty or mass fatality incident.

Related response efforts may involve responding to diseases, sanitation problems, contamination of food and water, behavioral health problems, damage to health and medical facilities, loss of health and medical facilities, inaccessibility of medications/treatments, the need to relocate patients/residents from hospitals and long-term care facilities, damage to medical equipment or medication supply chains, inadequate medical resources to meet demands (e.g., specialized equipment, specialized care units, transportation assets), and other issues related to health or medical areas of focus that arise. Additionally, emergencies and disaster incidents may require the development and issuance of guidance to the public on how to avoid incident-related health hazards and how to gain access to health and medical care under challenging circumstances.

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #8 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of public health and medical services functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #8 in direct coordination with IDHW.
1. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access

to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

2. The IDHW Operations Center (IDHWOC) may activate independently of the SERT.
3. Depending on the type of incident, emergency public health and medical services may be an extension of normal duties but in the event of an emerging infectious disease it may go outside of the normal day-to-day public health and healthcare system activities. Health and medical care will be adjusted to the size, scale, and scope related to the severity and type of disaster.
4. Hospitals, nursing homes, ambulatory care centers, pharmacies, and other facilities for medical/behavioral health care and access and functional needs populations may be severely structurally damaged or destroyed. Assistance in maintaining the continuity of health and medical services will be required.
5. Resources within the affected disaster emergency area may be inadequate to manage and treat casualties from the scene. Additional resource capabilities may be needed to assist local jurisdictions to treat casualties in the disaster emergency area and 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 to surrounding states.
6. Pharmaceuticals and medical resupply may be needed throughout the disaster emergency area.
7. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level, or by the state, when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
8. For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFAs) by tribal or local officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for public health and medical services support will be routed to ID-ESF #8.
9. If hospitals and nursing homes are damaged, it may be necessary to relocate significant numbers of patients to other comparable facilities elsewhere.
10. Health and medical 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. The number of seriously injured or ill from the event may overwhelm the remaining operational facilities.
11. Uninjured persons who require daily or frequent medications such as insulin and anti-hypertensive drugs, or regular medical treatments such as dialysis, may have difficulty obtaining these medications and treatments in the aftermath of an emergency situation due to damage to pharmacies and treatment facilities and disruptions caused by loss of utilities and damage to transportation systems.

12. An intentional or unintentional release of chemical or biological agents; 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.
13. A major medical or environmental disaster or emergency resulting from chemical, biological, or nuclear agents 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.
14. The public may require guidance on how to avoid health hazards caused by the disaster or arising from its effects.
15. Medical resources may be insufficient to meet demand, specialized equipment and/or treatment materials may be unavailable, and transportation assets may be damaged, inaccessible, or restricted due to contamination. No emergency plan can ensure the provision of adequate resources in such instances.
16. A catastrophic event may result in multiple deaths and injuries and may overwhelm the local behavioral health system. The current behavioral health system may be unable to meet the crisis counseling needs of disaster survivors and response personnel, producing an urgent need for behavioral health crisis counseling for a wide range of people impacted by the emergency. These individuals may experience stress, anxiety, and other physical and psychological symptoms that may adversely affect their daily lives. In some cases, disaster behavioral health may be needed during response and recovery operations. Crisis counselors may be requested from outside the local area.
17. Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, water systems, loss of power, and concentration of people in shelters may increase the potential for disease and injury.
18. Veterinary medical personnel may be needed for the treatment of animals, which is addressed in ID-ESF #11 – Agriculture and Food Annex.

Concept of Operations

General

ID-ESF #8 closely coordinates with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to establish priorities for response support. IDHW coordinates public health and medical services as described in this annex and may assign tasks to primary and support agencies.

When local resources are overwhelmed, RFAs involving public health and/or medical services are coordinated through ID-ESF #8. ID-ESF #8 staff assigned to the SERT serve as a liaison between the SERT and IDHW. The IDHW Director, in conjunction with the SERT, allocates requested resources needed to meet the requirements of the situation.

ID-ESF #8 coordinates with appropriate state medical and public health officials and organizations to determine current medical and public health assistance requirements. ID-ESF #8 leverages 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 is sought first within other regions of the state, second from surrounding states via mutual aid agreements (e.g., Emergency Management Assistance Compact) and memoranda of agreement, and last from the federal government through the Regional Emergency Coordinators (RECs) from Region 10, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). IDHW response staff 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.

ID-ESF #8 evaluates and analyzes public health and medical services assistance requests and responses and develops and updates assessments of medical and public health status. Requests for additional assistance from the federal government are coordinated through the SERT. The ID-ESF #8 Coordinator works in collaboration with the HHS ASPR Region 10 REC to determine if federal assistance is needed currently or is expected to become necessary. Once determined, federal medical assets are requested through the SERT. Requests for the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) may precede SERT activation and are made by the Governor at the recommendation of the Director of the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) in consultation with the Director of IDHW and the State Health Official.

ID-ESF #8 is the primary source of public health and medical response/information for all state officials involved in response operations. Information on casualties and patients is provided to the SERT, as appropriate. State-level situation reports (SITREPs) are managed by ID-ESF #5 – Emergency Management. When activated, the primary state Joint Information Center located at or near the IRC is authorized to release general medical and public health response information to the public.

As needed, ID-ESF #8 will develop health and medical impact assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Health and Medical Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Health and Medical Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Medical Care	• Hospitals • Dialysis • Pharmacies • Long-term care facilities

Components	Subcomponents
	• VA health system • Veterinary services • Home care
Patient Movement	• Emergency Medical Services
Fatality Management	• Mortuary and post-mortuary services
Public Health	• Epidemiological Surveillance • Laboratory • Clinical guidance • Assessment/interventions/treatments • Human services • Behavioral health

Medical Supply Chain	• Blood/blood products
	• Manufacturing
	  ▪ Pharmaceutical (medications and vaccines)
	  ▪ Device
	  ▪ Medical gases
	• Distribution
	• Critical clinical research
	• Sterilization
	• Raw materials

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #8 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #8 Coordinator (i.e., IDHW) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to support public health and medical services functions. The ID-ESF #8 Coordinator notifies the State Health Official. They determine when to initiate the IDHW Emergency Response Plan.

Functions

ID-ESF #8 is responsible for coordination of public health and medical services support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #8's major areas of focus are coordination of state health and medical services assistance, which is generally categorized into the major functions of prevention,

medical services, behavioral health services, and environmental health. The major areas of focus are further broken down into the functions described below.

- **Assessment of Health/Medical Needs:** In consultation with the Public Health District(s) (PHD) in the impacted 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.
- **Health Surveillance:** In coordination with the local PHD(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.
- **Medical Care Personnel:** Coordinate the sharing of medical and volunteer personnel among all PHDs within Idaho. Healthcare personnel support from outside Idaho, if needed, is requested by the SERT through the ID-ESF #8.
- **Health/Medical Equipment and Supplies:** Coordinate the provision of health and medical equipment and supplies, including pharmaceuticals (including if necessary acquisition of the SNS), 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 caches 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).
- **Patient Evacuation:** Coordinate the resources to move seriously ill or injured patients from the area affected by a disaster emergency to locations where definitive medical care is available. If necessary, patient movement is primarily accomplished using pre-established evacuation resources; however, other transportation modes may be used as circumstances warrant.
- **Coordination of Requests for Patient Reception:** The Boise/Treasure Valley National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) Federal Coordinating Center (FCC) coordinates arrangements for NDMS patient reception operations, with the assistance of IDHW, through the Mission Assignment (MA) process. Support likely to be requested may include, but not be limited to, Idaho National Guard providing access, ramp space, and a suitable facility as permitted by ongoing mission requirements to support patient reception operations.
- **In-Hospital Care:** Coordinate the provision of definitive medical care to survivors who become seriously ill or injured as a result of a major disaster emergency that is beyond the scope of the affected jurisdiction. ID-ESF #8 uses monitoring tools, such as the Idaho Resource Tracking System (IRTS), to assist in evaluating and/or coordinating available hospital beds within the state. The State Health Official may consider requesting federal resources such as the Strategic National Stockpile, U.S. Public Health Service

Commissioned Corps teams, Federal Medical Stations, National Disaster Medical System Teams, and/or National Disaster Mortuary Teams to assist with medical care.

- **Food/Drug/Medical Device Safety:** Ensure the safety and efficacy of regulated foods, drugs, biologic products, and medical devices following a disaster emergency. Coordinate with the local PHD(s), Bureau of Facility Standards, and Bureau of Laboratories to conduct an assessment, and if necessary, the seizure, removal, or destruction of contaminated or unsafe products.
- **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 via the Emergency Responder Health Monitoring and Surveillance system. ID-ESF #8 also assists in providing technical assistance and advice on identifying appropriate immunizations and prophylaxis for response and recovery workers if desired by the SERT, local Incident Commander, and/or local PHD(s) or tribe(s).
- **Chemical and Biological Hazards Consultation:** In consultation with the Idaho Military Division and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), IOEM Hazardous Materials subject matter experts may 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 PHD(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 survivors.
- **Radiological Hazards Consultation:** Consult with DEQ Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Oversight Program's Health physicists to assess the health and medical effects of any radiological exposures on the general population and on high-risk population groups and determine proper mitigation procedures. The INL Oversight Program may be mobilized 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 radiologically contaminated food, drugs, water supply, etc.; and provide technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment and decontamination of radiologically injured or contaminated survivors. Federal assistance from the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration 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.
- **Behavioral Health Care:** IDHW will administer the Emergency Crisis Counseling Program for the SERT. They may also assist in assessing behavioral health needs; provide disaster emergency behavioral health training materials for disaster emergency workers; and

provide liaison with assessment, training, and program development activities undertaken by state and local behavioral health officials.

- **Public Health Information:** In coordination with the local PHD(s), assist the SERT 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, prepare to support activities of the Public Information Emergency Team as outlined in ID-ESF #15 Annex – Public Information and External Affairs.
- **Vector Control:** Assist in assessing the threat of vector-borne human diseases following a major disaster emergency; coordinate with the local PHD(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.
- **Potable Water/Wastewater and Solid Waste Disposal:** Consult with the lead agency, the Idaho DEQ, and assist them as necessary by coordinating with the local PHD(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.
- **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. Identify and appropriately manage remains that may have been disinterred as a result of an incident. Idaho State Police (ISP) leads in providing victim identification by fingerprint and/or DNA samples.
- **Zoonotic Disease Control:** In situations where transmission of zoonotic disease is suspected or identified, the IDHW provides technical assistance and consultation services along with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from tribal and local jurisdictions for assistance for public health and medical services.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in SITREPs and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.

Continuing Actions

- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon tribal and local feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to tribal and local agencies responsible for public health and medical services activities.
- Coordinate with the local PHD(s) for recovery programs after transitioning public health and medical services response to recovery operations.
- Additionally, ID-ESF #8 may conduct the following alerting actions:
  - Through the Idaho Resource Tracking System (IRTS), obtain bed availability reports from the participating non-state hospitals and report bed status.
  - If appropriate, alert the CDC Emergency Operations Center (for SNS assets), CDC Project Officer, CDC Medical Countermeasures (MCM) Specialist, CDC MCM Specialist for Region 10, HHS Region 10 RECs, and/or other pre-identified sources of medical supplies to be on a standby basis.
- **Maintain Situational Awareness:** ID-ESF #8 Coordinator and the IDHWOC, if activated, maintain situational awareness and assess information about the disaster emergency situation by monitoring the extent of health and medical services problems.
  - Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- **Coordinate Requests for Medical Evacuation:** If local jurisdictions determine that resources are inadequate to meet the requirements, a request for medical transportation assistance may be made through the IRC to ID-ESF #8 using the RFA process. ID-ESF #8 may coordinate with other statewide jurisdictions to provide assistance and/or support. Additional resources may be requested from federal sources.
- **Coordinate Requests for Medical Facilities:** Requests by local jurisdictions for state aid for hospital support are routed through the SERT to ID-ESF #8. Additional resources may be requested from federal sources through DHS/FEMA from HHS ASPR.
- **Coordinate Requests for Aero-Medical Evacuation of Patients from the Disaster Emergency Area:** Local health and medical authorities may identify the need for patient evacuation support from the disaster emergency area. The requirement for aero-medical evacuation is communicated through the SERT to the IDHW State Communications Center (StateComm). IDHW StateComm coordinates aero-medical evacuation requests with private providers. Additional support needs for aero-medical evacuation will be coordinated with the ID-ESF #8, the SERT, and the FEMA Regional Response and Coordination Center. The Idaho Wing, Civil Air Patrol can be requested to supply aero-medical evacuation. ITD Division of Aeronautics can be alerted and requested through ID-ESF #1 to assist in an aero-medical evacuation of patients during a declared disaster.

They have the capability to carry up to 11 ambulatory patients (Kodiak, 6 patients; King Air, 5 patients), and if reconfigured, the Kodiak may carry 2 stretcher patients (using the stretchers they arrived on). Trained medical support are required, if necessary, for the safety of all patients.

- Address ID-ESF #8 MAs, including assignments to support RFAs from state agencies, tribal governments, and local governments.
  - As needed, coordinate deployment of public health and medical resources based on MAs.
  - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- As applicable, coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop a shared common operating picture and situational awareness regarding incident impacts on public health and medical services resources and requested support from tribal and local governments.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, coordinate demobilization of deployed public health and medical services resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in after-action report (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to public health and medical emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #8 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #8 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **Idaho Department of Health and Welfare All-Hazards 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. The IDHW All-Hazards Response Plan contains a base plan and the following annexes: Infectious Disease Response Plan, Medical Surge Response Plan, Communications Response Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response Plan, Medical Countermeasures Dispensing and Distribution Response Plan, and Volunteer Management Plan. The plan also outlines the state's surveillance systems for early detection, reporting, mitigation, and evaluation of

anticipated and unexpected public health conditions. This plan can be activated independently of the IDEOP.

- **Public Health Districts' Emergency Response Plans:** The seven PHDs' plans maintain protocols and procedures at the local level to respond to infectious disease outbreaks, bioterrorism, natural disasters, and other local public health threats and emergencies. The PHDs' plans match the architecture of the IDHW All-Hazards Response Plan.
- **Boise/Treasure Valley National Disease Medical System (NDMS) Federal Coordinating Center (FCC) Patient Reception Plan:** This plan establishes protocols, procedures, and responsibilities to prepare for and respond to patient reception operations.

Programs

- **Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Program:** Managed by the CDC, the SNS contains large quantities of medical countermeasures to be provided to the American public if there is a public health emergency (e.g., natural or manmade disease, infectious disease outbreak, or terrorist attack) severe enough to cause local supplies to be depleted. Once federal, state, tribal, and local authorities agree that the SNS is needed and the request and approval process enacted, medical countermeasures will be delivered to any state. The Medical Countermeasures Annex, within the IDHW Emergency Response Plan, addresses this resource in depth.
- **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 locations throughout the state that are readily accessible to first responders and medical facilities when needed. The Idaho CHEMPACK Standard Operating Procedure is maintained by the IDHW Public Health Preparedness and Response Program.
- **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 infants and children up to age 5 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.
- **Crisis Counseling Program:** The Division of Behavioral Health can assist with arrangements for crisis counseling by creating a plan after a disaster. The request goes to the U.S. Center for Mental Health Services via FEMA for implementation. It allows for short-term crisis counseling to disaster survivors.

- **Disaster-Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP) (i.e., food stamps), and Electronic Benefit Transfer Programs:** The purpose of D-SNAP is to address the food needs of Idahoans in the event of a disaster situation, including those who 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.
- **National Disaster Medical System (NDMS):** The NDMS is 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. A Healthcare Surge Capacity Annex within the IDHW Emergency Response Plan, contains specific information about this response asset.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
  - **Idaho Resource Tracking System (IRTS):** IRTS is an online system, managed through the EMResource application, that allows for tracking of the current status of most healthcare entities in Idaho. This information may include the clinical level of the agency, the current status of available and deployable vehicles, available and deployable personnel, current status of personal protective equipment on hand, or number of pediatric intensive care unit (ICU) beds being used. This information is invaluable for IOEM and the IDHW incident response staff in developing emergency plans and decision-making to support the statewide healthcare community in situations where healthcare entities are losing (or have lost) the capability to respond to emergencies due to call volume, lack of personnel, resource limitations, or other reasons. Healthcare entities may be asked or required to update IRTS on a regular basis in times of a declared emergency or disaster.
  - **emPOWER:** emPOWER is a U.S. Department of Health and Human Services program focused on understanding the relationship between electricity dependencies of Medicare beneficiaries, such as individuals reliant on durable medical an assistive

equipment and devices (e.g., ventilators). The program's data is available online and can be leveraged by decision makers considering power restoration priorities. States and territories can use the program's datasets, along with emPOWER Medicare data, to identify, plan for, and address the access and functional needs of at-risk populations in their communities (https://empowerprogram.hhs.gov/about.html).

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health

As the ID-ESF #8 Coordinator, IDHW's Division of Public Health is responsible for leading coordination of public health and medical services during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide public health and medical services support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate with the SERT as necessary to support ID-ESF #8 response operations.
- Coordinate the activation and deployment of health/medical personnel, equipment, and supplies in response to MAs for health/medical assistance.
- Coordinate with the local jurisdiction and monitor evacuation of patients from the impacted area.
- Coordinate support for the provision of definitive health care in regard to health care facilities and systems.
- Coordinate support for the provision of mortuary services, temporary morgue facilities, and the preparation and disposition of remains.

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
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 Military Division • Idaho Office of Emergency Management	• Authorize and administer Mission Assignments. • Serve as the central focal point for the coordination to state response and recovery activities.

Agency	Function
Idaho Public Health Districts (PHD)	• Lead Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #8 activities within the jurisdiction. • Coordinate response efforts in the local jurisdiction with counties, regional health care coalitions, and local health care providers. • Provide situational reports to Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) incident response staff related to public health and healthcare status.
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.
Regional Healthcare Coalitions	• Coordinate with Emergency Medical Services agencies PHD(s), hospitals, and county emergency management. • Collaborate with state partners to integrate crisis care elements into coalition response planning. • Co-lead by hospitals and healthcare organizations and integrate with existing state, local and member-specific incident management structures and roles. • Maintain policies and procedures focused on supporting acute health care service delivery through communication and coordination • Disseminate resource needs to member organizations and help match organizations that request mutual aid and other assistance.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
American Red Cross	• Provide temporary, short-term relief services to survivors of a natural disaster and certain types of emergencies.

Agency	Function
	• Provide mass care sheltering and other client services for large-scale disasters. • Conduct health surveillance and provide updates to the PHD(s). • Provide information to assist with planning for long-term recovery.
Idaho State Board of Pharmacy	• Provide subject matter expertise related to pharmaceutical supply chain. • Provide guidance and information about temporary emergency pharmacy rules to local jurisdictions, when needed. • Allow pharmacists from other states to operate in Idaho, as appropriate. • Allow temporary locations (including those from out of state) for pharmacy operations, and opt out of rules that would limit assistance, as needed.
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 regard to special needs population shelters and/or evacuation. • Provide/produce disaster related materials in Braille and large print. • Educate first responders as to the needs of blind and visually impaired individuals and demonstrate techniques for working with individuals who are blind and visually impaired. • Submit disaster related information to the Newsline service for broadcast to blind and visually impaired subscribers.
Idaho Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	• Coordinate planning to include individuals who are deaf and hard of hearing. • Identify and assess the needs of the deaf and hard of hearing. • Educate first responders as to the needs of individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing and demonstrate

Agency	Function
	techniques for working with individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing. • Provide technical support during a disaster or emergency (i.e., shelters).
Idaho Commission on Aging	• Identify and assess the needs of the elderly and homebound elderly. • Coordinate senior services through the Area Agencies on Aging at the local level. • Provide disaster related information/assistance to their clientele. • Coordinate for the utilization of senior citizen centers for shelter, mass feeding, and rest centers. • Educate first responders as to the needs of deaf or hard of hearing individuals and demonstrate techniques for working with individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing.
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). • Educate first responders as to the needs of individuals with developmental disabilities and demonstrate techniques for working with individuals with developmental disabilities.
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. • Support security, at the request of Idaho State Police, with the exception of forensic investigations.
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Support patient evacuation backup, 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.
Idaho Division of Veterans Services	• Provide assistance in area operations for patient reception, management, and the provision of inpatient

Agency	Function
	care through hospitals where State Veterans Services medical care centers serve local communities. • Assist in providing medical support to state, tribal, and local governments within the disaster emergency area. Such services may include triage, medical treatment, and the utilization of surviving Veterans Affairs 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 survivors. • 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 survivors of a health and medical care event.
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. • Animal Divisions will act as contact for: ▪ Idaho Veterinary Medical Association and Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine via ID-ESF #11. ▪ Mosquito abatement districts and pesticide applicators for pest control. ▪ Dairy producer groups and milk processing organizations. • Act as contact for Idaho fruit and vegetable producer organizations and warehouse-stored commodity groups.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Assist with transportation of SNS pharmaceuticals and medical supplies if primary distribution partner is unable to assist. • Provide traffic control, messaging for dynamic message signs, and aeronautics for transport.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Provide emergency first aid, supportive counseling, health care for minor illnesses and injuries to disaster

Agency	Function
	emergency survivors 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 Division of Public Health (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 survivors to family and friends and to find the nearest open general population shelter during a disaster.
State Independent Living Council	• Coordinate planning to include individuals with disabilities. • Identify and assess the needs of individuals with disabilities. • Provide technical support during a disaster or emergency (i.e., shelters, disability inclusion practices, and additional technical resources).

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	• Coordinate federal support through the Assistant Secretary Preparedness and Response Region 10 Emergency Coordinators. • Coordinate federal support through U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) via Project Officers, Program Specialists, and Field Assignees. • Coordinate Strategic National Stockpile requests through the CDC.

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disability Integration	• In a FEMA-declared disaster, provide technical assistance to ensure work being done by emergency management is accessible for people with disabilities. • Establish a meeting schedule with federal, state, tribal, and local disability partners for situational awareness, resource identification, and problem solving. • Coordinate to develop an assessment of community health and social service needs; prioritize these needs, including accessibility requirements, based on the whole community's input and participation in the recovery planning process.
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) • 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

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Primary Agencies:
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department
- Division of Aeronautics

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Administration
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Federal Agencies:
Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Air Force Rescue Coordination Center
- Urban Search and Rescue

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #9 – Search and Rescue Annex establishes the state's approach 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 to support state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. Search and Rescue (SAR) operations include, but are not limited to, the location, recovery, extrication, and medical treatment of survivors who become lost or entrapped as the result of a major disaster or life-threatening emergency. This annex establishes ID-ESF #9 as the state organization focused on the coordination of search and rescue response efforts during emergencies or disasters. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #9.

Scope

ID-ESF #9 is the SAR function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #9 is responsible for coordinating state actions to provide SAR support to federal, state, tribal, and local response agencies. SAR responsibilities generally fall to local government agencies, depending upon the type of activity. In coordination with their municipal services, EMS and Fire Districts, county sheriffs, and 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 the following:

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.
4. Searches as a result of a structural collapse.
5. Specialized rescues that exceed the capabilities of local resources.

SAR services include the performance of distress monitoring, communications, locating 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/or animals in potential or actual distress.
The SERT, including ID-ESF #9, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System 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. ID-ESF #9 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines ID-ESF #9's major areas of focus, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with Idaho Code §31-2229:
   a. "The sheriff of each county shall be the official responsible for command of all search and rescue operations within the county."
   b. "All aerial search assets shall be under the coordination of the Idaho Transportation Department's (ITD) Division of Aeronautics. The ground aspects of the search and rescue of lost aircraft and airmen shall be under the supervision of the county sheriff, in coordination with the Chief of IOEM and the Administrator of the Division of Aeronautics."
2. In accordance with Idaho Code §21-104, "aerial search operations for lost aircraft and airmen shall be coordinated by the department (ITD), Division of Aeronautics, under the direction and supervision of the Chief of the IOEM within the Military Division."
3. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1001, the term *search and rescue* means the employment, coordination, and utilization of available resources and personnel in locating, relieving distress and preserving life of, and removing survivors from the site of a disaster, emergency or hazard to a place of safety in case of lost, stranded, entrapped, or injured persons."
4. As described in Idaho Administrative Procedure Act 39, Title 4, Chapter 7, Rules Governing Aerial Search and Rescue of Lost Aircraft and Airmen, ITD provides coordination of operations for aerial search and rescue under the oversight of IOEM.
5. In the event an incident results in the need for specialized skills of SAR, the state will call upon federal, state, tribal, local, and private and public agencies to accomplish search and rescue missions via the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, described in Idaho Code §46-1018A.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. 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.

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #9 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of search and rescue functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #9.

2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
3. 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.
4. Local residents, workers, and volunteers may initiate activities to help SAR operations and will require coordination and direction.
5. Access to damage and/or search areas may be restricted. Some sites may only be accessible by air or on foot.
6. Specialized rescue situations require specialized training, equipment, techniques, and skills.
7. The effects of earthquakes, aftershocks, secondary devices, and other disaster emergencies may threaten survivors and SAR personnel.
8. Responders must take into consideration when their safety and the safety of the survivors are being impacted by severe weather conditions such as temperature extremes, snow, rain, and high winds.
9. IOEM SAR support in accordance with Idaho Code does not require activation of the SERT, IRC, or a State Declaration of Disaster Emergency.
10. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
11. For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFAs) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for search and rescue support will be routed to ID-ESF #9.

Concept of Operations

General

Upon notification from a local, tribal, or state agency that survivors are lost or trapped within a collapsed structure or other life-threatening situations exist that may require assistance, IOEM will implement the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) and begin to assess the situation. IOEM will assist local SAR operations in accordance with Idaho Code §31-2229, which does not require a State Declaration of Disaster Emergency or an activation of the SERT and IRC. As appropriate, the IOEM 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 SERT, and the appropriate group of ID-ESFs, may be activated to support the response effort.

As needed, ID-ESF #9 will develop search and rescue-related impact assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Safety and Security Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 1. ID-ESF #9 focuses on the Search and Rescue component. The remaining components of this lifeline are addressed in ID-ESFs #3, 4, 5, and 13.

Table 1: Safety and Security Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Law Enforcement/Security	• Police stations • Law enforcement • Site security • Correctional facilities
Fire Service	• Fire stations • Firefighting resources
Search and Rescue	• Local search and rescue
Government Service	• Emergency operations centers • Essential government functions • Government offices • Schools
Community Safety	• Flood control • Other hazards • Protective Actions

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #9 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #9 Coordinating Agency (i.e., IOEM) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate search and rescue functions.

Functions

ID-ESF #9 is responsible for coordination of search and rescue support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #9's major areas of focus are supporting the coordination of mountains/plains; lost, missing, or endangered persons search and rescue; waterborne search and rescue; downed or missing aircraft search; and structural collapse search and rescue efforts. The principal activities for each functional area are described below:

Mountains/Plains: Lost, Missing, or Endangered Persons Search and Rescue

Search and rescue operations to locate lost, missing, or endangered persons in mountains or plains of Idaho may involve air and land-based resources. The sheriff of each county is the official responsible for command of all search and rescue operations within the county. The majority of Idaho's forty-four counties maintain a volunteer search and rescue unit. In addition, some search and rescue teams cover multiple counties.

Waterborne Search and Rescue

Waterborne search and rescue efforts are those carried out in lakes, ponds, or rivers, and may involve the use of water and land-based resources. Waterborne search and rescue units can be part of a Sheriff's Office, local fire department, or volunteer-based.

Downed or Missing Aircraft Search

Downed or missing aircraft searches may involve air and land-based search and rescue resources. ITD coordinates aerial search assets and the county sheriff coordinates ground aspects of the search and rescue, in coordination with IOEM and the ITD Division of Aeronautics.

Structural Collapse Search and Rescue

Based on the threat or hazard, during emergency or disaster incidents, structures may collapse, resulting in injury or entrapment of survivors. In the State of Idaho, there are three fire-based technical rescue teams that complete search and rescue operations within collapsed structures. For more information regarding technical rescue teams see the Programs subsection of the Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems section.

During an incident involving search and rescue, ID-ESF #9 will assist in coordinating search and rescue operations as requested, including development of strategy and objectives. If incident demands require additional search and rescue resources, ID-ESF #9 may assist in securing these resources. When applicable, ID-ESF #9 coordinates with federal partners and states in the region to establish and maintain situational awareness regarding incident impacts on search and rescue resources and requested support from local and tribal governments.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Coordinate with the requesting agency to both request SAR resources and prepare for the arrival of SAR resources.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for search and rescue assistance.
- Work closely with the affected jurisdiction to ensure they are aware of their responsibilities to do the following:
  - Conduct initial damage and/or needs assessment (see Incident Assessment Form to guide this activity in Appendix A).
  - Assess and assign local SAR resources.

  - Identify SAR shortfalls.
  - Request assistance.
  - Request additional federal or state assets as needed, which may include an Idaho Incident Management and Support Team (IIMAST).
  - Establish operational priorities.
  - Establish point of contact, conduct situation briefings, and coordinate assignments for all incoming federally or state sponsored SAR resources.
  - Ensure adequate communications between SAR assets and the local Incident Command Post.
- Assess initial SAR strategic considerations.
- Coordinate with Idaho Technical Rescue Teams (ITRT) to address requests from local governments for remote search, confined space, materials breaching, and other activities associated with reaching trapped persons within collapsed structures.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.

Continuing Actions

- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for search and rescue activities.
- Address ID-ESF #9 Mission Assignments (MAs), including assignments to support RFAs from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
  - As needed, coordinate the deployment of search and rescue resources based on MAs.
  - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- Based on MAs, ensure appropriate logistical support at the point of arrival for SAR resources.
- As applicable, coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop an overall common operating picture, situational awareness of incident impacts on search and rescue resources, and/or requested support from local and tribal governments.

- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.
- Identify SAR support requirements with Incident Command for:
  - Provisions (e.g., food, water, sanitation, decontamination, showers, etc.).
  - Heavy equipment (e.g., cranes, bulldozers, etc.).
  - Support personnel.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, coordinate the demobilization of deployed SAR resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in After-Action Review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to search and rescue emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #9 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #9 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **The National Response Framework, ESF #9 Search and Rescue (SAR) Annex.** This annex addresses the rapid deployment of 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. (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_ESF_9_Search-Rescue.pdf)
- **National Search and Rescue Plan of the United States**: This plan provides national guidance for the development of SAR-related systems and continues the effective use of all available resources in all types of SAR operations to enable the United States to satisfy its humanitarian, national, and international commitments and obligations. (https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/CG-5R/manuals/National_SAR_Plan_2016.pdf)
- **Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue Addendum (Version 3) to the National Search and Rescue Supplement:** This addendum provides baseline guidance and information to improve the effectiveness of the unified command during a catastrophic incident search and rescue incident and to provide guidance for federal SAR responders during an emergency or disaster declared by the President. (https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/CG-5R/nsarc/CISAR%20Addendum%20-%20Version%203-0%20(062112)%20Final.pdf)
- **United States National Search and Rescue Supplement to the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual (Version 2):** This manual provides guidance on the implementation of the National SAR Plan, as well as national-level information concerning

the organization and implementation of the U.S. SAR system. (https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/CG-5R/nsarc/NSS_2018_Version/National %20SAR%20Plan%202018.pdf)

Programs

- **Idaho Technical Rescue Teams (ITRT):** There are three ITRTs in the state. These are a fire-based, specialized rescue resource specifically designed to respond to the problems presented in completing search and rescue activities in collapsed structures. They can perform remote search, confined space search, materials breaching, and other activities associated with reaching trapped persons within collapsed structure.

Table 2: Idaho Technical Rescue Teams

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

- **FEMA US&R Teams**. If a disaster event warrants national US&R support, FEMA will deploy the three closest task forces within 6 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 survivors 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 survivors trapped after a disaster; rescue, which includes safely digging survivors 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 survivors during and after a rescue.
- **Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC):** 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 (near Panama City, Florida), is assigned to Air Forces Northern/1st Air Force and operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The center directly ties into the Federal Aviation Administration's alerting system and the U.S. Mission Control Center. In the State of Idaho, county sheriffs, county emergency managers, designated representatives of the ITD Division of Aeronautics, the IDNG Aviation Commander, and designated IOEM representatives can contact the AFRCC to request federal aviation resources for Search and Rescue Missions in accordance with the AFRCC SAR Mission Profile. The AFRCC will not mobilize federal aviation resources for Recovery Operations.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

As the ID-ESF #9 Coordinator, IOEM is responsible for leading coordination of search and rescue during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide search and rescue services support to local government in affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Monitor ongoing disaster and emergency situations, anticipate needs, and prepare for use of additional SAR resources from outside sources.
- In coordination with ID-ESF #7, serve as the principal contact with FEMA regarding the potential for using federal SAR resources.
- Coordinate with ID-ESF #3 regarding SAR in connection to damage assessment and damage survey efforts.
- Support the ITD Division of Aeronautics regarding coordination with the AFRCC for use of federal aerial assets in state SAR operations.

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide personnel to be used as auxiliary police during emergencies as coordinated with Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #13 – Public Safety and Security. • Assist in search and rescue operations. • Provide personnel for damage assessment and damage survey teams as coordinated with ID-ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering. • Provide emergency communications. • Provide specialty resources (boats, etc.)

Agency	Function
Idaho Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• When coordinated by either the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) Division of Aeronautics, a county sheriff, or the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) and approved by either the Civil Air Patrol Commander or Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC), provide air, ground, communications, and other volunteer support for search and rescue (SAR).
Idaho Military Division • Idaho National Guard (IDNG)	• 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 Idaho Emergency Operations Center 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 and civil use as required at the scene of operations during disaster emergencies. • Provide transportation, logistical, and other support as assigned. • Provide Base of Operations security. • Provide Rotary Wing support of state SAR operations as authorized by the AFRCC and IDNG Commander.
Idaho State Police	• Provide for the safety and protection of residents, including evacuation, warning, scene protection, and traffic control in conjunction with ITD. • Coordinate all requests for additional state law enforcement as outlined in ID-ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security. • 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 - Transportation. • Assist in search and rescue operations. • Escort Idaho Technical Rescue Teams' convoy resources.

Agency	Function
Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide engineering support, as appropriate, as coordinated with ID-ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering. • Provide debris removal and resources as coordinated by IOEM. • Provide specialized heavy construction and transport equipment, with operators, as coordinated by IOEM. • Coordinate through the ITD Division of Aeronautics 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 ITD Division of Aeronautics will coordinate with the AFRCC for use of federal aerial assets in state SAR operations.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Administration	• Coordinate purchasing and contracting. • Support the Idaho 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 as coordinated with ID-ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering.
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Coordinate the efforts of public and 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 Idaho Emergency Operations Center 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 services to the disaster-affected population as coordinated with ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, and Human Services.

Special Teams

Agency	Function
Idaho Technical Rescue Teams (ITRT)	• In the event an explosive device or natural occurrence causes the collapse of a human occupied structure, mobilize and be on-scene within 6 hours or less anywhere in the State of Idaho given intact infrastructure. • Upon arrival on-scene, become incorporated within the local incident command structure. • Within 60 minutes of arrival on scene, establish a functional base of operation and be ready to support initial search and rescue operations. • Maintain accountability for team personnel, equipment, and supplies, and sustain operations for up to 72-hours without additional resources. • Once an ITRT element is on-scene, provide through a reconnaissance team preliminary recommendation on search priorities and strategy. • Initiate systematic search operations of the assigned search area affected by the emergency after the operations briefing with appropriate situation updates. • Whenever a survivor is located, extricate as soon as dangerous conditions are mitigated to allow worker and survivor safety in accordance with standard procedures. • Provide survivors with appropriate medical treatment maintaining the standard of care dictated by the State of Idaho, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services. • Transport these survivors to the nearest capable medical facility according to local protocols.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
Air Force Rescue Coordination Center	• Coordinate the use of federal aerial assets in state search and rescue operations via the ITD Division of Aeronautics.

FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (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 survivors and manage recovery operations. • The AFRCC is the central coordinating agency for activating federal, Idaho National Guard, and Civil Air Patrol aerial search and rescue assets.

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; radio frequencies

Name:	Phone:	Cell:
Incident ID:	Phone:	Fax:
Freq.1:	Freq.2:	Freq.3:

Type of Event/Location

Event: (e.g., 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.	

- ☐ 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
Gem	TF-02
Gooding	TF-02
Idaho	TF-01

County	Region
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 *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.*	**US&R Task Force – Type II** *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 survivors, 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	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

- 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 (kernmantle 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

- 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

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Primary Agencies:
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho State Police

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Agriculture
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Insurance
- State Fire Marshal

Idaho Office of Attorney General
Idaho Public Health Districts
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
Idaho Transportation Department

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of Defense
- Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal

U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of Justice
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- U.S. Attorney

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #10 – Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Annex establishes the state's approach for coordinating support to state, tribal, and local authorities when there is a major discharge and/or release of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) or regarding the potential or actual use of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD). Support is provided during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #10.

Scope

ID-ESF #10 is the HAZMAT/WMD function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #10 is responsible for coordinating state actions to provide HAZMAT/WMD support to federal, state, tribal, and local disaster response elements. This includes the coordination of 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.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #10, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System 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. ID-ESF #10 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines ID-ESF #10's major areas of focus, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with Idaho Code §39-44, Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1983, the State of Idaho established the state's hazardous waste program to enable the state to assume primacy over hazardous waste control from the federal government and defines general powers and duties of the DEQ Director regarding hazardous waste management. The act was established to address the following purposes:

a. "To protect the public health and safety, the health of living organisms, and the environment from the effects of the improper, inadequate, or unsound management of hazardous waste;

b. "To establish a program to track and control hazardous wastes from the time they are generated through transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal; and,

c. "To assure the safe and adequate management of hazardous wastes within this state."

2. In accordance with Idaho Code §39-44, Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1983 and U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle C, Idaho Administrative Procedure Act 58, Title 1, Chapter 5, establishes rules to govern the management of hazardous waste materials by commercial sites and businesses with the potential to generate, transport, store, treat, and/or dispose of hazardous materials and used oil.

3. In accordance with Idaho Code §39-71, Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act, the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) oversees state emergency response teams to respond to hazardous substance incidents and coordinates with state agencies, local and tribal governments, and the federal government relating to hazardous substance incidents.

4. In accordance with Idaho Code §18-3322, a weapon of mass destruction is defined as "any bomb or destructive device" (defined in section §18-3318); "any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or the precursors of such chemicals; any weapon involving a disease organism; or any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life."

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. In connection to these threats and hazards, there are numerous situations that could result in the release, or threat of a release, of hazardous materials, or the use of a WMD which could generate threats to life, property, and the environment.

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #10 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of HAZMAT/WMD functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #10.

