



**Lewiston City Council
WORK SESSION AGENDA
January 6, 2025 - 3:00 PM
Lewiston Bell Building – Second Floor Conference Room – 215 D Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501**

Seating will be available on a first-come, first-served basis. All others who wish to observe this meeting may watch and listen to the livestream on their own device(s) by visiting the City of Lewiston's website at cityoflewiston.org.

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. CITIZENS COMMENTS

This is an opportunity for citizens to address the Council on agenda items or other items they wish to bring to the attention of the Council. Citizens are encouraged to discuss operational issues in advance with the Mayor. In consideration of others wishing to speak, please limit your remarks to three minutes.

IV. ACTIVE AGENDA

- A. ZNC24-4 REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION:** Considering whether to affirm, reverse, or modify, City Council's decision on the Application for Zone Change by Chris Clark to rezone the east forty-three feet (approximately) of 132 Thain Road from Community Commercial (C-3) to Medium Density Residential (R-3), pursuant to Lewiston City Code § 37-185(b) - Action Item
- B. 2025 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN:** Considering approving the 2025 Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan and authorizing the Mayor to sign the plan - Action Item (Emergency Management Coordinator Wooderchak)
- C. CITY COUNCIL VACANCY NOMINATION:** Considering applications for the City Council vacancy, and Mayor Johnson's potential nomination to fill the vacancy through December 2025 - Action Item

V. DISCUSSION ITEMS

Please note that identifying an item as an “Action Item” does not require the City Council to vote on that item.

- A. AMENDED ORDINANCE 4921:** Discussion and direction to staff on the proposed amended shipping container ordinance before referring it to the Planning and Zoning Commission for its recommendation - Action Item
- B. ANNEXATION OF CCI/SPEER PROPERTIES ON SNAKE RIVER AVENUE AND SOUTHPORT AVENUE:** Discussion led by Councilor Klein on potential annexation of CCI/SPEER properties, including tax revenue and budget impacts to the City of Lewiston - Action Item

- C. **5TH STREET AND BRYDEN AVENUE PROPERTY**: Discussion led by Councilor Klein on whether to auction city property at 5th Street and Bryden Avenue - Action Item

VI. UNFINISHED AND NEW BUSINESS

- A. **CITY COUNCILOR COMMENTS**: Comments shall not be related to an item currently before the City Council or an item that may come before the City Council in the foreseeable future, and shall be limited to comments, not discussion.
- B. **CITY BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS LIAISON UPDATES**
- C. **MAYOR COMMENTS**
- D. **AGENDA TOPICS**: Action Item

VII. ADJOURNMENT - Action Item

The City of Lewiston is committed to providing access and reasonable accommodation in its services, programs, and activities and encourages qualified persons with disabilities to participate. If you anticipate needing any type of accommodation or have questions about the physical access provided at this meeting, please contact Nikki Province, ADA Coordinator, at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the meeting at 208-746-3671 x 6211.



REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION FORM

(Per Lewiston City Code § 37-185 (b))

INSTRUCTIONS: This form must be completed and submitted to the City Clerk within fourteen (14) calendar days, by 5:00 p.m., following the adoption of the written reasoned statement by the Planning & Zoning Commission or City Council. Failure to do so within the specified timeframe will result in the loss of the right to request reconsideration. Submission of this form stays further action on the project.

1. APPLICANT OR AFFECTED PERSON INFORMATION

Please provide your contact details below:

Full Name: Clark, Christopher L
Last First M.I.

Address: 132 Thain Road, Suite 102 Lewiston, ID 83501
Street Address Apartment/Unit #

City State ZIP Code

Phone: 509.432.8222 **Email:** cclark@windermere.com

2. FINAL DECISION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Please provide details of the decision you are seeking reconsideration for:

Decision Date: Nov 25, 2024 **Date of Reasoned Statement:** Dec 09, 2024

Decision-Making Body (Check one):

- ☐ Planning & Zoning Commission
☒ City Council

3. SPECIFIC DEFICIENCIES IN THE DECISION

Please explain the specific deficiencies in the decision for which reconsideration is sought. Be as detailed as possible:

1) Council stated that rezone is not in conformance with the comprehensive plan. By their own admission they state that it is fronted on both sides by residential streets and is in an area of mix use properties consisting of commercial AND RESIDENTIAL USES. 2) Councilor Liedkie correctly stated that the rezone DOES NOT negatively impact neighboring properties. 3) Council incorrectly stated that the property is not at least as well suited or better suited to the proposed zoning. The fact that the subject property is bordered by the proposed use coupled with the fact that the applicant has not been able to rent commercial office space points out the obvious fact that the proposed use is most likely the highest and best use for the property. 4) Council stated in several instances that split zoning is not desirable. This seems to be completely contrary to the fact that the City adopted split zoning for a large section of land on Bryden Avenue. This zoning was adopted by the city because it made sense and allowed for the highest and best use of the land in question. Council also stated that the use of split zoning does not present a "clean and concise" application of zoning. This City of Lewiston Request for Reconsideration Form referenced in the deed and would be shown as a bold line on zoning map. 5) Council stated that the proposed use is not suitable while ignoring that the property is bordered on two sides by residential use. Also stated is the fact that proposed use WILL NOT place undue burden on delivery of services. 6) Council placed a large amount of weight on Mr. Edwards (neighbor) testimony. His entire testimony is riddled with irrelevant statements and a large amount of like the opportunity to address these false statements.

Note: If additional space is needed, attach additional sheets.

7) Council recommended that applicant work with the city staff change code to allow split developments under defined conditions. This is already an allowed use that Council can approve. 8) Councilor Spickelmire opposed the application because he does not consider the applicants financial challenges worthy of consideration. I do not know Mr. Spickelmire but his opinions are quite obviously biased and I feel they definitely influenced Councils decision. I respectfully request that the City's attorney review this request and remove him from participating in this ruling.

4. PROCEDURAL INJURY OR SUBSTANTIAL HARM

Please describe any procedural injury or substantial harm to your real property interest(s) that has resulted from the decision:

As the applicant I feel that I have been substantially harmed by the denial of this application because I am being denied the opportunity to use my property to it's highest and best use when by the Councils own admission there are no adverse effects on the neighbors or the ability of the city to provide services. I am being denied the opportunity to split zone my property when the city has allowed and promoted this very same use on Bryden Avenue.

Note: If additional space is needed, attach additional sheets.

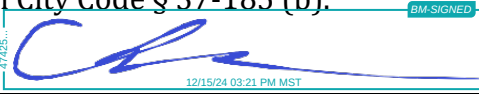
5. IMPORTANT INFORMATION

By submitting this form, you acknowledge:

- **Mandatory Administrative Remedy:** Submitting a request for reconsideration is required before filing an appeal or a petition for judicial review of the final decision.
- **Stay of Action:** The filing of this request stays further action on the project, including recording any related ordinances or resolutions.
- **Reconsideration Process:** Your request will be scheduled for reconsideration no later than the second regularly scheduled meeting of the commission or city council after the filing. A written decision will be provided within thirty (30) days.

6. SIGNATURE

I certify that the information provided is accurate and that this request for reconsideration complies with Lewiston City Code § 37-185 (b).

Signature:  BM-SIGNED 12/15/24 03:21 PM MST Date: Dec 15, 2024

Submit to:
Tanya Brocke, City Clerk
City of Lewiston
PO Box 617
1134 F Street
Lewiston, ID 83501
tbrocke@cityoflewiston.org

STAFF USE ONLY

Date Received: 12/16/2024
Received by: Email: TB

Lewiston City Code Sec. 37-185. - Actions after a final decision of the planning and zoning commission and/or city council.

(a) *Final decisions.* A decision is not considered final, and no petition for judicial review of the decision may be filed, until the provisions of this section have been completed and the provisions below have been exhausted as provided by this section and Idaho Code § 67- 6535(2)(b), as may be amended from time-to-time.

(1) A final decision of the commission is not a final decision for the purposes of judicial review until the commission has issued a final decision upon reconsideration and the city council has issued a final decision on appeal.

a. Commission recommendations to city council are not final decisions and, thus, shall not be subject to reconsideration or appeal.

(b) *Request for reconsideration of a final decision by the commission or by the city council.*

(1) *Procedure.* An applicant or affected person may file a written request for reconsideration with the city clerk to request that the commission or the city council reconsider a final decision within fourteen (14) calendar days by 5:00 p.m. on the fourteenth day after the commission or city council has adopted its written reasoned statement of relevant criteria and standards. The written request for reconsideration shall include, at a minimum, the following information: (i) the name and address of the applicant or affected person requesting reconsideration, (ii) the specific deficiencies in the decision for which reconsideration is sought, and (iii) a description of any procedural injury or substantial harm to real property interest(s) suffered as a result of the decision.

a. A request for reconsideration shall be a mandatory exhaustion of an applicant or affected person's administrative remedies prior to the filing of an appeal of a commission decision to the city council or petition for judicial review of a final decision by the city council.

(2) *Stay of action.* The filing of a request for reconsideration stays further action on the project, including recording of any related ordinances or resolutions.

(3) *Reconsideration.*

a. Upon receipt of a request for reconsideration that complies with the requirements of this section, the matter shall be scheduled for reconsideration by the commission or city council, as applicable, no later than the second regularly scheduled meeting after the filing of the request for reconsideration.

b. Upon reconsideration, the decision may be affirmed, reversed, or modified, pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-6535, as may be amended from time-to-time. A written decision shall be provided to the applicant or affected person within thirty (30) days of reconsideration, in accordance with Idaho Code § 67-6535, as may be amended from time-to-time.

c. A decision on reconsideration of a final decision made by the city council is not eligible for reconsideration under the provisions of this section.

(c) *Appeal of a final decision of planning and zoning commission.*

(1) *Procedure.* Within fourteen (14) calendar days after the commission has adopted its written decision on reconsideration, an applicant or affected person may file with the city clerk a written notice of appeal to the city council. The written notice of appeal shall include, at a minimum, the following information: (i) the name and address of the applicant or affected person, (ii) identification of the section(s) of this Code or applicable state or federal law(s) that has been incorrectly applied or violated and a description of how they have been incorrectly applied or violated, and (iii) a description of the real or potential prejudice to a substantial right of the applicant or affected person. Written notice of the appeal shall be filed with the city clerk and the fee required by section 37-188 of this Code shall be deposited with the city clerk within the

City of Lewiston Request for Reconsideration Form

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Revised 09/2024

fourteen-day period. If an appeal is not filed and/or the fee required by section 37-188 of this Code is not deposited with the city clerk within the fourteen-day period, then the decision of the commission shall be final. If an appeal is filed and the required fee is deposited within the required time, the commission shall make a written report of the case to the council.

a. The council may, in its sole discretion and without hearing or notice, either refuse to accept jurisdiction of such appeal, in which case the decision of the commission shall be final, and any appeal fees shall be refunded; or it may provide that such appeal shall be heard at a public hearing before the city council at such time and pursuant to such rules as the council may determine.

(2) *Stay of proceedings.* The filing of an appeal of a commission decision stays further approvals and/or actions on the project.

(3) *Conduct of appeal hearing.*

a. The city council shall hear an appeal of a final decision of the commission de novo, and is not required to rely upon or be bound by the reasoning or conclusions made by the commission.

b. In the event the council decides to hold a public hearing regarding an appeal, the city clerk shall publish notice of a public hearing on the matter as required by section 37-184(b) of this Code.

c. During the public hearing, testimony shall be limited to those issues that were set forth in the written appeal. The city council may ask about or request information regarding aspects of the project that were not included in the written appeal, if they desire, but shall not supplement or alter the specific grounds upon which the appeal is made.

(d) *Criteria on which decision may be based.*

(1) After hearing a request for reconsideration or an appeal, the commission or city council may affirm, reverse, or modify any final decision, or the city council may order the case back to the commission for further proceedings. The commission's or city council's decision to affirm, reverse, or modify a final decision shall be based on one (1) or more of the following criteria:

a. The decision violates state or federal law.

b. The decision exceeds the statutory or delegated authority of the commission or city council.

c. The decision was made through procedures that were unlawful or inconsistent with this Code.

d. The decision is not supported by substantial evidence.

e. The decision is arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion in that it was made without rational basis, or in disregard of the facts and circumstances presented. Even if the record would support two (2) different interpretations of what this Code and applicable state and federal law requires, the action is not arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion if exercised honestly and after due consideration upon review.