2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to

hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

3. 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.
4. There may be numerous incidents occurring in separate locations.
5. Standard communications (i.e., phone lines, radios, etc.) may be compromised.
6. The area of the incident may be difficult for response personnel and equipment to access.
7. Additional response personnel and equipment may be needed to relieve those on duty.
8. Emergency permit exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated materials.
9. 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.
10. HAZMAT situations unrelated to the emergency or disaster incident will be reported through the normal process to StateComm routed through the HAZMAT Duty Officer processes.
11. 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.
12. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
13. For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFAs) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for HAZMAT/WMD support will be routed to ID-ESF #10.

Concept of Operations

General

The State of Idaho recognizes the wide variation in local HAZMAT/WMD response capabilities throughout the state. Therefore, it is important to emphasize the state's intent is to supplement, not supplant local activity.

- The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan (see Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems section below) is the primary mechanism for initial response to HAZMAT incidents in Idaho. The plan will be initiated when StateComm (**1-800-632-8000** or **208-846-7610**) is notified of an incident involving hazardous materials/WMD.
- 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. ID-ESF #10 will be activated as appropriate, based on the required response.

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 federal, state, tribal, and local 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 HAZMAT 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.

As needed, ID-ESF #10 will develop hazardous materials assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Hazardous Materials Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Hazardous Materials Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Facilities	• Oil/HAZMAT facilities (e.g., chemical, nuclear) • Oil/HAZMAT/toxic incidents from facilities
HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants	• Oil/HAZMAT/toxic incidents from non-fixed facilities • Radiological or nuclear incidents

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #10 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #10 Coordinating Agency (i.e., DEQ) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate HAZMAT/WMD functions.

Functions

ID-ESF #10 is responsible for state coordination of HAZMAT/WMD support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #4's major areas of focus are coordination of HAZMAT and WMD efforts. The principal activities for each functional area are described below:

Hazardous Materials

HAZMAT includes combustible, corrosive, explosive, flammable, infectious, oxidizing, or radioactive materials that could pose immediate danger to the public due to contact, exposure, inhalation, or

ingestion.[1] These materials include a variety of solid, liquid, and gaseous products. HAZMAT incidents involving the spill or release of these materials may occur independently of another emergency or disaster or as the result of a larger emergency or disaster incident (e.g., the release of chemicals as the result of a flooding incident). During emergency or disaster incidents, ID-ESF #10 may coordinate support to assess, contain, and mitigate impacts, including the recovery and disposal of spilled or released hazardous materials. These activities may include coordination of specialized response teams.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs)

WMDs are weapons, such as chemical, biological, nuclear, or radiological weapons, designed or intended to cause serious injury or death to a large number of individuals. These weapons include bombs and other destructive devices. The Idaho Code definition of WMDs is noted in the Policy section. During emergency or disaster incidents involving WMDs, ID-ESF #10 may coordinate specialized response teams and/or provide technical assistance to the SERT Leader and other ID-ESFs.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- 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 SERT will activate ID-ESF #10.
- ID-ESF #10 will convene with appropriate response representatives and state agency partners (coordination partners will be incident-dependent) to develop a plan for providing the support required and requested.
- Establish communications with the affected jurisdiction.
- Coordinate with other federal, state, tribal, and local agency representatives.
- Identify resource requirements and provide support as requested.
- Provide guidance and expertise to assist in response to the incident.
- As necessary, coordinate the use of **Specialized Response Teams** related to HAZMAT/WMD**.** Idaho has specially trained and equipped teams that can be deployed, as requested, to the site of a HAZMAT/WMD incident to assist and advise local Incident Command. Idaho's specialized teams are described in the Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems section.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for HAZMAT/WMD response assistance.

[1] State and Local Guide 101: Guide for All-Hazard Operations Planning. Chapter 6, Attachment C. Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.

Continuing Actions

- 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.
- Receive damage information directly from the Incident Command Post or via StateComm.
- Identify support requirements and establish response priorities.
- Validate priorities and identify resources required.
- Work with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to maximize use of available assets and identify resources required from outside the jurisdiction.
- Continue to support on-scene response and recovery operations until the incident is fully demobilized.
- Provide enforcement assistance.
- Provide cost recovery assistance.
- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for HAZMAT/WMD-related activities.
- Address ID-ESF #10 Mission Assignments (MAs), including assignments to support RFAs from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
    - As needed, coordinate the deployment of HAZMAT/WMD-related resources based on MAs.
    - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- As applicable, coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop an overall common operating picture and situational awareness of systems affected in the local or surrounding areas.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, coordinate demobilization of deployed HAZMAT/WMD response resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.

- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to HAZMAT/WMD emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #10 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #10 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **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 federal, state, 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. 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).
- **Northwest Area Contingency Plan:** This plan serves as both the Area Contingency Plan and the Regional Contingency Plan for the northwest states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, two U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port Zones (Puget Sound and Portland), and the U.S. 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.
- **Idaho Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan:** This plan is maintained by 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.

- Major industrial facilities, railroads, and pipelines will have their own spill response plans, cleanup contractors, and working relationships with local emergency response agencies. These companies are required to exercise and update their plans on a regular basis.

Programs

- **Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs):** An LEPC is 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.
- **Idaho Hazardous Materials Regional Response Teams (HAZMAT RRTs):** The HAZMAT RRTs 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.

  IOEM is responsible for the HAZMAT RRTs, which are strategically located in fire departments in Pocatello, Boise, Nampa/Caldwell, Lewiston, Kootenai County, and Idaho Falls. These teams are deployable upon approval of the IOEM 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 RRTs 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. However, their operations are dependent upon local host fire departments in which they are housed.
- **Idaho National Guard 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (CST):** 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 and 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 as the determination to deploy one of the RRTs. 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 and then forwarded to the

National Guard Bureau Joint Operations Center. 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.

- **Idaho Regional Bomb Squads:** Idaho's bomb squads are associated with seven regions. Five regions have associated local bomb squads or military EOD teams. Two regions are served by the nearest local bomb squad or military EOD unit.

Table 2: Idaho Regional Bomb Squads

Region	Bomb Squads
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
Region 7	Idaho Falls Police Department

- **Local Bomb Squads:** The local bomb squad, under the direction of the Bomb Squad Commander for that locality, provides explosives support to the state. IOEM 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 IOEM.
- **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 State Police (ISP) HAZMAT Specialists:** The ISP has HAZMAT Specialists with advanced training and equipment available to respond to WMD incidents. In addition, ISP has officers that are Hazardous Materials Technician (PER-272) and Operational Level Response to HAZMAT/WMD Incidents (PER-212) trained and have advanced radiological training and radiological monitoring equipment.[2]
- **Region 10 Regional Response Team (RRT):** The mission of the Region 10 RRT and the Northwest Area Committee 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.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

As the ID-ESF #10 Coordinator, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for leading coordination of HAZMAT/WMD response and recovery support during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to HAZMAT/WMD response and recovery support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Provide an Environmental Liaison for all chemical, biological, radiological, explosive, and weapons of mass destruction incidents.
- Provide Environmental Support Personnel and technical assistance.
- As necessary, issue notifications regarding identified potential or known contamination of public water sources.
- 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

[2] Training course information is available at the FEMA National Training and Education Division website at: https://www.firstrespondertraining.gov/frts/npccatalog.

representative upon request from DEQ. The Environmental Coordinator will report to the Incident Commander.

- 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.
- Liaison with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to address issues that may arise.

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW)	• Provide technical assistance and laboratory support, medical personnel, toxicological, and radiological information, and perform laboratory analyses. • Provide the focal point for hazardous materials (HAZMAT) emergency contact and communications (Idaho State Communications Center). • As necessary, issue notifications regarding identified potential or known contamination of private wells.
Idaho Military Division • Idaho Office of Emergency Management	• Coordinate all federal and state 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 a State of Idaho On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) be appointed when an incident dictates the need.
Idaho Military Division • Idaho National Guard	• Assist state-led operations involving evacuations, transportation of disaster response personnel and equipment, and provide 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 Civil Support Team to perform defense support to civil authorities upon the order of the Idaho Adjutant General.
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)	• Provide first responders to inform domestic/non-domestic water users of impending condition or problems. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) will notify all Public Drinking Water

	Systems (PWS) in the event of a spill that may affect the system's water source (surface or groundwater). DEQ will work with Public Health Districts on PWS as well as private well owner notifications. • As necessary, provide information about private and public wells and water rights and owners. • As necessary, coordinate shut off of canal intakes. ▪ **Note:** Both IDWR and irrigation canal operators would be contacted to shut off canal intakes if necessary. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation would be contacted if reservoir water levels needed to be altered in an emergency. ▪ **Note:** DEQ has public water source information and can notify them. IDHW typically issues notifications regarding private wells. • As necessary, divert water, shut off canal companies, and coordinate with U.S. Army Corp of Engineers or Bureau of Reclamation to lower water levels for response activities. ▪ **Note:** IDWR does not have capability to assist in the development of emergency or alternate drinking water sources.
Idaho State Police (ISP)	• Provide law enforcement support, including traffic control, evacuation routes, crowd control, and security. • If requested by local authorities, assume incident command on interstate highways, U.S., and state-numbered routes. • If requested, monitor the scene, provide a Transportation Enforcement Coordinator and a state OSC, conduct investigations, provide communications links, and perform as Communications Moderator for radiological incidents if the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) 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 Federal Bureau of Investigation. • Provide HAZMAT Specialists with advanced training and equipment available to respond to weapons of mass destruction incidents.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Agriculture	• Provide contact for veterinary toxicologist at University of Idaho. • Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise by department agrochemical specialist, feed and fertilizer program specialist, and agricultural inspection specialists. • Assist with incident response and recovery actions when chemicals, including pesticides, chemical agents, and biological agents are suspected or involved. • Provide toxicological and other technical data on pesticides, fertilizers, plant and soil amendments, and other chemicals to response personnel and the public. • Assist with the disposal of unusable pesticides, fertilizers, and plant or soil amendments and help coordinate the transportation of these materials.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide auxiliary police assistance to ISP: 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	• Provide personnel to perform fire and explosion investigations based on the Governor's Executive Order 2010-09.
Idaho Office of Attorney General	• Commence any civil action brought by IOEM to recover HAZMAT/weapons of mass destruction response costs.
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 HAZMAT 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 operators, 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.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Agriculture	• Coordinate activities and take part in Unified Incident Command for incidents involving federal, state, and local roads and rights-of-way and National Forest System roads and lands.
U.S. Department of Defense • Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal	• Support Incident Commander if incident involves defense-related materials, and act as the lead response agency within designated National Security Areas. • Through memorandum of understanding, will render safe, conventional, chemical, nuclear munitions, and improvised explosive devices.
U.S. Department of Energy	• Provide technical assistance if the incident involves radioactive materials via the Idaho Operations Office. • Provide support under the Region 6 Radiological Assistance Program.
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.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	• Provide environmental response and technical support in spills of hazardous materials and serve as the federal on-scene coordinator for spills. • Provide staff for Unified Command as well as the Environmental Unit. • Provide spill response contractors and subject matter experts.
U.S. Department of Justice • Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Attorney	• Oversee response issues related to terrorist events. • Serve as the lead federal agency for operations deploying federal crisis management assets to assist state/local agencies, liaise with law enforcement, coordinate with HAZMAT teams, secure the crime scene/collection of evidence, identify/interview survivors, witnesses and others, transport evidence, and continue the investigation.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #11

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator:
Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Primary Agencies:
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
- Idaho Bureau of Laboratories
- Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection

Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Idaho State Department of Education

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Food Bank
Idaho Public Health Districts
Idaho State Police
- Idaho Brand Department

Idaho Transportation Department
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service

Private Sector:
Idaho Livestock Industry Groups
Idaho Veterinary Medical Association

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #11 – Agriculture and Food Annex establishes the state's approach for providing nutrition assistance; controlling and eradicating (as appropriate) any outbreak of highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic (i.e., transmitted between animals and people) diseases or any outbreak of any economically devastating plant pests or diseases; ensuring the safety and security of the commercial food supply; ensuring the safety and well-being of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation situation; and ensuring the relocation and well-being of livestock displaced in support of state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents affecting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. This annex establishes ID-ESF #11 as the state organization focused on the coordination of agricultural and food response efforts during emergencies or disasters. The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #11.

Scope

ID-ESF #11 is the agriculture and food function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #11 is responsible for coordinating state actions to provide agricultural and food related support during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. As outlined in Figure 1, and further detailed in the Concept of Operations, ID-ESF #11 includes five primary functions for providing nutrition assistance, responding to animal and plant diseases and pests, ensuring safety and security of the commercial food supply, providing for the safety and well-being of household pets, and assisting with the transportation and well-being of livestock.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #11, 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 and/or incidents regardless of the degree of complexity or duration. ID-ESF #11 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands.

Policies

General

1. FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19, Eligible Costs Related to Pet Evacuations and Sheltering, identifies 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. Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act (Public Law 109-308) amends the Stafford Act to require state and local emergency management agencies to include companion and service animals in their disaster response plans.

Providing Nutrition Assistance

1. In accordance with Title 7 CFR §250.43 (disaster food assistance), group meal service at congregate meal sites is provided. 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 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service' (FNS) authority to provide emergency relief exists under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief, the Emergency Assistance Act of 1987, and other authorizing legislation.

Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests

1. In accordance with the Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA), Title 7 U.S.C. §109, the Secretary of the USDA may release funds from contingency or program accounts as needed for the following purposes:
   a. To indemnify producers for animals and suspect animal and plant products seized;
   b. To pay for facilities held to control a disease; and
   c. To pay operational costs for the eradication of disease.
2. In accordance with the AHPA, Title 7 U.S.C. §109, the Secretary of the USDA may also declare an extraordinary emergency to pay compensation and to allow for 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.

Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply

1. ID-ESF #11 procedures will not circumvent or override authorities and policies of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare nor health districts, including authorities established in the Idaho Food Code and Idaho Code §22-5407. 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. In accordance with U.S. Food Safety Acts (Federal Meat Inspection Act, Poultry Products Inspection Act, Egg Products Inspection Act [Title 21 U.S.C. §1031-1056] and Human Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act [Title 7 U.S.C. §1901-1906]) and USDA policies, the USDA has a food hold and recall process. This system is used to communicate any emergency health-hazard situations concerning the safety, wholesomeness, or condition of USDA–donated foods or commercial foods effectively and quickly. 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 the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS).

Providing for the Safety and Well-being of Household Pets

1. In accordance with FEMA's Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19, a household pet is defined 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 and arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.
2. In accordance with the American Disabilities Act, ID-ESF #6 defines service animals as dogs that are individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities. In addition to provisions regarding service dogs, revised ADA regulations have a new, separate provision regarding miniature horses that have been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities, which informs ID-ESF #6 activities.
3. In accordance with FEMA's Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19, service animals must remain with their owners during evacuation and sheltering.

Assist in the Relocation and Well-being of Livestock

1. In accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedure Act (IDAPA) 02.04.03, the State of Idaho defines livestock as swine, cattle, sheep, goats, equids, domestic bison, domestic cervids, camelids, ratites, and other domestically raised animals.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require coordinated effort to protect the food supply and ensure the safety of animals. These efforts may include ensuring people have access to food and means to prepare food and addressing impacts to the commercial food supply and distribution network. Additionally, these incidents may require a coordinated effort to ensure animals have adequate shelter, food, and water, addressing cases of neglect or suffering. An emergency or disaster may also create disease situations and post-emergency epidemics or epizootics. A disaster emergency may severely affect agriculture operations within the affected area. Losses to the agriculture infrastructure may threaten the lives and health of livestock and croplands. The discovery of plant or foreign animal diseases (FADs) within Idaho, or an adjacent state, may have significant economic consequences.

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #11 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of agriculture and food functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #11.

2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
3. **Providing Nutrition Assistance**
    a. 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.
    b. Requests for nutrition assistance (i.e., food and water), including type, amount, and destination locations, will be coordinated through the SERT and passed to the Idaho State Department of Education (ISDE) as a Mission Assignment (MA) from ID-ESF #11.
    c. ID-ESF #11 officials will work closely with the SERT, 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, providing congregate meal service, and managing the Disaster Food Stamp Program.
    d. 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 officials.
    e. The use of congregate feeding arrangements as the primary outlet for disaster food supplies is highly encouraged.
4. **Responding to Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests**
    a. Most animal and agriculture emergency response resources and assets are owned or controlled by the private sector.
    b. 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, limiting pain and suffering, and for their minimal impact on the environment and public health. All of these factors will also be considered while addressing logistical issues related to disposal.
    c. 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 response efforts prior to any federal assistance arriving on the scene.
    d. Some aspect of Idaho's agriculture economy will be affected by any disaster emergency, natural or human-caused, where ISDA or USDA assistance may be needed.
5. **Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply**

a. Natural and human-caused threats and hazards may negatively impact agricultural production and/or the commercial food supply chain.

b. Food-borne disease surveillance and outbreak investigation will require a unified response among federal, state, tribal, and local governments, and private industry.

c. A food-borne emergency in another state could necessitate a response in Idaho.

d. Public information will be coordinated with ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs annex of this plan.

6. **Providing for the Safety and Well-Being of Household Pets**

a. 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. 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.

b. Based on the severity of the disaster or emergency, pets may be injured, lost, starving, and/or running loose. Identification and location of pet owners may be difficult.

c. Veterinarians may be needed for treatment of animals and can be accessed through the American Veterinary Medical Association by memorandum of understanding for deployment of a Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT).

7. **Assist in the Relocation and Well-being of Livestock**

a. During emergencies that are slow to develop, livestock owners with livestock located within the disaster area will likely work with private industry and within their communities to relocate and provide feed for their animals before an MA is submitted to ID-ESF #11.

b. 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.

c. Based on the severity of the disaster or emergency, livestock may be injured, lost, starving, and/or running loose.

d. Animals from several owners may become co-mingled. Identification and location of livestock owners may be difficult.

8. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.

9. For information and resource-management purposes, requests for assistance by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for agriculture and food support will be routed to ID-ESF #11.

Concept of Operations

General

Upon activation of ID-ESF #11, the ESF Coordinator organizes and coordinates capabilities and resources of assigned state agencies through the SERT to facilitate delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other requests for support based on areas of focus defined in the Functions subsection below.

As needed, ID-ESF #11 will develop food and agriculture-related impact assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Food, Water, and Shelter Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 1. The shelter components of this lifeline are addressed in ID-ESF #6.

Table 1: Food, Water, and Shelter Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Food	• Commercial food distribution • Commercial food supply chain • Food distribution programs (e.g., food banks)
Water	• Drinking water utilities (intake, treatment, storage, and distribution) • Wastewater systems • Commercial water supply chain
Shelter	• Housing (e.g., homes, shelters) • Commercial facilities (e.g., hotels)
Agriculture	• Animals and agriculture

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #11 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ESF Coordinator (i.e., ISDA) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate agricultural and food response efforts.

Functions

ID-ESF #11 is responsible for coordination of agriculture and food support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to significantly affect the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #11's major areas of focus are coordination of providing nutrition assistance, response to animal and plant

diseases and pests, ensuring safety and security of the commercial food supply, providing for the safety and well-being of household pets, and assisting with the transportation and well-being of livestock. Principal activities for each functional area are described below.

Providing nutrition assistance

ID-ESF #11 is responsible for determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food commodities/supplies, and arranging for delivery of the supplies. The Idaho State Department of Education (ISDE) is the lead.

Responding to animal and plant diseases and pests

ID-ESF #11 is responsible for integrating state, tribal, and local response to outbreaks of highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic diseases, outbreaks of highly infective exotic plant diseases, or economically devastating plant pest infestations. ISDA is the lead.

Ensuring safety and security of the commercial food supply

ID-ESF #11 is responsible for executing routine food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce. This includes inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants (with USDA, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [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. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) is the lead. ISDA assures wholesomeness of milk, milk products, and shell eggs.

Providing for the safety and well-being of household pets

ID-ESF #11 is responsible for providing support to efforts by ID-ESF #6 to provide subject-matter expertise on animal cruelty statutes and act as liaison to animal-sheltering groups and veterinary medical associations for technical support for evacuation, transportation, sheltering, husbandry, and veterinary care of affected animals.

Assisting in the relocation and well-being of livestock

ID-ESF #11 is responsible for providing subject-matter expertise on the relocation and well-being of livestock; provide expertise on animal-cruelty statutes; and act as a liaison to animal-sheltering groups and veterinary medical associations for technical support for evacuation, transportation, sheltering, husbandry, and veterinary care of affected animals.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for agriculture and food assistance.

- As actual or suspected outbreaks of foreign animal diseases will be reported to IOEM, ensure that any requests for a State Declaration of Disaster Emergency are coordinated among the ISDA Director, the Director of IOEM, and the USDA.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.

Continuing Actions

- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for agriculture and food related emergency management activities, including damage assessments.
- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- Address ID-ESF #11 MAs, including assignments to support Requests for Assistance (RFAs) from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
  - As needed, coordinate deployment of agriculture and food resources based on MAs.
  - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- As applicable, coordinate federal partners and states in the region to develop a shared common operating picture and situational awareness regarding incident impacts on agriculture and food resources and requested support from local and tribal governments.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.
- Provide Nutrition Assistance: The ISDA coordinates with the ID-ESF #6 and ID-ESF #11 officials and the SERT as necessary to accomplish the following:
  - Determine critical nutritional assistance needs of the effected jurisdiction(s) in terms of numbers of people, their location, and usable food-preparation facilities for congregate feeding based on the following categories:
    - Acute: The community is experiencing severe widespread shortage of food and/or water supplies and is not able to meet its nutritional needs without immediate assistance.
    - Moderate: The community is 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: The community is fully able to maintain its nutritional needs.
    - Surplus Supplies: The community is fully able to maintain its nutritional needs and has excess stockpiles of food and/or water that can be redistributed to Acute or Moderate communities.

  - Locate available nutritional resources (i.e., food and water commodities) within Idaho and/or through the USDA Food and 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, Walmart, Albertsons, etc.).
  - Evaluate adequacy of all available resources and prioritize providing nutrition-assistance needs (i.e., who gets what and when).
  - Ensure that foods are fit for human consumption in coordination with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and Idaho's Public Health Districts.
  - Establish logistical links with ID-ESF #6 officials and other organizations involved in long-term congregate meal services.
  - Arrange for 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 first and then to areas of moderate need. Coordinate delivery of emergency food supplies to designated staging areas.
- Respond to animal and plant diseases and pests:
  - Coordinate with the SERT to establish an integrated state-level response to outbreaks of economically devastating or highly contagious animal/zoonotic diseases, exotic plant diseases, or plant pest infestations. For more detailed information, reference ID-IA #5 – Animal Health Emergency Management Incident Annex.
  - Address the potential for outbreaks in multiple counties and provide guidance to unaffected jurisdictions regarding taking immediate precautionary measures within their borders.
  - Provide for 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 take such other measures as necessary. This also includes associated facilities (e.g., barns, processing equipment, soil, and feeding and growing areas) as required.
  - Provide information and recommendations to the Disease Reference Group (DRG) for incidents involving outbreaks of highly contagious/zoonotic animal disease, highly infective exotic plant diseases, or economically devastating plant pest infestations that may require quarantine actions or that may impact intrastate/interstate commerce.
  - Coordinate with ID-ESF #8 officials and Idaho Fish and Game on animal, veterinary, and wildlife issues in disease and natural disaster situations.
  - Assist in performing veterinary preventive medicine and response activities, including conducting field investigations and providing technical assistance and consultation as required.

- Ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply:
  - Coordinate with ID-ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services officials, SERT, and local and tribal officials, as necessary, to ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply (under ISDA, IDHW, Idaho Department of Lands, FDA, and USDA jurisdictions and authorities).
  - Maintain execution of routine food-safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce. This includes 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.
  - Evaluate the adequacy of available inspectors, program investigators, and laboratory services relative to the emergency on a geographical basis.
  - Suspend operations at meat-, poultry-, milk-, and egg-processing plants as appropriate.
  - Conduct food-borne disease surveillance, field investigations, and laboratory analysis of food samples.
  - Coordinate recall and tracing of food products to determine source, destination, control, and disposition of adulterated and/or contaminated products.
  - Coordinate disposal of contaminated food products.
  - Provide inspectors and laboratory services to affected areas.
- Provide for the safety and well-being of household pets:
  - Coordinate with ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, and Human Services officials on sheltering needs of household pets.
  - Ensure counties have an animal transport and sheltering plan with a list of local resources.
  - Liaise with animal rescue groups and veterinary medical associations for animal rescue, transportation, sheltering, and veterinary care.
  - Provide ISDA subject-matter expert (SME) on state animal-cruelty statutes.
  - Ensure counties provide personnel for assuredness of companion animal well-being.
- Assist in the relocation and well-being of livestock:
  - Coordinate with the Idaho Brand Inspector to identify livestock.
  - Liaise with animal rescue groups and veterinary associations for animal rescue, transportation, sheltering, and medical care.
  - Provide ISDA SME on state animal-cruelty statutes.
  - Assist effected livestock owners in coordinating relocation services, shelter, veterinary services, and feed sources.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, coordinate demobilization of deployed agriculture and food resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned related to agriculture and food emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #11 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #11 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost-recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **Idaho Incident Annex #5 – Animal Health Emergency Management**: ISDA is the coordinating agency for this annex, which defines roles and responsibilities of the ISDA and supporting agencies in response to an emergency event involving animals.
- **IDHW Emergency Response Plan**: 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.
- **Idaho State Plan for Disasters Congregate Meal Service Using USDA Commodities**: Maintained by the Idaho Department of Education, this plan provides guidance and information concerning 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.
- **National Response Framework (NRF), ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services Annex**: NRF ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services establishes a framework for providing supplemental assistance to state, tribal, and local governments for agriculture safety and security, veterinary equipment and supplies, and veterinary medical support. For medical support, "ESF #8 will provide veterinary assistance to ESF #11. Support will include the amelioration of zoonotic disease and caring for research animals where ESF #11 does not have the requisite expertise to render appropriate assistance. ESF #8 will assist ESF #11 as required to protect the health of livestock and companion and service animals by ensuring the safety of the manufacture and distribution of foods and drugs given to animals used for human food production. ESF #8 supports DHS/FEMA together with ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services, ESF #9 – Search and Rescue, and ESF #11 to ensure an integrated response to provide for the safety and wellbeing of household pets and service and companion animals" (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_ESF_8_Public-Health-Medical.pdf).
- **NRF, ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex:** NRF ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex establishes ESF #11 to ensure, "in coordination with ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, that animal/veterinary issues in natural disasters are supported."

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) coordinates these efforts (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_ESF_11_Ag-Natural-Resources.pdf).

Programs

- **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:
  - Distributes commodity foods to shelters and other mass feeding sites;
  - Distributes commodity food packages directly to households in need; and
  - Authorizes state agencies to issue emergency food stamp benefits via Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP). Refer to ID-ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services for more information.
- **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 NRF, 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 otherwise unable to function.
- **Idaho Veterinary Emergency Response Team (IVERT)**: IVERT is a group of private veterinary practitioners and veterinary technicians who wish to be trained in animal health emergency management issues. They are trained to help federal and state animal health officials respond to any foreign animal or emergency disease in Idaho or the United States (https://agri.idaho.gov/main/animals/emergency-management).
- **Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT)**: VMATs are requested through the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) and provide assistance in assessing the extent of disruption and the need for veterinary services following major disasters or emergencies. IOEM and the State Veterinarian, or designee, must sign a memorandum of understanding with AVMA prior to requesting this asset. VMAT capabilities include the following:
  - Veterinary medical personnel to assess the medical needs of animals
  - Veterinary medical supplies for medical treatment and stabilization of animals
  - Animal disease surveillance
  - Zoonotic disease surveillance and public health assessments
  - Technical assistance to assure food and water quality
  - Hazard mitigation
  - Animal decontamination

- **National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS)**: APHIS manages the nation's repository of animal emergency disease vaccines, other critical veterinary supplies, personnel protective equipment, and services for augmenting state and local resources in the fight against dangerous animal diseases within 24 hours. NVS may be leveraged via NRF ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services.
- **Volunteer Idaho**: Volunteer veterinarians may be accessed for treatment of service animals and pets in shelters through Volunteer Idaho (www.volunteeridaho.com).

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource-request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho State Department of Agriculture

As the ID-ESF #11 Coordinator, ISDA is responsible for leading the coordination 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 during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide agriculture and food support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities.

- **Division of Animal Industries**: The Division of Animal Industries regulates animal disease concerns of the state and maintains liaison with IOEM, USDA, 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 the following:
  - Regulatory testing of animals for domestic and foreign markets and detection and control of regulated animal diseases.
  - Testing milk and milk products for quality, purity, and adherence to standards of identity composition for enforcement of the FDA's Pasteurized Milk Ordinance.
  - Reviewing planning and designs of livestock waste facilities and animal waste and chemigation systems.
  - Inspecting and approving livestock waste facilities.

  - Providing technical information regarding livestock waste environmental issues.
  - Enforcement of animal quarantine rules.
- **Division of Plant Industries**: The Division of Plant Industries is responsible for seed export certification and control of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets. Division functions include the following:
  - Field inspections of crops and laboratory analyses for phytosanitary certification.
  - Survey and detection of exotic and invasive plants, insect pests, and diseases.
  - 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 more than 200 crops from Idaho and other western states.
- **Division of Agricultural Resources**: The Division of Agricultural Resources is 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.
- **Division of Agricultural Inspections**: This division houses the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service (FF&V), which 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 warehouse operators continue 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 inspections of potato brands and potatoes. The Commodity Indemnity Fund (CIF) offers additional protection for producers in the event of a warehouse financial failure.

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) • Idaho Bureau of Laboratories	• 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 Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA).

Agency	Function
IDHW • Office of Epidemiology and Food Protection	• Responsible, through the Food Protection Program, for coordinating with the ISDA and District Health Departments to assure food safety. Major responsibilities include acting as liaison between the state epidemiologist, or designee, or state Epidemiology Response Team (ERT) and food safety partners such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), District Health Departments, restaurants, and food-safety associations. • Ensure the following in coordination with the state epidemiologist, or designee, or State Emergency Response Team (SERT) in accordance with local Public Health Districts 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.
Idaho Military Division • Idaho Office of Emergency Management	• Make plans for evacuation, transportation, and sheltering of people with pets per the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act in coordination with ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, and Human Services.
Idaho State Department of Education	• Determine nutrition assistance needs. • Provide nutrition assistance. • Identify and coordinate food-distribution requirements. • Request Disaster Assistance through USDA's Food and Nutrition Service.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to address issues that may arise.
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 Idaho Emergency Support Function (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 Food Bank	• Distribute food through a network of partners, including schools, pantries, senior centers, feeding sites, and faith-based organizations.

Agency	Function
Idaho Public Health Districts	• Assist IDHW and the ISDA with control measures, including the following: ▪ 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 ▪ Determining which foods are fit for human consumption and identifying potential sources of food-borne contamination
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 State Police • Idaho Brand Department	• Provide law enforcement support as coordinated through ID-ESF #13. • Verify ownership of indemnified animals. • Support animal-movement restrictions in Idaho throughout the emergency.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide assistance with the transportation and/or distribution needs for delivery of food commodities and household pets as coordinated through ID-ESF #1 – Transportation.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Provide assistance with transportation and/or distribution of food commodities and household pets.
University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service	• Provide assistance with the distribution of information to producers and soliciting help and/or resources from producers or local community organizations.

Private Industry

Organization	Function
Idaho Livestock Industry Groups	• Provide assistance with transportation, feeding, and sheltering of livestock. • Provide assistance to ISDA for foreign animal disease response.
Idaho Veterinary Medical Association	• Provide consultation and/or assistance with veterinary care.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #12

ENERGY

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator:
Idaho Public Utilities Commission

Primary Agency:
Idaho Office of Energy and Mineral Resources

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
- Idaho National Laboratory Oversight Program

Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Idaho Office of the Attorney General
Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department

Private Sector:
Public Utility Companies[1]

[1] IPUC–regulated "Public Utility Companies" include investor-owned utilities operated to generate a profit. *See* Idaho Code § 61-104 and -129.

Other Suppliers:
Other Electric Energy and Hazardous Liquid Suppliers in Idaho[2]

Federal Agencies:
Bonneville Power Administration
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #12 – Energy Annex establishes the state's approach for coordinating restoration and protection of Idaho's critical electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel infrastructure during emergency or disaster incidents having an impact on jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. Additionally, this annex establishes a systematic framework for managing energy emergencies and for preventing shortfalls from escalating to crisis situations when possible.

This annex establishes ID-ESF #12 as the state organization focused on coordination of restoration and protection of Idaho's energy systems and infrastructure during emergencies or disasters. The Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #12. The Idaho Office of Energy and Mineral Resources (OEMR) is the ID-ESF #12 Primary Agency and supports the IPUC in performing ID-ESF #12.

Scope

ID-ESF #12 is the energy-focused function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #12 is responsible for coordinating response and recovery efforts dealing with significant disruptions in energy supplies in the State of Idaho caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and/or distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, planned interruptions, or unusual economic or international political events. ID-ESF #12 focuses on events that affect transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, and maintaining bulk systems for electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels. Emergency electricity falls outside of its purview (see Emergency Support Function #3 Annex – Public Works).

ID-ESF #12 emphasizes the energy public-private partnership, including roles and responsibilities of public utilities and other suppliers of energy in Idaho to provide information, conduct assessments, prioritize response and restoration efforts, and conduct restoration efforts. ID-ESF #12, including its

[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.

coordinating, primary, and supporting agencies, does not conduct the operations of public utilities and other energy suppliers in Idaho. However, if an energy emergency arises, ID-ESF#12 has responsibilities that require receipt of timely and accurate information from all affected energy suppliers in the state. ID-ESF #12 works closely with state and federal agencies to share energy emergency and shortage information and to seek technical support.

Damage to an energy system can have a rippling effect on supplies, distribution, or other transmission systems. As a result, ID-ESF #12 works with utilities to evaluate the full impact and interdependencies of energy system outages within affected areas of the state. Additionally, ID-ESF #12 can assist in coordinating the efforts of utilities and state, tribal, and local governments if required to restore energy systems in the event of natural gas shortages, electricity outages, capacity shortages, transportation fuel shortages, and other shortages or outages.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #12, 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. ID-ESF #12 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines the major functional areas overseen by ID-ESF #12, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

Policies and Authorities set by statute:

- Idaho Code §61-515 empowers the Coordinator (i.e., 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."
- Idaho Code §61-531 requires the IPUC to "direct and require all suppliers of electric power and energy, or natural or manufactured gas[3], 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."[4]
- 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

[3] Manufactured or artificial gas was produced from coal, oil mixtures, or petroleum and is no longer produced in the United States.
[4] 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.

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:

- "The consistency of the plan with the public health, safety and welfare;
- "The technical feasibility of implementation of the plan; and
- "The effectiveness with which the plan minimizes the impact of any curtailment."[5]

- 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."
- 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."
- 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."[6]

Policies and Authorities set by rule:

- IDAPA 31.11.01.201 "incorporates by reference Part 260.9, Title 18 and Parts 191, 192, 193, 195, and 199, Title 49, 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."
- 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."

Policies and Authorities set by order:

- Duties, powers, and authorities of OEMR are set forth in EO 2020-17. OEMR'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. OEMR serves as a clearinghouse and first

[5] Plans submitted by Public Utilities were evaluated based on 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 §61-536 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."

point of contact for energy information and policy inquiries, and advises the Governor, legislature, and other public officials on the state's energy issues.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require coordinated response and recovery efforts to restore and protect Idaho's critical electricity, natural gas, and transportation-fuel infrastructures (based on incident type and demands). Disasters may cause energy shortages by disrupting production, transportation, and/or delivery of electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels. 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.

Energy producers and suppliers may have their own plans for use in emergency situations. As an example, if a transportation-fuel delivery is delayed due to unforeseen issues or if a 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. Plans and procedures described in ID-ESF #12 complement the energy producers' and suppliers' own plans and actions as well as those of federal and state agencies and local governments.

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. 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.

Planning Assumptions

- The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #12 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of energy functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #12.
- The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
- Initial notification of an actual or pending energy emergency may come through the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS), the State Communications Center (StateComm), the Idaho State Police, local government, an energy supplier, or some other agency to the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM).

- Energy emergencies can include acute shortages caused by electricity outages, natural gas flow disruptions, and transportation fuel shortages. Electricity outages, natural gas flow disruptions, and transportation-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.
- In the event of an emergency affecting electric, natural gas, and transportation fuels, the affected energy providers will implement their own emergency response or curtailment plans. In preparation for such an event, these Idaho energy providers develop and update emergency response, curtailment, and recovery plans; and train their personnel; and conduct exercises on implementation of those plans.
- The ID-ESF #12 Coordinator, Primary, and 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.
- Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged by utilities or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
- For information and resource-management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFA) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for energy-restoration support will be routed to ID-ESF #12.
- National and statewide energy rationing or strict energy conservation measures may need to be implemented.
- It will be important to adequately inform the public of the nature, extent, and duration of an energy emergency to gain the public's acceptance and cooperation in the response.
- Prolonged energy shortages could cause economic hardships on Idaho's citizens and businesses.
- All appropriate personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System and the Incident Command System and integrate those principles into all the planning and response operations.

Concept of Operations

General

Energy-facility owners and operators are primarily responsible for restoring normal operations at their facilities. The ID-ESF #12 Coordinator and Primary and Support Agencies provide supplemental state assistance and resources to facilitate restoration in a timely manner. IPUC has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management. IPUC will serve as the Coordinating Agency 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.

OEMR, as the primary agency, will assist IPUC in planning, executing, and reconciling the above-mentioned activities. The support agencies will provide IPUC and OEMR with the specified capabilities or resources to support identified missions. Public utilities and other suppliers of energy in Idaho are 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 IPUC and OEMR with the specified capabilities or resources to support identified missions.

As needed, ID-ESF #12 will develop energy impact assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Energy Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Energy Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Power Grid	• Generation systems • Transmission systems • Distribution systems
Fuel	• Refineries/fuel processing • Fuel storage • Pipelines • Fuel distribution (e.g., gas stations, fuel points)

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #12 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #12 Coordinating Agency (i.e., IPUC) and appropriate primary and supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate energy-related functions.

Functions

ID-ESF #12 is responsible for assisting with restoration and protection of Idaho's energy infrastructure during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #12's major areas of focus are coordination of activities to assist in restoration and protection of Idaho's critical electricity, natural gas, and transportation-fuel infrastructure. The principal activities for each functional area are described below:

Electricity Infrastructure

Electricity facility owners and operators are primarily responsible for restoring normal operations of their electricity generation, transmission, and distribution systems during or following an emergency or disaster incident.

Natural Gas Infrastructure

Natural gas facility owners and operators are primarily responsible for restoring normal operations of their natural gas pipelines and storage, metering, and compression systems during or following an emergency or disaster incident.

Transportation-fuel Infrastructure

Transportation-fuel facility owners and operators are primarily responsible for restoring normal operations of fuel terminals, product pipelines, and ethanol-refinement systems during or following an emergency or disaster incident.

For all three functional areas, ID-ESF #12 coordinates with state and local emergency management officials and private industry partners to assess the emergency situation to establish situation awareness; assist in identification and coordination of temporary, alternate, or interim energy solutions; and coordinate distribution, conservation, curtailment, and restoration of Idaho's energy resources. Additionally, ID-ESF #12 will work with ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs to update the public on effects to energy systems, expected restoration timelines, requests to change public energy consumption, and public safety recommendations.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for energy restoration assistance.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- **Communication and Coordination**: Establish lines of communication and coordination with SERT and ID-ESF #12 support agencies, local emergency management and public officials, public utilities, and other suppliers of energy in Idaho to mitigate the effects of the disaster and enhance recovery.
    - Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.
- **Damage Assessment**: Assess the energy emergency situation to gather accurate and useful information about it and establish situation awareness.
- Use WebEOC and other appropriate resources to communicate situational awareness as the emergency response effort develops.
- Collect the following critical damage assessment data:
    - Energy-type resource involved and/or affected (e.g., electricity, natural gas, etc.)
    - Type of energy emergency (e.g., outage, shortage)

- Energy system critical infrastructure involved and/or affected (e.g., pipeline, transmission line, energy facility, etc.)
- Geographic area involved and/or affected
- All possible interdependencies affected
- Business, industry, institutions, and/or government operations and the general public affected
- Magnitude of the damage or problem and estimated shortage and/or outage timeframe
- Estimated restoration timeframe, if possible

Continuing Actions

- Work with applicable state and local emergency management officials and private industry response personnel to accomplish the following:
  - Assist with identification and coordination of temporary, alternate, or interim energy solutions and/or sources of natural gas, electricity, and transportation fuels.
  - Identify requirements and establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems.
  - Develop an objective-based action plan to respond and recover from the energy emergency.
  - Coordinate implementation of proposed response actions with the SERT.
  - Coordinate distribution, conservation, curtailment, and restoration of Idaho's energy resources as needed.
- Work with ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs on public information and data related to accomplishing the following:
  - Estimate the impact of energy system outages within affected areas, estimate outage time, and estimate restoration time.
  - Determine what the public should do, including providing recommendations for meeting basic survival needs as related to the energy sector.
  - Request the public reduce electricity and natural gas consumption by measures that include existing or potential curtailment programs that could reduce the necessary amount of load.
- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
  - Coordinate with other elements of the SERT, including 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.

- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Provide assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for energy-restoration activities.
- Address ID-ESF #12 Mission Assignments (MA), including assignments to support RFAs from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
  - As needed, coordinate deployment of energy resources based on MAs.
  - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- As applicable, coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop an overall common operating picture and situational awareness of systems affected in local or surrounding areas.
- Coordinate with technical experts on energy supply, production, and delivery and coordinate the exchange of energy information.
- 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.
- Continue working with ID-ESF #15 Public Information and External Affairs to provide information relevant to the energy emergency.
- Continue to participate in restoration operations until all services have been restored.
- As needed, assist with deployment of resources based on RFAs from state agencies, local jurisdictions, and tribal jurisdictions.
- Ensure that ID-ESF #12 team members and support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.
- Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in federal or state briefings, situation reports, and incident action plans.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, assist in demobilization of deployed energy-related resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to energy system and infrastructure restoration during emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #12 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #12 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **Idaho's Energy Assurance Plan**: 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. (https://oemr.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/idaho_energy_assurance_plan_8_2012.pdf)
- **Northwest Power Pool Energy Emergency Plan (EEP)**: This plan is updated annually and provides the framework for how utilities, governmental agencies, and other entities located in 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 affect load-resource balance. The EEP is initiated when there is a high degree of confidence that a future short-term electricity emergency or a long-term energy adequacy problem would adversely affect electricity service within significant portions of the northwestern United States (i.e., Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and northern California).
- **2012 Idaho Energy Plan**: The Idaho Energy Plan, maintained by OEMR, addresses the following objectives (https://oemr.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/2012_idaho_energy_plan_final_2.pdf):
  - Ensure a secure, reliable, and stable energy system for the citizens and businesses of Idaho.
  - Maintain Idaho's low-cost energy supply and ensure access to affordable energy for all Idaho citizens.
  - Protect Idaho's public health, safety, and natural environment and conserve Idaho's natural resources.
  - Promote sustainable economic growth, job creation, and rural economic development.
  - Provide the means for Idaho's energy policy to adapt to changing circumstances.

Programs

- **emPOWER**: emPOWER is a U.S. Department of Health and Human Services program focused on understanding the relationship between electricity dependencies of Medicare beneficiaries, such as individuals reliant on durable medical and assistive equipment and devices (e.g., ventilators). The program's data is available online and can be leveraged by decision makers considering power-restoration priorities. States and territories can use the program's datasets, along with emPOWER Medicare data, to identify, plan for, and address the access and functional needs of at-risk populations in their communities (https://empowerprogram.hhs.gov/about.html).
- **Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators (EEAC):** The EEAC program is a cooperative effort between a range of national-level organizations to share information to prepare for and

respond to energy emergencies. Nearly 200 professionals compose the EEAC from state and local governments, public utilities, emergency management, and homeland security agencies.

- **Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration Network (ISERnet):** ISERnet is a web-based portal of federal, state, tribal, and local government and industry professionals who share emergency plans and contact information in an 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.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools**: The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC**: WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels by providing access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
  - **Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)**: HSIN is a U.S. Department of Homeland Security national secure and trusted web-based system designed for sharing sensitive but unclassified information among international, federal, state, tribal, local, and private sector partners. HSIN is particularly useful for sharing information related to incident response with FEMA Region 10 and neighboring states. HSIN is made up of a network of communities, called Communities of Interest (COI), which are organized by federal organizations, state agencies, 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.
  - **EAGLE-I:** EAGLE-I is a DOE-led program that uses Geographic Information System (GIS) to view and map energy infrastructure and obtain near real-time information regarding electric, natural gas, and petroleum sectors on a single platform.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Public Utilities Commission

As the ID-ESF #12 Coordinator, IPUC is responsible for leading coordination of the restoration and protection of Idaho's critical electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel infrastructure during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly

affect the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to restore and protect of Idaho's energy systems and infrastructure through the following responsibilities:

- Organize an in-house team to help coordinate a response to emergencies involving electricity and natural gas.
- May order curtailment programs and energy-reduction measures by consumers during energy emergencies (see Idaho Code §61-535 and IDAPA 31.11.01.201).
- Provide ID-ESF #12 staff to the IRC if requested by IOEM.
- Coordinate with electric and natural gas and other energy providers to determine emergency response and recovery needs.
- Monitor and analyze potential and existing energy emergencies and shortages and regularly report to the IRC and other relevant agencies as requested.
- Use WebEOC and other appropriate resources to stay abreast of potential and existing energy emergencies and shortages.

Primary Agency

Agency	Function
Idaho Office of Energy and Mineral Resources (OEMR)	• Work closely with the Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) on energy-sector issues that may affect energy preparedness and response. • Coordinate response measures during transportation fuel emergencies. • Work closely with the IPUC to coordinate with electric, natural gas, and other energy providers to determine emergency response and recovery needs. • Monitor and analyze potential and existing energy emergencies and regularly report to the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and other relevant agencies as requested. • Use WebEOC and other appropriate resources to stay abreast of potential and existing energy emergencies and shortages. • Coordinate Idaho Disaster Transportation Fuel Plan

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
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 Idaho National Laboratory Emergency Operations Center. • Train state and local emergency response staff.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Provide Geographic Information System (GIS)/ArcMap imagery analysis and disseminate incident information and mapped areas of inundation. • Assist by performing a Hazards United States (Hazus-MH) Level II seismic-damage model. • Assist by performing a Hazus-MH 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 Military Division • Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM)	• Coordinate state response and recovery activities. • Assist in providing emergency communications and public information.
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	• Provide legal review of proposed action and orders. • Draft orders as needed.
Idaho State Police	• Provide or assist traffic control. • Assist with road closures. • Assist in emergency communications. • Assist with energy related transportation issues through ESF #1 - Transportation and ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security, as appropriate.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Obtain and disseminate information to Idaho Emergency Support Function #12 regarding roadways critical to fuel restoration.

Private Sector

Agency	Function
Public Utility Companies	• Notify and provide pertinent energy supply, response, or recovery information to IOEM, IPUC, OEMR, and support agencies in the event of an emergency or possible emergency situation. • Ensure emergency preparedness, mitigation, and resilience activities meet all federal, state, and local requirements.
Other Electric Energy and Hazardous Liquid Suppliers in Idaho	• Notify and provide pertinent energy supply, response, or recovery information to the IOEM, IPUC, and OEMR and Support Agencies in the event of an emergency or possible emergency situation. • Ensure emergency preparedness, mitigation, resilience activities meet all local, state, and federal requirements.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Energy	• Implement Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 of the National Response Framework if a disaster emergency shortage develops that the state cannot alleviate. • 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.
U.S. Department of Energy • Bonneville Power Administration	• Operate and maintain approximately 75% of the high voltage transmission in its service territory, which includes Idaho.

Agency	Function
	• Provide information regarding incidents that may affect the status of state energy supplies and forecasts of energy supply, demand, and shortages related to power provided via the administration.
U.S. Department of Energy • Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response	• Work with government and nongovernmental partners to prepare for and respond to potential incidents or disasters. • Issue situation reports to energy partners. • Work directly with owners in the energy sector to support restoration of normal operations across the grid, including facilitating coordination with federal resources. • Coordinate emergency mitigation efforts within the energy sector.
U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 10 ESF #12	• The Regional Response Coordination Center ESF #12 Team Leader coordinates assignments, actions, and other support to facilitate the restoration of damaged energy systems and components until the Joint Field Office (JFO) is established and mission-execution responsibilities are transferred to the JFO-ESF #12 Team Leader.
U.S. Department of Transportation • Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)	• Provides oversight of enforcing safety regulations for pipelines, underground natural gas storage, and liquefied natural gas facilities.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #13

PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator and Primary Agency:
Idaho State Police

Primary Agencies:
Idaho Office of the Attorney General
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Corrections
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho Transportation Department

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #13 – Public Safety and Security Annex establishes the state's approach for coordinating state law enforcement resources to support state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents affecting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. The ID-ESF #13 annex also describes coordination between federal and state law enforcement authorities. The annex establishes ID-ESF #13 as the state organization focused on the coordination of state law enforcement resources during emergencies or disasters. The Idaho State Police (ISP) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #13.

Scope

ID-ESF #13 is the public safety and security function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #13 is responsible for coordinating state actions to provide public safety and security support to federal, state, tribal, and local disaster response elements. Additionally, following a major or catastrophic disaster, ID-ESF #13, led by the ISP, works with the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) and other allied agencies to assist with impact and needs assessments.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #13, 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 and incidents regardless of the degree of complexity or duration. ID-ESF #13 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines ID-ESF #13's major areas of focus, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with the Constitution of the State of Idaho, Article XII - Corporations, Municipal, Section 2, any county or incorporated city or town may enforce local police regulations within its limits that do not conflict with its charter or general laws. County sheriffs and local police chiefs have the authority for law enforcement within their jurisdictions.
2. In accordance with Idaho Code §67-2901, the ISP is the state organization focused on law enforcement and has the power to enforce all penal and regulatory laws of the state. The ISP will respond to emergencies and disasters and perform duties within the authorities established in Idaho Code and within the limitations of available personnel.
3. In line with the Idaho Emergency Operations Basic Plan, the ISP implements the Incident Command System (ICS) or Unified Command upon deployment to support a request for state assistance. Law enforcement resources reporting to an incident scene will join the existing incident command structure if formal command has been established.

4. Under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance provisions of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 ("the Act"), 42 U.S.C. §10501, the Governor may apply for federal law enforcement assistance in the time of a law enforcement emergency when state and local resources are insufficient for maintaining public safety and security. 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 ISP Director and the IOEM Director will coordinate this assistance.
5. 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, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies may not prove adequate to maintain public order. In such cases, under 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.).

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require a coordinated response and recovery effort, including support (based on incident type and demands) by law enforcement resources at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. These incidents may result in significant loss of dwellings and other structures and widespread displacement of people, and state and local authorities may require law enforcement assistance to provide public safety coordination, including traffic control and security (e.g., curfew enforcement, security escorts, security at mass care facilities).

Idaho comprises 79 police departments, including the ISP, local, and tribal departments.[1] The ISP is organized geographically into six districts: Coeur d'Alene (District 1), Lewiston (District 2), Meridian (District 3), Jerome (District 4), Pocatello (District 5), and Idaho Falls (District 6). District 3 contains ISP headquarters and the Fusion Center. Figure 2 is a map of the ISP's districts.

[1] Source: Idaho Chief of Police Association: https://icopa.org/about-icopa/idahos-police-departments/

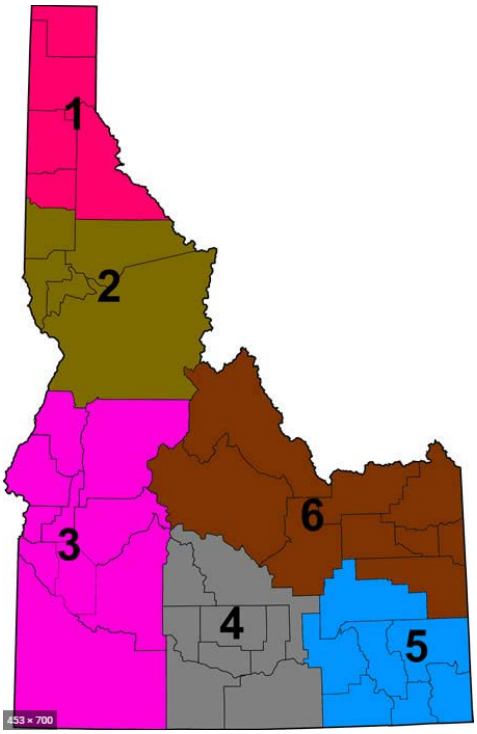

Figure 2: Idaho State Police Districts

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #13 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, all state-level coordination of public safety and security functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #13 in direct coordination with the ISP.
2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
3. Large-scale or statewide disasters may necessitate coordination of all law enforcement and other emergency response agencies to expedite assistance to agencies and departments of government in affected areas.
4. During response to and recovery from emergencies or disasters, local law enforcement departments and other local emergency first responders will be the immediate response agencies in most circumstances, including terrorist events (including conventional, chemical, biological, and radiological terrorist events).
5. 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 Idaho Emergency Operations Plan: Base Plan and the Idaho State Hazard

Mitigation Plan) have shown that normally available law enforcement resources may be difficult to obtain and use due to massive disruptions of communications, transportation, and utility systems and increased emergency calls for assistance.

6. Readiness must be maintained to respond to and manage any emergency or disaster incident (local, national, or international) that causes or could cause injury or harm to people, cause damage or loss of property, or degrades or threatens the National Security Emergency Preparedness posture of the United States. To meet this need, the following responsibilities should be addressed:
    i. Local chief executives should ensure local law enforcement resources are used prior to requesting assistance from ID-ESF #13 at the IRC.
    ii. During the preparatory period, the ISP and local law enforcement agencies should coordinate their planning efforts.
    iii. Non-essential functions of the ISP should cease during a national security emergency. Public safety personnel will be used to support essential functions associated with evacuation from hazard areas.
    iv. 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 an emergency or disaster incident.
7. For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFAs) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT via the IRC. Requests for law enforcement support will be routed to ID ESF #13.
8. In extended response operations, law enforcement logistical support (e.g., vehicles and personnel) may be required to serve in cases of excessive use, extended stress, and hazardous conditions.
9. Additional law enforcement support may be needed for maintenance, control, and support of evacuation traffic control patterns and to support safety and security at community reception and mass care facilities and existing institutions, such as hospitals, prisons, and mental health facilities.
10. Each federal, state, tribal, 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. Successful law enforcement operations during an emergency will require organized, interagency cooperation at all levels of government.
11. 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.
12. 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 and/or local government capabilities must be

prioritized and reported to the federal government. The ISP will work with the Idaho SERT to accomplish this task.

13. Bombings, bomb threats, arson, terrorist activities, and civil disturbance incidents may require federal and state 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.
14. A disaster or emergency incident may 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.
15. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
16. State law enforcement and Idaho National Guard (IDNG) resources may also 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.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. Major and catastrophic disasters will result in widespread damage to, or total loss of, existing civil infrastructure capabilities, significant loss of dwellings and other structures, and widespread displacement of people. State and local authorities will require law enforcement assistance.
20. Some evacuations may involve large numbers of people, some of whom will travel in private vehicles to reception centers, while others will travel on public transportation vehicles. The following assumptions note the potential areas of need for additional law enforcement resources related to evacuations:
    a. 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 and/or shelter facilities.
    b. The concentration of large numbers of people in congregate care facilities may 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 be needed to manage access control of large areas that have been evacuated and still pose a threat to the public.

e. Some evacuations may require relocation of incarcerated persons (e.g., prisoners and detainees). This will require coordination with the Idaho Department of Corrections and the 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.

Concept of Operations

General

Local governments are responsible for law enforcement activities within their jurisdictions. Disaster emergency operations should be directed using ICS and Unified Command principles as appropriate. For information and resource-management purposes, requests for outside agency law enforcement assistance by local officials should be coordinated by the SERT via the IRC. ID-ESF #13 will coordinate requests for additional law enforcement assets from the federal and state government.

As needed, ID-ESF #13 will develop law enforcement-related impact assessments, current actions, status, limiting factors, and stabilization actions using the FEMA construct of Community Lifelines. For the Safety and Security Lifeline, this includes the components and subcomponents presented in Table 1. ID-ESF #13 focuses on the Law Enforcement/Security component. The remaining components of this lifeline are addressed in ID-ESFs #3, 4, 5, and 9.

Table 1: Safety and Security Community Lifeline

Components	Subcomponents
Law Enforcement/Security	• Police stations • Law enforcement • Site security • Correctional facilities
Fire Service	• Fire stations • Firefighting resources
Search and Rescue	• Local search and rescue
Government Service	• Emergency operations centers • Essential government functions • Government offices • Schools
Community Safety	• Flood control • Other hazards • Protective Actions

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #13 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #13 Coordinator (i.e., ISP) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate public safety and security functions.

Functions

ID-ESF #13 is responsible for coordination of public safety and security support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #13's major areas of focus are coordination of law enforcement, traffic control, access controls, site security, investigations, correctional facilities support, and impact and needs assessment efforts. The principal activities for each functional area are described below:

Law Enforcement

As noted in the Situation Section of this annex, county sheriffs and local police chiefs have the authority for law enforcement within their jurisdictions. The ISP will respond to emergencies and disasters and perform law enforcement duties within the authorities established in Idaho Code and within the limitations of available personnel. During emergency or disaster incidents, state, local, and tribal authorities may request law enforcement assistance to provide public safety or security support, including curfew enforcement, security escorts, and security at mass care facilities. These activities are coordinated by ID-ESF #13.

Traffic Control

Incidents that affect roadway infrastructure or traffic volume may require the coordination of law enforcement personnel to control traffic flows. State and local authorities may require assistance with traffic control, which is coordinated by ID-ESF #13 with ID-ESF #1 Transportation.

Access Controls

When large areas have been evacuated but still pose a threat to the public, law enforcement may be needed to manage access control to these areas. State, local, or tribal authorities may request assistance with access controls, which is coordinated by ID-ESF #13.

Investigations

Incidents with a potential or acknowledged criminal intent, such as acts of terrorism, create crime scenes. Crime scenes may require coordination of additional law enforcement resources for site security and investigation purposes, which is coordinated by ID-ESF #13.

Correctional Facilities Support

Some incidents may result in the need to relocate incarcerated persons (e.g., prisoners and detainees). ID-ESF #13 coordinates with the Idaho Department of Corrections and the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections to assess related needs and provide necessary support, which may include providing additional law enforcement personnel and establishment of temporary detention center(s).

Impact/Needs Assessment

Following a major or catastrophic disaster, impact and/or needs assessments are conducted at the earliest possible time to determine the magnitude of a disaster on the population and provide an immediate and effective response. ID-ESF #13, led by ISP, works with IOEM and other allied agencies to assist with these impacts and/or needs assessments.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Assess overall status of local and state law enforcement entities based on RFAs, affected areas due to the emergency or disaster incident, and known response activities to develop an overall common operating picture (COP) and situational awareness (SA) regarding incident impacts on law enforcement resources.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for public safety and security assistance.
- Respond to initial RFAs from county, and tribal law enforcement agencies.
  - Requests may be made directly to the ISP or to the SERT. All direct RFAs made to ISP at the District level are coordinated through the ISP ID-ESF #13 representative.
  - Resources are prioritized based on life safety, protecting property (emphasizing critical infrastructure and key resources), and protecting the environment.
  - The ISP representative assigned to the SERT will coordinate all Mission Assignments (MAs) for ID-ESF #13 with the ISP District Commanders and support and allied agencies.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested or deemed necessary.

Continuing Actions

- Maintain a designated SERT representative assigned to the IRC until ID-ESF #13 assistance is no longer needed.
- ISP District Command Staff coordinate with appropriate county and city agencies during the entire duration of the disaster or emergency.
- Address ID-ESF #13 MAs, including assignments to support RFAs from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
  - As needed, coordinate deployment of law enforcement resources based on MAs.
  - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.

- As applicable, continue to coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop a shared COP and SA regarding incident impacts on law enforcement resources and requested support from local and tribal governments.
- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for law enforcement activities.
- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise. In certain circumstances, law enforcement sensitive information may be shared via other systems.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.

Demobilization Actions

- As applicable, coordinate demobilization of deployed law enforcement resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned in relation to public safety and security emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #13 during an IRC activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #13 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost-recovery processes. Law enforcement–sensitive information will remain documented via appropriate systems based on corresponding levels of access.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan**: This plan is the primary mechanism for initial response to hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents in Idaho and supports the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. The plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated emergency response support to local government by federal, state, tribal, and private agencies for incidents involving the release or potential release of hazardous materials in the State of Idaho. This plan can be accessed via the following link: https://ioem.idaho.gov/hazardous-materials/hazmat-plan/.
- **Emergency Alert System State Plan**: This plan establishes the approach for using the state's emergency alert system, which is the primary means for providing the public with critical warning information about an emergency or disaster.

- **Idaho State Police Business Continuity Plan**: This plan establishes the processes and approach for the ISP to ensure continued performance of its mission essential functions during a disruption of normal operations.
- **Idaho State Police Regional Emergency Operations Plans**: These plans establish the process for how each ISP region responds to and recovers from all hazards.

Programs

- **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**: EMAC is an all-hazards and all-disciplines mutual aid compact that serves as the cornerstone of the nation's mutual aid system. Law enforcement resources can be deployed from any member state to another member state via EMAC.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools**: The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource-request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC**: WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
  - **Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)**: HSIN is a secure, web-based system managed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for sharing sensitive but unclassified information among international, federal, state, tribal, local, and private sector partners. HSIN is particularly useful for sharing information related to incident response with FEMA Region 10 and neighboring states. HSIN is made up of a network of communities, called Communities of Interest (COI), which are organized by federal organizations, state agencies, 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.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho State Police

As the ID-ESF #13 Coordinator, the ISP is responsible for leading the coordination of public safety and security during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's

overall efforts to provide public safety and security support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Perform needed law enforcement duties across all five National Preparedness Goal mission areas: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.
- Support local law enforcement operations within limits of training, resources, and availability.
- Provide a state On-scene Coordinator for hazardous materials spills when assigned by the Adjutant General.
- 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/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan.
- Provide the Transportation Enforcement Coordinator for incidents involving hazardous materials on State of Idaho highways.
- Provide direct law enforcement support and protection to the Governor.

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Office of the Attorney General	• Provide legal counsel and guidance as requested to the Idaho State Police (ISP).
Idaho Military Division • Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM)	• Provide coordination of Mission Assignments and resources through the operation of the Idaho Response Center (IRC) as required. • Provide resources such as a Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team and technical guidance as requested.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Corrections	• Provide transportation to assist with removal or evacuation of prisoners coordinated through the IRC. • Provide law enforcement and security related to prisoner transport and housing coordinated through the IRC.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Provide technical assistance for incidents involving radioactive materials. • Provide technical assistance for hazardous materials incidents as defined by the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide additional law enforcement officers. • Provide equipment and/or other assistance as requested by the ISP and coordinated through the IRC.
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	• Provide transportation to assist with removal or evacuation of prisoners coordinated through the IRC. • Provide law enforcement and security related to prisoner transport and housing coordinated through the IRC.
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	• Provide assistance with traffic control. • Provide assistance with law enforcement within its scope of authority. • Provide equipment and/or other assistance as requested by the ISP coordinated through the IRC.
Idaho Military Division • Idaho National Guard	• Provide personnel to assist with security. • Provide air or ground transportation. • Deploy 101st Civil Support Team or other team(s) as required.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Provide traffic-control assistance. • Provide transportation and support personnel as required and coordinated through Idaho Emergency Support Function #1 – Transportation.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)	• DOJ is the primary federal agency for ESF #13, managing preparedness activities, conducting evaluations of operational readiness, and providing close coordination with local Joint Terrorism Task Forces.
U.S. Department of Justice • Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	• Provide explosive specialists, fire investigators, crisis negotiators, intelligence officers, and forensic chemists and auditors, among other support staff.
U.S. Department of Justice • Federal Bureau of Investigation	• Provide specialized resources and capabilities consistent with federal laws, regulations, and mission priorities, if requested or if a terrorist nexus to an incident is determined.
U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS	• Provide a range of support resources across the mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal, including prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Agency	Function
	Organizations within DHS supporting these mission areas include the following: ▪ Office of Infrastructure Protection ▪ Office of Intelligence and Analysis ▪ Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) ▪ Transportation Security Administration ▪ U.S. Coast Guard ▪ U.S. Customs and Border Protection ▪ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ▪ U.S. Secret Service

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #14

COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator and Primary Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Primary Agencies:
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Administration
Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Finance
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Department of Labor
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Division of Financial Management
Idaho Geological Survey
Idaho Office of the Attorney General
Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Board of Education
Idaho State Department of Education
Idaho State Historical Society
Idaho Transportation Department

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Farm Service Agency

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Small Business Administration

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation establishes the state's approach for coordinating recovery and mitigation to support state, tribal, and local authorities during response to emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. During response, ID-ESF #14 coordinates federal, state, tribal, local, 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. This annex establishes ID-ESF #14 as the state organization focused on the coordination of recovery and mitigation activities during response to emergencies or disasters. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #14.

Scope

ID-ESF #14 is the community recovery and mitigation function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #14 is responsible for coordinating state actions regarding community recovery and mitigation activities during response. Recovery efforts start concurrently with emergency response. ID-ESF #14 addresses initial and key short-term recovery operations, leading up to long-term recovery, which is directly addressed in the State of Idaho Disaster Recovery Plan.

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 Major Disaster Declaration, recovery and mitigation assistance will be limited based on the discretion of the Governor and assistance from federal agencies other than the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) acting under their own authorities.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #14, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System 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. ID-ESF #14 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure

1 outlines ID-ESF #14's major areas of focus, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with the Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act, amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004 (Idaho Code §46-1001):
   a. IOEM is the organization that coordinates all activities relating to disaster "recovery by all state agencies, political subdivisions, and interstate, federal-state, and Canadian activities in which the state and its political subdivisions may participate." During an IRC activation, the Idaho SERT facilitates strategic decision making, provides real-time situational awareness for decision makers, and allocates and prioritizes response and recovery resources.
   b. "The Governor may enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster recovery expenses involving public facilities; 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 that 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 section 63-802, Idaho Code; [and] obligate the state to pay the balance of the nonfederal share of eligible costs within local taxing entities qualifying for federal assistance; and enter into agreements with the federal government for the sharing of disaster assistance expenses to include individual and family grant programs."
2. In accordance with Governor's Executive Order 2019-15, "each department and agency, in order to ensure a coordinated disaster response in alignment with the Idaho Emergency Operation Plan, shall:
   a. "Coordinate with the Idaho Office of Emergency Management to develop and promote mitigation strategies for state-owned or state-leased buildings. The purpose of the mitigation strategies is to prevent or reduce damage caused by natural or man (caused) disaster events."
   b. "Coordinate with the Idaho Office of Emergency Management to provide support for mitigation, preparedness, and recovery programs and activities in line with the expertise and resources of the agency."
3. In accordance with Governor's Executive Order 2019-15, IOEM shall have authority to "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."[1]

[1] This text was not bolded in the original document. It is bolded here to highlight specific areas of focus related to this annex.

4. In accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 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.)
5. In accordance with FEMA Regulations at 44 CFR Parts 204 and 206, IOEM adheres to all Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) requirements in connection to the receipt and management of fire management assistance under the program.
6. In accordance with FEMA Regulations at 2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments, IOEM adheres to the administrative guidance for federal grant programs, which includes Public Assistance (PA), the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program, including Assistance to Firefighters Grants, Staffing for Adequate Fire & Emergency Response Grants, and Fire Prevention and Safety Grants.
7. All ID-ESF #14 activities and services will be provided in accordance with existing state and federal statutes, rules, and regulations.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. These events have the potential to negatively impact all levels of government, individual citizens, private sector, and non-governmental organizations and result in long-term repercussions requiring a recovery process. Recovery efforts start concurrently with emergency response, and initial recovery operations representing the transition from response to recovery, as well as key short-term recovery operations, may require state assistance and engagement to support local jurisdictions. The state's recovery role focuses on assisting affected local jurisdictions, so they can move towards self-sufficiency and build more sustainable and resilient communities. Each disaster is unique, and thus the stakeholders involved in recovery will vary from incident to incident. Recovery actions may also connect to mitigation efforts that focus on reducing the community's vulnerability by minimizing potential negative effects of a disaster or other emergency.

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #14 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of community recovery and mitigation functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #14.

2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
3. 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.
4. Initial recovery and mitigation activities will be coordinated by the SERT from the IRC. If a Joint Field Office is established, activities may be transferred there.
5. Support provided under ID-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.
6. 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.
7. IOEM will use a workforce of state employees and temporary employees to implement recovery programs. These employees will be supervised by the appropriate IOEM program manager. The IOEM Recovery Coordinator will be responsible for acquiring and supervising the necessary staff to support Individual Assistance (IA) & PA recovery programs. The IOEM Mitigation Section Chief will be responsible for acquiring and supervising staff to support mitigation programs.
8. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
9. Federal assistance will be requested by the Governor, with support from IOEM, when the state capabilities are overwhelmed.
10. For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFA) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for community recovery and mitigation support will be routed to ID-ESF #14. Long-term recovery and mitigation-related requests may continue for an extended period time even following the deactivation of the SERT and IRC. These requests will be made to IOEM.

Concept of Operations

General

During response when the IRC is activated, related recovery and mitigation operations will be coordinated by the SERT. In the absence of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the coordination of these activities will be managed by the appropriate units within the IOEM (Recovery Section and

Mitigation Section). 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.

The IOEM Recovery and Mitigation staff will coordinate activities with the appropriate state and federal agencies to leverage available federal programs (see Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems for a full list of applicable programs). When documented damage goes beyond the limited recovery capability of the state, the appropriate IOEM staff, in coordination with the IOEM Recovery Coordinator, will develop a request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration on behalf of the Governor. IOEM Recovery 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 recovery and mitigation activities with federal agencies at the Joint Field Office.

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #14 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #14 Coordinating Agency (i.e., IOEM) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC to coordinate community recovery and mitigation functions. Long-term recovery and mitigation-related efforts may continue for an extended period of time even following the deactivation of the SERT and IRC.

Functions

ID-ESF #14 is responsible for the coordination of community recovery and mitigation support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #14's major areas of focus are coordination of initial recovery and key short-term recovery activities and mitigation efforts. The principal activities for each functional area are described below:

Immediate Recovery and Transition

A stage of recovery that includes actions to restore vital services in the transition period between the incident response phase and long-term recovery. ID-ESF #14's recovery activities may include supporting jurisdictions in emergency protective measures, reestablishing essential services, and restoring public infrastructure. Although called immediate recovery, some of these activities may last for weeks or months.

Mitigation

Mitigation involves actions that reduce losses to life, property, infrastructure, and resources resulting from the occurrence of natural or man-caused events. ID-ESF #14's mitigation activities focus on

reducing the community's vulnerability by minimizing the adverse impact of disasters or other emergency situations.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- 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).
- Review statewide damage assessments.
- Prepare event specific mitigation strategies in conjunction with the PA Program, IA Program, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, SCO, SHMO, FHMO, and the FCO.
- Evaluate the need to activate recovery operations in accordance with the Disaster Recovery Plan and appropriate Recovery Support Functions (RSFs).
    - If the RSFs are activated, establish coordination between ID-ESF #14 and the appropriate RSFs.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for community recovery and mitigation assistance, including support for engagement in recovery programs.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.

Continuing Actions

- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise. If RSFs are activated, continue coordination between ID-ESF #14 and the appropriate RSFs.
- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for community recovery and mitigation activities.
- Coordinate appropriate environmental and historic preservation assessments for interim repairs to critical infrastructure following a disaster.
- Coordinate with the Small Business Administration (SBA), state NFIP Coordinator, housed in the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR), and FEMA's IA Division regarding properties flagged as being substantially damaged.

- Meet with insurance representatives, flood plain administrators, and building officials regarding substantial damage.
- Address ID-ESF #14 Mission Assignments (MAs), including assignments to support RFAs from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT Incident Action Plans.

Demobilization Actions

- Open short-term and long-term recovery actions will transition, as appropriate, to activated RSFs, in accordance with the Idaho Disaster Recovery Plan.
  - If RSFs are not activated, all ongoing recovery activities will transition to the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to recovery and mitigation-related emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #14 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #14 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan:** This is 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. The State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan can be accessed at the following web address: https://ioem.idaho.gov/preparedness-and-protection/mitigation/state-hazard-mitigation-plan/.
- **State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs Administrative Plan:** This is 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.
- **State of Idaho Public Assistance Administrative Plan:** This is a statewide plan for administering the state and FEMA PA programs. This plan is intended to support the Stafford Act and the PA Program authorized by the Stafford Act and state law.
- **State of Idaho Fire Management Assistance Grant Administrative Plan:** This is a statewide plan for administering the state and FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) programs. This plan is intended to support the Stafford Act and the FMAG Program authorized by the Stafford Act and state law.

- **State of Idaho Disaster Recovery Plan:** This is a statewide plan that defines disaster recovery phases and identifies the State of Idaho's role in long-term recovery. It describes the processes and statutory authority for long-term recovery and provides the framework for a Long-Term Recovery Committee and incident-specific recovery plan.

Programs

- **IOEM Mitigation Program**: This program is sustained by IOEM with the mission to reduce loss of life, property, infrastructure, and resources resulting from natural or human-caused disaster emergencies on a long-term basis. Components of this program include the following:
  - **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC):** This is an annual national competitive grant program to provide funding to local governments, state agencies, tribal governments, and special district governments to reduce potential future losses from natural hazards. The program is administered through IOEM.
  - **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP):** This is a mitigation program available to local governments, state agencies, tribal governments, special district 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 IOEM.
  - **HMGP Post Fire Grant Program:** "Assistance [is] available to help communities implement hazard mitigation measures after wildfire disasters."
  - **Fire Management Assistance Grant Program:** This program is available to states, local, and tribal governments for the management and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands that threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.
  - **Flood Mitigation Grant Program:** This is an annual national competitive flood mitigation grant program that provides funding for flood mitigation projects that reduce losses to properties insured through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
  - **National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP):** Led by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the NEHRP focuses on the development and dissemination of knowledge and tools that reduce the risks associated with earthquakes and improve the nation's earthquake resilience in terms of public safety, economic strength, and national security. The program brings together a cadre of federal agencies, state, tribal, and local governments, research centers, universities, trade associations and businesses, universities, and other organizations to focus on this goal.
- **Idaho Individual Assistance Program:** Individual Assistance (IA) is a FEMA program that may be requested as part of a major Presidential Disaster Declaration. IA may include several types of assistance designed to aid disaster survivors with temporary housing, repairing damage to homes, replacing destroyed homes, and other needs, including repair/replacement of personal property, transportation, medical/dental expenses, and funeral costs.

  - The State of Idaho has selected the FEMA option for delivery of the Individual Assistance Program. As such, no administrative plan or state-level program has been developed.

- **Idaho Public Assistance Program:** This program provides assistance to state, tribal, and local governments to repair damaged public property and emergency- and response-related costs following major disasters declared by the President.
- **Small Business Administration (SBA) Loan Programs:** This program offers low-interest loans to homeowners and businesses to recover from declared disasters. These loans can be used to address losses not covered by insurance or funding made available by FEMA. Additionally, businesses may use these loans to cover operating costs that would have been met if the disaster event had not disrupted normal business operations. Loans are divided into four categories: physical damage, mitigation assistance, economic injury disaster, and military reservist loans.[2]
- **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Crisis Counseling Program (CCP):** "The CCP is a short-term disaster relief grant for states, U.S. territories, and federally recognized tribes. CCP grants are awarded after a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration. CCP funding supports community-based outreach, counseling, and other mental health services to survivors of natural and human-caused disasters."[3]
- **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Disaster Assistance Programs:** The USDA provides multiple disaster assistance programs, including the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program; Emergency Forest Restoration Program; Livestock Forage Program; Livestock Indemnity Program; Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program; Tree Assistance Program; and Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program. Additionally, the agency provides an emergency loan program. These programs are designed to help communities, farmers, ranchers, and related businesses recover from the impacts of disaster events.
- **U.S. Housing and Urban Development Programs (HUD):** HUD provides disaster recovery assistance through a variety of programs that focus on addressing housing, including mortgage assistance via HUD's Federal Housing Administration and Community Development Block Grant Disaster (CBDG) Recovery Program. The CBDG program has disaster recovery grants focused on rebuilding affected areas and to start the recovery process in cities, counties, and states where Presidential Major Disaster Declarations have been granted.
- **Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program:** Overseen by the Department of Labor in coordination with FEMA, the disaster unemployment assistance program "is available to state, tribal, and territorial governments to provide unemployment benefits and reemployment services to individuals who have become unemployed as a direct result of an incident that

[2] Disaster Assistance. Small Business Administration. (https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/disaster-assistance).
[3] CCP definition quoted from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administrations' Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program website (https://www.samhsa.gov/dtac/ccp).

resulted in a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration for IA and who are not eligible for regular state unemployment insurance."[4]

- **FEMA Community Disaster Loan Program:** This program provides funding directly to local governments to support essential community services when a disaster has resulted in significant revenue loss, such as fire protection services, trash collection, police protection services, etc.
- **FEMA National Flood Insurance Program:** This program focuses on the provision of insurance to property owners, renters, and businesses to reduce the socio-economic impact of flooding incidents.
- **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Programs:** The USGS offers a range of hazard-specific programs, providing scientific expertise to inform emergency management activities for earthquake, landslide, wildfire, and flood hazards.