(2) If error is found, the commission or city council may reverse or modify the decision.

(3) If no error is found, the commission or city council shall deny the request for reconsideration or appeal, and the decision shall be upheld.

(4) The city clerk shall mail to the applicant and the appellant notice of the decision together with the reasoned statement and a notification of the right to seek further review, including judicial review.

(Ord. No. 4108, § 2, 8-15-94; Ord. No. 4683, § 1, 1-9-17; Ord. No. 4687, § 1, 7-10-17; Ord. No. 4801, § 2, 4-12-21; Ord. No. 4891, § 4, 11-27-23)

City of Lewiston Request for Reconsideration Form

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Re: Legal date of decision on your rezone application...

Tanya Brocke <tbrocke@cityoflewiston.org>
To: Chris Clark <cclark@windermere.com>
Cc: Joel Plaskon <jplaskon@cityoflewiston.org>

Mon, Dec 16, 2024 at 7:17 AM

Good morning,

I have received your email and request for reconsideration. I will notify you as soon as I have an update or if I need additional information.

Thank you,



Tanya M. Brocke

City Clerk

City of Lewiston

o: 208.746.3671 ext.6202

1134 F St. Lewiston, ID 83501

tbrocke@cityoflewiston.org

www.cityoflewiston.org



On Sun, Dec 15, 2024 at 2:24 PM Chris Clark <cclark@windermere.com> wrote:

Tanya,

Please confirm receipt of this email and receipt of my request for reconsideration. I have cut and pasted my comments stated on the application here because they are partially blocked on the application. If after review of my request the Council grants me a hearing, I would respectfully request that the city attorney review the recording of the meeting and specifically Mr. Spickelmire's comments to and about me and any financial considerations regarding me and my application.

1) Council stated that rezone is not in conformance with the comprehensive plan. By their own admission they state that it is fronted on both sides by residential streets and is in an area of mix use properties consisting of commercial AND RESIDENTIAL USES. 2) Councilor Liedkie correctly stated that the rezone DOES NOT negatively impact neighboring properties. 3) Council incorrectly stated that the property is not at least as well suited or better suited to the proposed zoning. The fact that the subject property is bordered by the proposed use coupled with the fact that the applicant has not been able to rent commercial office space points out the obvious fact that the proposed use is most likely the highest and best use for the property. 4) Council stated in several instances that split zoning is not desirable. This seems to be completely contrary to the fact that the City adopted split zoning for a large section of land on Bryden Avenue. This zoning was adopted by the city because it made sense and allowed for the highest and best use of the land in question. Council also stated that the use of split zoning does not present a "clean and concise" application of zoning. This could not be less accurate, any zoning would be referenced in the deed and would be shown as a bold line on zoning map. 5) Council stated that the proposed use

is not suitable while ignoring that the property is bordered on two sides by residential use. Also stated is the fact that proposed use WILL NOT place undue burden on delivery of services. 6) Council placed a large amount of weight on Mr. Edwards (neighbor) testimony. His entire testimony is riddled with irrelevant statements and a large number of totally false statements. I would like the opportunity to address these false statements.

7) Council recommended that applicant work with the city staff change code to allow split developments under defined conditions. This is already an allowed use that Council can approve. 8) Councilor Spickelmire opposed the application because he does not consider the applicants financial challenges worthy of consideration. I do not know Mr. Spickelmire but his opinions are quite obviously biased and I feel they definitely influenced Councils decision. I respectfully request that the City's attorney review this request and remove him from participating in this ruling.

As the applicant I feel that I have been substantially harmed by the denial of this application because I am being denied the opportunity to use my property to it's highest and best use when by the Councils own admission there are no adverse effects on the neighbors or the ability of the city to provide services. I am being denied the opportunity to split zone my property when the city has allowed and promoted this very same use on Bryden

Avenue.

Regards,

From: Tanya Brocke <tbrocke@cityoflewiston.org>
Sent: Thursday, December 12, 2024 10:57 AM
To: Chris Clark <cclark@windermere.com>
Cc: Joel Plaskon <JPlaskon@cityoflewiston.org>
Subject: Re: Legal date of decision on your rezone application...

Good morning,

Attached is the Request for Reconsideration form. The Reasoned Statement will not be recorded, since it was for a denial.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,



Tanya M. Brocke
City Clerk
City of Lewiston
o: 208.746.3671 ext.6202
1134 F St. Lewiston, ID 83501
tbrocke@cityoflewiston.org
www.cityoflewiston.org

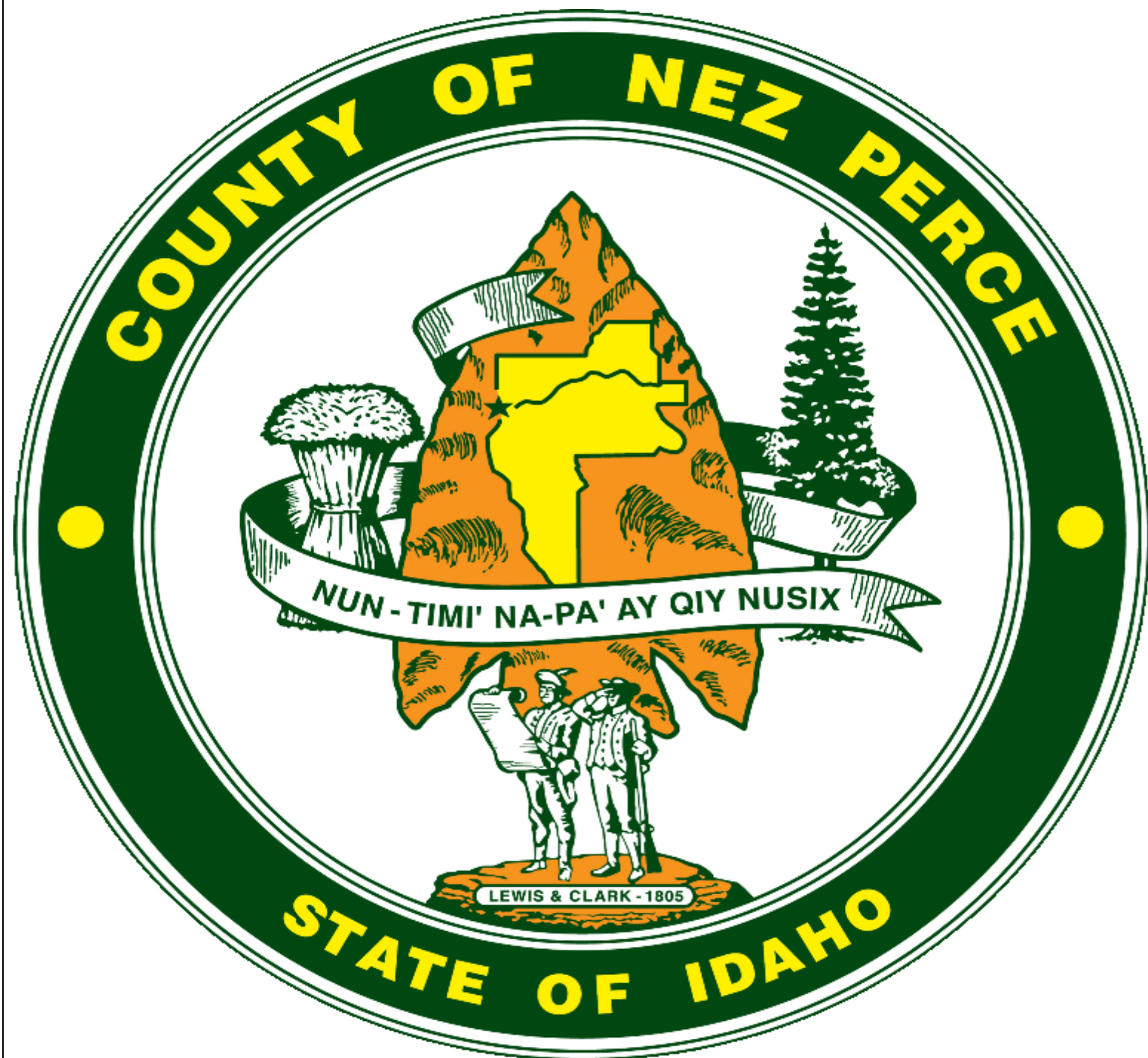


On Thu, Dec 12, 2024 at 9:43 AM Joel Plaskon <jplaskon@cityoflewiston.org> wrote:
Tanya Brocke, Cc'd herein.

Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan

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Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan 2025



Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan

Serving: Lewiston, Lapwai, Culdesac, & Peck

Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan (NPC-EOP)

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

I. State

- [Idaho Office of Emergency Management](#) (IOEM)
 - Area Field Officer: (208) 258-6514
 - HAZMAT: (208) 258-6524
 - WebEOC: (208) 258-6531
- [State Communications](#): (208) 846-7610 or (800) 632-8000
- [Idaho Transportation Department District 2](#): (208) 799-5090
- [Request the 101ST Civil Support Team](#): STATECOM: (800) 632-8000
- [Idaho Dept of Lands](#) (Craigmont): (208) 924-5571
- [County & Tribal Emergency Manager Contacts](#): Nez Perce Tribe, (208) 621-3760
- [Idaho State Police District 2 Patrol](#): (208) 750-9300

II. [Nez Perce County](#)

- [Nez Perce County Sheriff](#): (208) 799-3130
- Nez Perce County Dispatch: (208) 799-3131
- [Nez Perce County Rural Fire Dept](#): (208) 750-2040, (800) 720-4131
- [Nez Perce County Emergency Management](#): (208) 799-3084, (509) 540-6072
- [Arrow Junction Fire District](#): (208) 790-3184, (208) 790-4959, (208) 305-2001
- [Big Canyon Fire District](#): (208) 486-6030
- [Culdesac Volunteer Fire Dept](#): (208) 843-5483
- [Genesee Fire Dept](#): (208) 285-1212
- [Julietta/Kendrick Fire Dept](#): (208) 276-3700, (208) 289-5151
- [Lapwai Fire Dept](#): (208) 843-2212
- [Sunnyside Rural Fire District](#): (208) 476-3473
- [Wheatland Fire Dept](#): (208) 798-0101
- [Nez Perce County Fire Dept](#): (800) 724-4134
- [Nez Perce County Road & Bridges](#): (208) 799-3060

III. [City](#)

- [Lewiston City Police](#): (208) 746-0171
- [Lewiston City Fire Dept](#): (208) 743-3554
- [Nez Perce Tribal Police](#): Lapwai; (208) 621-480

Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan

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Emergency Operations Center

Operations Group:

- [Emergency Manager](#): (208) 799-3084, (Cell: 509-540-6072)
- [Lewiston Fire Dept](#): (208) 743-3554
- [Lewiston Police Dept](#): (208) 746-0171
- [Nez Perce County Rural Fire Depts](#): (208) 750-2040
- [Nez Nerce County Corner](#): (208) 799-3074
- [Nez Perce County Sheriff](#): (208) 799-3130
- [Lewiston City Risk Manager](#): (208) 746-3671 ext. 6213, (Cell: 208-792-7156)

Planning Group:

- [Nez Perce County Assessor](#): (208) 799-3010
- [Nez Perce County Planning & Building](#): (208) 799-3089
- [Lewiston City Plannning & Zoning](#): (208) 746-1318

Logistics Group:

- [Lewiston City Public Works](#): (208) 746-1316
- [Nez Perce County Roads & Bridges Dept](#): (208) 799-3060

Finance Group:

- [Nez Perce County Clerk](#): (208) 799-3020
- [Nez Perce County Treasurer](#): (208) 799-3030
- [Lewiston City Finance Director](#): (208) 746-3671 ext. 6222
- [Lewiston City Clerk](#): (208) 746-3671

Information Technology Group:

- [Lewiston City Information Systems](#): (208) 746-3671
- [Nez Perce County Information System](#): (208) 799-3126
- [Nez Perce County GIS](#): (208) 750-2055
- [City of Lewiston GIS](#): (208) 746-1316

Executive Group:

- [Nez Perce County Commissioners](#): (208) 799-3090
- [Lewiston City Mayor](#): (208) 746-3671 ext. 6202

Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan

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Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan

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Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan

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Section A: Introduction

i. Introductory Material

- Promulgation, Approval, and Implementation: Nez Perce County, 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 Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan (NPC-EOP) is a multi hazard 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 county authorities and responsibilities. The NPC-EOP is aligned with the National Response Framework and incorporates National Incident Management System principles and organized following the Emergency Support Function structure. It addresses the roles and responsibilities of county government organizations through the implementation of a County Response Teams and outlines Federal, State, local, and private resources that may be used to address disasters and emergencies in Nez Perce County.