Systems

- **FEMA Grants Portal:** FEMA's portal for communities to submit a Request for Public Assistance form and manage projects. The grants portal connects directly to FEMA's internal system known as Grants Manager.
- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
- **Mitigation Dashboard:** This dashboard is IOEM's on-line tool for communities to submit pre-applications for all mitigation grant programs.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

As the ID-ESF #14 Coordinator, IOEM is responsible for leading coordination of community recovery and mitigation activities during response to emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide community recovery and mitigation support to the affected area(s) by coordinating state agency assistance (and local federal agency assistance), preparing reports and assessments based on that assistance, and providing the state, Public

[4] DUA information quoted from FEMA Disaster Unemployment Assistance Fact Sheet (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_disaster-unemployment-assistance_fact-sheet.pdf).

Assistance Officer, Individual Assistance Officer, and State Hazard Mitigation Officer for federal disasters.

IOEM Recovery Coordinator Responsibilities

- Manage all state disaster emergency proclamations issued by the Governor to keep them current in support of disaster recovery programs.
- Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program.
- Coordinate the termination of all state disaster emergency proclamations issued by the Governor when they are no longer needed to support disaster recovery operations.

IOEM Public Assistance Personnel Responsibilities

- Manage all state and federal disaster recovery and fire management assistance grant programs.
- Assist the SERT during response and recovery phases.
- Provide disaster recovery training for state and local jurisdiction representatives.
- Participate in the damage assessment process to identify the need for a presidential request for assistance under section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.
- Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and other requests for federal assistance for the Public Assistance and FMAG programs.
- Implement and coordinate available programs to aid in long-term recovery operations.
- In coordination with State Mitigation Personnel, when appropriate, 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.

IOEM Individual Assistance Personnel Responsibilities

- Participate in the damage assessment process to identify the need for a Presidential Request for Assistance under section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.
- Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and other requests for federal assistance for the Individual Assistance programs.
- Assist the SERT Situation Unit by providing information about values at risk from the disaster event.
- Implement and coordinate available programs to aid in recovery operations.
- Provide training to recovery personnel and local jurisdictions on IA operations.
- Coordinate with federal programs available to help individuals and families.

IOEM Hazard Mitigation Personnel Responsibilities

- Assist in developing requests for Presidential Disaster Declarations and other requests for federal assistance programs.
- Assist the SERT Situation Unit by providing information about values at risk from the disaster event.
- Coordinate Hazards United States (Hazus) loss estimation modeling to assist in defining the disaster impact, and identify mitigation projects completed in disaster areas to capture losses avoided
- Participate in damage assessment process to identify opportunities for mitigation projects under sections 404 and 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Act.
- In coordination with IOEM Recovery Division personnel, when appropriate, provide training of personnel involved in damage assessment and recovery projects for potential mitigation projects.
- Coordinate the implementation of appropriate elements of the State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Provide training of personnel involved in community mitigation outreach.
- Convene interagency hazard mitigation teams for site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development.
- Identify appropriate hazard mitigation projects and provide technical assistance in developing mitigation projects.
- Implement and coordinate available programs to aid in long-term recovery operations.

Primary Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	• Participate on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Coordinate mitigation outreach. • Participate in Long-Term Recovery Committee. • Coordinate support for unmet needs of individuals during response and recovery with voluntary agencies. • Participate in conference calls to report needs and support provided.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Administration	• Participate 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. • Provide structural inspection services for potential shelter facilities.
Idaho Department of Commerce	• Participate 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. • Provide support through other grant programs that are available through Commerce (i.e., Idaho Community Development Block Grant Program). • Assist with coordination of the Small Business Administration programs for communities, businesses, and individuals.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Participate on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development, and project development. • Provide technical assistance for infrastructure issues. • Provide technical assistance for water quality issues.
Idaho Department of Finance	• Expedite funding of the Disaster Emergency Account as part of the Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency.
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Participate 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.,

Agency	Function
	food stamps, case management, Medicare/Medicaid, crisis counseling).
Idaho Department of Labor	• Report the number of unemployed individuals as a result of a disaster emergency to the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM). • Provide unemployment insurance claims and re-employment assistance service for disaster survivors, within the scope of eligible programs.
Idaho Department of Lands	• Participate 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. • Provide technical assistance for mapping. • Provide technical assistance and information to support state application for the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	• Participate 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 issues, in-stream or stream bank projects, dam safety issues, water impacts on communities, and Geographic Information Systems (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 Hazus Level II damage modeling.
Idaho Division of Financial Management	• Coordinate and develop a fiscal impact analysis on the effects of a disaster emergency upon request by IOEM.
Idaho Geological Survey	• Participate on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss

Agency	Function
	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 Office of the Attorney General	• Provide technical assistance for legal aspects of risk management and loss reduction issues.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Provide technical assistance for agriculture-related recovery and mitigation issues.
Idaho State Board of Education	• Provide academic personnel for assessment of hazards. • Provide academic and professional personnel for coordinating the activities of investigators for scientific research.
Idaho State Department of Education	• Provide technical assistance for education and school-related issues.
Idaho State Historical Society	• Participate on interagency hazard mitigation team: site visitation, hazard and risk assessment, loss reduction strategy development and project development. • Provide technical assistance for historical and cultural issues.
Idaho Transportation Department	• Participate 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.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency	• Provides emergency loans and grants for the agricultural sector; economic and technical

Agency	Function
	assistance for recovery of rural community facilities, businesses, utilities, and housing; technical assistance for agricultural market recovery, community planning, and community development; and resource conservation assistance.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	• Provides support for community recovery including, but not limited to: ▪ Collaboration with state, tribal, and local officials on prioritizing restoration of the public health and private medical and healthcare service delivery infrastructures to accelerate overall community recovery. ▪ Technical consultation and expertise on necessary services to meet the long-term physical and behavioral health needs of affected populations, as well as encouraging short- and long-term public financing to meet these needs. ▪ Coordination of linking HHS benefit programs with affected populations. ▪ Technical assistance in the form of impact analyses and recovery planning support of public health and private medical and other healthcare service delivery infrastructure, where appropriate. ▪ Coordination of all potential HHS sources of recovery funding.
U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Federal Emergency Management Agency	• Management of presidentially declared programs for individuals, households, and businesses. • Provide technical assistance for individual assistance, public assistance, and mitigation programs.
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	• Provides building technology technical assistance, and assistance for housing, community redevelopment and economic recovery, public services, infrastructure, mortgage financing, and public housing repair and reconstruction.
U.S. Department of Transportation	• Provides technical assistance in transportation planning and engineering and transportation assistance programs.
U.S. Small Business Administration	• Provides long-term loan assistance to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and nonprofit organizations for repair, replacement, mitigation,

Agency	Function
	relocation, or code-required upgrades of incident-damaged property. • Provides loan assistance to small businesses to address adverse economic impact due to the incident.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #15

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator and Primary Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
Other State Agencies with Public Information Officers

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #15 – Public Information and External Affairs Annex establishes the state's approach for providing external affairs and public information support and capabilities to support state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. This annex establishes ID-ESF #15 as the state organization focused on providing accurate, coordinated, and timely information to the public and stakeholders during emergencies or disasters. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #15.

Scope

ID-ESF #15 is the public affairs and public information function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #15 is responsible for coordinating state actions to provide public affairs, media and community

relations, and congressional and legislative affairs support to local, state, and federal disaster response elements. Additionally, ID-ESF #15 provides the mechanism for local and state governments to request and receive public affairs support under an active Governor Declaration. 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 IOEM Director.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #15, 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 or incidents regardless of the degree of complexity or duration. ID-ESF #15 is activated at some level for all potential and actual major incidents as the public information and external affairs function of the Idaho SERT. Figure 1 outlines ID-ESF #15's major areas of focus, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In alignment with Idaho Code §46-1006, ID-ESF #15 is based on the concept that all disasters are local, and each additional level of government brought into an incident is in support of the affected local jurisdiction. Planning for external communications functions recognizes state agency and county government responsibilities for providing timely public information.
2. In alignment with the State of Idaho Joint Information System/Center Operational Plan, external communications efforts shall be coordinated to support dissemination of a unified message as directed by the Office of the Governor or the IOEM Director.
3. In accordance with Executive Order 2019-15, each State of Idaho agency or department will "participate in the state Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team program." Public Information Officers (PIOs) of each state agency may be assigned to the state's PIER Team during emergencies and disasters. The PIER Team may be activated to work at the IRC, the Joint Information Center (JIC), field support offices, local jurisdictions, and/or other locations throughout the state as needed to provide a level of public information expertise not otherwise available to state and local jurisdictions.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents require effective emergency public information to assist the residents of Idaho and the respective communities affected by these threats. Local newspapers, radio, television, and social media platforms play a major role in keeping the public informed regarding public safety and protective actions that should be taken.

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #15 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of public affairs functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #15.
2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
3. Widespread or major disaster emergencies may result in state and national media coverage, which will place a tremendous demand on state public information resources. In the case of catastrophic events, worldwide media attention would be expected.
4. 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 IOEM.
5. State officials can sustain a partnership role with the media by providing timely, accurate information on an ongoing basis throughout the disaster emergency period.
6. An integral step to facilitate timely and accurate media coverage is the appointment of a designated PIO to serve as the official point of contact for the press in any disaster emergency.
7. In a multiple-agency response, more than one PIO may be used. Release of information will be coordinated, as necessary, among the various agencies and their PIOs. Upon initiation of a multi-agency response or due to a high level of media interest, the Idaho Joint Information System/Joint Information Center Operations Plan will be activated.
8. Federal officials may be on-site and asked to assist with public information. These federal officials will provide coordinated PIO support, as necessary.
9. In a major disaster emergency affecting multiple states, Idaho's PIO functions will be coordinated with multiple information outlets. These could include a national Joint Information Center (JIC) in Washington, D.C., a state field JIC in the affected area, and similar JICs in the other affected states.
10. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
11. For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFAs) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT. Requests for public affairs support will be routed to ID-ESF #15.
12. During an 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.

13. In disaster emergencies that strike rapidly and/or without warning, the public information system may not have the time to react swiftly enough to properly inform the public about the hazard.
14. An effective public information program will deliver the right information to the right people at the right time.

Concept of Operations

General

During disasters and/or emergencies, the Governor's Office shall provide policy guidance for dissemination of all public information and designate an official state spokesperson to brief the news media. The IOEM PIO shall coordinate with the Governor's Office PIO on release of all information during the crisis.

At the onset of the disaster emergency, the IOEM PIO can expect to be positioned at the IRC. The IOEM 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). PIOs will focus efforts on vital lifesaving information and actions the Idaho State Government has undertaken as an overall unit to respond to the disaster emergency. State PIO activities will include the following:

- Handle media inquiries on the phone, via email, and through social media.
- Staff applicable positions in the JIC.
- Develop news and media releases, key messages, frequently asked questions documents (FAQs), and other associated public information materials.
- Handle media monitoring and rumor control. (See the Idaho Joint Information System/Joint Information Center Operations Plan for additional information regarding media monitoring and analysis processes).
- Develop and post content to social media platforms and webpage messaging.
- Develop scripting and approved messages for designated hotline operators.
- Coordinate media briefings, as necessary.
- Coordinate on-camera interviews when requested by the media.

The IOEM PIO will coordinate with local disaster emergency management PIOs (or other local officials) to prepare instructions for evacuation from a high-risk area (due to flooding, dam failure, etc.). Should the Governor decide to implement evacuation, PIOs may develop materials outlining the following:

- The population at risk, evacuation routes, staging areas, pickup points for evacuees without personal transportation, and location of shelters
- Types and quantities of clothing, food, medical items, etc. that evacuees should bring

In the event of an emergency or disaster that results in a Presidential Declaration and federal assistance, the IOEM PIO will work initially from the IRC 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 IOEM PIO will issue news releases and media statements in coordination with federal personnel.

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. Media monitoring will take place to ensure that the public is receiving accurate and timely information.

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities. The IOEM Director, or designee, may activate ID-ESF #15 based on incident demands. When requested by the SERT Operations Section, the ID-ESF #15 Coordinator (i.e., IOEM) and appropriate supporting agencies will provide personnel to the IRC, or JIC if activated, to coordinate public information and external affairs functions.

Functions

ID-ESF #15 is responsible for coordinating public information and external affairs support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #15's major areas of focus are coordination of public affairs, media and community relations, and congressional and legislative affairs efforts. Principal activities for each functional area are described below:

Public Affairs

Public affairs activities involve collecting, vetting, and disseminating information to the public via appropriate information-sharing processes and platforms. Once activated, ID-ESF #15 is in charge of coordinating and overseeing development of public-facing information regarding developing or ongoing incidents. Public information will be disseminated using all media methods: television, radio, newspapers, and social media. The IOEM PIO will release overall information about:

- All counties affected by the disaster emergency;
- What the state is doing to respond to the disaster emergency; and
- Most importantly, what the public should do.

Information will be prepared and released to the media in accordance with established news release procedures on information gathering, verification, and news dissemination. Public information will be distributed using various methods including the following:

- Timely news releases
- Periodic media briefings or news conferences
- Pre-formatted safety, survival, and shelter tips relevant to the disaster emergency

- Pamphlets and literature addressing the hazard or situation
- Dedicated phone lines for inquiries from the media and, based on the size and complexity of the event, a dedicated public line

Dissemination of information will be in English and any other languages or formats (such as for the visually or hearing impaired) deemed necessary to reach all the population.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be activated if needed and in accordance with the State EAS Operational Plan. Backup plans provide for public address systems and leaflets, which can be used for the dissemination of information if EAS is not operational.

Media and Community Relations

ID-ESF #15 directly engages with the media to ensure the public receives clear, consistent, and timely incident information. Additionally, media relations may involve providing responses to media inquiries via written or verbal responses. ID-ESF #15 may have direct engagements with members of the community, individuals, and community organizations for dissemination of information, responses to inquiries, or identification of unmet needs.

Congressional/Legislative Affairs

ID-ESF #15 coordinates directly with the Legislative Affairs (LA) Liaison from the Governor's Office and maintains contact with congressional and legislative offices representing affected areas to provide information on incident activities. Maintaining these connections ensures an understanding of the SERT's coordinating response and recovery activities and significant incident developments via a variety of processes and development of briefing materials. ID-ESF #15 also coordinates incident site visits for members of Congress and their staff and responds to congressional inquiries.

Joint Information System (JIS)/Joint Information Center (JIC)

A JIS/JIC may be established to facilitate public information. Activation of the state JIC shall be in accordance with procedures outlined in the Idaho Joint Information System/Joint Information Center Operations Plan. The state JIC also may be activated for other crisis situations (e.g., hostage or terrorist action, etc.) or planned events that draw a major response from state and national media.

The state JIS/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 central hub for the media to obtain the most recent, official information concerning the disaster emergency and related events. The JIC can provide the media with a summary of the disaster or emergency and response procedures the state is undertaking in conjunction with federal, tribal, local, and private-sector organizations. At the discretion of the IOEM Director, IOEM will activate a state JIC in the event of a large-scale emergency or disaster that requires coordination of information among multiple response organizations. The designated lead PIO at the JIC will supervise other state PIO staff assigned there.

Once the JIC has been established, the IOEM PIO shall contact the public affairs staff for the ID-ESF #15 supporting agencies and report on the operational status of the IRC and/or the JIC. Depending on the nature, surge, and scope of the incident, all state agencies will be expected to support JIC

operations. These staff members will also be expected to serve in subject matter expert roles as necessary and appropriate based on expertise. The EOC Liaison Unit position in the EOC will monitor activity to report to the JIC. The PIER Team, comprising public information officers from various State of Idaho agencies, will be used in JIC operations to coordinate information with federal, state, tribal, and local response personnel (as appropriate) before release to the public and news media.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials may activate a national JIC in Washington, D.C., and a primary field JIC in or near the affected 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 emergency public information-related operations.

Request for State Assistance

Upon receiving a Request for Assistance (RFA) from a state, local, or tribal jurisdiction for public affairs support, PIER Team members may be dispatched to supplement public information operations. A Mission Assignment (MA) will be issued by the SERT 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. Local jurisdictions requiring public affairs support should make an RFA to the SERT Logistics Section of the IRC, who will coordinate the request with the IOEM PIO and the JIC, if activated.

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Assess the situation and call up necessary PIO personnel resources.
- If necessary, activate the PIER Team and assign roles in accordance with the JIC organizational chart to activate the JIC.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for public affairs assistance.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.
- Develop materials to address the situation, including news and media releases, talking points, FAQs, key messages, hotline operator scripts, social media content, website content, and other associated public information materials, as needed.
- At the discretion of the SERT Leader and/or Administrative Chief, schedule media briefings at the onset of a developing situation. Work closely and prepare a designated spokesperson for an initial interview as this initial interview often sets the tone for continued media coverage.
- If necessary, initiate media-monitoring and rumor-control processes.

- If necessary, establish hotlines and develop corresponding scripts and approved messaging for use by operators.

Continuing Actions

- Consistently update all public information materials from the teams mentioned above.
- Schedule media updates according to the situation at hand.
  - The PIO, the designated spokesperson, or both can conduct these updates.
- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for public affairs activities.
- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- Address ID-ESF #15 MAs, including assignments to support RFAs from local governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
  - As needed, coordinate the deployment of public affairs resources based on MAs.
  - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.

Demobilization Actions

- Upon termination of the incident or when the request for information has decreased to the point where a JIC is no longer necessary, the ID-ESF #15 Coordinator shall close-out activities within the JIC and release staff. Downsizing of the JIC may occur prior to a full deactivation.
  - The Lead PIO will notify the media of the deactivation of the JIC.
- Should the situation warrant it, staff from the Public Affairs Office will relocate from the IRC to the JFO to continue to support public affairs community relations missions.
- As applicable, coordinate demobilization of deployed public affairs resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned in relation to communications processes and systems, emergency response, and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #15 during an activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #15 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **The National Response Framework (NRF)**: The NRF is a guide to how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies, and the following annexes align with ID-ESF #15.
  - **ESF #15 – External Affairs Annex**: This annex defines ESF #15 at the federal level to ensure sufficient federal assets are deployed to the field during an 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. (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_ESF_15_External-Affairs.pdf)
  - **ESF #15 – Standard Operating Procedures:** This standard operating procedures document establishes procedures and protocols for Emergency Support Function #15 – External Affairs to support federal domestic incident management during an incident requiring a coordinated federal response. (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/fema_esf-15_sop_2019.pdf)
- **Idaho Joint Information System/Joint Information Center Operations Plan:** This plan details Idaho's concept of operations and functionality of the JIS/JIC.

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 IOEM. When emergencies and disasters occur, PIER Team members will be deployed, when necessary, to the IRC, JICs, field support offices, and/or local jurisdictions.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools**: The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource-request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC**: WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

As the ID-ESF #15 Coordinator, IOEM is responsible for leading coordination of public information and external affairs during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly affect the State of Idaho. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide public affairs and external affairs support to the affected area(s) and coordinate congressional and legislative affairs through the following responsibilities:

Public Affairs: The PIO for IOEM serves as the ID-ESF #15 Coordinator. PIO staff, from identified state agencies, serve as the primary JIC staff. Upon a request by IOEM's PIO, the ID-ESF #15 Coordinator and JIC staff duties may be assumed or supplemented by other state agencies. The ID-ESF #15 Coordinator will coordinate public affairs resources until it is determined by the IOEM Director that they are no longer necessary. IOEM Public Affairs will provide support to ID-ESF #15 activities and missions by completing the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate messages between federal, state, tribal, and local governments and personnel through the JIC.
- Gather and validate incident information. (See the Idaho Joint Information System/Joint Information Center Operations Plan for additional information regarding validation processes.)
- Provide incident-related information through the media and other sources to individuals, families, and businesses directly or indirectly affected by the incident.
- Monitor news coverage to ensure accurate information is disseminated to the public.
- Coordinate appropriate special projects such as news conferences and press operations for incident-area tours by government officials and other dignitaries.
- Provide support and advice to the IOEM Director (SERT Leader).
- Oversee the key functions of media relations.

Primary Agency for Congressional/Legislative Affairs (LA): IOEM will serve as the primary LA coordinator. The LA function will provide support to ID-ESF #15 missions by completing the following responsibilities:

- Work with the LA Liaison from the Governor's Office and establish contact with congressional and/or legislative offices representing affected areas to provide information on incident activities to ensure an understanding of how the SERT is coordinating response and recovery activities.
- The state SERT or JIC will provide electronic copies of talking points and SITREPs to the LA Liaison daily. LA will be responsible for disseminating this information to congressional and/or legislative leaders.
- Organize an initial briefing for congressional and/or legislative leaders as soon as feasible and conduct daily briefings thereafter.

- Arrange for incident site visits for members of Congress and their staff.
- Respond to congressional inquiries.
- Assist in development of written materials for presentations and making Congressional notifications.
- Coordinate with IOEM Operations and Recovery personnel on all congressional affairs issues to ensure coordination of efforts.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
All state departments and agencies with public information officers or designees	• Public Information Officer(s) of each state agency or the agency director's designee are collaterally assigned to the state's Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team Program during emergencies and disasters. PIOs will train and exercise under the auspices of the Idaho Office of Emergency Management. When emergencies and disasters occur, PIER Team members will be deployed, when necessary, to the Idaho Emergency Operations Center, the Joint Information Center, field support offices, and/or local jurisdictions.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #16

MILITARY SUPPORT

Figure 1: Areas of Focus

ESF Coordinator and Primary Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Federal Agency:
National Guard Bureau

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #16 – Military Support establishes the state's approach for coordinating military resources to support state, tribal, and local (civilian) authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. This annex establishes ID-ESF #16 as the state organization focused on the coordination of military support during emergencies or disasters. Idaho National Guard (IDNG) is the State Coordinating Agency for ID-ESF #16.

Scope

ID-ESF #16 is the military support function of the Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates in the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation. ID-ESF #16 is responsible for coordinating state actions to support federal, state, tribal, and local disaster response elements via the Idaho Army National Guard and Idaho Air Natural Guard.

The SERT, including ID-ESF #16, is part of the Idaho Multiagency Coordination System 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. ID-ESF #16 is activated based on potential or actual incident demands. Figure 1 outlines the major functional areas overseen by ID-ESF #16, which are further described in the Concept of Operations section.

Policies

1. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008, Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, as amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004, "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."
2. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-601, the Governor can authorize state active duty status for use of Idaho National Guard personnel to provide lifesaving assistance and protection of property, if necessary.
3. In accordance with Idaho Code §39-7103, Idaho Hazardous Substance Response Act, the Military Division, which includes the Idaho National Guard, may serve as first responders to hazardous substance incidents.
4. In accordance with Idaho Code §5-330, Immunities of Persons Giving Emergency First Aid from Damage Claim, members of the INDG with appropriate training can offer and administer emergency first aid or emergency medical attention at the scene of an accident or emergency with immunity from a claim of damage. Cases of gross negligence are an exception to this law.
5. In accordance with Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 3025.18, Defense Support of Civil Authorities (29 Dec. 2010), local military commanders or officials responsible for other DoD components, including those in the Army and Air National Guard, may provide immediate response support upon request by local authorities to save lives, prevent human suffering, and/or mitigate great property damage. Immediate response activities can be taken within 72 hours of receiving the Request for Assistance (RFA). (https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodd/302518p.pdf).
6. In accordance with the DoD Directive 5105.83, National Guard Joint Force Headquarters – State, the Adjutant General (TAG) of Idaho commands all IDNG forces and may appoint

subordinate Joint Task Force Commanders and/or a Dual Status Commander (https://www.nationalguard.mil/Portals/31/Documents/ARNGpdfs/foia/510577pDODDirective.pdf).

7. In accordance with DoD Directive 3025.22, The Use of the National Guard for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (15 May 2017), the INDG adheres to policies, responsibilities, and procedures regarding Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) in accordance with the authority in section 503 of U.S. Code, Title 32 (https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/302522p.pdf?ver=2019-02-13-093838-733).
8. In accordance with Title 32 of the U.S. Code, DSCA conducted in Title 32 (T32) status, or National Guard Civil Support (NGCS) conducted in State Active Duty (SAD) status will be used to supplement – not substitute for – state and local authorities in the protection and preservation of life, property, and the restoration and maintenance of law and order. Typically, IDNG will support civil authorities in SAD status.
9. IDNG forces may be deployed within the state to support civil authorities, yet are never placed under the command of federal, state, tribal, or local civil authorities. Control of IDNG resources always remains within the military chain of command.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of jurisdictions and state agencies. These incidents may require a coordinated effort including support from the Idaho Army National Guard and Idaho Air National Guard for a variety of areas of focus.

Planning Assumptions

1. The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to address emergency or disaster incidents requiring state assistance. The ID-ESF #16 Annex may be activated based on incident demands. Once activated, state-level coordination of military support functions will be addressed by the SERT via ID-ESF #16.
2. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
3. State disaster emergencies can and will occur at any time with little or no warning.
4. A properly constituted federal, state, tribal, county, or local government will remain in existence for the direction and control of government agencies.

5. IDNG resources for DSCA (T32) or NGCS (SAD) will be provided when requested by civil authorities through the SERT.
6. 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.
7. All IDNG units can be tasked to perform DSCA/NGCS missions.
8. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
9. For information and resource management purposes, an RFA by tribal or county officials may be coordinated through the Idaho SERT via the IRC. Requests for military support will be routed to ID-ESF #16.

Concept of Operations

General

IDNG forces will provide DSCA (T32) and/or NGCS (SAD) under any state disaster emergency that 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 readiness centers 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.

During an extreme disaster situation, local unit commanders may employ resources under Immediate Response Authority 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 TAG approval first and should report his actions to the Joint Operations Center (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.

The IDNG JOC is under the direction of J3 (Operations) Directorate of the IDNG Joint Staff and acts as the primary military support coordinator for the IDNG.

Request Process

RFAs from state, tribal, or county agencies or governments are submitted to SERT via the IRC, including RFAs involving IDNG support. The SERT Logistics Section coordinates with the requestor and the SERT Operations Section, including ID-ESF #16, to determine the ID-ESF #16 capability to address the RFA. Once these requests are screened and validated, a Mission Assignment (MA) is issued to ID-ESF #16, and the SERT coordinates directly with the IDNG JOC. The only exception to this request process is the request and deployment of the 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD CST). Additional elements of this process are defined below:

- The initial details, nature of the request, and cost estimate are captured on an MA Sheet and passed to the J3/Military Support to Domestic Operations (DOMS). This worksheet is often developed with input from both agencies.
- The JOC will further validate the MA working closely with the IDNG Joint Staff and/or Joint Chief of Staff. Once the mission is accepted, the IDNG All-Hazards Plan (IDNG AHP) is implemented and orders are developed to employ IDNG military personnel and assets in support of the incident.
- 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.
- Depending on the severity of the incident, the IDNG will assign support to the effort using a Tiered Response Model:
  - **Tier I:** Requests for support of small incidents requiring only a few IDNG personnel or pieces of equipment. Tier I events are managed by JOC.
  - **Tier II:** Triggered by a request for support of incidents requiring whole units or Mission-Ready Packages (or parts thereof) to be mobilized under T32 or SAD and will require the formation of Joint Task Force-Idaho (JTF-ID).
  - **Tier III:** Triggered by a request for support of large incidents requiring multiple subordinate Task Forces (TFs)/Joint Task Forces (JTFs) aligned under JTF-ID and mobilized under T32 or SAD status.
  - **Tier IV:** Triggered by a request for support of incidents requiring the introduction of T32/SAD forces from other states and/or Title 10 forces (active duty).
- Once assigned, subordinate TF/JTF commanders will report their operational status to JTF-ID in the IDNG Joint Operations Center. JTF-ID commander will report overall status to TAG.
- Subordinate TF/JTF commanders 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.

Activation

The Idaho SERT, or parts of the SERT, may be activated to coordinate the state response and initial recovery efforts to support affected jurisdictions, tribes, state agencies, and inter-state mutual aid partners. The IRC may be activated to provide a location for SERT activities**.** In response to an active threat, or a disaster or emergency has occurred, the Governor would activate the IDNG and the TAG would activate ESF #16 to support expected MAs.

Functions

ID-ESF #16 is responsible for coordination of military support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact on the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #16's major areas of focus are built on its ten core capabilities for homeland readiness in accordance with current National Guard Bureau (NGB) Domestic Operations. These capabilities are as follows:

- Aviation/Airlift (Fixed and Rotary Wing)
- Command and Control (C2)
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Response
- Engineering
- Medical
- Communications/Cyber
- Transportation
- Security
- Logistics
- Maintenance

Response Activities

Initial Actions

- Once an MA is received and accepted, the JOC will coordinate the deployment of IDNG support. When an event and MA is confined to a specific geographic area, a TF Commander (CDR) will be identified to provide command and control for IDNG forces deployed within that specific area of operations. Each TF CDR will:
  - Establish an initial operational liaison with supported civil authorities;
  - Conduct initial informal planning to support civil authorities;
  - On order, provide military assistance with assigned units in actual disaster emergencies within the area;
  - On order, assume responsibility of additional areas and/or operational control of additional units; and
  - Report all activities thru the JOC to the JTF-ID CDR and/or TAG.
- Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the SERT Plans Section.
- Attempt to anticipate future requirements and requests from local and tribal jurisdictions for military support assistance.
- Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested.

Continuing Actions

- While deployed, the TF CDR will maintain routine operational reporting to the JOC. At the discretion of the JTF-ID CDR/TAG, commander's update briefings (CUB) may be scheduled and conducted in the JOC on a daily basis. This meeting would typically involve the Idaho Office of

Emergency Management (IOEM) Director and key staff. Cost estimates and MAs will be closely reviewed and updated by the SERT and JOC or IDNG Joint Staff/JTF-ID personnel.

- As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback.
- Address ID-ESF #16 MAs, including assignments to support RFAs from county governments, tribal governments, and state agencies.
  - As needed, coordinate the deployment of military support resources based on RFAs.
  - **Note:** When an RFA is received for scarce transportation resources, evaluation, prioritization, and distribution will be determined by the SERT Advisory Committee and/or SERT Leader.
- Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the SERT for the IRC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
- As applicable, coordinate with federal partners and states in the region to develop an overall common operating picture and situational awareness regarding incident impacts, military support resources, and requested support from local and tribal governments.
- Provide assistance in updating SERT incident action plans.

Demobilization Actions

- Upon completion of an MA, 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 or demobilization of TF troops and resources. The JOC or JTF-ID will coordinate with the TF CDR 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.
- Participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to military support emergency response and general response topics are documented. All SERT personnel that supported ID-ESF #16 during an IRC activation should support AAR processes.
- Ensure proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #16 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **OPLAN 0001-20, IDNG All-Hazards Plan (Base Plan):** This plan serves to guide the IDNG's response to all-hazards from a strategic and operational perspective.
- **Chief National Guard Bureau Instruction (CNGBI) 3000.04, National Guard Bureau Domestic Operations:** The CNGBI "establishes policy and assigns responsibilities for

domestic operations conducted by National Guard (NG) forces in the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia."

- **Joint Publication 3-28, Defense Support of Civil Authorities:** Prepared under the direction of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the "publication provides joint doctrine to plan, conduct, and assess defense support of civil authorities." The publication provides doctrine "to govern the activities and performance of the Armed Forces of the United States in joint operations, and it provides considerations for military interaction with governmental and nongovernmental agencies, multinational forces, and other interorganizational partners."
- **IDNG Joint Operations Center Standard Operating Procedures (TBP):** This set of procedures provides tactical guidance to the IDNG for JOC-specific operations.
- **Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan:** This plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated, emergency response support to local government by federal, state, tribal, 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 State Communications Center (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).

Programs

- **Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Financial Assistance Programs:** EANGUS, a professional association for members of the National Guard, provides several programs to address financial assistance to Natural Guard members and their families during moments of financial hardship related to events such as mobilizations, natural disasters, fires, and catastrophic losses.
- **National Guard Bureau – Family Programs:** These programs support National Guard members and their families with a range of referral-based services, including emergency financial services, legal information and referral, crisis intervention and referral, and community information and referral.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.

- **Guard Knowledge Online (GKO):** GKO is a SharePoint based portal used by the National Guard for information sharing, documentation management, daily business management, and the establishment of a common operating picture.
- **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

ESF Coordinator: Idaho National Guard

Joint Force Headquarters Idaho (JFHQ-ID)

As the ID-ESF #16 Coordinator, JFHQ-ID is responsible for leading coordination of all INDG operations during emergencies and disaster incidents or in preparation for a threat with the potential to significantly impact the State of Idaho. The J3/DOMS serves as the Primary Coordination Officer for all DSCA/NGCS missions the IDNG undertakes. The coordinating agency organizes and integrates the state's overall efforts to provide military support to the affected area(s) through the following responsibilities:

- Command and control of all Army and Air 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.
- Develop, source, and validate pre-standing Mission Ready Packages (MRPs). MRPs are specific response and recovery capabilities that are organized, developed, trained, and exercised prior to an emergency or disaster. They are based on the National Incident Management System resource typing but take the concept one step further by considering the mission, limitations that might impact the mission, required support, the footprint of space needed to stage and complete the mission, personnel assigned to the mission, and the estimated cost. Pre-determined groupings of personnel and equipment designed to perform specific and/or multiple functions. Idaho's approved MRPs can be found in Annex A of the IDNG AHP.
- On order, provide forces to support IDNG requirements.
- On order, identify and establish a Task Force and/or Joint Task Force to be deployed forward in support of incident.
- Oversee and validate Idaho's National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) training to perform mission assurance and law enforcement support operations.

IDNG Joint Staff

The IDNG Joint Staff is the lead staff proponent for all IDNG domestic operations. Consisting of various directorates and special staff functions, the IDNG Joint Staff is responsible for planning and training IDNG personnel to conduct domestic operations. The staff also:

- Seeks unified action through development of a comprehensive approach with IOEM that synchronizes, coordinates and, when appropriate, integrates military operations with the activities of other governmental and nongovernmental organizations to achieve unity of effort;
- Improves coordination and predictability to facilitate standing up a JTF-ID and subordinate TFs/JTFs; and
- Organizes tasks consistent with the requirements of the event and clearly defines organizational relationships.

Subordinate TF/JTF Commanders

- Provide command and control of all forward deployed state military assets. Facilitate the flow of information between the task force and JFHQ-ID.
- The TF and/or JTF Commander works closely with the local incident commander in an effort to maintain situational awareness of federal, state, tribal, and local actions, ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of response, support, and safety activities.
- 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.
- If additional forces are required, the TF and/or JTF Commander may request additional troops be deployed to their area of operations.

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 1800 with a duty phone for after-hours and weekends. During Tier II and above incidents, JOC will be augmented by additional personnel in order to provide a more robust battle tracking capability. General capabilities of the JOC include:

- Near real-time situational awareness for TAG and JFHQ-ID Staff;
- Secure and non-secure communications center for all state and IDNG operations;
- Central reporting center for all deployed and normal day-to-day IDNG operations; and
- Short-term emergency operations center, assuming functions of the SERT, until the normal IRC is established and staffed appropriately.

The 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD CST):

- 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.
- Requests for WMD CST support are generated through 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 TAG

through the Joint Chief of Staff. The WMD CST does not require a MA from the SERT, nor is it subject to state reimbursement when utilized.

- 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 WMD CST typically far exceed most HAZMAT team capabilities.
- The WMD CST provides several specialized resources and subject matter experts in the following broad functional areas:
  - CBRNE response, detection, monitoring and on-site analysis
  - Medical Liaison with emergency medical technicians and public health officials
  - Hazard assessment to include consequence management 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 scientific analysis in the field

Joint Interoperability Site Communications Capability (JISCC)

- 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.
- The JISCC is requested via normal SERT MA process or may be directed at the discretion of the IDNG TAG. The controlling directorate for the JISCC is the J6 (Communications).

National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF)

- The NGRF is a trained and ready force able to provide the Governor with quick reaction and rapid response capabilities in Idaho. Missions include:
  - Providing site security;
  - Establishing roadblocks, checkpoints, or both;
  - Assisting civil authorities in controlling civil disturbances; and
  - Protecting Department of Defense selected critical infrastructure.
- An initial force package of a platoon size unit (roughly 30 troops) called a Quick Reaction Force (QRF) can deploy within 8 hours, depending on location of the incident.
- If the situation warrants, a follow-on force may deploy at the direction of the Governor. However, depending on the scope, severity and nature of the incident, additional training of those personnel may be required and will likely delay deployment for up to three days.

Primary Agency

Agency	Function
National Guard Bureau	• Provide support for wildland fires. ▪ Modular Airborne Firefighting System: 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: 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 federal, state, tribal, and local, agencies managing the consequences of the event by providing capabilities to conduct casualty/patient decontamination, medical support, and casualty search and extraction. The Region 10 CERFP is headquartered near Salem, Oregon. ▪ Homeland Response Force: Is composed of a CERFP plus an additional command and control element and security elements. The Region 10 HRF is headquartered near Seattle, Washington. • Provide Communications Support. ▪ Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment: 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: 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
INCIDENT ANNEX #1

FLOODING

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
Directorate of Civil Air Patrol
Idaho Department of Administration
- Division of Public Works

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Geological Survey
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor
Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
Other State Agencies as Required

Federal Agencies:
Bureau of Reclamation
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Weather Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Emergency Management Branch

U.S. Geological Survey

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #1 – Flooding Annex establishes the state's coordinated approach for addressing potential and actual flooding incidents in the State of Idaho. This annex focuses on the

unique aspects of the hazard and assigns responsibilities to state agencies and partner organizations in preparing for and responding to flooding incidents. This may include providing support based on requests from local jurisdictions and state agencies to reduce potential loss of life and damage to property and to restore essential services quickly during and following a flooding incident.

Scope

This annex applies to all potential or actual flooding emergency or disaster incidents requiring the provision of state assistance, including riverine flooding, flash flooding, sheet flooding, and ice/debris jam flooding. The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this incident annex.

Policies

1. In accordance with Idaho Code §42-1709 through §42-1721, dam safety statutes and authorities are established for inspection and oversight based on complaint or the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) Director's determination.
2. In accordance with Idaho Code §42-31, flood control districts are used to address the protection of life and property from floods. This policy establishes the state's approach to "prevention of flood damage in a manner consistent with the conservation and wise development of our water resources and thereby to protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of this state."

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

Floods have been the most serious, devastating, and costly natural hazard to affect Idaho. The greatest impact has been to the northern and north central parts of the state where communities are vulnerable to flooding from the rivers, lakes, and creeks in the area, but all areas of the state have experienced devastating flooding. The most common types of flooding experienced in Idaho are as follows:

- **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 flooding events.
- **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 safety due to the rapid onset, the potentially high velocity of water, and the huge debris load carried by floodwaters.