County 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, county 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 NPC-EOP.

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 2022-04, 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 NPC-EOP ensures consistency with current policy guidance and serves as a basis for improving the coordination and strengthening of relationships among all of Nez Perce County emergency management partners at the federal, state, tribal, local, and private levels. This revised NPC-EOP supersedes all previous versions of the plan. The Nez Perce County Office of Emergency Management and the Nez Perce County Board of Commissioners

Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan

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may approve updates to this NPC-EOP 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 NPC-EOP must be re-promulgated. We, the undersigned, do hereby promulgate, approve, and implement this revised NPC-EOP.

Commissioner, Chair

Commissioner

Commissioner

Lewiston City, Mayor

Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan

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- Records of Changes

Date Revised	Updated by: Name/Title/Organization	Remarks

- Record of Distribution

Organization/Agency	Date Sent	Sent by:

ii. Introduction, Purpose, Scope, Situation Overview, and Assumptions

- **Introduction:** Nez Perce County 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 Nez Perce County Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan (NPC-MHMP).

This Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan (NPC-EOP) is an multi 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 county departments and agencies and non-governmental organizations comprising Nez Perce County Emergency Operations, and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This plan is organized by function, grouping response and recovery operational concepts by Nez Perce County Emergency Support Functions (NPC-ESFs).

- **Purpose:** This EOP describes the emergency management responsibilities and functions necessary to respond to and recover from threats or hazards. This EOP defines the coordination role the city and county have with emergency response agencies, the public, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector in the event of a disaster or emergency thru the following;
 - Identifying Departments and agencies to perform response and recovery activities and specific tasks they are expected to accomplish.

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- Outlining the integration of assistance available to local jurisdictions during disaster situations that generate emergency response and recovery needs beyond what the local jurisdiction can satisfy;
 - Specifying the direction, control and communications procedures and systems that alert, notify, recall and dispatch emergency response personnel; warn the public; protect residents and property; and request aid/support from other jurisdictions and/or the state, tribal, territorial or insular area government;
 - Providing coordinating instructions and provisions for implementing MAAs, as applicable; and
 - Describing the logistical support for planned operations.
 - Identifying the organizations and individuals who are responsible for carrying out specific actions during an emergency;
 - Explaining the pertinent lines of authority and organizational relationships;
 - Providing a description on how activities are coordinated to unify response and recovery efforts;
 - Describing how people (including unaccompanied minors, individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs and individuals with limited English proficiency) and property are protected;
 - Addressing the disproportionate impact of incidents on people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality;
 - Identifying personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions;
 - Describing how resource requirements are coordinated with neighboring jurisdictions, private sector entities and nonprofit organizations; and
 - Complementing and integrating with plans that address other mission areas.
- Scope: This EOP is intended for use within NPC, including its incorporated cities: Lewiston, Culdesac, Lapwai, and Peck. The EOP is designed to ensure the use of local resources before requesting state or federal assistance. The EOP can be activated at the request of the mayor of incorporated cities or by the county commissioners. The EOP should be used in emergencies and disasters that require enhanced coordination and information sharing between agencies.

The NPC-EOP establishes responsibilities for county departments and agencies, non-profit and volunteer organizations, and private sector partners that compose the counties emergency response. The NPC-EOP incorporates a functional approach that groups the types of assistance under NPC-ESFs. Each function is assigned a coordinating county agency, which has been selected based on

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agency authorities, resources, and capabilities in a particular functional area. The priority of Emergency Response is as follows;

- Life Safety
- Protection of Property
- Protection of the Environment
- *Situation Overview:* 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.

NPC is located in North Central Idaho, covering over 800 square miles. Elevations range from 710 to 5,380 feet above sea level. Bordering counties are Latah (North), Clearwater (East), Lewis (Southeast), and Idaho (South). NPC is the lowest point in Idaho and is the confluence point of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. The confluence of these rivers produces a flow of approximately 55,000 cubic feet of water per second. NPC has a population of 42,090 (US Census Bureau 2020), ranking as the 10th largest county in Idaho. Lewiston has a population of just over 34,203 (US Census Bureau 2020), ranking as the 11th largest city in Idaho. Lewiston has a regional airport and an international seaport (Port of Lewiston). The County is bisected by two federal highways, US 12 (east-west), and US 95 (north-south) and is served by Burlington Northern and Santa Fe as the major rail carrier.

- *Hazard Analysis Summary:* The current Multihazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP) describes the threats and hazards to the COL & NPC. In the Pacific Northwest, natural geologic catastrophes may be placed into five categories: floods, fires, landslides, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. All five of these catastrophes have occurred in Pacific Northwest within the past century. Quite often the effect of two or more events occurring simultaneously greatly accentuates the destructiveness of the episode. Floods are more often than not, accompanied by landslides, mudflows are a significant part of volcanic activity, and a major quake following a flood results in a multitude of landslides. Earthquakes in coastal areas commonly precede tsunamis. Nez Perce County experiences wildland fires and flooding to some degree annually. Declarations since 1965 in Nez Perce County are as follows;
 - FM-5520-ID 2024 Fire; Gwen Fire

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- FM-5510-ID 2024 Texas Ridge Fire
- FM-5407-ID 2021 Bedrock Fire
- DR-4534-ID 2020 Biological; COVID-19 Pandemic
- EM-3467-ID 2020 Biological; COVID-19
- EM-3244-ID 2005 Hurricane; Hurricane Katrina
- DR-1987-ID 2011 Flooding, Landslides, & Mudslides
- DR-1592-ID 2005 Heavy Rains & Flooding
- DR-1154-ID 1997 Flooding, Mudslides & Landslides
- DR-1102-ID 1996 Severe Storms & Flooding
- DR-624-ID 1980 Volcanic Eruption; MT. ST. Helens
- DR-231-ID 1967 Forest Fires
- DR-186-ID 1965 Heavy Rains & Flooding
- Capability Assessment: COL & NPC conducted a capability assessment during the most recent development of the MHMP. The methodology and results are included in the current AHMP, managed by the COL/NPC EMC.
- Mitigation Overview: During the development of the AHMP, NPC created a prioritized list of mitigation strategies to lessen the impact of an emergency or disaster. The current AHMP provides an overview of the specific strategies to mitigate threats, hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities.
- Planning Assumptions:
 - 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 Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs). Counties or tribes will issue disaster proclamations and requests for supplemental resources when events overwhelm their capabilities.
 - 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.
 - 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.

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- Any incident that results in a significant loss of local infrastructure may degrade communications of all types in the area.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Requests for state assistance may come from federal, state, tribal, and local governmental entities.
- This plan assumes available mutual aid compacts and other types of agreements will be enacted when an emergency or disaster exceeds the state's capabilities.
- Federal assistance will be requested when it is determined that a response to a disaster emergency exceeds state and local government resources.
- Some disaster emergency conditions may result in a state response prior to any involvement of local jurisdictions.
- The escalating threat of terrorism and the use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) may create a disaster emergency condition where federal assistance is needed or implemented in the state. A counter-terrorism operation executed by federal authorities will be coordinated with IOEM and Idaho State Police (ISP). Any terrorist incident within the county will require notification and involvement of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as well as other appropriate federal agencies, to support the state and local government response and recovery operations.
- Electronic communications using information technology systems related to the distribution of this plan will be compliant with Section 508 of the federal Rehabilitation Act which outlines accessibility requirements for electronic and information technologies.
- This plan is applicable to all threats and hazards identified in the current State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- COL & NPC can be threatened by hazards identified in the AHMP and others that may develop.

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- Emergency responders and government officials recognize their responsibilities and obligations to public safety. When incidents occur within their jurisdiction, they will exercise their authority and expertise by implementing this EOP.
- Top priorities for incidents are protecting lives, restoring critical services, protecting property, and facilitating recovery efforts

- iii. **Concept of Operations (CONOPS):** The CONOPS defines the state's emergency operations to support incident or disaster needs, including plan activation, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation notification, resource management, transition to recovery, and EOC 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. 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 eight fundamental service areas: Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Water Systems; 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.
- **Authority to Activate Plan:** The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) or the Nez Perce County Emergency Management Coordinator (NPC-EMC) may implement all or portions of this plan through a proclamation of a County Disaster/Emergency Resolution.
 - **Emergency Declaration:** When a disaster emergency is imminent, or has occurred, Nez Per County Board of Commissioners 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. The provisions of this plan are applicable to all disaster emergencies that require a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the Emergency Management Coordinator. 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. 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.
 - **City Process:** Emergency response agencies from city government's will respond to emergencies and disasters within their corporate limits and

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- 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.
- **County Process:** Upon receipt of the proclamation of a local disaster emergency from an incorporated city of the county or the Nez Perce 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 a situation exists which may require the proclamation of a county local disaster emergency thru the NPC-EMC.
 - In the event of an emergency or a disaster occurring an unincorporated portion of the county which 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 or emergency situation in an incorporated or unincorporated portion has the potential to overwhelm a county's resources, is 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 a declaration requires consent from the county commissioners.
 - The NPC-EMC 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.
 - **Nez Perce Tribal Declaration:** 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

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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 local, 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.
- The following represents the order of notification.

Disaster/Emergency Occurs			
Disaster/Emergency	Tribal Declaration of Emergency may be declared thru any or all the below levels of government.		
City Declaration of Local Emergency (Notify NPC-EMC or the BOCC)	County Declaration of Local Disaster/ Emergency (Initial may be verbal, followed by signed Resolution by the (BOCC)	State Declaration of Disaster/Emergency	Presidential Disaster Declaration

- **Policy:** The premise of the this NPC-EOP 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. 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. 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

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governmental agencies will assist these organizations by providing information, guidance, and coordination of their relief efforts.

- Resolution of Legal Concerns:
 - 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.
 - Executive Order No. 2022-04, Assignments of Multi-Hazard Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery Functions to State Agencies in Support of Local and State Government Relating to Emergencies and Disasters.
 - 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.

iv. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

- Assigned Responsibilities to Organizations
 - Senior Elected Official: County Declaration of Local Disaster/ Emergency, Initially may be verbal, followed by signed Resolution by the Chair of the BOCC, and the a signed declaration by the Commissioners of the three Districts of Nez Perce County if available.
 - Local 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

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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.

- **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.
- **State Agencies:** 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.
- **Federal Agencies:** 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. 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

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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.

- *Private Volunteer Organizations*: 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.
- *Non-Governmental Organizations*: 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, as the Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD), and the Idaho citizen Corps Program.
- Roles & Responsibilities for Critical Infrastructure: Roles for the Emergency Support Function Annexes Coordinators/Leads are defined in the ESF Annexes.
- Unaffiliated Volunteer Role Determination: Support Annex V.

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- Mutual Aid Agreements: Support Annex IV.
- Maintenance of Rosters, SOP and Checklists for Assigned Tasks: Department leads, ESF Coordinators maintain SOP, if used, within each department.
- Matrix for Primary Lead and Secondary Support: Located in each ESF.
- Training: Training for identified positions follows the National Qualification System and National Incident Management System as recommended by IOEM, and FEMA. (See ANNEX

v. Direction, Control, and Coordination

- The elected officials of NPC are responsible for emergency management preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery actions. The EMC is delegated daily operation responsibilities.
- During disasters or emergencies, the COL & NPC coordinate emergency or disaster response efforts through the EOC which has the authority to request and commit resources needed to preserve life, property, and public infrastructure.
- The EMC can designate appropriate agency and department liaisons for the EOC to establish communication and coordination with those agencies and departments. Department Supervisors may be requested to remain in the EOC and direct their departments from that facility. During a large-scale emergency, the EOC will become the seat of county/city government for the duration of the emergency or disaster.
- Multi-Agency Coordination:
 - In July 2000, the ten northern Idaho counties signed an agreement to provide mutual aid and emergency management assistance to one another during emergencies and disasters. The parties agreed to furnish and deliver personnel and equipment as requested and available. The Agreement signed by County Commissioners, Sheriffs, and EMC includes the following:
 - Ensuring that each agency involved in incident management provides appropriate situational awareness and resource status information.
 - Establish priorities between Incident or Area Commands and connect with Incident Commanders or a Unified Command.
 - Acquiring and allocating resources required by incident management personnel in conjunction with the priorities established by Incident or Unified Command.
 - Anticipating and identifying future resource requirements.
 - Coordinating and resolving policy issues arising from the incident(s).
 - Providing strategic coordination as required.

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- Policy Group ;
 - During EOC activations, decision-making authority is vested in the Policy Group, which consists of the County Commissioners (Chief Elected Official), Sheriff, County Fire Chief, affected Elected City Officials (Lewiston, Peck, Culdesac, and Lapwai), Police Chief, City Fire Chief, the EMS and other department heads as the emergency dictates. The Policy Group is supported by the Legal Counsel and the Public Information Officer (PIO), as appropriate.
 - The Policy Group ensures that emergency or disaster response and recovery actions are coordinated between agencies for jurisdictional response.
- ESF Coordinating Agencies: Each ESF Coordinating Agency is responsible for identifying a coordinator for the EOC to fulfill responsibilities as stated in this EOP. Department Supervisors will retain control of their employees and equipment during response operations. Each Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agency has responsibilities in the plan and must develop and maintain SOPs outlining how the agency intends to fulfill its duties. These SOPs must include:
 - The process to recall personnel during non-duty hours.
 - Prioritization of tasks to guide response and recovery work.
 - Procedures to be followed when deviating from normal operations.

vi. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination: The capability to collect, analyze, and share information is essential during an emergency. Accurate information must be shared with stakeholders involved in decision-making processes to ensure situational awareness and informed decision-making.

- Information Dissemination Methods: IPAWS Alert System, New Release, Social Media as appropriate.
- Critical Information Collection: The NPC EMC coordinates the collect of information.
- There are many potential sources of operations information, including:
 - On-scene responders
 - ICS 214 Activity Logs
 - Other agencies and departments
 - Public agencies and non-governmental organization partners
 - Television, radio, and print media
 - Social media
 - Witnesses of the emergency or the public
 - Subject matter experts
- There are two primary audiences for dissemination. Internal messaging shares information important to responders and partners working to continue response and recovery actions. Public messaging will share information

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necessary to inform the public of ongoing response and recovery operations and actions they must take for their safety. ESF 5 Emergency Management provides additional information on analyzing and sharing internal information, and ESF 15 External Affairs provides additional information on Public Information. Information Dissemination Methods:

- IPAWS Alert System,
 - New Release,
 - Social Media as appropriate.
 - Condition of Life Line Discussion: Community Life Lines are outlined in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, pg 20, (2.6) which includes (*Safety & Security*), (*Food, Hydration, & Shelter*), (*Health & Medical*), (*Energy*), (*Communications*), (*Transportation*), (*Hazardous Materials*), (*Water Systems*).
 - Long Term Information Collection: Maintained electronically with the NPC EMC office.
- vii. **Communications & Coordination:** Response agencies and departments will use established communication resources and protocols during a disaster or emergency. Communication may occur through phone systems, IPAWS/AlertSense, cell phones, email, WebEOC, VHF Radio, and Amateur Radio.
- viii. **Administration, Finance, and Logistics:** Availability of Services & Support.
- Administration: Nonessential administrative activities may be suspended during emergency operations, and personnel not assigned to essential duties may be transferred to other departments to provide emergency support. Each department will keep an updated inventory of its personnel, facilities, and equipment resources as part of its emergency plans and procedures. Departments will designate personnel to be responsible for documenting disaster operations and expenditures.
 - Documentation:
 - Reason for Documentation include:
 - Historical Records
 - Cost Recovery
 - Insurance Needs
 - Developing Mitigation Strategies
 - ICS Documentation Section Responsibilities are to maintain;
 - Copies of Reports
 - Cost Recovery records
 - Damage Assessments
 - Incident Critique ICS Form 225: The Incident Personnel Performance Rating (ICS 225) gives supervisors the opportunity to evaluate subordinates on incident assignments.

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- Historical Record
- Methods used to Create Permanent Record of:
 - Record of Incident ICS Form 201: The Incident Briefing (ICS 201) provides the Incident Commander (and the Command and General Staffs) with basic information regarding the incident situation and the resources allocated to the incident. In addition to a briefing document, the ICS 201 also serves as an initial action worksheet. It serves as a permanent record of the initial response to the incident.
 - Actions Taken, ICS 214: The Activity Log (ICS 214) records details of notable activities at any ICS level, including single resources, equipment, Task Forces, etc. These logs provide basic incident activity documentation, and a reference for any afteraction report which includes, resources expended, economic impact, human impact, and lessons learned
- After Action Report (AAR), Use FEMA HSEEP Guides: Identify Strengths & Opportunities to Improve.
 - Reason for an AAR: An AAR is developed after exercises and real-world incidents to summarize key information and continuous improvement-related analytical findings, including observations and recommended actions. It is a detailed and comprehensive document that describes what went well and what did not go well, considers why, and provides recommended actions.
 - Methods & Agencies Review of the Disaster/Emergency:
 - Direct Observation: Physically observing staff in the field.
 - Hotwashes: Facilitated group discussion.
 - Surveys: Collecting data from pre-defined groups.
 - Interviews: One to One contact or small groups to collect individual perspective
 - Focus Groups: A facilitated in-depth discussion.
 - Corrective Action Documentation/Improvement Plan Process:
 - Step 1: Discovery of data
 - Step 2: Validation of findings
 - Step 3: Resolution; Track and Implement recommendations to correct findings
 - Step 4: Evaluate completed actions and measure effect of implemented recommendations.
- Finance: Protocols to Recover Costs: Disaster-related expenditures will be documented using generally accepted accounting procedures. Financial documentation will be used following a County Declaration, a Governor's Proclamation, or a Presidential Disaster Declaration to qualify for reimbursement of eligible expenditures and ensure compliance with applicable

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regulations. The individual lead agencies will maintain their normal administrative records of personnel, equipment, and material used.

- Specialized Equipment, Facilities, Response Organizations
 - Specialized Equipment: 101st Civil Support Team can provide;
 - Presumptive identification of chemical, biological and radiological agents.
 - Recommendations on event Mitigation, medical treatment and follow-on state and federal resources.
 - Field site communications connectivity.
 - Facilities: Shelters for warming, cooling, and short term sheltering in place;
 - Nez Perce County Fairgrounds
 - Lewiston City Library
 - Lewiston Community Center
 - Support Agencies
 - 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.
 - American Red Cross

ix. Plan Development & Maintenance

- Planning Process:
 - Coordination: ESF Coordinators and EOC groups provided input for their specific sections.
 - Development: This EOP was developed with input from city and county officials. The EMC is responsible for briefing staff members and city and county officials concerning their role in emergency management, the EOC, and the EOP. Department directors are responsible for developing and maintaining their respective plan annexes and their appropriate supporting SOPs.
- Assigning Responsibilities: The EMC will coordinate the review cycle.
 - Reviewing: Annually or as needed.
 - Updating: 36 months from the date of the last revision or as needed.
- Other Jurisdiction/Organizations Involvement

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- Peck City Council
 - Lapwai City Council
 - Lewiston City Council
 - Culdesac City Council
 - Consistency with other EOP's in Jurisdiction: This EOP aligns with Idaho State EOP, and the FEMA guide for developing and maintaining an EOP.
 - Review Process: The below criteria will be used for review and updates as needed.
 - Changes in Administration
 - Changes in Procedures
 - New Resources
 - Revised Contacts
 - Responsibilities of Agencies to Review and Submit Changes:
 - Local Government: Board of Commissioners, ESF Coordinators/Leads, City Councils Members.
 - Non Profit: American Red Cross, St. Joseph Hospital, Army Corps of Engineers
 - Private Sector: Clearwater Paper Co, AVISTA, Clearwater Power
 - Efforts to Serve Vulnerable Populations: Vulnerable populations are identified thru the Multi-Hazard Plan.
 - Distribution of the Plan: The plan will be sent to the non-profit, private businesses, the council members, and posted electronically for all citizens to access.
 - Public Access: The plan is accessible at the Nez Perce County Emergency Management URL.
 - Documenting Changes: Changes will be documented and recorded on the record of changes on (pg. 6 of this document) and in the meeting minutes of the Emergency Management monthly meeting.
- x. **Authorities and References:** Legal Basis for Emergency Operations & Activities
- Laws:
 - Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended.
 - National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended.
 - National Dam Safety Program Act (Pub. L. 92-367), as amended.
 - Regulations:
 - 44 CFR Part 201 Mitigation Planning.
 - 44 CFR, Part 60, Subpart A, including § 60.3 Flood plain management criteria for flood-prone areas.
 - 44 CFR Part 77 Flood Mitigation Grants¹⁰.
 - 44 CFR Part 206 Subpart N. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
 - Executive Orders (EOs):

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- EO 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations (February 1994).
- EO 13690, Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further
- EO 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities
- The Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004, Idaho Code §46-1001.
- 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.
- Federal Government (January 2021).
 - EO 13990, Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis (January 2021).
 - EO 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad (January 2021).
- URLs:
 - FEMA: [Disaster Declarations for States and Counties | FEMA.gov](#)
 - FEMA: [Disaster Declarations for Tribal Nations | FEMA.gov](#)
 - US Census: [County Population Totals: 2020-2023 \(census.gov\)](#)
 - USA Facts: [Climate in Nez Perce County, Idaho | USAFacts](#)
 - US Census: [Nez Perce County, Idaho - Census Bureau Profile](#)
 - DATAUSA: [Nez Perce County, ID | Data USA](#)
 - Census of Agriculture: [cp16069.pdf \(usda.gov\)](#)
 - Top Employers: [NezPerceProfile.pdf \(idaho.gov\)](#)
 - Climate of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation: [Climate and Biota \(carleton.edu\)](#)
 - IOEM Hazard Mitigation Plan: [id-shmp-chapter-3.14-idaho-hazards.pdf](#)
 - CDC SVI: [CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index \(CDC/ATSDR SVI\)](#)
 - FEMA: [Map | National Risk Index \(fema.gov\)](#)
 - FEMA Protective Actions: [HTTPS://Community.fema.gov/Protective Action/s/](https://community.fema.gov/ProtectiveAction/s/)
 - FRED: <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/REALGDPALL16069>
- FEMA and U.S. Department of Homeland Security doctrine:
 - National Mitigation Investment Strategy (August 2019).
 - National Preparedness Goal (Second Edition, September 2015).
 - National Mitigation Framework (June 2016).
- FEMA Policies:
 - “Restrictions on Grant Obligations to State, Tribal, and Local Governments without a FEMA Approved Mitigation Plan” (FP 306-112-1, August 19, 2013).
 - Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance (February 27, 2015).
 - Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance, Program Administration by States Pilot, Hazard
 - Mitigation Grant Program, October 2017.