- **Sheet Flooding**: Sheet flooding occurs in regions when there is no defined waterway in a low-slope or flat area, and during a large storm event, water floods an entire area because it is not contained in an existing waterway.
- **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 (e.g., bridge abutments) and restrict the flow of water.

Additionally, areas that have experienced wildfires have increased risk for flooding events due to loss of vegetation and soil exposure. These areas may become prone to debris flows, which can block drainage ways and damage infrastructure.

Flooding Terminology

- **Bank Full Stage**: The maximum amount of water the river channel can carry, also known as the channel capacity of a river.
- **Flood Stage:** An elevation where appreciable flood damage begins to occur in urban or agricultural areas.
- **Minor Flooding:** Flooding with "minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat."
- **Moderate Flooding:** Flooding with "some inundation of structures and roads near the stream. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations may be necessary."
- **Major Flooding**: Flooding with "extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations are necessary."[1]
- **100-Year Flood:** Flood event bearing a statistical probability of 1% of inundating the floodplain in any given year. This is also known as the base flood.
- **500-Year Flood:** Flood event bearing a statistical probability of 0.2% of inundating the floodplain in any given year.
- **Floodplain:** A normally dry area of low land adjacent to a river or other watercourse that is susceptible to inundation during high water events.
- **Left Bank:** The bank on the left side of the river when facing downstream with the flow.
- **Right Bank:** The bank on the right side of the river when facing downstream with the flow.
- **River or Flood Crest:** The level at which a river or flood peaks before the height of the water begins reducing.

[1] National Weather Service. High Water Level Terminology. https://www.weather.gov/aprfc/terminology

Planning Assumptions

1. 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 is essential until state and/or federal support is available.
2. Typical flood related threats to public safety include:
   a. Hazardous material spills;
   b. Contamination of domestic water supply including public and private wells;
   c. Overflow of sewer treatment and settling ponds;
   d. Public health issues and vector control;
   e. Public buildings and private residences flooded;
   f. Power disruption;
   g. Overwhelmed storm water systems causing flooding of public transportation routes;
   h. People driving through flooded low water crossings;
   i. Accompanying landslides caused by bank erosion or soil saturation; and
   j. Debris flows caused by wildfires.
3. The extent of initial response efforts depends 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.
4. The 100-year and 500-year floodplains are presented in a Flood Insurance Study, a regulatory product of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that includes maps and other information. This option is available only for those sections of streams and rivers mapped by the NFIP.
5. Large numbers of flood evacuees requiring mass care is possible.
6. Residents will be advised of potential flood conditions through a variety of methods, including National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration radio, Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts, Wireless Emergency Alerts, the Internet, standard radio and television announcements, etc.
7. The National Weather Service (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.
8. Steep topography increases runoff water velocity and debris flow. Lack of vegetation, due to drought or wildfire, is another factor.
9. Local infrastructure and critical infrastructure may be compromised as a result of flooding.
10. Mass debris removal may be required to facilitate response and recovery efforts.

11. IOEM 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 reservoir storage capacity.
12. A flood event may likely have the largest uninsured damage impact of any type of natural disaster. Homeowners or business owners insurance policies do not usually 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.
13. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
14. The SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

General

The initial response to a flood event will be made by local responders. If 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 IOEM, 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.

Response Activities

Initial Coordination/Pre-Incident

- **Conference calls:** Appropriate NWS Weather Forecast Offices arrange conference calls with key public safety stakeholders when flooding is forecast or occurring. These calls allow emergency management partners the ability to receive information and ask questions of meteorologists regarding the geography, severity, and duration of the expected severe weather.
- **Pathfinder:** Pathfinder is a collaborative strategy for proactive transportation system management ahead of and during adverse weather events. It encourages state departments of transportation, NWS, and weather service contractors to share and translate weather forecasts and road conditions into consistent transportation impact messages for the public.

Alert and Notification

- The NWS will notify local authorities and the Idaho State Communications Center (StateComm) for two possible threat conditions:
  - A Flood Watch indicates conditions are favorable for flooding to occur.
  - A Flood Warning indicates flooding is occurring or imminent.
- IOEM will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.
- IOEM will notify federal, state, and volunteer agencies and affected industry.
- **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a tribal or county emergency coordinator or by IOEM. EAS messages notify the residents of an affected area of situations that may impact them. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the StateComm, IOEM, and NWS.

Incident Management Process

- **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.
- **IOEM Area Field Officer (AFO**): The AFO should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point for consultation and advice, assessing the situation to better provide support, and for facilitation of the local declaration process.
- **State Response:** When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for state assistance will be forwarded to IOEM in accordance with the Basic Plan. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through IOEM, will request federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan:** This plan was developed by IOEM 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.
- **The National Response Framework (NRF):** The NRF 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 Action Plans for High Hazard Dams:** The Dam Safety Program at IDWR maintains Emergency Action Plans for High Hazard Dams.

Programs

- **NWS Severe Weather Event Reporting:** NWS gathers reports and observations of flooding and damage information for each severe weather evens. For significant storms causing widespread damage within the State of Idaho, the NWS will write an executive weather summary describing the causative weather event to assist state and local emergency managers with determining loss information to support the disaster declaration process. The executive weather summary will describe the magnitude of the causative weather event, when the event began and ended, and what geographic region it impacted.
- **Dam Safety Program:** IDWR has the authority and responsibility to inspect existing dams and oversee the construction of new dams. Dams are inspected, at minimum, every 5 years. IDWR maintains contact with private dam owners. When issues are noted, IDWR surveys the dams as soon as possible.
- **Public and Individual Assistance Programs:** IOEM manages these programs. ID-ESF #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex outlines the various public and individual assistance programs that could be implemented during a flooding event.
- **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):** The IDWR NFIP State Coordinator manages the NFIP in Idaho, which involves reviewing city ordinates created to deal with floodplain problems and assisting communities to adopt floodplain ordinances and qualify for the NFIP, making it possible for residents to qualify for FEMA flood insurance. The IDWR NFIP State Coordinator also helps communities in planning for floods, conducts training of floodplain protection, and reviews work done within flood plains to ensure that it will not cause an increase in flood levels if flooding occurs.
- **Flood Fight Program:** Through this program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can provide the following:
  - **Preparedness/Technical Assistance:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provides technical assistance before, during, and/or after flood events. This assistance can range from how to place sandbags to helping design a permanent flood control structure.
  - **Flood Fight Assistance:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers mission is to provide timely and effective flood emergency assistance. Their assistance during flood events is intended to meet the immediate threat to life or property.
  - **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 measure assistance from the Corps.

  - **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.

- **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 U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, which provides technical and financial assistance to preserve life and property threatened by excessive erosion and flooding.

Systems

- **Road Weather Information System:** A Road Weather Information System (RWIS) is comprised of Environmental Sensor Stations (ESS) in the field, a communication system for data transfer, and central systems to collect field data from numerous ESS. These stations measure atmospheric, pavement and/or water level conditions. Central RWIS hardware and software are used to process observations from ESS to develop nowcasts or forecasts and display or disseminate road weather information in a format that can be easily interpreted by a manager. RWIS data are used by road operators and maintainers to support decision making.[2]
- **5-1-1:** This public information system involves cameras, maps, and real-time data to communicate traffic and weather conditions.
- **Pathfinder:** This system, described in the Response Activities section, provides enhanced collaboration, shared messaging, information to travelers and the public to improve safety, mobility, and the economy.
- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

[2] https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/weather/faq.htm

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

- As necessary, activate the SERT and IRC.
- Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures.
- Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions.
- Maintain situational awareness of flood activities and monitor snowpack/snow melt conditions and weather forecasts.
- 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.
- Coordinate requests to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for technical assistance, flood fight assistance, and advanced measures assistance.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Directorate of Civil Air Patrol	• Provide aerial reconnaissance and imagery of potential or actual flood areas. • Provide deployable communications assets to designated sites.
Idaho Department of Administration • Division of Public Works	• Provide public works and engineering support, damage assessment, and debris management support following flood incidents.
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 Department of Fish and Game	• Provide auxiliary police assistance to assist with traffic control, evacuation, and other police related duties as coordinated through Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #13.

Agency	Function
	• 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. ▪ 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 Water Resources	• Provide/coordinate technical assistance for NFIP issues, in-stream or stream bank projects, dam safety issues, water impacts on communities, and geographic information system (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 IOEM and local jurisdictions of impending flooding. • Provide/coordinate to ensure first responders are 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 to protect life and property. • Advise IOEM of impending emergency flooding conditions affecting dams that 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.

Agency	Function
	• 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, disseminate incident information, and map areas of inundation. • Provide capability for performing a Hazards United States (Hazus) Level II flood damage model. • Coordinate operation of water structures to minimize flood damage. Ensure emergency maintenance and repairs are performed to protect life and property during impending or actual occurrence of a disaster.
Idaho Geological Survey	• Provide representatives for damage assessment, damage survey, and hazard mitigation teams for events that involve geologic hazards.
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 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 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.

Agency	Function
	• 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 State Police (ISP)	• 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 residents. ▪ 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 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, maintenance, and damage assessment of state highways and bridges. ▪ 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 ISP as required. ▪ Maintain communications on current road conditions in all areas of the state.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Support mass care operations.
Other State Agencies	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by IOEM. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers • Emergency Management Branch	• Emergency Management provides engineering services to respond to flooding and other 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 including 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 southeastern Idaho.
National Weather Service (NWS)	• Provide weather information and briefings, issue flood watches and warnings, and provide hydrologic modeling. The NWS also operates the Northwest River Forecast Center. • Develop and disseminate public information and messaging specific to weather-related hazards. • Operate the Northwest River Forecast Center.
Bureau of Reclamation	• Operate multiple dams throughout Idaho. • Support operation of multiple irrigation canal systems.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
INCIDENT ANNEX #2

EARTHQUAKE

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Fish and Game
Idaho Geological Survey
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard
- Public Safety Communications

Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor
Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
Other State Agencies as Required

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #2 – Earthquake Annex establishes the state's coordinated approach for addressing potential and actual earthquake incidents in the State of Idaho. This annex focuses on the unique aspects of the hazard and assigns responsibilities to state agencies and partner organizations in preparing for and responding to earthquake incidents. This may include providing support based on requests from local jurisdictions and state agencies, to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services quickly following an earthquake incident.

Scope

This annex applies to all earthquake incidents requiring the provision of state assistance. This incident annex covers all areas within the State of Idaho. The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT),

which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this incident annex.

Policies

This ID-IA #2 – Earthquake Annex aligns with the policies referenced in the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan – Basic Plan and Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) Annexes.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

Earthquakes occur frequently in Idaho, and according to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Idaho ranks sixth 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 1970s, 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. The north-south Intermountain Seismic Belt and the east-west Central Idaho (Centennial) Seismic Zone are the seismic zones in Idaho. The region is one of the most seismically active areas in the state.

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 gas escaping from broken lines, other hazardous materials may be released.

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. However, the greater hazard in the Yellowstone area 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 calderas.

Planning Assumptions

1. 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.
2. 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 federal, state, tribal, and local response; number and severity of aftershocks; and the degree of resiliency found within impacted areas.
3. Additional earthquakes and aftershocks will have an impact on response and recovery operations and may trigger further damaging events.
4. Typical earthquake related threats to public safety include but are not limited to:
   a. Hazardous material spills;
   b. 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.);
   c. Ruptured water and sewer lines;
   d. Ruptured natural gas and petroleum pipelines;
   e. Fires resulting from broken gas lines or from other ignition sources;
   f. Collapsed bridges and overpasses;
   g. Collapsed or unstable buildings (unreinforced masonry buildings);
   h. Damaged or destroyed critical facilities (hospitals, fire/police stations);
   i. Large areas of cordoned personal and private property made inaccessible by debris, collapsed structures, landslides, or governmental control;

   j. Contamination of domestic water supply, including public and private wells; and
   k. Damage to transportation networks from rock falls, landslides, and liquefaction.
5. Large numbers of earthquake evacuees requiring mass care is possible.
6. Mass debris removal may be required to facilitate response and recovery efforts.
7. Heavy collapse search and rescue operations may be required.
8. Business and industry may not be prepared for adequate response to an earthquake. Businesses that rely on computer-based systems are particularly vulnerable.
9. Commercial telephone service, including cellular telephone service, is vulnerable and may be unavailable.
10. Land Mobile Radio networks, which are used to connect dispatch and first responders in the field, may be affected and result in breakdowns in life-saving response efforts.
11. Utilities, including electrical and pipelines, may be affected and result in loss of power or energy.
12. Dams may sustain significant damage and/or fail.
13. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
14. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

General

The initial response to a seismic event will be made by local responders. If and when the event becomes so large 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 IOEM, 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.

Response Activities

Alert and Notification

- Notification of earthquakes comes from outside of Idaho state government. Seismicity in Idaho is monitored by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) located in Golden, Colorado. When

earthquakes occur, their location and magnitude are automatically posted within minutes to a publicly viewable internet website (https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/map). 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.

- IOEM, through the Adjutant General, will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.
- As appropriate, IOEM will notify federal, state, tribal, and local agencies; volunteer agencies; and affected industry.
- **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a tribal or county emergency coordinator or by IOEM. EAS messages notify the citizens of an affected area of situations that may impact them. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the Idaho State Communications Center and IOEM.

Incident Management Process

- **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.
- **State Response:** When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for state assistance will be forwarded to IOEM in accordance with the Basic Plan.
- The IOEM Area Field Officer should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point to consult and advice, to help to appraise the situation to better provide support, and to facilitate the declaration process.
- When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through IOEM, will request federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **The Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan:** This plan was developed by IOEM 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.

- **National Response Framework (NRF):** The NRF 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.
- **Idaho Post-Earthquake Clearinghouse Operations Plan:** This plan provides deployment criteria and guidelines for establishing and operating a physical Clearinghouse that organizes post-earthquake reconnaissance efforts. It includes instructions for coordinating post-earthquake reconnaissance efforts, maximizing information sharing and availability, and better using the talents of those present immediately after a significant seismic event in Idaho.

Programs

- **Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA) Programs:** These programs are managed by IOEM in the State of Idaho. ID-ESF #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex outlines the various public and individual assistance programs that could be implemented during an earthquake event.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
  - **ShakeCast:** ShakeCast is a USGS "post-earthquake situational awareness application that automatically retrieves earthquake shaking data from ShakeMap, compares intensity measures against users' facilities, and generates potential damage assessment notifications, facility damage maps, and other web-based products for emergency managers and responders."[1]

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

- As necessary, activate the SERT and IRC to assist with response and recovery activities following an earthquake.
- Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures.

[1] USGS ShakeCast. USGS. https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2007/3086/pdf/FS07-3086.pdf

- Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions.
- Maintain situational awareness.
- Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies, and tribal 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.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
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 Department of Health and Welfare	• As coordinated through Idaho Emergency Support Function (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 Department of Water Resources	• Determine and project area of influence (regional zone) and compose list of water storage and tailings dams that may be affected by earthquake. • 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. • Advise the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) 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.

Agency	Function
	• 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 geographic information system (GIS)/ArcMap support functions for first response, routing and analysis for deployment of assets, evacuation analysis, and recovery analysis. • Provide GIS/ArcMap imagery analysis, disseminate incident information, and map areas of damage.
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 – Public Safety and Security. • Provide assistance in monitoring and evaluating possible impacts to fish and wildlife resources.
Idaho Geological Survey	• Provide information on earthquakes and geologic hazards. • Facilitate the establishment of the Seismic Event Clearinghouse with all appropriate partner agencies. • 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 Military Division • Idaho National Guard • Public Safety Communications	• 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. • Collaborate with agencies for the improvement and maintenance of interoperable communication systems. • Communicate current or expected communications issues to appropriate entities depending on the situation.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #11 – Agriculture and Food: ▪ Provide personnel or technical assistance for damage assessments of commodity warehouses, potato storage

Agency	Function
	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 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 State Police (ISP)	• 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 (ITD). ▪ Provide brand inspection personnel to determine ownership of animals if needed.
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.

Agency	Function
	▪ Provide debris removal services and resources as coordinated by IOEM. ▪ Develop, implement, and manage new emergency highway traffic regulations. ▪ Assist ISP 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 IOEM. ▪ Provide engineers to damage assessment teams as required.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Support mass care operations.
Other State Agencies as Required	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the State Emergency Response Team. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.

References

The following tables provide commonly used and accepted seismic event definitions, intensity, magnitude, and classification terminology associated with earthquakes.

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 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 the 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

Intensity	Shaking	Description/Damage
I	Not Felt	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
II	Weak	Felt by persons at rest, on upper floors, or favorably placed.

Intensity	Shaking	Description/Damage
III	Weak	Felt indoors. Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of light trucks. Duration estimated. May not be recognized as an earthquake.
IV	Light	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	Moderate	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	Strong	Felt by all. Many frightened and run outdoors. Persons walk unsteadily. Windows, dishes, glassware broken. Knickknacks, books, etc., fall off shelves. Pictures fall 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	Very Strong	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	Severe	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	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-XII	Extreme	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

Intensity	Shaking	Description/Damage
		on banks of canals, rivers, lakes, etc. Sand and mud shifted horizontally on beaches and flat land. Rails bent slightly.

As noted in Table 1, below are descriptions of references to masonry levels.

- **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.

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

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	Estimated Number 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 completely destroy communities near the epicenter.	One every 5 to 10 years

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
INCIDENT ANNEX #3

SEVERE WEATHER

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

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

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor
Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
Other State Agencies as Required

Federal Agency:
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Weather Service

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Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #3 – Severe Weather Annex establishes the state's coordinated approach for addressing potential and actual severe weather incidents in the State of Idaho. This annex focuses on the unique aspects of the hazard and assigns responsibilities to state agencies and partner organizations in preparing for and responding to severe weather incidents. This may include providing support based on requests from state agencies and local jurisdictions to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services quickly during and following a severe weather incident.

Scope

This annex applies to all potential or actual severe weather emergency or disaster incidents requiring the provision of state assistance, including but not limited to drought, fire weather, heat waves, high winds, severe cold, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and winter storms (ice and snow). Flooding, though often associated with severe weather, is addressed more fully in ID-IA #1 – Flooding Annex based on its unique features and associated frequency of occurrence and consequence levels.

The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this incident annex.

Policies

ID-IA #3 – Severe Weather Annex aligns with the policies referenced in the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan – Basic Plan and Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) Annexes.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

Severe weather occurs often in Idaho. Severe weather can be experienced throughout the State of Idaho and the entire population is at risk. For further details regarding severe weather events, please refer to the State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan. Severe weather incidents include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- **Severe Thunderstorms:** Severe thunderstorms are defined by the National Weather Service (NWS) as having winds in excess of 58 mph and/or 1-inch diameter or larger hail. Severe Thunderstorms can occur anywhere in the State of Idaho and are most common in spring and summer. NWS issues Severe Thunderstorm Watches to provide notification when conditions are favorable for severe thunderstorms to occur and Severe Thunderstorm Warnings to provide notification when severe thunderstorms are imminent or actually occurring.
- **Tornadoes:** Tornadoes are a rotating column of air associated with thunderstorms. Tornadoes can range in severity from EF0 to EF5, with EF5 being the most severe. 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 and would affect a small area. NWS issues Tornado Watches to provide notification when conditions are favorable for tornadoes to occur and Tornado Warnings to provide notification when tornados are imminent or actually occurring.
- **Winter Storms (Ice and Snow):** Winter storms are atmospheric phenomena resulting in heavy snow and/or ice accumulations. High winds combined with heavy snow can cause blizzard conditions in Idaho on rare occasions with blowing and drifting snow causing white-out conditions. Winter storms are a common occurrence across all of Idaho from November through April. NWS issues Winter Storm Watches to provide notification when conditions are

favorable for a winter storm to occur and Winter Storm Warnings to provide notification when winter storms are actually occurring.

- **High Winds:** High wind events, with sustained winds higher than 40 mph and wind gusts exceeding 58 mph that affect large areas for several hours occur occasionally in Idaho. These types of high wind events are not caused by thunderstorms but are generally associated with strong cold fronts passing though the state in the winter or spring months. NWS issues High Wind Watches to provide notification when conditions are favorable for high winds to occur and High Wind Warnings to provide notification when high winds are imminent.
- **Flood and Flash Flood:** Flooding is an overflowing of water onto land that is normally dry. Floods can happen during heavy rains, when snow melts quickly, or when dams break. Damaging flooding may happen with only a few inches of water, or it may cover a house to the rooftop. Floods can occur within minutes or over a long period, and may last days, weeks, or longer. 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. NWS issues Flood Watches to provide notification when conditions are favorable for flooding to occur and Flood Warnings to provide notification when flooding is imminent or actually occurring. In addition, the NOAA's Advanced Hydrologic Predictions website provides current and forecast river levels at numerous river forecast points in Idaho (https://water.weather.gov/ahps/region.php?rfc=nwrfc).
- **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. Current and Forecast Drought conditions affecting Idaho can be found in the U.S. Drought Monitor (https://www.drought.gov).
- **Heat Wave:** 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. Due to Idaho's dry summer climate, high nighttime temperatures are rare, but do occur occasionally. Very warm nighttime temperatures occur more often in large urban areas, and these conditions may slowly grow in importance in the coming years. NWS calculates a heat risk index based on the intensity and duration of the heatwave and issues Heat Advisories when there is a high risk for much of the population, especially those who are heat sensitive and those without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Excessive Heat Warnings are issued when the risk is very high for the entire population due to long duration heat, with little to no relief overnight. The current Heat Risk Index for Idaho is provided on NOAA online (https://www.wrh.noaa.gov/wrh/heatrisk).
- **Fire Weather:** Fire weather is a combination of dry fuels and weather conditions including a variety of factors, such as low relative humidity and wind or the occurrence of dry lightning, which may start new wildfires or cause existing wildfires to spread rapidly. NWS issues Fire Weather Watches when conditions are possible for extreme fire weather conditions to occur

sometime within the next 24 to 36 hours. Red Flag Warnings are issued when extreme fire weather conditions are imminent or expected with the next 12 to 24 hours.

- **Severe Cold:** Exposure to severe cold episodes has caused deaths across Idaho. The most dangerous conditions occur when the temperature is below -20 and winds are greater than 10 mph, causing extremely cold wind chills. NWS issues wind chill advisories to provide notification when these extreme cold weather conditions are forecast.

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 residents. Effects of severe weather may include, but are not limited to:

- Structural damage to public buildings, private residences, and buildings with large roof spans;
- Damage to the environment;
- Downed trees resulting in structural damage and impassable roads;
- Impassable/blocked roadways cutting off population centers and preventing first responder access;
- Injury and death due to exposure to severely cold or hot temperatures;
- Downed telecommunications lines and microwave towers;
- Power disruption or outages and downed power lines;
- Wildland fires from extreme heat, wind, and/or lightning;
- Loss of potable drinking water; and
- Damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure.

The NWS provides services via four offices with corresponding warning areas as noted in the map below.

Figure 1: NWS Office Warning Areas in Idaho

Planning Assumptions

1. The State of Idaho is vulnerable to a significant threat of damage from severe weather throughout the state.
2. Additional damage can be caused by hail, lightning, and rising water due to heavy rains.
3. 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.

4. A severe weather event may trigger one or more secondary events such as the release of hazardous materials or fires.
5. 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.
6. Commercial telephone service, including cellular telephone service, is vulnerable and may be unavailable.
7. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
8. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

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 an 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 IOEM, on behalf of the Governor. The Governor may request assistance from the federal government if the capabilities and resources of both state and local governments are exceeded.

Response Activities

Initial Coordination/Pre-Incident

- **Conference calls:** Appropriate NWS Weather Forecast Offices arrange conference calls with key public safety stakeholders when severe weather is forecast or occurring. These calls allow emergency management partners the ability to receive information and ask questions of meteorologists regarding the geography, severity, and duration of the expected severe weather.
- **Pathfinder:** Pathfinder is a collaborative strategy for proactive transportation system management ahead of and during adverse weather events. It encourages state departments of transportation, NWS, and weather service contractors to share and translate weather forecasts and road conditions into consistent transportation impact messages for the public.

Alert and Notification

- Facilitate the dissemination of weather watches, advisories, warnings, etc.
- **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** EAS messages are transmitted when requested by a county or tribal emergency coordinator or by IOEM. EAS messages notify the residents of an affected area of situations that may impact them. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the Idaho State Communications Center (StateComm), IOEM, and NWS.

Incident Management Process

- **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.
- **IOEM Area Field Officer (AFO):** The AFO should be actively involved with local jurisdictions at this point for consult and advice, to help appraise the situation to better provide support, and to facilitate the declaration process.
- **State Response:** When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for state assistance will be forwarded to IOEM in accordance with the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan: Basic Plan. When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through IOEM, will request federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan:** This plan was developed by IOEM 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.
- **The National Response Framework (NRF):** The NRF 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.

Programs

- **National Weather Service Severe Weather Event Reporting:** The NWS gathers reports and observations of severe weather and damage information for each severe weather event. For significant storms causing widespread damage within the State of Idaho, the NWS will write an executive weather summary describing the causative weather event to assist state and local emergency managers with determining loss information to support the disaster declaration process. The executive weather summary will describe the magnitude of causative weather event, when the event began and ended, and what geographic region it impacted.
- **Public and Individual Assistance Programs:** IOEM manages these programs. ID-ESF #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex outlines the various public and individual assistance programs that could be implemented during a severe weather event.

Systems

- **Road Weather Information System:** A Road Weather Information System (RWIS) is comprised of Environmental Sensor Stations (ESS) in the field, a communication system for data transfer, and central systems to collect field data from numerous ESS. These stations measure atmospheric, pavement and/or water level conditions. Central RWIS hardware and software are used to process observations from ESS to develop nowcasts or forecasts and display or disseminate road weather information in a format that can be easily interpreted by a manager. RWIS data are used by road operators and maintainers to support decision making.[1]
- **5-1-1:** This public information system involves cameras, maps, and real-time data to communicate traffic and weather conditions.
- **Pathfinder:** This system, described in the Response Activities section, provides enhanced collaboration, shared messaging, information to travelers and the public to improve safety, mobility, and the economy.
- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

- As necessary, activate the SERT and IRC.

[1] https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/weather/faq.htm

- Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures.
- Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions.
- Maintain situational awareness of severe weather events and, in conjunction with NWS, monitor snowpack/snow melt conditions, river conditions, and weather forecasts.
- 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.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Administration • Division of Public Works	• As coordinated through Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #3 – Public Works and Engineering: ▪ Provide damage assessment teams. • Manage debris removal operations.
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 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 – Public Safety and Security. • 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 Water Resources	• Provide hydrologists and geologists to assist in response and recovery efforts.

Agency	Function
	• Monitor stream flow conditions and weather forecasts, and warn Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) and local jurisdictions of impending flooding. • Provide/coordinate first responders equipped to respond to and perform damage assessments, emergency actions, and engineering/geological evaluation and mitigation actions on water impoundment structures. • Advise IOEM of impending emergency conditions affecting dams that 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. • 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 ensuring 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 flood damage model. • Provide geographic information system (GIS)/ArcMap support functions for first response, routing and analysis for deployment of assets, evacuation analysis, and recovery analysis. • Provide GIS/ArcMap imagery analysis, disseminate incident information, and map areas of inundation.
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.

Agency	Function
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 tribal and 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 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 State Police	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security: ▪ Assist tribal and local law enforcement in preserving law and order and provide for the safety and protection of residents. ▪ 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.

Agency	Function
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, maintenance, and damage assessment of state highways and bridges. ▪ 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. ▪ Maintain communications on current road conditions in all areas of the state.
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster	• Support mass care operations.
Other State Agencies	▪ Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by IOEM. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.

Federal Agency

Agency	Function
National Weather Service	• Provide weather information and briefings; issue severe weather advisories, watches and warnings; and provide hydrologic modeling. • Operate the Northwest River Forecast Center.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
INCIDENT ANNEX #4

NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management
- Idaho National Guard, 101st Civil Support Team

Idaho Public Health Districts
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department
Other State Agencies as Required

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Energy
- Radiological Assistance Program (RAP Team 6)

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Department of Justice
- Federal Bureau of Investigation/U.S. Attorney

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #4 – Nuclear/Radiological Annex establishes the state's coordinated approach for addressing nuclear/radiological incidents in the State of Idaho or incidents in surrounding states that affect the health and safety of the residents of the state. This annex focuses on the unique aspects of the hazard and assigns responsibilities to state agencies and partner

organizations in preparing for and responding to nuclear/radiological incidents. This may include providing support based on requests from local jurisdictions and state agencies, to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services quickly during and following a nuclear/radiological incident.

Scope

This annex applies to all potential or actual nuclear/radiological emergency or disasters incidents requiring the provision of state assistance, 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), 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.

The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this incident annex.

Policies

1. In accordance with 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), the authority to implement the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan is established. This plan is the primary reference for response to nuclear/radiological incidents within Idaho that threaten or potentially threaten public health and/or the environment.
2. As a Non-Agreement State (Idaho does not maintain an agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC]), 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 or National Security Area.
3. In accordance with 10 CFR Part 20, the NRC regulates the civilian use of source materials (uranium and thorium), special nuclear materials (enriched uranium and plutonium), and byproduct materials (e.g., material made radioactive in a reactor) through licensing and regulation of these nuclear materials. In turn, the owner/operator of a 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 (PARs) 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; and Department of Transportation rules).

4. 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 via the State Communications Center (StateComm).

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

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:

- Commercial nuclear facilities;
- Federal nuclear weapons facilities or nuclear technology centers;
- Radioactive material sources, industrial uses, or technologically enhanced, naturally occurring radioactive material;
- Transportation incidents involving nuclear/radioactive material;
- Domestic nuclear weapons accidents;
- Foreign incidents involving nuclear or radioactive materials; and
- Terrorism involving facilities or nuclear/radiological materials, including use of RDDs or INDs.

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.

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. 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.

An 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.

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.

Planning Assumptions

1. 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, Public Health Districts, etc.).
2. 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 state agencies, tribal governments, and local governments to respond and may seriously challenge existing federal response capabilities.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. State, tribal, 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. However, this does not relieve nuclear/radiological facility or material owners/operators from any applicable legal obligations.
6. 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. 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 Idaho National Laboratory Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan).
7. State agencies may require representation in the Interagency Incident Management Group, the Homeland Security Operations Center, 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.

8. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
9. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
10. 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, tribal, 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.
11. **Regulatory Incidents and Incidents of Lesser Severity:**
    a. Except for federally exempted low quantity materials, nuclear and radiological materials are regulated by the NRC. Regulated materials are to be secured, clearly marked, content-identified, and adequately shielded to prevent harmful exposures to responders and the public. Placards, 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 StateComm 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.
    b. The Idaho State Police (ISP) 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 Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) should be capable of handling most regulatory incidents and incidents of lesser severity to assist the local Incident Commander.
    c. 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 for response personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities arrive and perform surveys. Implementation of protective measures is the responsibility of the Incident Commander.
    d. 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.

e. 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.

f. 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.

g. 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.

h. 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.

12. **Larger Incidents and Emergencies/Disasters:**

a. 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.

b. A nuclear/radiological incident may include chemical or biological contaminants, which may further complicate a response.

c. The response to a large scale nuclear/radiological threat requires an integrated federal, state, tribal, and local response. Most likely tribal and local response resources will be first on scene, providing an initial response and impact assessment to federal and state agencies through StateComm.

d. 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 federal and state 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 (INL); 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.

e. 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.

f. 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.

g. A suspected or known sabotage or terrorist event will immediately activate Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) investigative resources and/or the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), requiring significant coordination and balance between federal, state, tribal, and local agencies. This balance will be between the need of law enforcement to control access during their investigation and the state, tribal, and local emergency responder's need to access the area to mitigate impacts to people and the environment.

h. 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.

i. 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 for response personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment and capabilities to arrive. In most cases, if the area is contaminated by radioactive material, ISP 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.

j. Mass decontamination of the public may overwhelm state, tribal, and local decontamination resources, requiring implementation of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention mass decontamination guidelines.

k. Development and issuance of PARs for the general population, including Incidents of Greater Severity and General Emergency classification in the case of the 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.

l. Large scale radiological incidents that result in significant impacts likely will trigger implementation of the National Response Framework (NRF) Catastrophic Incident Annex and Catastrophic Incident Supplement.

m. 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.

n. Hospitals may be overwhelmed with patients, including walk-ins, that may or may not have been affected by a nuclear/radiological event.

Concept of Operations

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. Local governments/agencies and owners/operators of nuclear/radiological facilities or activities may request technical assistance from DEQ through 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 should provide or arrange for technical support and/or a technical liaison to federal, state, tribal, and 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.

Federal, state, tribal, and 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 NRF Nuclear/Radiological Annex in order to provide efficient and effective continuity and support to local government.

Suspected or Threat of Terrorism Involving Nuclear/Radioactive Materials
ISP, with the support of the Idaho Attorney General, has lead responsibility for coordinating state investigations in cooperation with the 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 a terrorist threat, whether or not the threat develops into an actual incident.

Regulatory and Less Severe Incidents
For nuclear/radiological regulatory and less severe incidents, Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan will be utilized activating state and federal resources as needed to assist local agencies. Portions of the Idaho National Laboratory Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan may be utilized, as appropriate for INL incidents classified lower than a General Emergency. Reference the Concurrent Plans and Programs section of this annex for more information.

Larger Incidents and Emergencies/Disasters
The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) is the coordinating emergency consequence management/response agency. IOEM will perform overall consequence management and coordination. State agencies may be requested to support IOEM by serving in the SERT as well as interfacing and assisting respective federal agencies. For larger nuclear or radiological incidents, the SERT and IRC will most likely be activated and all applicable functional annexes of the IDEOP will be implemented in support of local agencies. For a larger incident, it is likely that federal assistance will be requested.

ISP is the primary state emergency crisis management agency and has assets to support radiological monitoring. The ISP is also the primary state agency for vehicle inspection and security transportation of nuclear/radiological materials on Idaho highways. State supported HAZMAT Regional Response Teams also have assets to support radiological monitoring and decontamination. IOEM authorizes their deployment as outlined in ID-ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials/ Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Annex. The Idaho National Guard's 101st Civil Support Team (CST) also has assets to support radiological monitoring and decontamination, when activated.

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 or General Emergency 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 for more information.

Nuclear/Radiological Sabotage or Terrorism Incidents
For sabotage or terrorist incidents, IOEM will provide overall consequence management/response. 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 are described in the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

For all criminal investigations of terrorist acts or threats, the FBI is the lead federal agency responsible. 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.

For radiological terrorism incidents involving materials or facilities owned or operated by DOD or DOE, these same agencies will be the federal coordinating agency, as appropriate. For radiological terrorism incidents involving materials or facilities licensed by the NRC within Idaho, the NRC is the federal coordinating agency for consequence management. For all other radiological terrorist incidents in 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, tribal, and local governments; cooperating agencies; and the JFO Coordination Group. IOEM 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.

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 coordinating federal agencies noted above, as needed.

Nuclear Facilities
DEQ is the state primary technical/liaison support agency for incidents that occur at DOE INL facilities and 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. ISP is the state primary agency for security involving these incidents.

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. 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 that are not regulated by the NRC. ISP is the state primary agency for security involving these incidents.

Transportation of Radioactive Materials
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 have regulatory responsibility for the material at the time of the incident. ISP is the state primary agency for transportation and security incidents that involve private radiological material licensed by the NRC or an agreement state. 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.

Space Vehicles Containing Radioactive Materials
IOEM 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. The ISP is the state primary agency for security involving all space vehicle incidents containing radioactive materials. The DEQ is the state primary technical support agency for incidents involving all space vehicles containing radioactive materials. Incident management, security, radiation control, and technical liaison appointments are listed in the table below:

Table 1: Radiological and Nuclear Incident Management Assignments

Type of Incident	Federal	State
Radiological terrorism incidents (e.g., RDD/IND or radiological exposure device): 1. Materials or facilities owned by Defense (DOD), and Department of Energy (DOE) 2. Materials or facilities licensed by Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Agreement State 3. All others	1. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), DOD, and DOE 2. FBI and NRC 3. FBI and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	All: Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) – Emergency Response (ER) Management 101st Civil Support Team (CST) – Technical Advice and Support Idaho State Police (ISP) - Security and Response Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) – Technical Support and Liaison
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	IOEM – ER Management ISP – Security & Response DEQ - Technical Support & Liaison
Transportation of radioactive materials: 1. Materials shipped by or for DOD or DOE 2. Shipment of NRC or Agreement State-licensed materials 3. All others	1. DOD or DOE 2. NRC 3. EPA	ISP – Security, Inspections & Response DEQ – Liaison & Technical Support

Type of Incident	Federal	State
Space vehicles with radioactive materials: 1. Managed by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) or DOD 2. All others	1. NASA or DOD 2. EPA	IOEM – ER Management & Identify Response Assets ISP – Security & Response
Foreign, unknown or unlicensed material	EPA	IOEM – ER Management DEQ - Technical Liaison
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, and DOE 2. FBI and NRC 3. FBI and EPA	All: IOEM – ER Management 101st CST – Technical Advice & Support ISP - Security & Response DEQ – Technical Support & Liaison

Incident Notification

A laboratory or an owner/transporter of nuclear/radiological material is generally the first to become aware of a nuclear/radiological incident and notifies the responsible federal regulatory agency and often a local response agency and/or appropriate tribal nation. The responsible federal regulatory agency or local response agency notifies state authorities through the StateComm or ISP dispatch. StateComm notifies state agencies through use of protocol identified in the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan, including IOEM. Appropriate federal, state, tribal, and local authorities and coordinating agencies are then notified of the incident.

Response Activities

Alert and Notification

- IOEM, through the Adjutant General, will notify the Governor of emergency conditions that may require state assistance.
- IOEM will notify appropriate federal, state, tribal, and local agencies; volunteer agencies; and affected industry.

- Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages are transmitted when requested by a county or tribal emergency coordinator or by IOEM. EAS messages notify the residents in an affected area of situations that may impact them, including protective actions that should be taken.
  - **Note:** EAS messages address numerous situations, including emergencies and disasters resulting from those threats and hazards identified in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, unidentified threats and hazards, or national emergencies. The Governor can use the system to directly address residents, which gives the Governor the opportunity to explain the current situation and define protective actions. EAS messages can be entered into the system at several locations, including the StateComm and IOEM.