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- Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program Guidance (FP 104-008-7, June 2020).
- Mitigation Assistance: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (FP-104-008-05, February 14, 2022).
- Reports/Guides:
 - FEMA; 2019 National Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), 2019
 - FEMA, Dam Safety Warning Signs Best Practices, 2021
 - FEMA, Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, 2013
 - FEMA, Mitigation Ideas, 2013
 - FEMA, Hazardous Materials Incidents, 2019
 - Idaho Hazardous Materials / Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Support Plan, 2013
 - Department of Homeland Security, Mass Gatherings, Action Guide, 2023
 - US Fire Administration, Mitigation of Occupational Violence to Firefighters and EMS Responders, 2017
 - FEMA, National Fire Incident Reporting System, 2015
 - Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, Personal Security Considerations Action Guide, 2024
 - Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency, Security & Resiliency Guide, 2024
 - Arizona State University, Spatial Hazard Events & Losses Database for the United States, 2024
 - FEMA, The NFIP & Levees, FAQ, 2008
- Plans/Codes:
 - Nez Perce County Emergency Operations Plan
 - Nez Perce County Comprehensive Plan, 2018
 - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances
 - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023)
 - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019)
 - Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020
- Succession of Authority: Continuation of vital services, including emergency response activities, when normal facilities, personnel or other resources are unavailable.
- Community of Government (COG), Preservation of and/or reconstitute statutory, constitutional, legislative and administrative responsibilities and authorities.
 - City of Lewiston: Order of succession in the event of an emergency for the city of Lewiston is as follows in descending order:
 1. Mayor
 2. Council President
 3. Council Members by Seniority
 4. Community Development Director
 5. Public Works Director
 6. Finance Director

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- **NPC Commissioners:** The order of succession for the NPC Board of County Commissioners follows Idaho Code Title 59. The order of succession in the event of an emergency for NPC is as follows in descending order:
 1. Chairman
 2. Commissioners(s)
 3. Prosecuting Attorney
 4. County Clerk/Auditor
 5. Treasurer
 6. Assessor
- **Emergency Management Coordinator:** Order of succession in the event of an emergency for the Office of Emergency Management is as follows in descending order:
 1. NPC-EMC
 2. County Commissioners
 3. NPC Sheriff
- Words, Phrase & Acronym Identification
 - **Access and Functional Needs.** Individuals including, but not limited to, people with disabilities, older adults, and individuals with limited English proficiency, limited access to transportation and/or limited access to financial resources to prepare for, respond to and recover from the emergency. Federal civil rights law and policy require nondiscrimination, including on the bases of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, English proficiency and economic status. Many individuals with access and functional needs are protected by these provisions.
 - **Community Lifeline.** A means of identifying, grouping, evaluating and reporting on the status of government and business functions that are essential to the health, safety and economic security of the community. Continuity. The ability to provide uninterrupted services and support while maintaining organizational viability, before, during and after an incident that disrupts normal operations.
 - **Disability.** Individual who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities (an “actual disability”), or a record of a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity (“record of”), or an actual or perceived impairment, whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity, that is not both transitory and minor (“regarded as”) and specific changes to the text of the ADA. State laws and local ordinances may also include individuals outside the federal definition.
 - **Emergency Operations Center.** The physical location where the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities (on-scene operations) normally takes place. An EOC may be a

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temporary facility or located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction.

- **Emergency Operations Plan.** A plan for responding to a variety of potential hazards.
- **Emergency Support Function.** A grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide capabilities and services to manage domestic incidents.
- **Incident.** An occurrence, natural or human caused, that necessitates a response to protect life or property. In this document, the word “incident” includes planned events as well as emergencies and/or disasters of all kinds and sizes.
- **Incident Command System.** A standardized approach to the command, control and coordination of on-scene incident management, providing a common hierarchy within which personnel from multiple organizations can be effective. ICS combines procedures, personnel, facilities, equipment and communications in a common organizational structure to aid in the management of on-scene resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of incidents and is applicable to small, as well as large and complex, incidents, including planned events.
- **Jurisdiction.** Jurisdiction has more than one definition. Each use depends on the context:
 - A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, state or federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).
 - A political subdivision (e.g., federal, state, county, parish, municipality) with the responsibility for public safety, health and welfare within its legal authorities and geographic boundaries.
- **Local Government.** A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity or agency or instrumentality of a local government; a rural community, unincorporated town or village or other public entity.
- **Mass Care.** Congregate sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies and reunification of children with their parent(s)/legal guardians and adults with their families.
- **Mitigation.** A sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from hazards and their effects.

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- *National Incident Management System*. A systematic, proactive approach to guide all levels of government, nonprofits and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from the effects of incidents. NIMS provides stakeholders across the whole community with the shared vocabulary, systems and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. NIMS provides a consistent foundation for dealing with all incidents, ranging from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated federal response.
- *National Response Framework*. A comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. It serves as a guide to enable responders at all levels of government and beyond to provide a unified national response to a disaster. It defines the key principles, roles and structures that organize the way United States jurisdictions plan and respond.
- *Planning Assumptions*. Parameters that are expected and used as a context, basis or requirement for developing response and recovery plans, processes and procedures. If a planning assumption is not valid for a specific incident's circumstances, the plan may not be adequate for response success. Alternate methods may be needed. For example, if a decontamination capability is based on the planning assumption that the facility is not within the zone of release, this assumption should be verified at the beginning of the response.
- *Prevention*. The capabilities necessary to prevent, avoid or stop an imminent threatened or actual act of terrorism.
- *Protection*. The capabilities to safeguard the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters, focusing on actions to protect United States people, vital interests, and way of life.
- *Recovery*. The timely restoration, strengthening and revitalization of infrastructure, housing and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic and environmental fabric of communities affected by an incident.
- *Resilience*. The ability to withstand and recover rapidly from deliberate attacks, accidents and natural disasters, as well as unconventional stresses, shocks and threats to the nation's economy and democratic system.
- *Resource Management*. Systems for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to or recover from an incident.
- *Response*. The capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

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- Service Animal. Any guide dog, signal dog or other animal individually trained to assist an individual with a disability. Service animals' jobs include, but are not limited to:
 - Guiding individuals with impaired vision;
 - Alerting individuals with impaired hearing (to intruders or sounds such as a baby's cry, the doorbell and fire alarms);
 - Pulling a wheelchair;
 - Retrieving dropped items;
 - Alerting people of impending seizures; and
 - Assisting people who have mobility disabilities with balance or stability.
- Standard Operating Procedure/Guideline. A reference document or operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or several interrelated functions in a uniform manner.
- Arroyonyms:
 - AFO: Area Field Officer
 - CBRN: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
 - COL: City of Lewiston
 - EMC: Emergency Management Coordinator
 - EMS: Emergency Medical Services
 - EOC: Emergency Operations Center
 - EOP: Emergency Operations Plan
 - ESF: Emergency Support Function
 - GIS: Geographic Information System
 - HAZMAT: Hazardous Materials
 - IC: Incident Commander
 - ICS: Incident Command System
 - IDEOC: Idaho Emergency Operations Center
 - IDEOP: Idaho Emergency Operations Plan
 - IMT: Incident Management Team
 - IOEM: Idaho Office of Emergency Management
 - IPAWS: Integrated Public Alert & Warning System
 - LEPC: Local Emergency Planning Committee
 - MA: Mission Assignment
 - MHMP: Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - MOA: Memorandum of Agreement
 - MOU: Memorandum of Understanding
 - NPC: Nez Perce County
 - NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
 - NIMS: National Incident Management System
 - NRF: National Response Framework

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- PIO: Public Information Officer
- RRT: Regional Response Team
- SJRMC: St. Joseph's Regional Medical Center
- SOP: Standard Operating Procedure
- USACE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- VOAD: Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
- WMD: Weapons of Mass Destruction

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Section B: Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes:

Functional Annexes focus on specific responsibilities, tasks and operational actions for a particular emergency function. ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for a County, State, and Federal response to an incident. ESFs may be selectively activated for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents. Regardless of where ESFs may be assigned, they coordinate closely with one another to accomplish their missions.

The ESF Coordinator/Lead; is the entity with management oversight for that particular ESF. The coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management.

ESF Primary Agency; is a Federal agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF.

Support Agencies; are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the ESF.

ESF 1: Transportation

Emergency Support Function 1: Transportation	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	• NPC Roads & Bridges Director: (208) 799-3060 • City of Lewiston Public Works: (208) 746-1316
Primary/Lead Agencies	Primary responsibility for management of incidents involving transportation rests with local and state authorities and the private sector, which own and operate the transportation resources.
Support Agencies	• Lewiston GIS • Lewiston Community Development • Lewiston Transit • NPC GIS • NPC Assessor • Port of Lewiston • Local Highway Technical Assistance Council • Idaho Transportation Department • Idaho State Police • US Army Corps of Engineers
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
<u>Nez Perce County Road and Bridge Department</u>	• Create and maintain mutual aid agreements. • Participate in training and exercises. • Maintain equipment at operational levels. • Maintain a current inventory of vehicles and drivers. • Maintain City/County maps. • Participate in Multi-Agency Coordination efforts.

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	• Coordinate resources and information for essential transportation routes. • Identify historically vulnerable areas such as culverts, storm drains, and landslide-prone areas. • Identify and provide an ESF Coordinator to the EOC or alternate location when requested. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the conclusion of the incident response. • Participate in AHMP Plan update efforts
<u>Lewiston City Public Works Department</u>	• Create and maintain mutual aid agreements. • Participate in training and exercises. • Maintain equipment at operational levels. • Maintain a current inventory of vehicles and drivers. • Maintain City/County maps. • Participate in Multi-Agency Coordination efforts. • Coordinate resources and information for essential transportation routes. • Identify vulnerable areas such as culverts, storm drains, and landslide-prone areas. • Identify and provide an ESF Coordinator to the EOC or alternate location when requested. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response. • Determine road closures and detours to establish network connectivity. • Engage resources for necessary repairs to public roadways. • Coordinate with other city departments for support.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
Agency	Responsibilities/Functions
<u>Lewiston Geographic</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF

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<u>Information System (GIS) Department</u>	Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff • Participate in AAR following the conclusion of the incident response. • Provide mapping support.
<u>Lewiston Community Development</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response.
<u>Lewiston Transit Service</u>	• Provide transportation throughout NPC.
<u>Nez Perce County Information Systems (GIS)</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response • Provide mapping support.
<u>Nez Perce County Assessor</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response, and assist with damage assessments.
<u>Port of Lewiston</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff.

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	• Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response.
<u>Local Highway Technical Assistance Council</u>	• Serve as the source of funding/support for projects and assist in acquiring emergency funds.
<u>Idaho Transportation Department</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for transportation activities. • Provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based on local and tribal feedback. • Provide personnel for Damage Assessment Teams if requested by the IRC. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response.
<u>Idaho State Police</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response. • 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.
<u>Army Corps of Engineers</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response.
<u>Lewiston Geographic</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF

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<u>Information System (GIS) Department</u>	Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the conclusion of the incident. • Provide mapping support.
Purpose	
Purpose	(ESF 1) Transportation, provides support by assisting local, state, tribal, and Federal governmental entities, voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to actual or potential incidents.
Scope	
Scope	The ability to sustain transportation services, mitigate adverse economic impacts, meet societal needs, and move emergency relief personnel and commodities will depend on effective transportation decisions at all levels. Unnecessary reductions or restrictions to transportation will directly impact the effectiveness of all prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts.
Policies	
Policies	NA 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.
Situation	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which 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

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	coordinated effort to manage transportation systems, including infrastructure, and resources. • <u>Transportation Systems</u>: 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. • <u>Transportation Resources</u>: 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.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capability	Critical Transportation; Identifies temporary alternative transportation solutions to be implemented when primary systems or routes are unavailable or overwhelmed.
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	• Disasters or emergencies can disrupt local transportation routes. • Disasters or emergencies can damage critical transportation infrastructure within the city and county. • City and county departments may need to obtain legal clearances to ensure the proper disposal of debris. • Equipment and resources may be limited, and requests for outside assistance may be necessary, and fuel shortages may occur.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	• Transportation modes management and control • Transportation safety • Stabilization and reestablishment of transportation infrastructure • Movement restrictions • Damage and impact assessment.
Components & • Sub Components	State Highways: • Bridges County Roads: • Bridges Mass Transit: • School Bus Routes, Public Transportation • Railroad for freight Aviation:

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	- Lewiston Airport, Commercial Passenger Maritime: - Port of Lewiston - Port of Wilma
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	Lewiston Public Works and NPC Road and Bridge Department are responsible for coordinating ESF 1 actions during disaster or emergency response and recovery. ESF 1 primary and support agencies should maintain contact lists for staff, staff recall protocols, and resource lists. Lewiston Public Works and NPC Road and Bridge are responsible for updating the ESF Annex during annual updates and developing and maintaining SOPs to coordinate ESF 1 activities. Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and resource support from the EOC, Lewiston Public Works and/or NPC Road and Bridge will authorize a representative to serve as the ESF Coordinator in the EOC depending on the location of the incident. The ESF Coordinator will coordinate requests for assistance and resources from the Incident Commander and assist in information gathering and analysis in the EOC.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
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

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	information on WebEOC and/or sharing information as directed by the EOC Plans Section. • Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions to be implemented when primary systems or routes are unavailable or overwhelmed. • Serving as the primary contact for transportation requests for assistance and resources. • Maintaining transportation infrastructure for safe and passable travel. • Effectively using transportation resources during a disaster or emergency. • Report to and provide situational awareness to the EOC. • Notify Primary and Support Agencies of activation and identify reporting requirements for situational awareness. • Begin gathering information and forming situational awareness and reporting. • Gather any initial resource requests. • Report current actions of participating Primary and Support Agencies to the EOC and participate in coordination actions, as requested. • Establish and communicate record-keeping practices for financial expenditures, personnel, and resource use to participating Primary and Support Agencies. • Coordinate with necessary agencies to limit or block transportation routes until authorities remove safety restrictions and limitations.
Continuing Actions	• Conducting damage assessments. • Supporting the clearing of debris and repairing critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, waterways, and airfields. • Providing subject matter expertise for evaluating engineering services, construction management, inspection, and emergency contracting for public infrastructure. • Continue information gathering for situational awareness and reporting. • Ensure record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and the use of personnel and resources are followed by participating Primary and Support Agencies. • Coordinate the deployment of resources as necessary. • Continue to gather resource requests and communicate needs to the EOC. • Coordinate needed resources through mutual aid assistance, purchases, and requests for state assistance.

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	- 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.
Demobilization	- 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 personnel that supported ID-ESF #1 during an activation should support AAR processes. - Communicate demobilization instructions to participating Primary and Support Agencies. - Ensure departments return EOC-acquired mutual aid resources and state assistance resources and complete documentation. - Gather final records for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use and provide them to the EOC Manager. - Contribute feedback to the After-Action Review (AAR) process.
Recovery	- Research funding options for damage - Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	<u>Idaho Traffic Incident Management Plan</u>: 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.
Programs	<u>Idaho Transportation Department Emergency Program</u>: The Idaho Transportation Department is the coordinating agency for the state of Idaho, providing primary support for transportation during a natural- or human-caused disaster. The Idaho Emergency Operations Plan, produced by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, assigns primary support responsibilities to the transportation department for rescue and logistics support and for search-and-rescue operations.

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Systems	• <u>WebEOC</u>: 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.
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ESF 2: Communications

Emergency Support Function 2: Communications	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	• Lewiston Police Dept., Dispatch Center: (208) 746-0171 • NPC Sheriff Dispatch Center: (208) 799-3130
Primary/Lead Agencies	Same as ESF Lead
Support Agencies	• 911 EComm: (208) 746-4911
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
<u>Lewiston Police Department - Dispatch Center</u> (911)	• Create and maintain mutual aid agreements. • Ensure equipment is maintained at operational levels. • Participate in Multi-Agency Coordination efforts. • Identify and provide an ESF Coordinator to the EOC or alternate location when requested. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR Reviews following the end of incident response. • Develop and maintain procedures for rapid assessment of critical facilities, public buildings, and structures, • Support selected staff for damage assessment. • Develop plans and procedures for registering and using the resources of other city/county departments, professional and educational organizations, and volunteers. • Coordinate training and exercise opportunities for rapid, preliminary, and detailed damage assessments. • Maintain SOP for damage assessment processes. • Maintain resource manuals and SOPs for dispatch center operations.

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<u>Nez Perce Sheriff's Office - Dispatch Center (911)</u>	• Create and maintain mutual aid agreements. • Participate in training and exercises. • Ensure equipment is maintained at operational levels. • Participate in Multi-Agency Coordination efforts. • Identify and provide an ESF Coordinator to the EOC or alternate location when requested. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. • Participate in AHMP update efforts. • Develop and maintain procedures for rapid assessment of critical facilities, public buildings, and structures, • Identify, train, and appropriately support selected staff for damage assessment. • Develop plans and procedures for registering and using the resources of other city/county departments, professional and educational organizations, and volunteers. • Coordinate training and exercise opportunities for rapid, preliminary, and detailed damage assessments. • Maintain SOPs for damage assessment processes. • Maintain resource manuals and SOPs for dispatch center operations.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
<u>Nez Perce County 911 Coordinator</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the conclusion of incident response.
Purpose	
Purpose	Communications supports the restoration of communications infrastructure, coordinates communications support to response efforts, facilitates the delivery of information to emergency management decision makers, and assists in the stabilization and reestablishment of systems and applications during incidents.

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Scope	
Scope	ESF #2 acts to meet the telecommunications and essential elements of information needs of local, state, tribal, and Federal departments and agencies; nongovernmental organizations; industry essential service providers; other private sector partners; and individuals, families, and households, including individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
Policies	
Policies	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.
Situation	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Operational Communications
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	• The COL Dispatch Center, NPC Sheriff Dispatch Center, or Lewiston Backup Dispatch Center may experience failures due to overwhelmed phone systems. • The COL & NPC will focus on coordinating lifesaving activities and reestablishing communications and control in the disaster area. • Cell phone service may be overwhelmed and unreliable. • Downed lines or other collateral damage may disrupt normal phone, fax, and Internet service. • Two-way radio channels may be unreliable. • Power failures could disrupt dispatch center operations. • Natural gas failures could cause backup generators to fail, disrupting dispatch center operations.

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	- 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.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	- Initiate actions to save and sustain lives, reduce human suffering, and provide additional resources and assistance to response efforts. - Coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries - Reestablishment and repair of telecommunications infrastructure - Protection, re-establishment, and sustainment of county cyber and information technology resources - Oversight of communications within the county response structures
Components & Sub Components	Infrastructure: - Wireless - Cable Systems and Wireline - Broadcast (Television and Radio) - Satellite - Data Centers/Internet Alert, Warning, Messages: - Access to Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) and other systems 911 Dispatch Finance: - Electronic Banking Services - Electronic Payment Processing (ATM, Point-of-Sale, etc.)
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	As coordinating agencies, the Lewiston Police Department and NPC Sheriff's Office coordinate ESF 2 actions during disaster or emergency response and recovery. 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 County or State agency technical personnel and available equipment, to assist in the initial response.

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	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.).
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	The following are the responsibilities of ESF #2: • Provides disaster emergency communications, which consists of the technical means and modes required to provide and maintain operable and interoperable voice and data communications in an incident area. • Supports the temporary re-establishment of the basic public safety communications infrastructure and assists in the initial restoration of the commercial telecommunications infrastructure. • Coordinates the provisioning of priority and other telecommunications services at incident support facilities, provides capabilities and services to aid response and short-term recovery operations, and ensures a smooth transition to long-term recovery efforts. Leads communications planning, training, exercising, and coordination of the County to support a whole of government approach to disaster response. • Facilitates the delivery of critical information to maintain situational awareness for emergency management decision makers and support elements. • Develops and maintains a cyber and communications common operating picture with Federal, state, and industry partners. • Develops cyber and communications restoration priorities during disasters. • Coordinates and deconflicts incident radio frequencies in disaster event areas of operation.

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Continuing Actions	• Gathers information for situational awareness. • Ensure that participating primary and support agencies follow record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use. • Coordinate needed resources through MAA, purchases, and requests for state assistance. • 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.
Demobilization	• Communicate demobilization instructions to participating Primary and Support Agencies. • Ensure mutual aid resources and state assistance resources are returned, and documentation is completed. • Gather final records for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use and provide them to the EOC Manager. • Contribute feedback to the AAR process.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	<u>Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) and Field Operations Guides (FOGs)</u> : 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	<u>Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)</u> : 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

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	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. <u>Idaho State Police (ISP) Mobile Command Center (MCC):</u> 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	<u>WebEOC:</u> 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.

ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering

Emergency Support Function 3: Public Works & Engineering	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	• Lewiston Public Works • NPC Road and Bridge
Primary/Lead Agencies	• NPC Assessor's Office
Support Agencies	• Lewiston GIS • Nez Perce County GIS • Community Development/Building Inspection • Lewiston City Engineering Division • Nez Perce County Planning & Building • Idaho Department of Transportation • Idaho Department of Environmental Quality • Avista • Centurylink • Sparklight • Clearwater Power
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	

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<u>Lewiston Public Works Department</u>	• Serving as the primary contact for Public Works and Engineering requests for assistance and resources. • Supporting damage assessment to identify needs, the extent of damages, and determine if the disaster or emergency can be declared a county disaster. • Conducting infrastructure risk and vulnerability assessments. • Providing potable water and ice during and after an incident. • Coordinating the removal of debris in the wake of an incident. • Implementing and managing infrastructure recovery assistance programs. • Develop and maintain procedures for rapid assessment of critical facilities, public buildings, and structures, • Identify, train, and appropriately support selected staff for damage assessment. • Develop plans and procedures for registering and using the resources of other city/county departments, professional and educational organizations, and volunteers. • Coordinate training and exercise opportunities for rapid, preliminary, and detailed damage assessments. • Maintain SOPs for damage assessment processes. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. • Participate in Mitigation Plan updates. • Determine road closures and detours to establish network connectivity. • Engage resources for any necessary repairs to public utilities/infrastructure. • Coordinate with other City departments for support.
<u>Nez Perce County Road and Bridge</u>	• Develop and maintain procedures for rapid assessment of critical facilities, public buildings, and structures, • Identify, train, and appropriately support selected staff for damage assessment. • Develop plans and procedures for registering and using the resources of other city/county departments, professional and educational organizations, and volunteers. • Coordinate training and exercise opportunities for rapid,

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	preliminary, and detailed damage assessments. • Maintain SOP for damage assessment processes. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. • Participate in AHMP updates.
<u>Nez Perce County Assessor's Office</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
Agency	Responsibilities/Functions
<u>Lewiston Geographic Information System (GIS) Department</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the conclusion of the incident response. • Provide mapping support.
<u>Nez Perce County Information Systems (GIS)</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response. • Provide mapping support.
<u>Lewiston Community Development</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF

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<u>Nez Perce County Planning & Building</u>	Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
<u>Lewiston City Engineering Division</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
<u>Idaho Transportation Department</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Provide technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for transportation activities. • Provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based on local and tribal feedback. • Provide personnel for Damage Assessment Teams if requested by the IRC. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response.
<u>Idaho Department of Environmental Quality</u>	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Avista	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as requested. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. • Maintains; ➤ Service to 420,619 customers ➤ 8,000 miles of Natural Gas lines ➤ 2,770 miles of Transmission lines ➤ 19,000 Power Distribution lines

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Centurylink	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as requested. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. • Maintains; ➤ Internet Services ➤ Phone Services
Sparklight	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as requested. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. • Maintains; ➤ Internet Services ➤ Phone Service ➤ Television Service
Clearewater Power	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as requested. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. • Clearwater Power Company serves 11 counties in 3 states • Maintains; ➤ Service to 12,107 customers ➤ Propane Distribution 13 sites ➤ Members: 8,400 ➤ Meters: 11,300 ➤ Poles: 42,000 ➤ Miles of Line: 2,946 ➤ Accounts per Mile of Line: 3.80 ➤ Acres of Right-of-Way: Over 10,000
Purpose	
Purpose	Public Works and Engineering coordinates and organizes the resources of the County to facilitate the delivery of multiple core capabilities
Scope	
Scope	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.
Policies	
Policies	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.

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Situation	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Infrastructure Systems, Critical Transportation, Public and Private Services and Resources, Environmental Response/Health and Safety, Fatality Management, Mass Care Services, Mass Search and Rescue Operations
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	- Initial damage assessment reports may be short and brief, not providing an entire picture of the damaged area. - A shortfall of qualified personnel to do damage assessments may occur.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	- Infrastructure protection and emergency repair - Critical infrastructure reestablishment - Engineering services and construction management - Emergency contracting support for lifesaving and life-sustaining services
Components & Sub Components	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
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	Lewiston Public Works and NPC Road and Bridge Department are responsible for coordinating ESF 3 actions during a disaster

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	or emergency response and recovery. ESF 3 primary and support agencies should maintain contact lists for staff, recall protocols, and resource lists. Lewiston Public Works and NPC Road & Bridges are responsible for updating the ESF Annex during annual updates and developing and maintaining SOP's to coordinate ESF 3 activities. Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and resource support from the EOC, Lewiston Public Works and/or NPC Road & Bridge will authorize a representative to serve as the ESF Coordinator in the EOC, depending on the location of the incident. The ESF Coordinator will coordinate requests for assistance and resources from the Incident Commander and assist in information gathering and analysis in the EOC
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	• Report to EOC, if requested. • Notify Primary and Support Agencies of activation and identify reporting requirements for situational awareness. • Begin gathering information and forming situational awareness and reporting. • Gather any initial resource requests. • Report current actions of participating Primary and Support Agencies to the EOC and participate in coordination actions, as requested. • Establish and communicate record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use to participating Primary and Support Agencies. • Begin coordination for rapid damage assessment.
Continuing Actions	• Continue information gathering for situational awareness and reporting. • Ensure that participating primary and support agencies follow record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use.