Incident Management Process

- **Local Response:** When a radiological incident occurs, local authorities within a damaged or threatened area should use 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 area sustaining little or no damage may be called on to support the affected areas.
- The local, on-scene Incident Commander can receive state agency assistance through implementation of the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan.
- The IOEM Area Field Officer should be actively involved with local jurisdictions to consult, provide advice, and help to appraise the situation to better provide support and to facilitate the declaration process.
- **State Response:** When response requirements are beyond the capability of local government, requests for state assistance will be forwarded to IOEM or the SERT, based on activation, in accordance with the IDEOP Basic Plan.
- When resource requirements cannot be met with state resources, the Governor, through IOEM, will request federal assistance in accordance with applicable laws, policies, procedures, and plans.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **The Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan:** This plan is a critical supporting plan to ID-ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials/WMD response, as well as this Incident Annex and can be activated independently of the IDEOP. This plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated, emergency response support to tribal and local governments by federal, state, 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 tribal and local governments by contacting StateComm (**1-800-632-8000** or **208-846-7610**). Authority for implementation of this 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).

- **Idaho Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan**: This plan is maintained by the DEQ, INL Oversight Program. This plan provides for state level coordination and response to protect public health and safety in the event of a radiological release at the INL.

Programs

- **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 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.
- **RAP Teams:** This DOE program, divided into nine regions, establishes a first responder capability for use by federal, state, tribal, and local governments for radiological emergency incidents. The State of Idaho is served by RAP Team 6. Each team is available 24/7/365 and has the capability to search for radiological material, characterize the radiation environment, advise on public safety, support material recovery, and activate other DOE assets.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho State Department of Environmental Quality

- Ensure coordinated production of technical data (collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination), review and approve release of all environmental technical data to IOEM.

- Provide technical liaison to the Incident Commander for all regulated materials until the incident is stabilized.
- Assist in developing and coordinating state PARs and provide advice and assistance to state, tribal, and local officials. State recommendations may be coordinated with the Federal Advisory Team in conjunction with the federal coordinating agency. State PARs 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.
- Coordinate with the Idaho State University, Environmental Monitoring Laboratory, to provide radiological sample analysis laboratory services and radiation consulting services.
- Manage the environmental remediation/cleanup activities in coordination with IOEM and the responsible federal agency (e.g., EPA, DOE, DOD, NRC).
- Provide health physics technical support, technical liaison support, radiation survey and field monitoring support, contamination monitoring, portal monitors, and plume and dose projections.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Fish and Game	• Provide auxiliary police assistance to Idaho State Police (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 Department of Health and Welfare	• Provide support as coordinated through Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #8 – Public Health and Medical Services Annex. • Provide technical assistance and laboratory support, medical personnel, toxicological and radiological information, and perform laboratory analyses. • Provide the focal point for hazardous materials emergency contact and communications via the State Communications Center.
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 Military Division	• As necessary, activate the State Emergency Response Team and Idaho Response Center (IRC).

Agency	Function
• Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM)	• 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 Military Division • Idaho National Guard, 101st Civil Support Team	• Assist in evacuations, transportation, and providing drinking water sources. • Carry out other missions as directed by the Governor. • Provide military support to civilian authorities for a weapons of mass destruction event upon the order of the Idaho Adjutant General.
Idaho Public Health Districts	• Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health to provide public health monitoring and 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.
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 and fertilizer program specialist, and agricultural inspectors. • Assess damage to crops, 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.

Agency	Function
	• Provide subject matter expertise on animal carcass disposal. • Coordinate activities with U.S. Department of Agriculture as necessary for radiological expertise.
Idaho State Police	• Provide law enforcement support, including traffic control, evacuation routes, crowd control, and security. • If requested by local authorities, assume incident command on interstate highways, U.S. highways, and state-numbered routes. • If requested, monitor the scene, provide a Transportation Enforcement Coordinator, provide a State On-scene Coordinator, conduct investigations, provide communications links, and perform as Communications Moderator for radiological incidents if IOEM is not available. • Provide inspection of shipments of radioactive waste from Idaho National Lab. • Provide a Law Enforcement Coordinator, as requested by the Incident Commander, to assist and coordinate law enforcement issues with local jurisdictions and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). • Provide officers with radiation detection capability. • Provide officers with advanced radiological training to provide technical assistance.
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.
Other State Agencies as Required	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by IOEM. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Agriculture	• Coordinate activities and take part in unified incident command for incidents involving federal, state, tribal, and local roads and rights-of-way, and National Forest System roads and lands.

Agency	Function
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, render safe conventional, chemical, nuclear munitions, and improvised explosive devices.
U.S. Department of Energy • Radiological Assistance Program (RAP Team 6)	• Idaho Operations Office will provide technical assistance if incident involves radioactive materials. • Provide support under the Region 6 RAP.
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.
U.S. Department of Justice • 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, tribal, and 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.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	• Provide environmental response and technical support in spills of hazardous materials and serve as the federal on-scene coordinator, if requested.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
INCIDENT ANNEX #5

ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho State Department of Agriculture

Support Agencies:
Board of Examiners
Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Idaho Office of the Attorney General
Idaho State Police
- Idaho Brand Department

Idaho Transportation Department
University of Idaho
- Cooperative Extension Service

Private Sector:
Idaho Agricultural Research and Development Centers
Idaho Livestock Industry Groups
Idaho Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, Plant Protection Quarantine
- Food Safety Inspection Service
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- State Emergency Board, Farm Services Agency

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

U.S. Department of the Interior
- Bureau of Indian Affairs

U.S. Department of Justice
- Federal Bureau of Investigation

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #5 – Animal Health Emergency Management Annex establishes the state's coordinated approach for addressing potential and actual animal health emergency incidents in the State of Idaho or incidents in surrounding states that affect the health and safety of the residents of the state. This annex focuses on the unique aspects of the hazard and assigns responsibilities to state agencies and partner organizations in preparing for and responding to animal health emergency incidents. This may include providing support based on requests from state agencies and local jurisdictions, to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services quickly during and following an animal health emergency incident.

Scope

This annex applies to all potential or actual animal health emergency or disaster incidents requiring the provision of state assistance, including natural or human-caused emergencies or disasters involving animals or serious disease outbreaks involving animals, such as foreign animal diseases (FAD) and other highly contagious diseases intentionally or unintentionally introduced in an animal population. This annex provides planning and operational guidelines for federal and state 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 residents.

The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this incident annex.

Policies

1. In accordance with Idaho Code §22-103, §25-204, §25-210, and §25-212, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) has the authority to do the following:
    a. Declare an animal health emergency.
    b. Employ deputy state veterinarians and livestock inspectors.
    c. Impose restrictions on importations of animals, articles, and means of conveyance.
    d. Quarantine animals, herds, parts of the state, the entire state, and create quarantine areas.
    e. Stop the movement of animals.

   f. Require the destruction of animals, animal products, and materials.
   g. Specify the method for destruction and disposal of animals, products and materials.
   h. Indemnify owners for animals destroyed. State funds are obtained through the Board of Examiners.
   i. Reimburse owners for direct costs incurred in disposal of diseased animals.
   j. Request funds from the Board of Examiners for:
      i. Costs associated with disease investigation and control;
      ii. Costs of indemnity for animals destroyed; and
      iii. Costs of destruction and disposal of animals.

2. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1008 and §46-1011, the Office of the Governor has the authority to request the Declaration of Emergency or Extraordinary Emergency by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.
3. In accordance with Idaho Department of Agriculture, Idaho Administrative Policy 02.04.17, Rules Governing Dead Animal Movement and Disposal, all livestock producers, animal owners, and persons transporting dead animals must ensure proper movement and disposal of dead animals to protect natural resources and waters of the state. This rule governs the management, movement, and disposal of dead animals.
4. Federal Authorities:
   a. Animal Health Protection Act, U.S. Code: §7-109, provides guidance regarding the health, safety, and protection of animals.
   b. U.S. Code §21-4, subchapter III, focuses on the prevention of introduction and spread of contagion in animals, meats, and meat and dairy products.
   c. USA Patriot Act (protection of National Infrastructure Section) assigns critical infrastructure status to agriculture and food systems.
   d. Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (H.R. 3858 [109th]) amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that state and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency.
   e. Homeland Security Presidential Policy Directive 9 establishes a national policy to defend the agriculture and food system against terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Situation and Assumptions

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, such as a FAD, might also cause an emergency situation. 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 (i.e., 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 incident 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.

Planning Assumptions

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) coordinates assistance to local jurisdictions by state and federal agencies in case of a disaster or animal health emergency.
4. The Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) for the U.S. 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.
5. 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.
6. Utilities, water, roads, and veterinary medical supplies may be inaccessible after a disaster or in the event of quarantine.
7. 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.
8. Incursion of certain highly contagious diseases, such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), will necessitate mass carcass removal and disposal.

9. Animal carcasses and unused animal feed may create sanitation, pest, and vector control problems.
10. Widespread biosecurity control measures may be implemented. Suspected infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected.
11. Livestock disease emergencies may lead to long-term economic impacts requiring long-term federal and state assistance programs for recovery.
12. Owners losing animals in a disaster or persons responsible for euthanasia and disposal of animals may require psychological counseling.
13. There is a potential that animal-related emergencies will have an impact on public health. Coordination with health officials will be necessary to ensure Idaho residents are properly advised of the presence of any diseases or other conditions that could have adverse impacts on human health.
14. IOEM, through ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, and Human Services, is the lead agency for the planning and coordination of sheltering domestic pets owned by evacuated residents. Reuniting companion animals to owners during and after an emergency may become a major undertaking.
15. 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.
16. 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).
17. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
18. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

General

ISDA's Office of the State Veterinarian, located within the Division of Animal Industries, 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, and 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.

The Office of the State Veterinarian 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.

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.

ISDA will notify IOEM in the event that a highly contagious disease (HCD) may be present or if there is an imminent threat of an HCD entering Idaho. ISDA will also communicate with its peer organizations in the USDA for assessment of the situation and coordinate with IOEM on responses to these assessments and activation of this annex. In case of a natural disaster involving animals, IOEM will request ISDA participate in the response to rescue and recover animals. If a state animal health emergency response and recovery operation is required, IOEM will assist the ISDA Emergency Coordinator with notification of the appropriate agencies and organizations listed in this annex.

Mitigation and Preparedness

- The ISDA may take the following actions:
  - Develop Memoranda of Understanding agreements with government agencies, professional associations, and private agencies and organizations.
  - 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.
  - Conduct training sessions and workshops for the local communities and to maintain contact with emergency support agencies and organizations.
  - Assist County Emergency Management offices and IOEM officials to identify animal-friendly shelter sites near approved human shelters.
  - Participate in and/or conduct trainings and exercises to validate planning concepts.
  - Work to develop plans and strengthen resources.

Response and Recovery

- **The ISDA may take the following actions:**
  - 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.
  - Manage and direct evacuation of animals from high-risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and spread of disease.
  - Requisition personnel and equipment to triage and shelter facilities.
  - 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 agro-terrorism that may pose a substantial threat to the State of Idaho.
  - Provide and augment services to affect a rapid recovery.
  - Restore equipment and supplies to a normal state of readiness.
  - Resume day-to-day operations.

Organization

An Incident Management Team will likely be deployed to the IRC integrating with the SERT, and an incident command will be established at the outbreak area(s) to ensure the most effective response and use of personnel and equipment. The response structure for animal health emergency response may be organized as outlined in Figure 1 below. This is presented as one organizational approach, but the approach is flexible and may be modified to meet the needs of the incident.

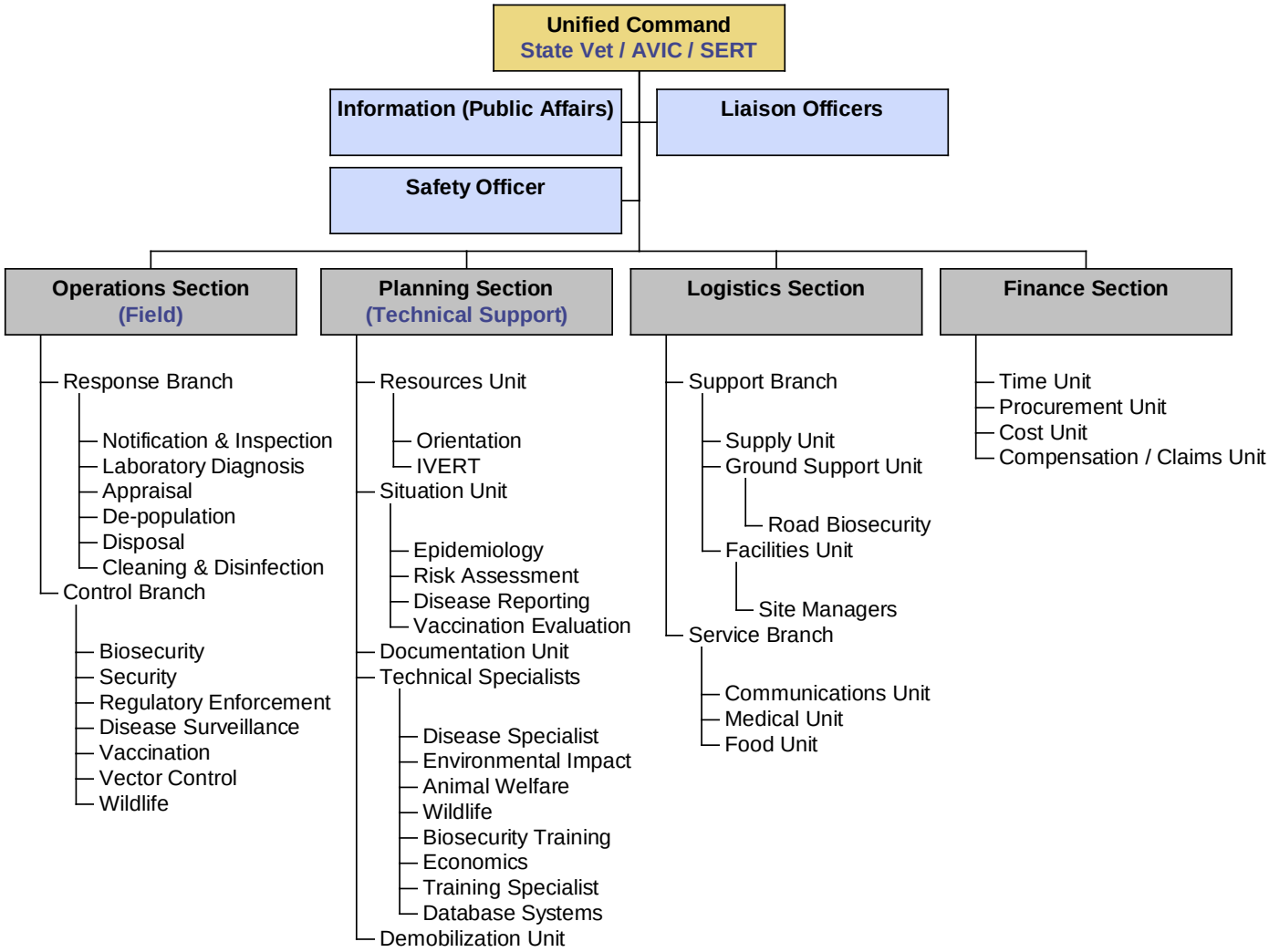

Figure 1: Animal Health Emergency Incident Command Organization Chart

Response Activities

Emerging Threat Monitoring

- Emerging threat monitoring occurs when 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. 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. During the emerging threat monitoring phase, the ISDA's Office of the State Veterinarian may take the following actions:
    - Notify the ISDA Director, the Office of the Governor, and IOEM that an emergency disease is present in the United States.

- Notify industry groups and animal agriculture businesses of the presence of an emergency disease in the United States and request their support to keep infected and exposed animals out of the state.
- Identify operational support needs and coordinate with the SERT to provide operational and logistical support.
- As appropriate, impose animal movement restrictions by emergency order.
- Notify federal and state animal health emergency response team(s).
- Implement public information plan in conjunction with the SERT, ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs, the Office of the Governor, and USDA.
- Continue emerging threat monitoring until the threat has been eliminated or until an active threat response is required.

Active Threat Response

- Active threat response occurs when 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 active threat response, ISDA's Office of the State Veterinarian may take the following actions:
  - Accomplish objectives listed for emerging threat monitoring.
  - Request assistance through the SERT via the IRC from the USDA, APHIS, VS.
  - As appropriate, declare an animal disease emergency and coordinate with IOEM to request an emergency proclamation by the Governor.
  - If appropriate, declare a suspect act of terrorism and notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation directly or through IOEM.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **National Response Framework (NRF) Emergency Support Function #11, Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex:** This annex 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.
- **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.
- **National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS), planning guide for federal, state, and local authorities:** Maintained by the USDA, APHIS, this guide gives federal, tribal, 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.

Programs

- **NVS:** The USDA, 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 to support state and local resources in the fight against dangerous animal diseases. The NVS may be leveraged via the NRF ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services.
- **Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT):** VMATs 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 the following:
  - Veterinary medical personnel to assess the medical needs of animals
  - Veterinary medical supplies for medical treatment and stabilization of animals
  - Animal disease surveillance
  - Zoonotic disease surveillance and public health assessments
  - Technical assistance to assure food and water quality
  - Hazard mitigation
  - Animal decontamination

Systems

- **Equine Disease Communications Center (EDCC):** EDCC is a national-level system driven by industry to protect horses and the horse industry from the threat of infectious diseases.
- **Emergency Management Response System 2.0 (EMRS2):** EMRS2 is a federal web-based application used for the reporting of routine investigations of FAD, surveillance and control programs, state-specific disease outbreaks, and national animal health emergency responses. This system is administered by APHIS.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)

- Assist in the planning of evacuation and sheltering of domestic pets and livestock owned by evacuated residents with ID-ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, and Human Services.

- Coordinate with appropriate organizations for the deployment of inspectors and veterinarians for agricultural response and recovery.
  - Consult with AVIC to determine scope and level of initial response, and establish quarantine areas, staging sites, and movement restrictions for animals, people, equipment, feeds, commodities, and conveyances
  - Coordinate with the SERT through ID-ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security for Idaho State Police, tribal, county, and local law enforcement support.
  - Strategically assign duties and areas of responsibility to state and federal veterinarians, livestock inspectors, animal health technicians, and federal or state reserve veterinary corps.
  - Provide personnel to act as liaison for federal, state, tribal, and local organizations.
  - Notify IOEM when a livestock disease sample is being sent to a National Veterinary Services Laboratory for analysis and is likely to be a highly contagious infectious disease agent.
- 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.
  - Establish and/or coordinate appropriate regulatory controls.
  - Conduct livestock disease assessments at the site of the event to determine needs and priorities.
  - Direct disease investigations, epidemiological investigations, and trace-outs to determine source of disease and scope of disease outbreak.
  - Identify contaminated feed, livestock, and agricultural products that must be destroyed and disposed of or decontaminated.
  - Provide outreach and training in accordance with IDAPA 02.04.17, Rules Governing Dead Animal Movement and Disposal, related to animal euthanasia and carcass disposal.
  - Maintain ongoing animal agriculture surveillance of affected communities in order to rapidly identify and address disease-related problems.
- Provide advisories and related public information and coordinate public information and rumor control efforts throughout the emergency with the SERT and through ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Board of Examiners	• Provide funds, as requested, for costs associated with disease investigation and control, indemnity for animals destroyed, and for destruction and disposal of animals.

Agency	Function
Board of Veterinary Medicine	• Promote the public health, safety, and welfare by safeguarding the people and animals of Idaho. • Establish and enforce professional standards in the licensure and regulation of veterinary health professionals.
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	• 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to address issues that may arise.
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 Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). • Support animal movement restrictions in Idaho throughout the emergency. • Assist ISDA with law enforcement support, as requested, as coordinated through Idaho Emergency Support Function (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.

Agency	Function
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 and USDA. • Provide veterinary and epidemiologic support to ISDA as requested during the emergency. • Assist ISDA and USDA in obtaining biosecurity supplies when requested.
Idaho Military Division • Idaho Office of Emergency Management	• 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 residents.
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 State Police • Idaho Brand Department	• 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 tribal and local law enforcement throughout response and recovery. ▪ Provide law enforcement support as requested. • 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.

Agency	Function
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.
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

Agency	Function
Idaho Agricultural Research and Development Centers	• Provide support throughout the emergency as requested by ISDA.
Idaho Livestock Industry Groups • Idaho Association of County Agricultural Agents (IACAA) • Idaho Cattlemen's Association • Idaho Dairymen's Association • Idaho Elk Breeders Association • Idaho Farm Bureau Federation • Idaho Livestock Auction Market Association • Idaho Pork Producers Association • Idaho Poultry Association • Idaho Sheep Commission • Idaho State Grange • Idaho Venison Council • Idaho Veterinary Medical Association • Idaho Wheat Growers Association • Idaho Woolgrowers Association • Milk Producers of Idaho • United Dairyman of Idaho	• Upon request from the ISDA: ▪ 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.

Agency	Function
Idaho Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	• Provide technical assistance on worker safety and health issues. • Liaise 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 unified command on subjects such as worker protection related to incident-specific health and safety site plans, risk (hazard/exposure) assessments, personal protective equipment 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

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Agriculture • Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, Plant Protection Quarantine	• 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 deployment. • Issue a Declaration of Emergency or Extraordinary Emergency if situation warrants. • Coordinate with state, tribal, 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.

Agency	Function
	• Follow the responsibilities for livestock disease response and recovery as addressed in departmental and agency plans and procedures.
U.S. Department of Agriculture • Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)	• Protect 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. • Assist state, tribal, and local authorities in disease eradication activities and/or food-borne illness emergency investigations.
U.S. Department of Agriculture • Natural Resources Conservation Service	• Provide leadership to help landowners and managers conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources. • Provide technical expertise in such areas as animal husbandry and clean water, ecological sciences, engineering, resource economics, and social sciences. • Provide collaboration regarding assistance in identifying sites for burning or burying animal carcasses, contaminated feed, or other items that are required to be destroyed.
U.S. Department of Agriculture • State Emergency Board, Farm Services Agency	• Maintain liaison and coordination with state government agency officials on emergency programs. Other assistance may include the following: ▪ Assist in identifying affected producers in response and recovery efforts. ▪ Provide livestock technical assistance as possible. ▪ Assist in preparation of Declaration of Emergency or Extraordinary Emergency.
U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	• Coordinate with Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services 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 Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration, if applicable. • Coordinate with other FEMA Regions to ensure a consistent response in sharing of information.
U.S. Department of the Interior • Bureau of Indian Affairs	• Provide available resources where needed.
U.S. Department of Justice • Federal Bureau of Investigation	• Investigate cases of bioterrorism or agro-terrorism. • Serve as the lead law enforcement agency when food animals are the target of a terrorist attack and evidence

Agency	Function
	suggests a foreign animal disease may have been intentionally introduced or threatened.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	• Collaborate with the state DEQ on decisions of carcass disposal and cleaning and disinfection and their effect on soil, air, and water.
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	• Protect the public health by assuring the safety of our nation's food supply. • Support prevention and control of contaminated animal feed. • Provide assistance to state, tribal, and local authorities in disease eradication activities and/or food-borne illness emergency investigations.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
INCIDENT ANNEX #6

PANDEMIC

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Primary Agency:
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Support Agencies:
Idaho Commission on Aging
Idaho Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Idaho Department of Administration
Idaho Department of Commerce
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Labor
Idaho Division of Veterans Services
Idaho Fish and Game
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho Office of the Attorney General
Idaho Public Health Districts
Idaho State Board of Education
Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Department of Education
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor
Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department
Idaho Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters
Other State Agencies

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #6 – Pandemic Annex establishes the state's coordinated approach for addressing potential and actual pandemics in the State of Idaho. This annex focuses on the unique aspects of the hazard and assigns responsibilities to state agencies and partner organizations in preparing for and responding to pandemics. This may include providing support based on requests from local jurisdictions and state agencies to reduce potential loss of life and to restore essential services quickly during and following a pandemic incident.

This annex addresses Idaho's mitigation strategies, concept of operations, general roles, and responsibilities in response to a 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.

Scope

This annex applies to all pandemics with the potential to, or that are affecting the human population, in the State of Idaho. 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 and 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 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 issues 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.

The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this incident annex.

Policies

1. **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 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 Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration due to the occurrence of a human pandemic in the United States and its territories:

a. Disaster Assistance Policy DAP9523.17, *Emergency Assistance for Human Influenza Pandemic*, dated November 25, 2009;

b. Disaster Assistance Policy DAP9523.15, *Eligible Costs Related to Evacuations and Sheltering*, dated April 6, 2007;

c. Disaster Assistance Policy DAP9525.4, *Emergency Medical Care and Medical Evacuations*, dated July 16, 2008;

d. Recovery Policy RP9525.7, *Labor Costs – Emergency Work*, dated November 15, 2015;

e. Disaster Assistance Fact Sheet DAP9580.104, *Public Assistance for Ambulance Services*, dated January 2, 2009; and

f. Disaster Assistance Fact Sheet DAP9580.106, *Pandemic Influenza*, dated October 22, 2009.

2. **Idaho Code §53-1003-7 a-e:** This policy describes the ability of the Director of IDHW to impose and enforce orders of isolation, quarantine, and/or restrict access to protect the public from the spread of infectious or communicable diseases or from contamination from chemical, biological, or nuclear agents.

3. **Executive Branch Statewide Policy – Section 7 Telecommuting:** 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 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.

4. **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 2019-15 directs each state agency to develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan to accomplish the following:

   a. Address how the agency will provide essential services to residents during response and recovery.

   b. Return the agency to normal operations. An electronic copy of the current COOP will be kept on file at Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM).

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

A pandemic is a global epidemic of a virus that is easily transmissible from person to person, can cause serious illness or death, and can sweep across the 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 a novel virus. With novel viruses, vaccines require development and may take months to years to develop. Initial vaccine supplies, when available, will therefore be limited, requiring prioritization of target populations most in need of the vaccine, and requiring consideration of equity in the distribution of vaccines.

Table 1: Pandemics Death Toll Since 1900

Region	H1N1 Influenza Virus 1918–1919	H2N2 Influenza Virus 1957–1958	H3N2 Influenza Virus 1968–1969	H1N1 Influenza Virus 2009–2010	COVID-19 Coronavirus 2020–2021 (As of July 3, 2021[1])
U.S.	675,000+	116,000+	100,000+	1,500+	605,000+
Worldwide	50-100 million	1,100,0000	1,000,000+	285,000+	3,969,200+

A pandemic may involve multiple, successive waves, with each wave typically lasting for two to three months. A wave involves a surge in number of sick individuals with a defined peak followed by a decline in case count. An especially severe 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 may 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 expand patient care areas into hospital conference rooms, classrooms, or hallways, in order to meet the demand for patient care.

The unique characteristics and events of a pandemic may strain federal, state, tribal, and local resources. It is unlikely 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,

[1] COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University (JHU). Johns Hopkins University of Medicine. Accessed on July 3, 2021. https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html

communities, and other public and private sector stakeholders may need to anticipate and prepare for a pandemic by defining roles and responsibilities and developing COOP plans.

A pandemic has the potential to cause more death and illness than any other public health threat. If an emergent infections disease with a similar virulence to the 1918 influenza strain started another global pandemic, in the absence of intervention, it is estimated 1.9 million Americans could die and almost 10 million could be hospitalized over the course of the pandemic, which could last more than a year. In a severe pandemic, planning for mass fatalities should be considered. Death rates are determined by five factors:

- The number of people who become infected.
- The virulence of the virus.
- The underlying characteristics and vulnerability of affected populations.
- The availability and effectiveness of preventive measures.
- The level of public adoption and adherence to public health guidance regarding protective measures.

Limited resources caused by simultaneous impacts in communities across Idaho, the United States, and globally, potentially as the result of impacted production capabilities, may limit the ability of any jurisdiction to provide mutual aid.

Planning Assumptions

In order to effectively plan for an event of such magnitude, a series of planning assumptions are made to aid in preparations. Planning assumptions identify what the planning team considered to be reasonable assumptions based on available data and past incidents to guide development and execution of pandemic plans. Please note, assumptions cannot encompass all possible outcomes.

1. The impacts of a pandemic cannot be precisely predicted because they are dependent on various 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 and adherence to non-pharmaceutical community containment measures (e.g., social distancing, masking).
2. In severe pandemic situations with a high fatality rate, only palliative care may be available.
3. A high number of ill individuals may seek medical care, which may overwhelm the health care system due to the number of individuals requiring hospitalization or outpatient services.
4. Once available, the demand for vaccine may outstrip supply, and the supply of antiviral drugs may be inadequate to meet demand. If preventive medicines or vaccines are limited, distribution may target specific populations based on the epidemiology of the disease, level of susceptibility to infection, and specific career focuses (e.g., medical response and Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources [CI/KR] staff).
5. Some asymptomatic infected persons may be able to transmit the virus. Organizations should review or develop policies and procedures aimed at reducing the transmission of infection and implement those procedures even for persons who appear well. Such measures include, but

are not limited to, frequent hand washing, proper cough etiquette, social distancing, regular temperature checks, masking, and allowing employees to telework from home. Local governments may put ordinances or orders in place to limit the number of people at social gatherings and mandate masking.

6. Until preventive treatments and vaccines are available, operational considerations may include strategies to contain the disease (e.g., voluntarily staying at home, social distancing, hand washing, etc.). .
7. Monitoring and surveillance systems are necessary for developing a common operating picture and are important as more people become ill and begin to stress the healthcare systems. Epidemiological investigations and contact tracing will be conducted by local public health districts. Confirmed cases will be required to isolate and people exposed to anyone with the virus will be required to quarantine.
8. Organizations may provide information to employees and family members on pandemic-related topics such as caring for an ill family member at home. This type of information sharing requires clear and consistent public messaging and systems for tracking and reporting locations within the community where individuals can receive treatment.
9. Increasing numbers of patients in all community settings may require a coordinated approach for tracking service availability (i.e., operational status of out-patient clinics, the need for alternate care facilities, monitoring and preparing for hospital and morgue surge).
10. During a pandemic, the workforce may be significantly reduced due to illness or workers caring for sick family members or children as the result of school or childcare center closures or restriction of services. Absenteeism may reach 30%–40% during the peak of a pandemic wave, with significantly reduced staffing levels for two to three weeks leading up to and after the peak. 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.
11. At the beginning of a pandemic, identifying risk groups may not be possible, which may initially affect efforts to establish a targeted approach for distributing limited vaccine or other preventive treatments. Once information about risk groups becomes available, this information should be shared among federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and partner organizations to inform the public about risk, treatment, and prevention options and plans for distribution of resources.
12. Multiple waves are expected, lasting two to three months each. The “waves” of illness are expected to result in unique, sustained operational periods and possible activation of Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans for federal, state, tribal, and local governments and non-governmental organizations and private sector organizations. Protocols and procedures for routine activities may need to be modified for social distancing and limiting the number of people attending indoor and outdoor large events and gatherings.
13. Agencies may operate under COOP provisions for an extended period, placing a strain on personnel and support infrastructure. Many normal activities performed by organizations rely on daily, direct interaction between personnel, and organizations may need to alter how they

address essential functions. Some adjustments may stress existing services or result in the need to purchase additional services or systems, such as phone and computer network assets.

14. Employees may require expanded assistance during a pandemic, including support for medical and behavioral health effects, due to impacts of the virus on social networks (e.g., loss of family or friends) or social isolation during quarantine, stay-at-home orders, or loss of morale.
15. A pandemic may involve large numbers of cases in every state, and federal resources may be strained, severely taxed, or unavailable.
16. Cascading effects may result in temporary social and economic disruptions that may be amplified by closely interrelated and interdependent systems of trade and commerce.
17. CI/KR facilities, public safety organizations, and businesses may be severely impacted due to shortages of personnel, the need for protective measures (e.g., stay-at-home orders), or affected supply chains. Sustaining and supporting CI/KR sectors may be challenging during a pandemic. Jurisdictions need to inform the public about potential or actual changes in the operation and provision of vital services.
18. Encouraging employers, especially operators of CI/KR facilities, to follow protective measures to prevent the transmission of disease (e.g., social distancing, use of personal protective equipment [PPE]) is important for continued operations and maintaining essential services.
19. Jurisdictions should encourage facilities and organizations to allow employees to telework when possible and have only healthy essential personnel report for work to prevent or limit virus transmission.
20. The need for medical testing supplies may outpace availability or require development of new testing tools, processes for distribution, and processes for use. Monitoring daily burn rates for supplies (i.e., PPE, gowns, gloves, masks) may include require limiting supply and decision-making about scare resource allocations.
21. Maintaining basic services and infrastructure may help reduce mortality during a pandemic. Access to clean water, food, fuel, nursing, and medical care while individuals are ill may increase survival rates and recovery.
22. Additional emergencies and disasters may occur during a pandemic, and vital services and response efforts will be needed to address emergency operations. If vaccines are unavailable in the jurisdiction or the surrounding areas, personnel should take established precautionary actions (as mentioned in this document and reference materials) to remain healthy and available to respond to such incidents.
23. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
24. During a moderate or severe pandemic, jurisdictions' emergency operations centers (EOCs) may play a major role in response and recovery efforts. At the first sign of the pandemic with the potential to affect a jurisdiction, personnel who address essential EOC functional responsibilities should be separated from other employees and social distancing procedures should begin. The SERT, including Idaho Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESF), will follow

protective measures to conduct operations safely, including the use of PPE and social distancing, where possible.

25. The SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly, equitably, and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

General

Due to the anticipated characteristics of a pandemic, federal and state 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 a pandemic is to closely track the community transmission rates of the outbreak and rapidly mobilize and deploy resources to assist local governments' efforts to address expected widespread illness and increased demand on health care systems and most essential government services.

Overall direction and control authority for emergency response resides with the Office of the Governor, with coordination and emergency management expertise supplied by IOEM. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW), in partnership with Idaho's seven local Public Health Districts (PHDs), will assume a central response role during a pandemic due to technical expertise and statutory authorities over health and medical issues. IOEM and IDHW will work together, in conjunction with Idaho's PHDs, tribal, and county emergency management agencies, and other partners and stakeholders as the mission dictates. If activated, the SERT will operate the IRC and provide overall emergency management coordination, communication, and logistical support as requested.

Annex Implementation/Termination: The decision to either implement or terminate this annex will be made by the Governor, based on the recommendation of the Adjutant General, Idaho Office of Emergency Management Director, and the State Health Official.

Strategic Goals

Building on the guidance 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* (March 2008), planning to combat a pandemic should address the three strategic goals listed below. These goals will help provide an overarching framework for a coordinated response to a pandemic.

Ensure Continuity of Operations (COOP) of Agencies and Continuity of Government (COG)

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 (i.e.,., Medicaid, safe food, public safety services, unemployment insurance) is paramount. To help sustain a constitutional government and continue to provide critical services to Idaho's population, Governor's Executive Order 2019-15 directs each state agency to "Develop and maintain Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to (a) address how the agency will provide essential services to residents during response and recovery, and (b) return the agency to normal operations." 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).

As part of COOP planning and plan implementation, organizations should consider all mission essential functions and related areas of focus, including staff requirements, lines of succession, statutory requirements, resources and supplies necessary to complete functions, systems necessary to complete functions, system access requirements, and relocation plans (e.g., telework or alternate facilities).

Protect Residents

During a pandemic, the state government is conducting business as usual (and perhaps with more intensity) with functions such as disease surveillance and altering the way the state conducts its business to delay the introduction, slow the transmission, or lessen the severity of the pandemic.

Sustain/Support Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource (CI/KR) Sectors

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 a pandemic.

In the United States, the private sector owns and operates an estimated 85% of the country's critical infrastructure. Therefore, sustaining the operations of critical infrastructure during a pandemic depends on each organization's development and implementation of business continuity plans tailored to pandemic-related impacts, including severe staffing shortages, supply-chain disruptions, and the degradation of essential services.

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* was developed to assist business owner-operators enhancing their pandemic planning.

Logistical Support

Logistical support during a pandemic is managed by the state as defined in ID-ESF #7 – Resource and Logistics Support, Support Annex #1 – Financial Management, and the Idaho Office of Emergency Management Distribution Management Plan.

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 the most effective mitigation tools to combat a pandemic. Providing timely and accurate healthcare and life safety information to the general public can help to mitigate the negative impacts of a pandemic and aid in limiting the spread of the virus.

Messages to the public during a public health event are generally coordinated by the IDHW and PHD Public Information Officers. During a severe 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 IOEM, IDHW, and PHDs with support from the Governor's office. For additional information, see the Idaho Emergency Support Function #15 – Public Information and External Affairs Annex.

Joint Information Center (JIC): Response activities could warrant the activation of a JIC and/or activation of Public Information Emergency Response 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 among various agencies and to provide a single information source for the media, business community, and general public. The JIC is an element of the IRC where the overall statewide emergency response is coordinated. For additional information on the JIC, see the State of Idaho Joint Information System/Joint Information Center Operations Plan.

Public Information Hotlines: Public information hotlines may be established through the Statewide Joint Information System and promoted during a pandemic. Hotline services, including the 211 Idaho CareLine, can be used to address the surge of questions and inquiries from both the public and the media as a result of a pandemic.

Response Activities

Emerging Threat Monitoring

Emerging threat monitoring occurs when an emergent infectious 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. 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. During the emerging threat monitoring phase, the IDHW, in close partnership with Idaho's PHDs, may encourage local jurisdictions and state agencies to review policies and procedures related to human capital management including, but not limited to, the following:

- Monitoring employees for illness.
- Tracking worker illness.
- Reviewing and revising leave policies.
- Telework options.
- Guidance for pregnant and medically fragile employees.
- Guidance for using public transportation.

Active Threat Response

Active threat response occurs when a disease or threat has been identified in Idaho or a contiguous state. In active threat response, the SERT may be activated and may implement actions including, but not limited to the following:

- Support planning for impacts on essential staff during a pandemic event.
- Consider the use of social distancing to help curb the spread of the pandemic, which 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 in-person meetings and/or modify the format for telephone or via web-based meeting platforms even if personnel are all co-located.
  - Have personnel avoid use of public or mass transit of any type.
  - Encourage all non-essential personnel to work from home.
- Develop and/or provide guidance and recommendations for implementing community mitigation interventions such as the following:
  - Community mitigation measures to decrease the level and frequency of social contact among people in an attempt to slow the spread of the virus causing the pandemic. During a severe pandemic, these recommendations may include social distancing actions such as cancellations of large gatherings, closing of businesses, and travel restrictions.
  - 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.
  - Development and issuance of consistent public messaging, including promotion of 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" recommendation.
- Have IDHW, in close partnership with Idaho's PHDs, address critical health care issues and effectively employ public health protective measures including, but not limited to:
  - Increase surveillance, epidemiological investigation, and laboratory capability.