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	• Coordinate the deployment of resources as necessary. • Continue to gather resource requests and communicate needs to the EOC. • Coordinate needed resources through mutual aid assistance, purchases, and requests for state assistance. • Continue coordination for damage assessments, moving into more detailed information gathering as the situation allows.
Demobilization	• Communicate demobilization instructions to Primary and Support Agencies. • Ensure mutual aid resources and state assistance resources are returned, and documentation is completed. • Gather final records for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use and provide them to the EOC Manager. • Contribute feedback to the AAR process.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	<u><i>“Plan Bulldozer” Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)</i></u> : 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	<u><i>FEMA: Fire Management Assistance Grants</i></u> : Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Program is available to states, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.
Systems	• IPAWS • 911 • <u>WebEOC</u>: 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.

ESF 4: Firefighting

Emergency Support Function 4: Firefighting	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	Lewiston City Fire Chief (208) 743-3554
Primary/Lead Agencies	• Nez Perce County Rural Fire Dept. • Big Canyon Rural Fire District

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	• Wheatland Rural Fire District • NPC Fire Department • Lapwai Volunteer Fire Department • Culdesac Volunteer Fire Department • Arrow Fire District • Sunnyside Fire District • Genesee Fire District
Support Agencies	• Idaho Department of Lands • Bureau of Land Management • Nez Perce Tribe Division of Forestry/Fire Management • Quad County Fire Chiefs Association (Four Counties are; Whitman, Latah, Asotin & NPC)
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
ESF Coordinator/Lead Primary/Lead Agencies	Responsible for coordination of firefighting support during all-hazard incidents and when there is a threat with the potential to have a significant impact in NPC. Major areas of focus are coordination of fire monitoring and suppression efforts. The principal activities for each functional area are described below. <u>Fire Monitoring:</u> Responsible for monitoring ongoing disaster or emergency situations to anticipate needs and prepare for additional wildfire resources from outside agencies. <u>Fire Suppression:</u> Responsible for mobilizing fire suppression resources to support urban, rural, and wildland fire incidents in NPC 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.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
<u>Idaho Department of Lands</u>	Idaho Department of Lands Fire Management (IDL Fire) in partnership with two Timber Protection Associations and with the support of rural volunteer fire departments and other partners, are responsible for fire suppression and prevention on more than 9 million acres of state, private and federal land in Idaho. IDL Fire focuses on initial attack with the goal of keeping fires at 10 acres or less. IDL Fire protects and preserves important endowment timber assets that help fund Idaho schools and other beneficiaries, as well as millions of acres of private forestland. Functions include but are not limited to;

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	- Monitoring 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 work with IOEM for appropriate action. An example would be assistance from the American Red Cross for evacuees. - Maintain disaster emergency record-keeping procedures.
<u>Bureau of Land Management</u>	The BLM is responsible for fire management on 245 million acres of public land across the United States. The agency's fire management staff provides wildland fire protection of natural resources, as well as using fire to improve the health of the land. The number one goal of the BLM Fire program is firefighter and public safety. The BLM Fire program is comprised of the following major components: - Aviation: Aircraft operation support for wildfire and resource management missions - Community Assistance: Mitigation/prevention, education, and outreach - Fire Planning: Utilization of science, management direction, and objectives into a variety of planning products that are used to conduct on the ground wildland fire operations - Fuels Management: Protecting communities and natural resources while providing for local economic opportunities - Honor Guard: Uniformed employees who display honor and appreciation for those who die in the line of duty - Recruitment: Announcement of open jobs within BLM related to all aspects of firefighting - Safety: Fire management plans and activities that reflect safety of public and staff - Training: Critical training required to effectively and efficiently fight fire - Wildland Fire Operations: Wildland fire suppression, wildland fire preparedness, National Interagency Coordination Center, National Interagency Fire Center, predictive services, and qualifications
<u>Nez Perce Tribe Division of Forestry/Fire Management</u>	Fire Management provides wildland fire protection to promote a healthy forest ecosystem as well as providing a fire-safe environment.

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(208) 843-2827 (208) 843-7328	Services provided: - Fuels management - Fire prevention - Fire preparedness - Fire suppression - Prescribed fire - Burned area emergency rehabilitation In addition to providing fire-fighting resources locally, available resources are dispatched nationally whenever and wherever needed.
<u>Quad County Fire Chiefs Association (Four Counties are: Whitman, Latah, Asotin & NPC)</u>	To pursue the protection of life and property by leadership, education and support for its members and affiliate organizations
Purpose	
Purpose	Firefighting provides County support for the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an all-hazard incident requiring a coordinated national response for assistance.
Scope	
Scope	Coordinates firefighting activities and provides personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area agencies involved in wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations.
Policies	
Policies	- 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. - 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.
Situation	

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Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Fire Suppression, Critical Transportation, Operational Communications, Public and Private Services and Resources, Infrastructure Systems, Mass Care Services, Mass Search and Rescue Operations, On-scene Security and Protection, Public Health and Medical Services
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	- Existing fire response personnel and equipment can handle most emergencies. - When additional support is required, the department having jurisdiction will obtain assistance from existing mutual aid agreements and, if necessary, various State or Federal agencies. - Fire activity may disrupt communications and utilities. - Access to fires may be difficult due to terrain. - Large fires will require a coordinated response from multiple agencies.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	Coordinates the support for the detection and suppression of fires. Functions include but are not limited to: - Coordination of County & State firefighting activities - Support to wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations
Components & Sub Components	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:

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	• Flood control • Other hazards • Protective actions
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	The Lewiston Fire Department coordinates ESF 4 actions during disaster or emergency response and recovery as the coordinating agency. ESF 4 primary and support agencies should maintain contact lists for staff, staff recall protocols, and resource lists. Lewiston Fire Department is responsible for updating the ESF Annex during annual updates and developing and maintaining SOPs to coordinate ESF 4 activities. Activities focus on supporting fire monitoring and fire suppression efforts when an incident exceeds the capability of the fire agency with jurisdiction/ protection responsibility (including mutual aid resources) and has reached a level that a disaster is imminent. The coordinator with assistance from supporting agencies, may mobilize firefighting resources to support urban, rural, and wildland fire incidents within NPC. IDL is the lead state agency with jurisdiction/protection responsibility 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 the Idaho Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response 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 established in some 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 the fire agency with jurisdiction/ protection responsibility (including mutual aid resources),

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	notification should be provided to the appropriate agency that can provide support.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	• Report to EOC if requested. • Notify Primary and Support Agencies of activation and identify reporting requirements for situational awareness. • Begin gathering information and forming situational awareness and reporting. • Gather any initial resource requests. • Report current actions of participating Primary and Support Agencies to the EOC and participate in coordination actions, as requested. • Establish and communicate record-keeping practices for financial expenditures, personnel, and resource use to participating Primary and Support Agencies. • Contact the Incident Commander and assess needs.
Continuing Actions	• Continue information gathering for situational awareness and reporting. • Ensure that participating primary and support agencies follow record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use. • Coordinate the deployment of resources as necessary. • Continue to gather resource requests and communicate needs to the EOC. • Coordinate needed resources through mutual aid assistance, purchases, and requests for state assistance.
Demobilization	• As applicable, coordinate demobilization of deployed firefighting resources when associated missions are completed or resources are no longer required. • Communicate demobilization instructions to participating Primary and Support Agencies. • Ensure mutual aid resources and state assistance resources are returned, and documentation is completed. • Gather final records for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use and provide them to the EOC Manager. • Contribute feedback to the AAR process.

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Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	The IDL Fire Mobilization Guide: This guide describes the standards of operation and the mobilization protocols of firefighting resources of the IDL. 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.
Programs	FEMA's Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG): The FMAG 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 or jurisdiction with authority. The FMAG 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 may serve as a subject matter expert to IOEM on wild fires to assist in evaluating potential FMAG requests.
Systems	<u>WebEOC</u> : 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.

ESF 5: Emergency Management

Emergency Support Function 5: Emergency Management

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ESF Coordinator/Lead	NPC Emergency Management Coordinator
Primary/Lead Agencies	Lewiston Police Dept Lewiston Fire Dept NPC Sheriff
Support Agencies	City of Lewiston Information System Nez Perce County Information SystemC Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM)
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Identify hazards and capacities for jurisdictional response. • Develop and maintain the EOP. • Develop and maintain the MHMP. • Train EOC staff on roles and responsibilities. • Coordinate training and exercises with other agencies. • Identify and obtain needed resources and equipment. • Identify and maintain mutual aid agreements. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response
Lewiston Police Dept	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response. • Monitor city law and enforcement and dispatch operations for incident response and recovery operations. • Provide EOC security as required. Participate in and support public information actions.
Lewiston Fire Dept	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff.

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	• Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response. • Participate in and support public information actions.
NPC Sheriff	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response. • Oversee county law enforcement and dispatch operations for incident response and recovery operations. • Provide EOC security. • Support public information actions.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
City of Lewiston Information System Nez Perce County Information System	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of the incident response. • Support and enable access to county communications and technological equipment utilized during EOC operations. • Secure networks and systems utilized during EOC operations. • Identify and obtain additional IT requirements needed for EOC operations.
IOEM	• 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 Mission Assignments (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 Joint

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	Field Office (JFO). Provide support and/or participate in the JFO or Disaster Recovery Center.
Lewiston Geographic Information System (GIS) NPC Geographic Information System (GIS)	Maintaining and developing maps on request which; - Integrates hardware, software, and data for capturing, managing, analyzing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information. - Allows us to view, understand, question, interpret, and visualize data in many ways that reveal relationships, patterns, and trends in the form of maps, globes, reports, and charts. A geographic information system is any system that captures, stores, analyzes, manages, and presents data that are linked to location. - And can be used for remote sensing, analyzes changes, scientific investigations, resource management, asset management, archaeology, environmental impact assessment, urban planning, cartography, criminology, geographic history, marketing, logistics, prospectively mapping, and many other purposes.
Purpose	
Purpose	Emergency Management Annex establishes the Counties approach for emergency management coordination and the provision of support to County, state, tribal, and local authorities during emergency or disaster incidents impacting jurisdictions in Nez Perce County or when assistance is requested from a neighboring state.
Scope	
Scope	ESF #5 coordinator 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, ESF #5 may be activated when an emergency or disaster incident exceeds the capabilities of local and/or tribal governments in the county or an incident has taken place within the region that impacts Idaho and/or requires state assistance.
Policies	
Policies	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

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	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	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, Recovery
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	- 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, IOEM. - 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. - All Primary and Support agencies are to Prepare for and respond to emergencies or disasters within Nez Perce County in a manner consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), using a management structure consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS). Agency employees expected to respond to emergencies or disasters within NPC will have NIMS and ICS training commensurate with their expected roles in response to such emergencies or disasters.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	The coordinator 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 in Nez Perce County. ESF #5's major areas of focus are coordination of the counties provision of assistance, information sharing and establishment/maintenance of situational awareness, and planning efforts.
Components & Sub Components	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.

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	- 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.
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	- Activities focus on the coordination of the counties provision of assistance for a potential for or actual emergency or disaster incident. ESF #5 supports the management and coordination of the EOC when activated. - Notifying IOEM of possible, developing, or actual emergency or disaster, with the potential or actual significant impacts in the county to develop a common operating picture and provide situational awareness to key decision makers. - When it is determined local resources and capabilities have been or will be exceeded, or state assistance is requested, the coordinator will notify IOEM and make the appropriate requests for assistance. - Throughout the notification, response, and recovery stages, the coordinator manages documentation, resource tracking, and the counties provision of assistance for response to the incident or concurrent incidents.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	- Establish an EOC 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 county, state and jurisdictional leadership/decision makers, as well as EOC staff, federal partners, and regional partners when requested or directed. - Notify agencies required to staff the IRC based on event/emergency and activation level.