  - Acquire, distribute, and administer medical countermeasures.
  - Ensure mass vaccination capability.
  - Provide healthcare (reviewing hospital surge capacity plans).
  - Coordinate the provision of mortuary services and victim identification during a mass fatality event.
- Address additional operational considerations, which 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).
  - Coordinate with public health to drive the timing and content of messaging.
  - Plan for critical incident stress debriefing or other behavioral 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 medical countermeasures from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets, if needed.
  - Review/revise plans for vaccine and antiviral drug distribution.
- Coordinate and support state-run testing and vaccine distribution operations.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **IDHW Infectious Disease 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.
- **Idaho Crisis Standards of Care Plan:** This plan establishes a framework for the development and implementation of crises standard of care (CSC) to be implemented "when a disaster event overwhelms usual health and medical capabilities and capacities, resulting in an inability of the healthcare system to provide the standard levels of care to patients." This plan is also supported by supplemental guidance for patient care strategies regarding scarce resource situations and a facility checklist to be completed and submitted to DHW if, or when, they request convening the CSC Activation Advisory Committee Upon reviewing and discussing the data from the healthcare facility, the committee will vote on a recommendation for the Director of IDHW to establish CSC regionally or statewide.

- **Idaho's Public Health Districts (PHDs) response plans:** Each of Idaho's seven PHDs maintain response plans that are coordinated to dovetail with IDHW's response plans. The seven PHD response plans establish protocols and procedures at the local level to respond to bioterrorism, infectious disease outbreaks to include pandemic influenza, and other local public health threats and emergencies within their jurisdiction.
- **Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Pandemic Influenza Plan:** Updated in 2017, this document serves as a blueprint for all HHS pandemic influenza preparedness planning and response activities. This plan updates the August 2005 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 classification of pandemic phases and expansion of international guidance and now is consistent with the National Response Framework. (https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/pdf/pan-flu-report-2017v2.pdf)
- **Community Mitigation Guidelines to Prevent Pandemic Influenza:** This document is designed to help state, tribal, local, and territorial health departments with prepandemic planning and decision-making by providing updated recommendations on the use of nonpharmaceutical interventions. (https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/rr/rr6601a1.htm?s_cid=rr6601a1_w)
- **National Response Framework (NRF**), **Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 – Public Health and Medical Services Annex:** This annex 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.
- **Updated Preparedness and Response Framework for Influenza Pandemics:** This publication provides an updated framework "to describe the progression of [a pandemic influenza] event; weigh the risk of emergence and potential public health impact, to evaluate; transmissibility, antiviral resistance, and severity; and make decisions about interventions." The 2014 framework's six intervals replaced the federal government stages established in the 2006 implementation plan for the National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza. (https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6306a1.htm)

Programs

- **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 complements and enhances but does not replace extensive private sector contingency planning already in place.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools**: The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC**: WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. The web-based tool is designed to connect crisis response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels by providing access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
- **ArcGIS:** ArcGIS is a geographic information system software program that provides mapping and data analysis tools focused on geo-located data. The program includes presentation tools, such as customizable dashboards, which can be used to share information internally or externally (public-facing). During a pandemic, ArcGIS may be used to visually present or analyze information regarding a variety of topics, such as case counts or vaccination rates by area or region of the state.
- **Tableau:** Tableau is a visual analytics software program designed to manage, analyze, and present data. The program can be used to present information via online dashboards which can be used to share information internally or externally (public-facing). The program can be directly connected to ArcGIS servers or online data to ensure live updates from ArcGIS feed directly into Tableau. During a pandemic, this program may be used to present information on various topics, such as vaccination rates and positivity rates.

Responsibilities

General

While IOEM is responsible for the overall coordination of the state response to disaster and emergency situations in this state, IDHW is the designated lead state agency responsible for Emergency Support Function #8 – Public Health and Medical Services and will coordinate and support activities during public health emergencies, including pandemics. To coordinate these efforts IDHW works in close partnership with Idaho's seven public health districts and IOEM.

While this incident annex serves as a guide for general 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.

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

- As needed, activate and staff the SERT and IRC.
- Activate all or parts of this IDEOP as required to provide support to state, regional, tribal, and local efforts to mitigate the impacts of a pandemic.

- Maintain CI/KR systems (e.g., fuel, food, energy) and work closely with the private sector to implement contingency plans in the absence or failure of CI/KR systems.
- Coordinate the provision of basic needs (e.g., food, laundry, medical care, heat/cooling) for those sheltered, homebound, and/or quarantined/isolated.
- Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures.
- Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions.
- Maintain situational awareness of pandemic events. 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.
- Maintain communications with the Governor's office, other state agencies, and local jurisdictions regarding the status of response and recovery efforts.
- Communicate with and inform the public as coordinated through ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs Annex.

Primary Agency: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

As coordinated through ID-ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services:

- In partnership with Idaho's PHDs, maintain situational awareness and coordinate the statewide public health and medical response to a pandemic.
- Coordinate health care surge capacity planning.
- Coordinate the request, receipt, breakdown, distribution, and administration of medical countermeasures such as vaccines and antivirals, as needed.
- Coordinate and make recommendations for disease surveillance and containment.
- Conduct, in concert with PHDs, case and epidemiologic investigations of suspect novel virus occurrences (e.g., coronavirus and influenza) in Idaho with the potential to become a pandemic.
- Coordinate reporting of statewide surveillance data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- Coordinate the receipt and distribution of federally purchased vaccine to the PHDs and other direct ship-to sites (hospitals, Community Health Centers).
- Monitor 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 HHS.
- Track pandemic-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 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 web-based system.
- Provide information to PHDs and healthcare providers as needed via the Idaho Health Alert Network.
- Maintain the web-hosted statewide electronic Idaho Resource Tracking System to track hospital bed and healthcare resource availability.
- Maintain the Volunteer Idaho website (www.volunteeridaho.org) for tracking, credentialing, and mobilizing volunteer Medical Reserve Corps health professionals statewide. Non-medical volunteers are also accepted by the seven public health districts. Update and maintain the Idaho website(s) for pandemic information 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 behavioral health needs; provide disaster emergency behavioral health training materials for disaster emergency workers; and provide liaison with assessment, training, and program development activities undertaken by state, tribal, and local behavioral health officials (Division of Behavioral Health).
- Administer the Crisis Counseling Program for SERT staff.
- Coordinate the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Program (D-SNAP) to address food needs of Idahoans during a pandemic.
- Provide and maintain statewide emergency communications through IDHW's State Communications Center.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired	• Identify and ensure dissemination of informational and action-required messages to vulnerable blind and visually impaired populations in Idaho. • Obtain information about unmet needs of these populations. • Identify additional support requirements for use in key response roles and facilities, such as vaccination and dispensing clinics.

Agency	Function
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 Idaho Emergency Support Function (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 Council on Developmental Disabilities	• Identify and ensure dissemination of informational and action-required messages to vulnerable individuals with developmental disabilities in Idaho. • Obtain information about unmet needs of these populations. • Identify additional support requirements for use in key response roles and facilities, such as vaccination and dispensing clinics.
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 (e.g., due to illness, to care for family members, concerns about personal and/or family health). • Coordinate the use of state facilities and property for use as staging areas, headquarters facilities, and service delivery locations.

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	• Provide toxicological and health risk communication expertise 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 Department of Agriculture (ISDA) to ensure that disposal site is safe to the environment. • Assess (with the Public Health Districts [PHDs]) 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.
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 coordination and communication with private sector organizations to assist with maintaining Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources, disaster relief operations, and/or public information campaigns (e.g., use of chambers of commerce email lists).
Idaho Department of Labor	• Provide oversight of state government response operations to ensure compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations and other applicable worker safety requirements. • Provide assistance to the Department of Administration regarding human resource issues (e.g., leave of absence laws, sick pay laws).

Agency	Function
Idaho Division of Veterans 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 – Public Health and Medical Services.
Idaho Fish and Game	• Develop a communication protocol for early notification of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) and ISDA Directors of any unusual zoonoses that may represent a threat to humans (IDHW) or agriculture (ISDA). • Develop plans for surveillance, laboratory testing, and response regarding virus-caused illness in animals in the wild that may represent a threat to human health, including 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 – Public Safety and Security.
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. • Provide critical information to the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) as requested.

Agency	Function
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 state, county, and local governments.

Idaho Public Health Districts	• Implement pandemic response activities within their jurisdiction.
	• Provide critical information to the IDHW Operations Center and SERT as requested.
	• Implement mass vaccination clinics for administration of vaccine and antiviral medications, as appropriate, in coordination with local hospitals, nursing facilities, private providers, and other partners.
	• Coordinate with tribal health organizations.
	• Coordinate and ensure people with access and functional needs receive vaccination and other health services, as needed.
	• Identify community leaders to assist in disseminating emergency messages to specific populations.
	• Close 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 the following:
	  ▪ Isolation
	  ▪ Quarantine
	  ▪ Administration of vaccines and/or prophylaxis medications
	  ▪ Medical evaluations
	  ▪ Specimen collection
	  ▪ Mask orders

Agency	Function
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. • Provide assistance in coordinating with PHDs for mass vaccination operations (i.e., university facilities, staffing, etc.) as requested by ID-ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services.

Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #11 –Agriculture and Food:
	  ▪ Develop plans for surveillance, laboratory testing, and response regarding virus-caused 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 and domesticated or exotic animals that may be required to protect human health and the animal population. Coordinate through the U.S. Department of Agriculture to ensure compensation of animal owners, as required.

Agency	Function
Idaho State Department of Education	• Disseminate informational and action-required messages to K–12 schools and obtain absentee information from these institutions. • Provide assistance in coordinating with PHDs for mass vaccination operations (e.g., K–12 school facilities, staffing) as requested by ID-ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services. • Provide assistance with identifying and/or locating available resources of food and distribution facilities as needed.
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor	• Authorize requests for deployment of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals from the federal Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).
Idaho State Police	• As coordinated through ID-ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security: ▪ Support victim identification. ▪ Assist local law enforcement in providing personnel and equipment to preserve law and order, protect life and property, and protection of residents 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 Receive, Stage, and Store (RSS) facility to the Public Health District Distribution Centers. ▪ 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.

Agency	Function
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 RSS 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). ▪ Use changeable message signage capabilities to convey key information to those using the state's highways, as directed by the Governor or Idaho Office of Emergency Management. ▪ Identify and implement detour or bypass routing, as needed. ▪ Coordinate traffic control with the Idaho State Police and/or local law enforcement and local highway jurisdictions. ▪ Provide backup statewide emergency communications system, as needed.
• 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.

Agency	Function
Idaho Volunteer Agencies Active in Disasters	• 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 PHDs and 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.
Other State Agencies	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the SERT.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services • Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	• Coordinate the U.S. Government's response to the public health and medical requirements of a pandemic. • Conduct surveillance activities in the U.S. and globally. • Conduct epidemiological investigation in the U.S. and globally. • Develop and use diagnostic laboratory tests and reagents. • Oversee development of reference strains and reagents for vaccines. • Oversee vaccine evaluation and licensure. • Determine populations at highest risk and strategies for vaccination and antiviral use. • Assess measures to decrease transmission (such as travel restrictions, isolation, and quarantine). • Deploy federally purchased vaccine, antiviral medications, and other resources available in the SNS. • Evaluate the efficacy of response measures. • Evaluate vaccine and antiviral safety. • Deploy the Commissioned Corps Readiness Force and Epidemic Intelligence Service Officers. • Develop medical and public health communications. • Develop medical guidance and recommendations. • Develop community mitigation guidance and recommendations. • Develop guidance and recommendations for target populations and priority groups for allocation of limited supplies of vaccine and antiviral medications.

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Federal Emergency Management Agency	**General:** In order to provide timely federal response resources to state partners, FEMA Region 10 may conduct sustained response operations using three organizational tiers: • Minimally staffed *Operations Section Divisions* located in each state to be co-located with respective state EOCs to provide liaison services between the state and the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). • 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. • 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). **Region-E JFO Command Group:** This group will serve as the Unified Area Command for Region-E. The primary missions of the Region-E JFO Command Group are to accomplish the following: • Oversee pandemic response operations in FEMA/HHS Regions 9 and 10. • Conduct resource de-confliction and prioritization of resource delivery, if needed. • 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 (HHS). • Serve as the primary conduit and point of contact to the National Operations Center. • Serve as the "face" of the federal government's pandemic response in the Region-E area to the media, Governors, U.S. Representatives/Senators, and other federal, state, tribal, and local senior officials. • Co-locate the Region-E JFO Command Group with the Federal JIC. Public affairs/external affairs representatives from all federal agencies involved in pandemic response will be represented at the JIC.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
INCIDENT ANNEX #7

CYBERSECURITY

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Office of Information Technology Services

Support Agencies:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Idaho Secretary of State
Idaho State Police
- Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (IC2/Fusion Center)

Other State Agencies as Required

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
  - United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

U.S. Department of Justice
- Federal Bureau of Investigation

Nonprofit Agencies:
Center for Internet Security
- Elections Infrastructure Sharing and Analysis Center
- Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center

Private Sector:
Private Sector/Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Partners

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Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #7 – Cybersecurity Annex establishes the state's coordinated approach for addressing potential and actual significant cybersecurity incidents affecting the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information technologies in the State of Idaho. This annex

describes the framework for state cybersecurity incident response coordination among state departments and agencies and, upon request, tribal, local and private-sector entities.

This annex focuses on the unique aspects of cybersecurity threats and assigns responsibilities to state agencies and partner organizations in preparing for and responding to cybersecurity incidents. This may include providing support based on requests from local jurisdictions and state agencies to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services quickly during and following a cybersecurity incident. This 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 national, state, tribal, or local cyber incidents impacting critical processes or the state economy.

Scope

This annex applies to all potential or actual emergency or disaster incidents involving cyber-related issues in the State of Idaho or affecting jurisdictions in the state, 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 serves as the basis for development of personnel, technology, and processes related to information exchange, response, and remediation to mitigate and/or minimize the impact of events negatively affecting the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information technology resources.

This annex complements the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies, also referred to as the National Telecommunications Support Plan. Additionally, this annex is implemented within the framework and operating principles of the National Response Framework and pursuant to the authorities listed in the Policies section.

The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this incident annex.

Policies

The Cybersecurity Incident Annex is built on the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) – 21, Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, the National Cyber Incident Response Plan, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cyber Security. The NIST framework includes controls, such as providing an incident response capability, that are effective and provide proactive detection and reactive mechanisms. These plans and frameworks outline the structure and resources to support cyber incident prevention, protection, and response, including National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) and Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC), which are both further described in the Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems section of this annex.

1. **Idaho Statute**
   a. Idaho Code §28-51-104-107 describes identity theft related to commercial transactions and defines associated requirements for disclosing breaches of computerized personal information.
2. **Federal Laws**
   a. Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-276 §223, Enhancement of Non-Federal Cyber Security, describes the provision of analysis and warnings regarding threats and vulnerabilities of critical information systems, provision of crisis management support in response to threats or attacks on critical information systems, and technical assistance for recovery plans to respond to major failures of crucial information systems to state, tribal, and local governments and private entities.
   b. Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) of 1974, Title 20 U.S.C. § 1232g and Title 34 CFR §99, Family Educational Rights and Privacy, protect the privacy of student education records and apply to elementary, secondary, and post-secondary schools (public and private) that receives any funding through a U.S. Department of Education program.
   c. Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) of 2014, Public Law 113-283 §706 amended Title 44 U.S.C. §3551-35589, provides a framework for the federal government's cybersecurity practices and codified the Department of Homeland Security's role administering implementation of information security policies executive branch civilian agencies at the federal level.
   d. Communications Act of 1934, Title 47 U.S.C. §606, as amended, combines federal regulations regarding telephone, telegraph, radio, and television communications. This act also established the Federal Communications Commission to provide industry oversight. This act established regulations regarding authorities to intercept communications and Presidential powers regarding the use of communications systems to prioritize defense and security communications due to war, a threat of war, or national emergency.
   e. The Defense Production Act of 1950, Public Law 81-774, Title 50 U.S.C. §4501 et. seq., as amended, clarifies critical infrastructure definitions to include cyber systems and the potential impact on national security.
   f. National Security Act of 1947, Title 50 U.S.C. §3001, as amended, includes national security considerations related to cybersecurity infrastructure and intelligence sharing.
3. **Executive Orders and Directives**
   a. Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21) – Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience establishes national policy on critical infrastructure security, which is a shared responsibility among all levels of government and public and private owners of critical infrastructure.
   b. Presidential Policy Directive 41 (PPD-41) – United States Cyber Incident Coordination establishes principles for governing the federal response to cyber incidents.
   c. National Security Directive 42: National Policy for the Security of National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems establishes a mechanism to protect the

government's national security telecommunications and information systems against attacks.

d. Executive Order 12472: The Assignment of National Security Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities for Telecommunications establishes the National Communications System, which is responsible for the redundancy and resiliency of emergency preparedness telecommunications.

e. Executive Order 13636: Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity - National Cybersecurity Framework establishes procedures to expand the Enhanced Cybersecurity Services program to all critical infrastructure sectors (http://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/index.cfm).

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

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. 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 can often minimize the damage.

Cybersecurity incidents vary in severity, size, location, and impacts. PPD-41 provides a Cyber Incident Severity Schema (Table 1) for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to determine a level for each incident. The SERT Leader and Technical Lead will work with appropriate stakeholders and DHS to determine the appropriate activation level given the situation.

Incidents that warrant state support may require the activation of multiple Idaho Emergency Support Functions (ID-ESFs) including ID-ESF #2 – Communications, ID-ESF #12 – Energy, ID-ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security, and ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs. Disruptions in communication technologies may require the use of wireless radio technology and programs such as Idaho Secure, Shared Resources HF Radio Program, and FEMA National Radio System in coordination with ID-ESF #2. Depending on the scope of the attack, public information may be difficult to disseminate. Alternative means of communication may be necessary among state, tribal, and local jurisdictions.

Table 1: Cyber Incident Severity Schema[1]

Description	SERT/IRC Activation Level	Cyber Incident Severity	Description	Observed Actions
Due to its severity, size, location, action or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure, the incident requires an extreme amount of federal assistance for response and recovery efforts for which the capabilities to support do not exist at any level of government.	Level 1 – Full Activation	Level 5 – Emergency (Black)	The incident poses an imminent threat to the provision of wide-scale critical infrastructure services, national government security, or the lives of U.S. citizens.	Effect
The incident requires elevated coordination among federal, state, tribal, and local governments due to moderate levels and breadth of damage. There is significant involvement of FEMA and other federal agencies.	Level 2 – Partial Activation	Level 4 – Severe (Red)	The incident is likely to result in a significant impact to public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, or civil liberties.	Presence
		Level 3 – High (Orange)	The incident is likely to result in a demonstrable impact to public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence.	
The incident requires coordination among federal, state, tribal, and local governments due to minor to average	Level 3 – Enhanced Monitoring and Support	Level 2 – Medium (Yellow)	The incident may impact public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence.	Engagement

[1] Adapted from the National Governors Association Issue Brief on State Cyber Disruption Response Plans (July 2019) and the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (December 2016).

Description	SERT/IRC Activation Level	Cyber Incident Severity	Description	Observed Actions
levels and breadth of damage. Typically, this is primarily a recovery effort with minimal response requirements.		Level 1 – Low (Green)	The incident is unlikely to impact public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence.	
No event or incident is anticipated. This includes routine watch and warning activities.	Monitoring	Level 0 – Baseline (White)	The event is unsubstantiated or inconsequential.	Steady State

Planning Assumptions

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. There could be little to no warning of an 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 or proprietary nature of the information. Incidents occurring within the private sector may not be openly communicated.
4. Situational awareness and coordination activities will be challenged by disruptions to network and communication systems.
5. 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.
6. Should a cybersecurity incident affect multiple state agencies, response efforts could potentially overwhelm existing response and/or technical capabilities and 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 the private sector maintains contact and coordination with industry vendors skilled in response, mitigation, and recovery.

7. Lessons learned from incidents continually feed planning and preparation activities to minimize or mitigate future attacks or disruptions to operations.
8. The cyber response team is made up of personnel from the identified coordinating and support agencies.
9. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
10. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

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.

A significant cyber incident is defined in this annex as an event that is likely to cause, or is causing, harm to critical functions and services across the public and private sectors by impairing the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of electronic information, information systems, services, or networks and/or threatening public safety, undermining public confidence, having a negative effect on the economy, or diminishing the security posture. State-level coordination of significant cyber incidents is triggered when the SERT activates after receiving a Request for Assistance related to the incident. Activation triggers include the following:

- An incident or threat of an incident has occurred with the potential to impact IT systems and assets of state government resulting in consequences to critical resources, networks, and systems or information that is processed, stored or transmitted, requiring prevention, protection, response, recovery, and/or mitigation activities.
- Interruptions in essential services and processes provided through critical infrastructure sectors cause imminent life safety situations and/or significant economic loss.

The state government plays a significant role in coordinating inter-governmental (federal, state, tribal, and local), and where appropriate, public-private coordination in response to cybersecurity incidents. State agencies' responsibilities in relation to potential or actual cyber-security incidents include the following:

1. Providing indications and warning of potential threats, incidents, and attacks
2. Information-sharing both inside and outside the government as appropriate, including best practices, investigative information, coordination of incident response, and incident mitigation
3. Analyzing vulnerabilities, exploits, and attack methodologies
4. Providing technical assistance
5. Conducting investigations, forensics analysis, and prosecution
6. Attributing the source of attacks
7. Defending against the attack
8. Leading state-level recovery efforts

The federal government supports the state government's efforts to provide on-going support to tribal and local governments. Pre-incident planning and coordination are critical to allow for a consistent, effective, and efficient response to cybersecurity incidents.

Response Activities

- During an emergency or disaster situation, the Cybersecurity Annex supporting agencies may assign personnel to the SERT, as appropriate. Table 2 provides a cross reference of Critical Infrastructure Key Resource (CIKR) Sectors and ID-ESFs that may be involved in providing support.
- The Idaho Office of Information Technology Services (ITS), as the agency responsible for implementation of the Cyber Annex, will coordinate efforts with the SERT.
- SERT and ITS may assign lead coordinating responsibilities to the appropriate agencies based on the impact of a cybersecurity incident.

Table 2: CIKR Sector

CIKR Sector	ID-ESF	CIKR Sector	ID-ESF
Chemical	ID-ESF #10	Commercial Facilities	ID-ESF #5, ID-ESF #7
Communications	ID-ESF #2	Critical Manufacturing	ID-ESF #5, ID-ESF #7
Dams	ID-ESF #3	Defense Industrial Base	ID-ESF #16
Emergency Services	ID-ESF #5	Energy	ID-ESF #12
Financial Services	ID-ESF #2, ID-ESF #5	Food and Agriculture	ID-ESF #11
Government Facilities	ID-ESF #3, ID-ESF #5	Healthcare and Public Health	ID-ESF #8

CIKR Sector	ID-ESF	CIKR Sector	ID-ESF
Information Technology	ID-ESF #2, ID-ESF #7	Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste	ID-ESF #12
Transportation Systems	ID-ESF #1	Water and Wastewater Systems	ID-ESF #3

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **Idaho Technology Authority (ITA) Policies, Standards, and Guidelines**: These policies, standards, and guidelines define initial identification of reporting, escalation, and communication processes for handling information technology and telecommunications system events for executive branch agencies, though other agencies may also follow the guidance. These events may lead to activation of this annex as more information is made available and assessed by trained staff.
  - **ITA Standard 6010 – Cybersecurity Incident and Breach Response Management and Reporting (and handbook):** This standard (handbook) is designed to assist agencies to establish incident response reporting procedures in alignment with State of Idaho statute and policies pertaining to incident and breach response reporting (https://ita.idaho.gov/psg/s6010.pdf).

Programs

- **NCCIC:** The NCCIC is a 24/7/365 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.
- **MS-ISAC:** The MS-ISAC is an identified resource for state, territorial, tribal, and local governments' information sharing, early warnings and alerts, mitigation strategies, training and exercises, and to ensure that overall cyber situational awareness is maintained.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

- **Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)**: HSIN is a secure, web-based system managed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for sharing sensitive but unclassified information among international, federal, state, tribal, local, and private sector partners. HSIN is particularly useful for sharing information related to incident response with FEMA Region 10 and neighboring states. HSIN is made up of a network of communities, called Communities of Interest, which are organized by state organizations, federal organizations, or mission areas, such as emergency services, law enforcement, critical infrastructure, and intelligence. Users can share within their communities securely 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.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Information Technology Systems

- Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures.
- Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from state agencies.
- Maintain situational awareness of cyber security threats and actual consequences.
- Maintain communications with federal agencies, the Governor's office, other state agencies, and the private sector regarding the status of response and recovery efforts.
- Ensure coordinated production of technical data (collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination).
- Provide technical liaison to the affected agency for all regulated materials until the incident is stabilized.
- Support the flow of information among federal, state, tribal, and local governments and contracted third parties.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division • Idaho National Guard	• Support state cybersecurity protection, prevention, response, and recovery through Cyber Protection Teams and Computer Network Defense Teams. • Conduct cyber threat analysis, detection, prevention, and response actions through the Defense Cyber Operations Element.

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division • Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM)	• Provide coordination through the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and activation of the Idaho Response Center in support of cybersecurity response.
Idaho Secretary of State	• Support election-related cybersecurity.
Idaho State Police • Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (IC2/Fusion Center)	• Coordinate forensics and attribution of cybersecurity threats in Idaho. • Conduct analysis of digital evidence.
Other State Agencies as Required	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the Idaho Office of Information Technology Services, IOEM, or SERT. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster. • 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.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)	• Lead asset response activities, such as providing technical assets and assistance to mitigate vulnerabilities and reducing the impact of the incident, identifying and assessing the risk posed to other entities and mitigating those risks, and providing guidance on how to leverage federal resources and capabilities (Presidential Policy Directive 41). • Operate the CISA Integrated Operations Coordination Center, which establishes situational awareness, technical assistance, and shares integrated, actionable information to secure and defend the Nation's cyber, physical, and communications infrastructure.
U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	• Provide technical assistance to support cyber security activities and analysis. • Participate in information sharing and/or analysis of data.

Agency	Function
▪ U.S. Computer Emergency Response Team	• Participate in state-level recovery efforts, including analyzing cyber vulnerabilities of agencies. • Provide malware analysis and reverse engineering. • Provide additional resources through the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (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 Computer Emergency Response Team partners.
U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Federal Emergency Management Agency	• Coordinate consequence management actions related to cybersecurity incidents for physical impacts to the population.
U.S. Department of Justice • Federal Bureau of Investigation	• Serve as lead federal agency for threat response activities including the law enforcement and national security investigation of a cyber incident. • Engage in threat response activities including the law enforcement and national security investigation of a cyber incident, including collecting evidence, linking related incidents, gathering intelligence, identifying opportunities for threat pursuit and disruption, and providing attribution.

Nonprofit Agencies

Agency	Function
Center for Internet Security • Elections Infrastructure Sharing and Analysis Center	• Provide election agencies access to sector-specific threat intelligence products, incident response and remediation, and threat and vulnerability monitoring.

Agency	Function
Center for Internet Security • Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center	• 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.

Private Sector

Agency	Function
Private Sector/CIKR partners	• Report and share information regarding cyber incidents and malicious cyber activity in a timely manner to appropriate law enforcement agencies and governmental entities.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
INCIDENT ANNEX #8

TERRORISM

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard
- Public Safety Communications

Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor
Idaho State Police
- Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (IC2/Fusion Center)
- Brand Inspector

Other State Agencies as Required

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Justice
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
- Federal Bureau of Investigation

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Incident Annex (ID-IA) #8 – Terrorism Annex establishes the state's coordinated approach for addressing potential and actual acts of terrorism in the State of Idaho. This annex focuses on the unique aspects of the threat and assigns responsibilities to state agencies and partner organizations in preparing for and responding to acts of terrorism. This may include providing support based on requests from state agencies and local jurisdictions, to reduce potential loss of life, damage to property, and to restore essential services quickly following an act of terrorism.

This annex presents an overview of the terrorism-related threats 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, high explosive, and weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

Scope

This annex applies to all potential or actual acts of terrorism in the State of Idaho. 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.

This annex deals predominantly with consequence management to support the restoration of essential operations and services in a chaotic, rapidly changing environment. 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. Through consequence management the State of Idaho will work with federal, state, tribal, and local 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.

The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this incident annex.

Policies

1. In accordance with Presidential Decision Directive 39, the U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, 1995, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the head of the investigative agency for terrorism. In this role, the FBI is tasked to reduce vulnerabilities by an expanded program of counterterrorism.
2. In accordance with Idaho Code §18-8102-5, "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

Situation

The 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." The five mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal apply to the greatest risks facing the nation, including terrorism. The prevention mission area is an essential area of focus for

combatting potential acts of terrorism, and it consists of activities that serve to detect, deter, and disrupt terrorist threats or actions against the State of Idaho, its residents, 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. Mitigation activities focus on actions that reduce the possibility of an act of terrorism, such as identifying and addressing gaps in security protocols. Response efforts to acts of terrorism involve a high level of coordination of law enforcement, criminal investigation, protective activities, emergency management functions, and technical expertise across all levels of government with a focus on life safety, protection of property, and protection of the environment.

Planning Assumptions

1. Local jurisdictions are responsible for residents' 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.
2. Response to terrorism-related incidents will be centered on and 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.
3. The following are potential terrorist threats or hazards to the State of Idaho; this list is not all inclusive:
    a. Armed assault
    b. Chemical attack, including the release of warfare agents (e.g., nerve, blister, etc.)
    c. Vehicular attack, including weaponization of cars, trucks, buses, planes, etc.
    d. Forced aviation or train crash
    e. Cyberattack
    f. Deliberate misuse or contamination of fertilizer and biological or chemical toxins in animal feed
    g. Intentional hazardous materials release
    h. Explosive attack, including Improvised Explosive Device/Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device
    i. Radiological attack
    j. Biological attack (intentional release of a disease-causing agent or biotoxin), including the intentional release of foreign or domestic animal diseases
    k. Acts of pyro-terrorism, including intentionally induced wildland fires or arson
4. 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.

5. 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.
6. State capabilities for site security following terrorism incidents may be limited. State law enforcement resources can be used primarily for investigation.
7. 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 elements, such as an Incident Command Post or a Joint Field Office may not be required initially.
8. The act, or threat of a terrorist attack, may overwhelm the capabilities of a local jurisdiction.
9. Large-gathering situations (e.g., national, state, or local special events; sporting events, conventions, etc.) will create higher localized population densities.
10. Food contamination scenarios may involve a national response that includes federal, state, tribal, and local resources.
11. Animal disease incidents may involve a national response that includes federal, state, tribal, and local resources.
12. Staffing in response to these incidents may include federal or state employees working at the local level.
13. There may be a concurrent law enforcement investigation at more than one jurisdictional level.
14. All acts of terror come under FBI jurisdiction for investigation and prosecution.
15. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
16. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

General

The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) will collaborate with the Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (IC2) for collecting, analyzing, maintaining, and disseminating information and intelligence to support federal, state, tribal, and local 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 based on proper security clearance or a need to know.

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. IOEM may support local jurisdictions by activating the SERT and IRC and assigning missions to appropriate Emergency Support Functions to support local emergency management needs. During acts of terrorism federal agencies may be invited to have a representative in the IRC.

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 SERT when necessary.

Response Activities

- In the event of a terrorism event, IOEM may activate the SERT and IRC in support of the federal, state, tribal, and local response.
- 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 for incidents involving hazardous materials (HAZMAT) or WMDs are described in the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan:** This plan's primary purpose is to provide effective, coordinated, emergency response support to tribal and local governments by federal, state, 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.
- **Idaho Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Plan**: This plan is maintained by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Oversight Program. This plan provides for state level coordination and response to protect public health and safety in the event of a radiological release at the INL.
- **Northwest Area Contingency Plan:** This plan serves as both the Area Contingency Plan and the Regional Contingency Plan for the northwest states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho;

U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port Zones (Puget Sound and Portland); and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency'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. 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.

- **IDEOP Incident Annex #4 – Nuclear/Radiological Incident**: This annex provides guidance for a coordinated response by federal, state, tribal, and local 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 residents of Idaho.
- **IDEOP Incident Annex #5 – Animal Health Emergency Management:** This annex outlines roles for responding to an emergency event involving animals transpiring from natural disasters or a human-caused activity such as terrorism or a serious disease outbreak.
- **IDEOP Incident Annex #7 – Cybersecurity Incident:** This annex provides guidance for a coordinated response by federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to significant events affecting the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information technologies. Incidents may include national, state, or local cyber incidents impacting critical processes or the state economy.

Programs

- **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.
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 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 international, federal, state, tribal, and local 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.
- **Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs):** An LEPC is a committee made up of local officials, residents, 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.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.
  - **Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)**: HSIN is a secure, web-based system managed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for sharing sensitive but unclassified information among international, federal, state, tribal, local, and private sector partners. HSIN is particularly useful for sharing information related to incident response with FEMA Region 10 and neighboring states. HSIN is made up of a network of communities, called Communities of Interest, which 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.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

- Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures.
- Coordinate with IC2 for collecting, analyzing, maintaining, and disseminating information and intelligence to support organizations in detecting, deterring, preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from threatened or actual terrorist events.
- As necessary, activate the SERT and IRC to assist with response and recovery activities following an act of terrorism.
- Coordinate state response to Requests for Assistance from local jurisdictions and state agencies.
- Maintain and facilitate situational awareness between agencies for current and possible future events.
- Maintain communications with federal agencies, the Governor's office, other state agencies, and the private sector regarding preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts focused on potential or actual acts of terrorism.

- Ensure coordinated production of technical data (collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination).
- Provide technical liaison to the affected agency for all regulated materials until the incident is stabilized.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Military Division • Idaho National Guard	• Deploy to support civil authorities at a domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high explosive (CBRNE) incident site by identifying agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for additional support.
Idaho Military Division • Public Safety Communications	• Coordinate communication needs in affected area with the assistance of Idaho Emergency Support Function (ID-ESF) #2 - Communications.
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	• Assist Idaho State Police (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.
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 State Police • Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (IC2/Fusion Center)	• Coordinate an information sharing network between federal and state agencies conducting crisis and consequence management. • Coordinate classified briefings for Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) management staff when appropriate.

Agency	Function
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 ID-ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security activations through ISP District Command Staff. • Facilitate law enforcement duties with producers and vendors for acts of terrorism affecting livestock.
Other State Agencies as Required	• Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by IOEM. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.

Federal Agencies

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	• Per the National Response Framework, advise and assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation (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.
U.S. Department of Justice • Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	• Assist in the regulation and investigation of criminal use of explosives and the crime of arson.
U.S. Department of Justice • FBI	• Presidential Decision Directive 39, the U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, 1995, designates the FBI as head of the investigative agency for terrorism.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
SUPPORT ANNEX #1

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Administration
- Division of Purchasing

Idaho Legislative Services Office
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard

Idaho State Board of Examiners
Idaho State Controller's Office
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor
- Division of Financial Management

Other State Agencies as Required

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #1 – Financial Management Annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and general concept of operations for financial considerations regarding the provision of state disaster assistance or emergency/disaster relief funding. This annex provides guidance for all departments and agencies engaged in the response to and/or recovery from emergencies or disaster, under the provisions of this plan, as conducted in accordance with appropriate federal and state fiscal laws, policies, regulations, and standards.

Scope

This annex applies to all state departments and agencies and political subdivisions that may apply for and/or receive associated state assistance or emergency/disaster relief funding in connection to response or recovery efforts resulting from emergencies or disasters in Idaho. The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this support annex.

Policies

1. All financial management for emergencies and disasters should be conducted in accordance with 2 CFR §200, the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.
2. Idaho Code §67-92, also known as the State Procurement Act, also guides purchasing in the State of Idaho.
3. Additional purchasing guidelines are outlined in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988, amending the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.
4. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1005(A), a Gubernatorial Disaster Emergency Declaration may permit funding from the Disaster Emergency Account (DEA) to be used. Additional funds may be made available by special appropriation of the Idaho State Legislature or through Gubernatorial Executive Order.
5. In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1018, the State of Idaho may engage in use of the Interstate Mutual Aid Compact to provide voluntary assistance among participating states for response to a disaster or imminent disaster that overextends the ability of state and local governments to respond to incident demands.
6. The Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 38 §5-1, Rules of Division of Purchasing, Department of Administration, is promulgated in accordance with Idaho Code §67-5717(11), 67-5732 and 67-2356(1). These rules will be used by any state agency acquiring property under these rules or through delegated authority.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds the response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. Disasters may have an immediate impact on state and local resources resulting in shortages that may require the unplanned expenditure of funds by state and local governments. In addition, coordination may be required between federal and state organizations to administer the various funding programs designed to assist disaster victims.

In the event of a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration where the Federal Emergency Management Agency establishes a Joint Field Office, the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) 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.

Planning Assumptions

1. 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.
2. State assistance may be available on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Governor to jurisdictions that have declarations of emergency exceeding local budgets.
3. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
4. The immediate expenditures of large sums of state funds to support a state response to a disaster emergency may be required of IOEM, state agencies, and other political subdivisions in order to save lives, protect property, and the environment.
5. 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.
6. An incident where state assistance is requested may result in a federal or state emergency or disaster declarations.
7. Other state agencies serve to support Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and may be assigned missions by the SERT. These agencies will provide IOEM their finance staff contact information and reports of their ongoing costs and emergency finance activities in accordance with FEMA and state documentation requirements.
8. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

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. 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 IOEM.

Functions:

1. **Procurement:** The procurement of resources will be in accordance with statutory requirements and established procedures regarding disaster emergency/non-emergency conditions.
2. **Procedures for Reimbursement:** General policy for reimbursement of state agencies and political subdivisions is provided by the Mission Assignment (MA) process. Each entity that received an MA from IOEM may have activities that are reimbursable from the DEA. Those agencies will keep appropriate track of all eligible expenses to submit for reimbursement to IOEM in accordance with FEMA and state documentation requirements.
3. **Financial Records and Supporting Documentation:** State agencies and political subdivisions conducting activities for which state reimbursement may be requested under this plan must organize their operations to provide financial documentation in support of their emergency response and recovery activities to IOEM. All agencies must maintain records, receipts, and documents to support claims, purchases, reimbursements, and disbursements defined within the respective MA. Reimbursement requests must be submitted with supporting documentation such as personnel timecards 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.
4. **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 as soon as it becomes apparent that the MA varies by ten percent (10%) of the original estimate.
5. **Audit of Expenditures:** The expenditures of federal/state funds related to disaster emergencies will be subject to an independent audit in accordance with federal/state statutes and audit procedures.

Response Activities

- **Declaration:** At the occurrence of an event that is declared a disaster emergency by the Governor, the SERT 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 SERT 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 to fulfill a request for assistance with state or local procurement rather than a state agency.
- **Requests for Assistance (RFAs):** IOEM reviews any request for state assistance from a local jurisdiction. If a declaration is not already in place, based on the review of the RFA, IOEM may

make 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, IOEM and other state agencies continue to assess the situation and assist to the maximum extent allowed in the absence of a Governor's declaration.
  - 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 IOEM 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.

- **Resource Requirements:** ID-ESF #7 – Resource and Logistics Annex outlines procedures to request support for assistance in procuring disaster emergency relief supplies, contracting services, personnel, etc. to support immediate response activities through the SERT. In addition, resources required to support effective and efficient operations are addressed in the standard operating procedures developed and maintained by each organization.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- 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 the following:
  - **Fiscal Policies Manual:** Provides general guidance and direction to assist fiscal officers and other state employees to ensure proper federal, state, and accounting procedures are being followed.
  - **State Travel Policy and Procedures (SBEX Policy No. 442-50):** Establishes guidelines for travel and related expenses by State of Idaho employees, elected officials, boards, commissions, and institutions when completing travel for official business purposes.
  - **State Moving Policy and Procedures (SBEX Policy No. 442-30):** Establishes policy regarding the reimbursement of moving expenses to eligible employees.
  - **State Personal Surplus Property Policy and Procedures (SBEX Policy 442-30):** Establishes a policy governing the disposal of all surplus personal property by State of Idaho agencies.
- **IDAPA 38, Title 05, Chapter 01, Rules of Division of Purchasing, Department of Administration:** Establishes rules for any state agency making procurements and vendors who engage in the purchasing process.
- **ID-ESF #7 – Resource and Logistics Support:** Establishes the state's approach for providing logistical and resource support to state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or

disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. This includes, but is not limited to, assistance in procuring disaster emergency relief supplies, space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications (in coordination with ID-ESF #2, Communications), contracting services, security services, and personnel to support immediate response activities at the IRC.

- **ID-ESF #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex:** Establishes the state's approach for coordinating recovery and mitigation to support state, tribal, and local authorities during response to emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in the State of Idaho or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state. When activated, ID-ESF #14 is responsible for ensuring proper storage and filing of all ID-ESF #14 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.

Programs

- **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.
- **Federal assistance programs:** The Public Assistance Program, the Fire Management Assistance Grant program, Individual Assistance Program, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program are further described in the ID-ESF #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex.
- **State Hazardous Materials Cost Recovery Program:** This 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 the responsible party is turned over to a collection agency.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations. WebEOC is the system where RFAs are submitted and ESFs are mission assigned to respond to the RFAs.
- **I-Time:** I-Time software platform is used by State of Idaho employees, whenever possible, to document hours worked by date.
- **Travel Express:** Travel Express is used by State of Idaho employees to request approval for travel, including estimated expenses.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

As the coordinating agency for this support annex, IOEM is responsible for overseeing the coordination of state disaster assistance or emergency/disaster relief funding as defined below:

- Coordinate with the Governor, and applicable state agencies, to determine and provide for the state share required in a federally declared emergency.
- Establish standard operating procedures applicable to the internal conduct and oversight of acquisitions and financial transactions.
- Gather information on total disaster costs.
- Notify support agencies for activation and engage agency finance staff.
- Process disaster cost information for ID-ESF #5 – Emergency Management and approve requests for assistance.
- **Financial Management:** The 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 role of Deputy GAR is typically assigned to the IOEM Director. The Adjutant General will use the IOEM Finance, Operations, and Recovery Sections and the Military Accounting Office to support the following responsibilities:
  - Represent the Governor in financial matters related to approved funds in the DEA.
  - Issue MAs and coordinate all federal, state, tribal, local and volunteer disaster emergency response and recovery activities.
  - Arrange for payment of obligation and expenses related to assistance provided through the MA process, federal/state agreements, and applications for federal assistance.
  - Assist in requesting supplemental appropriations and account for expenditures in accordance with federal and state laws.
  - Serve as the primary advisor to the Governor and SCO on financial matters involving the DEA and any disaster emergency appropriations.
  - Be responsible for keeping management informed on the status of funding and current issues related to the declared disaster emergency.
- **IOEM Director (SERT Leader):** The IOEM Director is the Deputy GAR and SCO during a federally declared disaster. One or more IOEM Branch Chiefs may also be assigned as Deputy GAR or SCO. The IOEM Director's responsibilities in these roles are defined below:
  - Act as the primary point of contact regarding the coordination of federal and/or state disaster emergency assistance in support of local government and implementation of the

Idaho Emergency Operations Plan. The local jurisdiction requests state assistance and is part of the coordination.

- Ensure all affected local jurisdictions are informed of the declaration, the types of assistance authorized, and the areas eligible to receive such assistance.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Department of Administration • Division of Purchasing	• Provide support to the Idaho Military Division of Purchasing to negotiate statewide contracts and assist with procurement actions.
Idaho Legislative Services Office	• File copies of local audits submitted to the state. • Report Single Audit findings and provide copies of audits as requested by the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM).
Idaho Military Division • Idaho National Guard	• Supplement staffing needs on a requested basis, specifically Contract Officers and related support.
Idaho State Board of Examiners	• Authorize funding for disaster over time, hazardous material response expenses not covered by a spiller, and state mileage rates.
Idaho State Controller's Office	• Maintain the State Accounting System of Records; provide supporting systems such as P-card, Travel Express, I-Time, Payment Services, Purchase Order System and Cash Receipts; and offer assistance to users through a help desk. • Transfer state disaster funding to the State of Idaho Military Division State Resource Office accounts. • Initiate the warrant payment process in order to fulfill fiscal obligations resulting from goods or services supplied by state agencies during emergency response and recovery operations. • Provide an economic impact analysis of the effects of disasters or emergencies when requested by IOEM or other state agencies.
Idaho State Executive Office of the Governor • Division of Financial Management	• Write executive orders to fund the Disaster Emergency Account, coordinate with the Governor's Office to ensure disaster funding, provide budgetary oversight and movement of funds, and approve non-cognizable appropriation for disaster requests.

Agency	Function
All State Agencies	• Implement a financial system to track disaster emergency related costs of the agency. • In a timely manner, submit all requests for reimbursement of expenses incurred by the State of Idaho during a declared state of disaster emergency to IOEM.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
SUPPORT ANNEX #2

PRIVATE-SECTOR COORDINATION

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Private Sector:
Idaho Businesses, Industry, and Non-governmental Agencies

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #2 – Private-Sector Coordination Annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and general concept of operations for effective coordination of state incident management activities involving the private sector during incidents requiring a coordinated state response. This annex describes activities necessary for an effective coordination and integration of readiness, response, and recovery operations with the private sector (for-profit and non-profit elements), including critical infrastructure, key resources, other business and industry components, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

Scope

This annex applies to all state departments and agencies and political subdivisions coordinating with private sector partners for response or recovery efforts resulting from emergencies or disasters in Idaho. This annex supports the state commitment to ensuring the sustained orderly functioning of the economy and the reliability and availability of essential services that represent the foundation of public safety and economic and national security. This includes communication and collaboration involving the private sector regarding situational awareness, resource management, and operational coordination. This annex provides a framework for the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC) concept to operationalize public-private partnerships in times of emergency or disaster. More detail on the BEOC is provided in the Concept of Operations section.

This annex addresses the private sector's unique incident management roles and capabilities. Private sector roles, the interface with voluntary and other non-profit organizations, and potential donors of goods and services are further detailed in the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex (ID-SA #4).

The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this support annex.

Policies

1. This annex does not alter existing private sector responsibilities for emergency management under applicable laws. Existing contractual or other legal obligations are not supplanted by this annex except those defined in the Disaster Preparedness Act, as amended.
2. 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, providing exemption from disclosure, to protect from unauthorized disclosure appropriately designated proprietary or otherwise sensitive company information.
3. 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 the following:
   - Telecommunications service
   - Electrical power
   - Natural gas
   - Water and sewer services
   - Emergency medical services
   - Other essential services

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds the response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. The private sector plays a primary role in state and local response and recovery by sustaining its capability to ensure the orderly and continuous functioning of the economy and delivery of essential services in the face of catastrophic events. The private sector is responsible for assuring the orderly flow of goods and services. During and following an incident, the private sector provides a unique understanding of immediate and subsequent impacts to supply chains and the potentials for evaluation and redistribution of resources and assets needed to recover, stabilize, restore confidence in, and reconstitute parts of the economy.

Additionally, during an emergency or disaster, disruption of services provided by private sector supporting critical infrastructure may hamper Idaho's overall ability to respond and recover. During such events, certain critical infrastructure and key resources are essential for federal, state, tribal, and local governments to act to save lives, maintain public safety, minimize physical and cascading damage, and reduce economic and psychological impact. In addition, the private sector generally remains the front line for securing, defending, mitigating damage for, and implementing recovery efforts for its own facilities.

The private sector is engaged in all stages of the emergency management cycle, supporting preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts for all the Community Lifelines defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which include the following:

- Safety and Security
- Food, Water, Shelter
- Health and Medical
- Energy (Power and Fuel)
- Communications
- Transportation
- Hazardous Materials

Planning Assumptions

1. Private sector involvement with federal, state, tribal, local, and NGO incident management organizations is determined by the nature, scope, and magnitude of the incident.
2. 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 all operational levels to ensure the following:
    - Effective and efficient use of private sector and state resources
    - Timely exchange of information
    - Public and market confidence in times of crisis or catastrophe
3. The state encourages owners and operators of Critical Infrastructure whose disruption may have state or local economic or life safety impact to develop appropriate emergency response and business continuity plans and information-sharing processes and protocols tailored to the unique requirements of their respective sectors or industries in coordination with state and local emergency management response plans.

4. 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.
5. 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.
6. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

General

The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) 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 and public 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. Private sector organizations, in many cases, have their own crisis managers or incident management teams within their emergency operations centers to facilitate interaction, communication, and coordination within their organization.

During an emergency or disaster incident with significant potential or actual impacts in the State of Idaho, the SERT coordinates state assistance and support across a wide spectrum of response activities and is the conduit for requesting federal assistance when an incident exceeds state, tribal, local and private sector capabilities. Private sector organizations, either for-profit or not-for-profit, may be included in the SERT as requested or required. The SERT may activate the BEOC to foster collaboration, communication, information sharing, situational awareness, and resource management between the State of Idaho and private sector partners. The BEOC principles are further explained in Table 1.

Table 1: BEOC Principles

Aspect	Principle
What?	The BEOC is a coordination mechanism designed to establish pathways for communication, coordination, situational awareness, operational coordination, and resource management approaches during an emergency or disaster situation.

Who?	The BEOC engages the IOEM Public and Private Partnerships Program Manager and private-sector partners, including, but not limited to, grocers, pharmacies, transportation providers, communications providers, power utilities, service and trade associations and organizations, sharing economy platforms (e.g., Uber, Lyft, Airbnb), and other organizations and entities as determined by the incident.
When?	Activation of the BEOC is determined by the SERT on a case-by-case basis. The SERT may be activated if there is a significant impact on one or more of the FEMA Community Lifelines.
Where?	The BEOC primarily operates in a virtual environment, functioning with regular coordination calls and virtual dashboards. In some emergency situations, the BEOC may convene in person at the IRC.
How?	The IOEM Public and Private Partnerships Program Manager serves as a liaison to the private sector, establishing calls and fostering communication and collaboration in a virtual or in-person environment as dictated by the situation.

Response Activities

Actions are initiated by IOEM, or the SERT, 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. The SERT and ID-ESFs will establish procedures and/or processes to accomplish the following:

- Determine the impact of an incident on each of the FEMA Community Lifelines with the appropriate ID-ESF partners and appropriate private sector partners.
- Establish communications that will facilitate a shared situational awareness across industry and infrastructure sectors and between the public and private sectors.
- If not already activated, activate the BEOC and appropriate information sharing mechanisms, if required, at the direction of the SERT Leader and/or Administrative Chief.
- Identify and prioritize business and industry needing immediate restoration and obtain goods and services necessary for the restoration and recovery of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) and other key elements of the economy on a priority basis.
- 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.
- As needed, recommend priorities for business and industry resource allocations in coordination with the affected local jurisdiction(s).
- 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.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **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.

Programs

- **Idaho Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) Program:** Managed by IOEM, this program focuses on creating 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.
- **Public Private Partnerships Program:** Managed by IOEM, this program focuses on communicating, cultivating, and advocating for extensive collaboration with external and internal stakeholders at all levels of government and in the private sector including non-profit agencies to work collaboratively to promote education, awareness, and resiliency through activities such as planning, training, and exercising to reduce the effects of emergencies and/or disasters.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

- Develop plans, processes, and relationships, and facilitate coordinated response planning with the private sector at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels.
- Share information, including threats and warnings, before, during, and after an incident.
- Inform and orient the private sector on the contents of the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan and encourage and facilitate the development and coordination of equivalent private sector planning.

- Coordinate and conduct regional incident management functions with the private sector and federal, state, tribal, and local governments.
- Develop, implement, and operate information-sharing and communication strategies, processes, and systems with homeland security stakeholders.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Emergency Support Functions	• The Coordinating Agency for each Idaho Emergency Support Function (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.).

Private Sector

Agency	Function
Private Sector	Private sector organizations support the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan 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: • Take responsibility for their internal preparedness by: ▪ Identifying risks and performing vulnerability assessments. ▪ Developing contingency, response, and business continuity plans. ▪ Enhancing their overall readiness posture. ▪ Implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs. ▪ Coordinating with their suppliers and CIKR customers to identify and manage potential cascading effects of incident-related disruption through contingency planning. ▪ Becoming involved in their local jurisdiction emergency management efforts (e.g., Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). • Accept responsibility to:

Agency	Function
	▪ Share information to the fullest extent appropriate within the law with the state and local governments. ▪ Provide goods and services through contractual arrangements or government purchases, or where appropriate, mutual aid and assistance agreements with local jurisdictions. ▪ 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 Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
Other State Agencies as Required

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #3 – Tribal Relations Annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and general concept of operations for effective coordination of state incident management activities with tribal governments and communities during major emergencies or disasters impacting tribal communities. This annex describes the delivery of state incident management programs, resources, and support for an effective coordination and integration of response and recovery operations with tribal governments and communities. The purpose of tribal relations is to ensure affected tribal governments and their communities are aware of, and have access to, available federal and state assistance programs and processes in the event of a major emergency or disaster.

Scope

This annex applies to all state departments and agencies and political subdivisions 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. The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this support annex.

Policies

1. 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. See the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5130-5131).
2. The Tribal Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that tribe. Specific policies vary by tribal nation.
3. Federal departments and agencies comply with existing laws and executive orders mandating the federal government work with Indian tribes on a nation-to-nation basis (Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments [2000]), reflecting the federally recognized tribes' right of self-government as sovereign domestic dependent nations. However, a tribe may opt to coordinate directly with state and local officials, in alignment with the State-Tribal Relations Act, Idaho Code §67-40.
4. 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).

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds the response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. Such an event may overwhelm the resources of an Indian nation/tribe, leaving them unable to provide a satisfactory resolution.

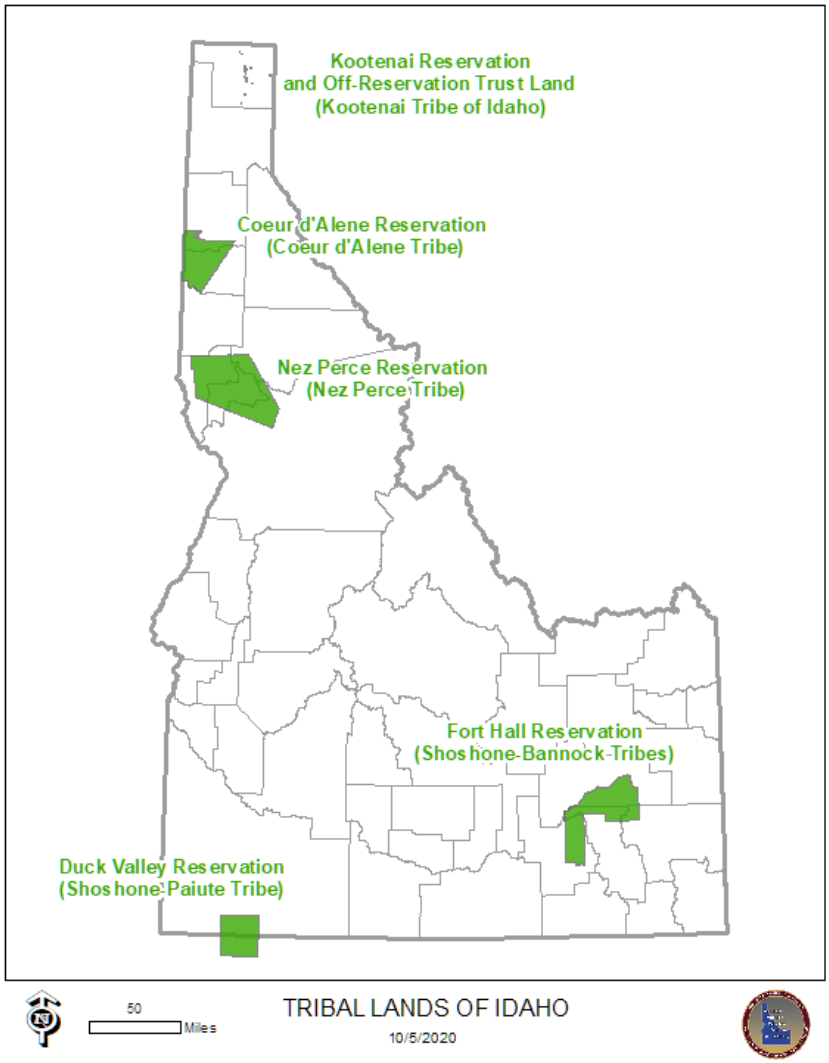

Figure 1: Tribal Lands of Idaho

Planning Assumptions

1. Each tribal government has developed an all-hazards emergency operations plan.
2. Federal, state, and/or county 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:
    a. As deemed necessary, tribal governments will issue a local disaster emergency proclamation to the associated county or counties in which the nation/tribe is located and damage has occurred, or they may choose to issue a local disaster emergency directly to the federal or state government.

   b. A request for disaster assistance should accompany the tribal government disaster emergency proclamation.

3. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
4. The SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on the provision of equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

General

The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) will prepare for and respond to incidents in coordination with affected tribal nations through the IOEM Area Field Officer (AFO), by collecting relevant information on the situation and alerting and deploying required tribal relations staff to or near the affected area. For tribes with lands that cross state lines, during an emergency or disaster incident, these tribes may choose to work with the emergency management agency of either state, but once that connection is established for the provision of state assistance, the tribe will work with the selected state's emergency management organization regarding the need for state assistance for the duration of the incident.

Organization and Operations

Depending on the size and nature of the emergency or incident, the SERT, or parts of the SERT, including the Idaho National Guard/IOEM Tribal Liaison, may be activated to facilitate tribal relations. The SERT will interface with the IOEM AFO on all matters involving tribal relations. With the assistance of any identified IOEM liaison, the IOEM 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.

For incidents requiring a coordinated federal response, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may establish a Joint Field Office (JFO) in accordance with the National Response Framework. For incidents that directly impact tribal jurisdictions, a tribal representative shall be included in the Unified Coordination Group at the JFO, as required. If a JFO is established, the IOEM AFO may act as the field liaison for the SERT.

Notification Procedure

If the IOEM AFO is notified of an anticipated or actual event involving tribal nations, the IOEM AFO will assist in the field as a Tribal Liaison and will notify IOEM management, the SERT, and/or the Idaho National Guard/IOEM Tribal Liaison of the incident.

Actions

All Idaho state government actions are taken in a manner that supports government-to-government relations with tribal nations to the extent possible. However, a tribe may opt to deal directly with federal officials.

Prevention

Using an all-hazards approach, Idaho state agencies provide all possible support to federally recognized tribes in preventing incidents. This support includes cooperating with state, local, and private entities to identify critical infrastructure and key resources located on, or interdependent with, tribal nations.

Preparedness

Idaho state agencies cooperate with federally recognized tribes to the extent possible to promote tribal all-hazards preparedness.

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 laws.

Recovery

The IOEM Recovery Section ensures recovery operations follow established guidelines as outlined in ID-ESF #14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation Annex and the Idaho Disaster Recovery Plan.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **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.

Programs

- **National Tribal Affairs Advisor:** "The National Tribal Affairs Advisor is the point of contact between the FEMA Administrator, FEMA's Regional Tribal Liaisons, and tribal governments across the country. The Advisor is part of FEMA's Intergovernmental Affairs Division, which leads all tribal relations and tribal consultation at FEMA."[1]
- **FEMA Region 10 Regional Tribal Liaison:** The FEMA Region 10 Regional Tribal Liaison works "with Agency program areas to develop and structure tribal educational and technical

[1] FEMA. Tribal Affairs. Accessed on April 16, 2021. https://www.fema.gov/about/organization/tribes#:~:text=The%20FEMA%20Tribal%20Policy%20establishes,is%20consistent%20with%20applicable%20authorities.

assistance programs to be flexible to the unique circumstances of tribal governments (e.g., variation in size, financial circumstances, cultural, and other unique circumstance)."[2]

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

- In conjunction with the incident-affected tribal nations, ensure an efficient and reliable flow of incident-related information among federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies.
- Provide support and information consistent with the established relationship with tribal nations, as appropriate.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
All State Agencies	• In conjunction with the incident-affected tribal nations, ensure an efficient and reliable flow of incident-related information among federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies.

[2] FEMA Tribal Policy (Rev. 2) #305-111-1.

Federal Agency

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Homeland Security ▪ Federal Emergency Management Agency	• Implement consistent tribal relations policies and procedures during potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated federal response. • Coordinate data sharing by other agencies and departments with responsibilities for collecting and maintaining data relevant to incident management for incidents that involve tribes. • Coordinate and designate staff for the Tribal Relations Element at the JFO.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
SUPPORT ANNEX #4

VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS MANAGEMENT

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
- Adventist Community Services
- United Way

Idaho Youth Ranch

Federal Agencies:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #4 – Volunteer and Donations Management Annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and general concept of operations for acceptance, storage, distribution, and disposal of monetary and unsolicited in-kind donations and for the coordination of spontaneous volunteers.

Scope

This annex applies to all state departments and agencies regarding the coordination of undesignated donations (i.e., monetary, goods, or services) and unaffiliated, spontaneous volunteers during or following an emergency or disaster. The need to provide goods and services to the affected area may be addressed through unaffiliated volunteers and donations. In turn, these unmet needs may be addressed via commercially available resources/services, provided by state or local jurisdictions, provided by public or private sector, or as solicited donations, which align with standard resource management and coordination processes addressed in other annexes. This annex should not interfere with any volunteer organization's policies concerning volunteers or donations.

The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this support annex.

Policies

1. In accordance with Idaho Code §5-330, immunity against civil damages is granted to person(s) who in good faith and without compensation offers and administers emergency first aid or emergency medical attention to any person(s) injured by an accident or emergency unless it can be show that person(s) is guilty of gross negligence in the care or treatment of injured person(s).
2. In accordance with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Recovery Policy RP9525.2, donated resources will be used on eligible work that is essential to meeting immediate threats to life and property resulting from a major disaster and may be credited toward the non-federal share of grant costs under the Public Assistance program. Donated resources may include volunteer labor, donated equipment, and donated materials.
3. 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.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds the response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. 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.

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. A united and cooperative effort by federal, state, and local governments, volunteer organizations, the private sector, and the donor community is necessary for effectively coordinating offers from the public.

Planning Assumptions

1. Uncoordinated, uncontrolled masses of donated goods and volunteers can interfere with disaster operations and cause a secondary logistical disaster.

2. Donations, especially perishable goods, must be managed to ensure materials are properly received, safeguarded, documented, and distributed in a manner that will not cause panic, hoarding, or waste.
3. Distribution will be based on priority of needs.
4. Physical space to support donations management may be donated or leased in accordance with State of Idaho procurement policy.
5. Some donated resources, specifically corporate donations, may augment critical commodities, and may require alignment with community points of distribution.
6. Public health concerns will be properly addressed before food items are distributed to disaster victims.
7. Volunteer services must be managed to ensure that volunteers do not become casualties themselves, or impede rescue, response, and recovery operations.
8. Distribution of large quantities of foodstuffs and commodities may have an adverse effect on the local economy. Whenever possible, efforts will be made to reduce that impact by using local resources when available.
9. The use of existing voluntary organizations' volunteer and donations management resources is encouraged prior to seeking assistance from state or federal governments.
10. 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.
11. Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
12. The SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.
13. All activities, functions, and services will be provided without regard to economic status, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity, race, religion, political, ethnicity, disability, or other affiliation.

Concept of Operations

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 SERT Leader and/or Operations Section Chief, in consultation with the

Idaho Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (IDAVOAD), will determine the need to activate this annex.

The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) will notify the supporting agencies identified in this annex prior to a public announcement regarding activation of any part of this annex. A FEMA Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) may be detailed to the IRC to provide technical assistance following a Presidential Emergency or 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 IOEM Director will designate a State Donations Manager (SDM), who is responsible for the overall state effort with regards to donations. The SDM may 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 SERT 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 SERT 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:

State Donations and Volunteer Resources
During a disaster, individuals who wish to volunteer or make a donation for will be directed to the IDAVOAD organizational website, jurisdictional website, and/or IOEM website 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. Local Emergency Operations Centers and County Emergency Disaster Coordinators will be responsible for arranging for and coordinating a donation/volunteer hotline if needed.

Donations
The management of monetary donations and donated goods requires a mixture of resources, including key personnel and facilities. The following definitions provide a list of baseline resources the State of Idaho will leverage, as appropriate, for managing donations during and following an emergency or disaster in the state.

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.

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. SDC or their designee would be responsible for vetting sources of donated resources to ensure there is no conflict of interest or legal issue related to the donation.

Donation Warehouses

A donation warehouse is a facility that is equipped to receive unsolicited donations. Donation warehouses may be established at various sites within the state as needed. The SDC and IDAVOAD will coordinate the placement of donation warehouses. The IDAVOAD will provide the SDC with contact names and phone numbers of participating donation warehouses. IDAVOAD organizations may choose to operate their own warehouses to handle goods they have solicited or that were donated specifically to them. The donation warehouse will receive and sort unsolicited items to be transferred to distribution sites for distribution to disaster victims. Donation warehouses will not be used to distribute items to individuals.

Distribution Sites

A distribution site is used to issue goods to the public and/or partner organizations, including tribal or local governments. These sites will be established as close to the disaster area as safely possible for disaster survivors to obtain needed items that may be available. These sites must be accessible to the public. The distribution sites may be operated jointly with the IDAVOAD organizations or by the individual organizations.

Monetary Donations

Management of financial donations will be coordinated through the United Way and Idaho Community Foundation.

Designated Donations

Designated donations are donations requested by a specific organization. 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. 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. 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.

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. Unsolicited and undesignated donations will first be

directed to an agency that has agreed to accept such goods and services. If a donation arrives unsolicited, but can be used, it will be accepted and directed to the appropriate location/agency. 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. 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.

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. 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. 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. Corporate donors will be advised to label all goods and to provide a detailed inventory list with all shipments.

International Donations

International donations are items donated by countries, or agencies located in countries outside the United States. International donations will be coordinated through the SDC. The FEMA VAL will contact the SDC if international donations are offered through the federal government. The SDC in coordination with the SDM and IDAVOAD will make the determination to accept or decline the donation after determining the need. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, in coordination with the National Response Coordination Center Volunteer and 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 U.S.

Transportation/Distribution

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. The SDM at the IRC 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. ID-ESF #1 – Transportation can provide guidance and support on transportation rules, regulations, and requirements, as needed.

Disposition of Excess Donated Materials

Unsuitable and unneeded donations must be disposed of properly. Local laws will apply when disposing of hazardous materials. Usable goods will be redistributed to non-profit organizations whenever possible. Unusable items will be recycled whenever possible. Goods may also be donated to disaster areas in other states with prior coordination with their State Donation Manager. Disposition of excess donated goods may attract the interest of the media. Those disposing of items should be aware of the situation and policies used in the disposition of items.

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 Committee.

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.

State Volunteer Coordinator (SVC)

The SVC will be responsible for the state 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 VRCs. The SVC is responsible for coordination with voluntary agencies and VRCs 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.

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. 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.

Public Information

In close coordination with ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs, the SERT Public Information Officer, the local jurisdiction, and IDAVOAD will jointly develop a program to educate the public and media concerning the state donations management operations as follows:

- Contact will be made with elected officials, tribal and local 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.
- 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.
- The target audience will be a variety of organizations, such as civic organizations, church groups, unions, media, private individuals, and other interested groups.
- 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.

Response Activities

- Communicate and coordinate with the supporting agencies identified in this annex to make recommendations regarding the necessary initial action to be taken.
- Activate this annex based on available information and estimates.
- 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.
- The SDC 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.
- Discourage donors 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.
- As appropriate, encourage cash donations to recognized nonprofit voluntary organizations with disaster experience and do not accept donations directly to state government.
- 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.
- Encourage use of existing voluntary organizations volunteer and donations management resources.
- Encourage all involved agencies to 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.
- Continually assess donations and volunteer management operations to ensure continuity of operations.
- Determine the dates at which these operations should be consolidated or demobilized.
- 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.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **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 (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nrf_support-annex_volunteer.pdf).

- **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.
- **Joint Exercise of Powers Agreements:** The State of Idaho, IOEM, and the Adventist Community Services (ACS) Joint Exercise of Powers agreement (on file at IOEM) agreement provides a framework within which IOEM and ACS will cooperate in emergencies and disasters to alleviate problems often associated with donated goods by operating a donations warehouse to manage donated goods.

Programs

- **Citizen Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program:** The CERT program focuses on educating volunteers about hazards that may affect their area and provides basic disaster response skills. IOEM's Community Preparedness Program provides support to the CERT programs across the state (https://ioem.idaho.gov/about/administration-outreach/community-preparedness/).
- **Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Program:** Part of the nationwide program, the MRC program in Idaho provides community volunteers across the state during emergencies, disasters, and public health incidents. This program provides training to volunteers, and though the program does involve a core set of medical professionals, it also leverages citizens without medical training (https://www.volunteeridaho.com/).

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

- Serve as the lead state agency and provide the SDM to administer the state donations program. The SDM is responsible to appoint an SDC. The SDC for donations serves as the point of contact with FEMA, state agencies, local governments, ACS, and IDAVOAD.
- 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.
- Coordinate with the ID-ESF #15 Coordinator to issue press releases relating to the State Donations/Volunteer Center.
- Coordinate with volunteer agencies at the state level and secure pre-disaster agreements to manage and operate Donation Warehouses and VRCs. Through these agreements, IOEM assists in the coordination of pre-acceptance of specific types of donated goods and services and assists in the coordination of the transportation, as required, during the reception, movement and distribution of unsolicited donations and spontaneous volunteers.
- Coordinate with ID-ESF #7 – Resource and Logistics Support, to assist in providing warehousing and equipment to support the Donations/Volunteer Reception Center(s).
- The SDC, with the assistance of the Local Government Liaison, and ACS develop the timeline and demobilization plan for the donation warehouse.

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)	• Provide a liaison to the Donations Coordination Team. • Develop procedures to accept unsolicited donations when received. • Provide IDAVOAD organization donation phone numbers to the State Donations Coordinator (SDC) for reference. • Coordinate with the Donation Warehouse Manager to fill unmet needs of disaster victims. • Provide a list of solicited donation requests to the SDC. • Coordinate donations specifically solicited by IDAVOAD organizations. • Provide procedures for acceptance/disposition of unsolicited donations. • Provide procedures for disposal of unsolicited, unsuitable, unneeded, or excess donated materials.

Agency	Function
IDAVOAD • 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 supervise local volunteers in receiving, sorting, packing, and inventorying donated goods. • Make all goods available to recognized local organizations carrying out a distribution program. • Maintain a current inventory of goods and upon request, provide a copy to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), state government, and local government officials. • Assist the SDC and the local government liaison officer in the development of the timeline and demobilization plan for the Donation Warehouse. • Develop procedures to accept unsolicited donations when received. • Provide food bank donation phone numbers to the SDC for reference. • Coordinate with the Donation Warehouse Manager to fill unmet needs of disaster victims.
IDAVOAD • United Way	• Capture, process, and distribute monetary donations and material donations. • Support vulnerable populations across the State of Idaho. • Create community funds and distribute recovery resources through grants and related support mechanisms.
Idaho Youth Ranch	• Provide coordination and management support for unsolicited donations. • Provide centralized drop off locations for unsolicited donations. • Provide warehousing, collection, cleaning, and redistribution for donated material goods.

Private Sector

Agency	Function
Private Sector	• Provide volunteers and/or donations (goods, services, monetary) to support response and recovery operations. • Coordinate directly with voluntary and other non-profit organizations supporting disaster response and recovery efforts regarding the provision of volunteers and/or donations. • Provide direct services to the public in support of disaster response.

Federal Government

Agency	Function
U.S. Department of Homeland Security ▪ 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.

IDAHO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
SUPPORT ANNEX #5

WORKER SAFETY AND HEALTH

Coordinating Agency:
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Idaho Military Division
- Idaho National Guard, 101st Civil Support Team

Idaho Public Health Districts
Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho State Police

Introduction

Purpose

The Idaho Support Annex (ID-SA) #5 – Worker Safety and Health Annex describes the policies, responsibilities, and general concept of operations for effective implementation of worker safety and health support functions during potential or actual emergencies and disasters. This annex describes the actions necessary to ensure threats to responder safety and health are systematically anticipated, recognized, evaluated, and controlled to protect responders 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 associated technical assistance.

Scope

This annex applies to all state departments, agencies, and political subdivisions regarding 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. This annex addresses coordination and provision of technical assistance for incident safety management

activities, including associated coordination mechanisms and processes. These include identification and characterization of incident hazards, assessments and analyses of health risks and exposures to responders, medical monitoring, and incident risk management. This annex does not address public health and safety.

The Idaho State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which operates the Idaho Response Center (IRC) upon activation, uses a unified coordination approach to provide state assistance during an emergency or disaster incident in line with guidance established in this support annex.

Policies

1. 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.
2. State government, local government, and private-sector 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 the following:
    a. Idaho Code §44-1401 Employer's Liability Act, Idaho Code §39-101 Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, and Idaho Code §72-101 Worker's Compensation and Related Laws
    b. National Fire Protection Association Codes and Standards
    c. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard, codified at 29 CFR 1910.120 and 29 CFR 1926.62
    d. Worker Protection Standard, codified at 40 CFR 311

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

In the State of Idaho, a variety of threats and hazards have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds the response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies. During an emergency or disaster, response and recovery operations may encompass a complex set of 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, public health-related hazards, 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 protect responders, facilitated, proactive consideration of all potential hazards is required to ensure the availability and coordination of necessary personal protective equipment and other resources. A collaborative effort, involving the expertise of all likely response organizations, is necessary to plan for and implement responder safety and health procedures during an incident.

Planning Assumptions

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. For assumptions specific to pandemic, see IA #6 – Pandemic.
4. 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.
5. The Idaho SERT focuses on coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equal access to opportunities and resources. Several factors may increase exposure and vulnerability to hazards and create variations in resources required to support engagement in each phase of an emergency or disaster incident.

Concept of Operations

General

As the primary agency for this support annex, the Idaho Office of Emergency Management 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.

Response Activities

- Coordinate with federal, state, tribal, 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.
  - **Note:** The Joint Information Center may be authorized to release general occupational safety and health information as outlined in ID-ESF #15 – Public Information and External Affairs Annex.
- Provide 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.
- Provide assistance with site-specific occupational safety and health plan development and implementation and ensure that plans are coordinated and consistent among multiple sites, as appropriate.
- Provide assistance with identifying and assessing health and safety hazards and characterizing the incident environment, to include continued monitoring of incident safety.
- Provide assistance with task-specific responder exposure monitoring for:
  - Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive contaminants; and
  - Physical stressors (e.g., noise, heat/cold, ionizing radiation, communicable diseases).
- In coordination with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, evaluate the need for longer term epidemiological medical monitoring and surveillance, and appropriate immunization and prophylaxis for responders and recovery workers.
- Assess responder safety and health resource needs and identifying sources for those assets.
- As applicable, notify responders of personal sampling results and suggested courses of action as promptly as possible.
  - **Note:** To protect responder confidentiality, medical information on responders is never released to the public.

- Provide assistance with determining the appropriate level of personnel protective equipment (PPE) including the use and decontamination of PPE.
- Collect and manage data (exposure data, accident/injury documentation, etc.) to facilitate consistent data formatting and data sharing among response organizations.
- Coordinate and provide incident-specific responder training.

Concurrent Plans, Programs, and Systems

Plans

- **National Response Framework, Worker Safety and Health Support Annex:** This annex provides 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.

Programs

- **Idaho Occupational Safety & Health Consultation Program (OHSHCon):** A program aimed to provide free occupational safety and health services to small businesses in the State of Idaho focused on helping these businesses understand and follow OSHA regulations. The program is funded by OSHA but has no enforcement role.

Systems

- **Situational Awareness Tools:** The SERT uses situational awareness tools to share information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners to establish a common operating picture, manage the resource request process, and document actions taken throughout an incident.
  - **WebEOC:** WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect crisis-response teams and decision makers at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels and provide access to real-time information for a common operating picture during an event or daily operations.

Responsibilities

Coordinating Agency: Idaho Office of Emergency Management

- During activation, coordinate technical assistance for responder safety and health to the IC/UC.
- Resolve 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.

- Advise, consult, and cooperate with appropriate federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and others concerned with emergency response and hazardous substance incidents.
- Coordinate the response of specialized response teams. Idaho has specially trained and equipped teams that could be deployed, as requested, to the site of a hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction (HAZMAT/WMD) incident to assist and advise the local IC. Idaho's specialty teams are as follows:
  - Idaho Hazardous Materials Regional Response Teams (HAZMAT RRT)
  - Idaho National Guard 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (CST)
  - Idaho Regional Bomb Squads
  - Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Teams

Support Agencies

Agency	Function
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 Department of Health and Welfare	• Provide technical assistance and laboratory support for assessment of health risks associated with hazardous materials incidents including the following: ▪ Providing guidance regarding personal protective equipment during public health emergencies. ▪ 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.

Agency	Function
	• Coordinate with District Health Departments in providing risk assessment and emergency health services in the event of a major disaster.
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 Military Division • Idaho National Guard, 101st Civil Support Team (CST)	• Provide military support to civilian authorities in regard 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; nuclear, biological, and chemical 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 ▪ Liaison with EMS, medical, and public health agencies ▪ Robust, highly mobile communications capability utilizing a Unified Command Suite ▪ Technical decontamination for first responders and the CST ▪ Technical research and reach back to federal and state level WMD expertise • Advise and give recommendations to the Incident Commander regarding event disposition, consequences, and mitigation.
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 and public health emergencies.

Agency	Function
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. • Maintain a complete file of all registered pesticide labels sold in the state, as well as a file of all licensed applicators or dealers. • Maintain a file of all licensed dealers, registered fertilizer products, and labels of products sold in Idaho. • Maintain a field staff of investigators knowledgeable in fertilizer distribution within the state. • Provide inspectors knowledgeable in animal health related matters and who 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.