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	• Coordinate the use of county emergency communications and warning systems. As necessary, initiate appropriate county alert(s) and notification(s) in anticipation of, or in response to, all-hazard emergency/disaster events/incidents. • Coordinate collaborative efforts with other state governments and federal agencies. • 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. • 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.
Continuing Actions	• As applicable, coordinate with state and federal partners and county 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 state or federal assistance. • Coordinate the deployment and staffing of special teams (e.g., regional response teams, damage assessment teams, etc.). • Provide direction and control for county and state response and recovery efforts to include Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and the Hazard Mitigation Program under Sections 406 and 404 of the Stafford Act. • If necessary, and in conjunction with IOEM, 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.
Demobilization	• Continue to consider demobilization needs to ensure an orderly release of resources and consider transition to recovery operations based on incident demands. • Oversee and participate in after-action review (AAR) processes to ensure issues and lessons learned relating to emergency management coordination activities in support of

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	emergency response and general response topics are documented. • Ensure proper completion, storage, and filing of all documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	• <u>National Response Framework (NRF)</u>: 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. • <u>State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan</u>: 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/)
Programs	<u>Federal Programs</u>: 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.
Systems	• <u>WebEOC</u>: 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.

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	• <u><i>Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS):</i></u> 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
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ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

Emergency Support Function 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	NPC Emergency Management Coordinator (208) 799-3084
Primary/Lead Agencies	NPC Social Services
Support Agencies	• American Red Cross • Idaho Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD) • Salvation Army (Lewiston Corps) • Community Action Partnership • Independent School District No. 1 (Lewiston) • St. Joseph Regional Medical Center Pastoral Care • Idaho Funeral Service Association • Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	Responsible for leading the 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 county's overall efforts to provide mass care, emergency assistance, and human services support to the affected area.
NPC Social Services	Social Service programs provide food, shelter, clothing, and financial assistance. Casework and Counseling with programs for health care and residential assistance and abuse counseling.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
American Red Cross	• Works with DHS/FEMA to identify available mass care capacity, anticipate mass care requirements, and establish strategies to address gaps in coordination with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and other Federal agencies; NGOs; and private sector partners. • Provides mass care technical assistance to DHS/FEMA and

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	serves as its principal mass care subject matter expert. • Facilitates coordination and planning among government, NGO, and private sector entities that provide mass care services in response to major disasters. • Supports DHS/FEMA in working with designated state lead agencies for mass care in planning, preparedness, and response activities to include exercise participation. • Works closely with DHS/FEMA at designated DHS/FEMA locations to support ESF #6 mass care activities as requested. • Provides situational awareness and reports on current mass care activities before and during response operations. • (In conjunction with DHS/FEMA) Facilitates the mobilization of NGO and private sector partners for the provision of mass care services in support of states. • Supports reunification efforts through its Safe and Well website and reunification teams. • Provides critical disaster relief and preparedness information to the public through proactive media. • The American Red Cross' role as a service provider is separate and distinct from its role in the National Response Framework. In its role as a service provider, the American Red Cross works closely with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments, NGOs, and private sector entities to provide life-sustaining services to survivors of every disaster, large and small, to include sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, and disaster health/mental health, reunification, and casework services.
Idaho Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD)	• Facilitates and encourages collaboration, communication, cooperation, and coordination to build relationships among members while groups plan and prepare for emergencies and disaster incidents. • Assists in communicating to the government and the public the services provided by its national member organizations. • Facilitates information sharing during planning, preparedness, response, and recovery and after a disaster incident. • Provides members with information pertaining to the severity of the disaster, needs identified, and actions of volunteers throughout the response, relief, and recovery process. • Provides guidance in case management, sharing client information, promoting spiritual and emotional care, and managing unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited donated goods, long term recovery, and other areas.

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	- Provides mobile feeding units of specialized unmet needs meals, and are staffed by trained responders who can prepare and distribute meals. - Provides counseling and emotional and spiritual care; assists with cleanup activities; provides medical assistance; receives and distributes emergency supplies; trains volunteers to become responders in community emergency response, homeland security, psychological first aid, and food safety; and provides National Incident Management System, compliant badges to volunteers with a barcode to track volunteer hours and training and to check their backgrounds.
Salvation Army (Lewiston Corps)	Functions include; - Working with local organizations and federal authorities. We mobilize to provide people with food, water, and emergency shelter. - Providing mobile showers, bottled water, and a clean blanket to anyone in need. - Turning their properties into sites of refuge when needed. - Delivering emotional and spiritual care that first responders and survivors desire.
Community Action Partnership (208) 746-3351	Community Action Network connects individuals and families to approaches that help them succeed, including job retraining for adults and stable and affordable housing for families.
Independent School District No. 1 (Lewiston)	- 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.
St. Joseph Regional Medical Center Pastoral Care	- The St. Joseph Regional Medical Center Emergency Room (ER) is staffed 24/7 by a team specializing in emergency services. 145-bed unit that includes urgent care, behavioral health, and critical care services - Nez Perce County is also covered by several Emergency Medical Service (EMS) units. - Lewiston hosts a paramedic level ambulance service and Life Flight provides an air ambulance service. - Additional ambulances are located in Genesee, Juliaetta/Kendrick, and Orofino. <u>CHEMPACK</u> available
<u>Idaho Funeral Service Association</u>	Functions include counseling on; Personal Property

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	• Documents for funerals • Information for funeral arrangements • Declarations for residents of nursing homes • Social Security Benefits • Deaths away from home • Deaths outside of the United States
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	• Coordinate medical sheltering. • 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.
Purpose	
Purpose	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services coordinate and provide life-sustaining resources, essential services, and statutory programs when the needs of disaster survivors exceed local capabilities.
Scope	
Scope	Mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services agencies and organizations at the local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal levels work together to provide life-sustaining assistance to disaster survivors. The four primary functions of • Mass Care: Congregate sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, and reunification of children with their parent(s)/legal guardians and adults with their families. • Emergency Assistance: Coordination of voluntary organizations and unsolicited donations and management of unaffiliated volunteers; essential community relief services; non-congregate and transitional sheltering; support to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in congregate facilities; support to children in disasters; support to mass evacuations; and support for the rescue, transportation, care, shelter, and essential needs of household pets and service animals. • Temporary Housing: Temporary housing options including rental, repair, and loan assistance; replacement; factory-built housing; semi-permanent construction; referrals; identification and provision of

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	safe, secure, functional and physically-accessible housing; and access to other sources of temporary housing assistance. Human Services: Disaster assistance programs that help survivors address unmet disaster-caused needs and/or non-housing losses through loans and grants; also includes supplemental nutrition assistance, crisis counseling, disaster case management, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services, and other state and Federal human services programs and benefits to survivors.
Policies	
Policies	- In accordance with Civil Rights Act and Idaho Code §67-5909, all 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. - In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), all ESF #6 activities and services are made accessible to support the diverse needs of individuals and prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities. - In accordance with the ADA's definition, 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 ESF #6 activities. - In accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Eligible Costs Related to Pet Evacuations and Sheltering, (DAP 9523.19), 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	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that

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	exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Supports local, tribal, governments and NGOs in the coordination and provision of mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services resources, programs, and services. Mass Care Services, Public and Private Services and Resources, Public Health and Medical Services, Critical Transportation, Fatality Management Services, Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning. Supports; Sheltering, Feeding, Distribution of Emergency Supplies, Reunification Services, Voluntary & Donation Management, Community Relief Services, Evacuee Support
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	A major disaster or emergency may produce a significant number of casualties, cause substantial damage to both public and private housing, and/or overwhelm the local and tribal infrastructure. Emergency operations focus on providing equitable 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. ESF #6 is not a direct provider of services to persons displaced or otherwise affected by the disaster. ESF #6 will include the coordination of activities to provide for the care and shelter of access and functional needs populations. 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 NPC. Historically, during emergency or disaster incidents in the county, some survivors will find shelter with friends and relatives, some will leave the area, and others will choose not to leave the impacted area.

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	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. 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. During a large-scale evacuation, families may be separated and will need to be reunited. 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.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	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 NPC. Coordinates the delivery of mass care and emergency assistance, including: • Mass care • Emergency assistance • Disaster housing • Human services
Components & • Sub Components	Food: • Commercial food distribution • Commercial food supply chain • Food distribution programs (e.g., food banks) Hydration: • Temporary hydration missions (e.g., bottle water distribution) • Commercial Water Supply Chain Shelter: • Housing (e.g., homes, shelters) • Commercial facilities (e.g., hotels) Agriculture: • Animals and agriculture
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	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.

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	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. 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: • Reasonable modifications to existing policies, practices, and procedures • Durable medical equipment • Consumable medical supplies • Personal assistance services • Other goods and services as needed
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
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 with EOC participants. • 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	• As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for federal assistance based upon local, tribal, and NGO feedback.

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	• 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. • As applicable, coordinate with State partners 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.
Demobilization	• 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. • Ensure proper storage and filing of all ESF #6 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/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, d 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.

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Programs	<u><i>Small Business Administration Loan Program</i></u> : This program provides low-interest, longterm 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.
Systems	<u>WebEOC</u> : 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.

ESF 7: Logistics

Emergency Support Function 7: Logistics	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	NPC Emergency Management Coordinator: (208) 799-3084
Primary/Lead Agencies	NPC Clerk: (208) 799-3020
Support Agencies	• Idaho Food Bank • Habitat for Humanity • American Red Cross
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as the primary contact for requests for assistance. • Managing the logistics supply chain that provides equipment, supplies, and services for incidents. • Providing for the integration of logistics partners during the planning, sourcing, acquisition, utilization, and disposition of resources. • Facilitating communication and collaboration among supply chain support elements.
NPC Clerk	• Collecting and disbursing funds. The county clerk collects, maintains, and distributes all county funds • The county clerk ensures that court orders, judgments, or directives are carried out within the parameters allowed by law • The county clerk is responsible for preserving and organizing all county records, including deeds, marriage licenses, resolutions, and ordinances. These records are accessible to the public for inspection. • Records all proceedings of the board and makes regular entries of all resolutions and decisions in all questions that concern the raising of money; records the vote of each commissioner on any question submitted to the board.

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	Signs all orders issued by the board for payment of money, records the action and records the receipts of the county treasurer that show the income and expenditures of the county.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
Idaho Food Bank Habitat for Humanity American Red Cross Nez Perce County Fairgrounds	<u>Safety (Life and Limb):</u> Both first responder safety and public safety take precedence for all resource allocation. Prevention and mitigation of death and serious injury are paramount. <u>Communities and Structures:</u> 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. <u>Resource Values:</u> 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.).
Purpose	
Purpose	Logistics integrates whole community logistics incident planning and support for timely and efficient delivery of supplies, equipment, services, and facilities. It also facilitates comprehensive logistics planning, technical assistance, training, education, exercise, incident response, and sustainment that leverage the capability and resources of County logistics partners, public and private stakeholders, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in support of both responders and disaster survivors.
Scope	
Scope	Provides centralized management of supply chain functions in support of local, state, tribal governments for an actual or potential incident. Its scope includes coordination of resource sourcing; acquisition; delivery of supplies, equipment, and services; resource tracking; facility space acquisition; transportation coordination; and management and support of information technology systems services and other administrative services. Its specific activities within the scope include:

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	- Managing a collaborative and complex logistics supply chain that provides equipment, supplies, and services for incidents requiring an integrated whole community response capability. - Providing for the integration of whole community logistics partners through deliberate and crisis collaboration in the planning, sourcing, acquisition, utilization, and disposition of resources. - Facilitating communication and collaboration among all supply chain support elements in order to minimize recovery efforts in the impacted area and reestablish local and state self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible.
Policies	
Policies	In accordance with Executive Order NO. 2022-04, 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.
Situation	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds the response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Public and Private Services and Resources, Mass Care Services, Critical Transportation, Infrastructure Systems, Operational Communications
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	- NPC County focuses on the coordination of response and recovery actions that treat all individuals fairly and respectfully. Emergency operations focus on providing equitable 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. - Expeditious identification, procurement, and allocation of resources are vital to ensure effective state emergency management operations. - Initial lifesaving and life support operations will be priority and all available resources will be prioritized and assigned accordingly.

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	Resources restoring essential services have priority once life safety issues are addressed.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	Coordinates comprehensive incident resource planning, management, and sustainment capability to meet the needs of disaster survivors and responders. Functions include but are not limited to: - Comprehensive, county incident logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability - Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services, etc.)
Components & Sub Components	<u>Logistics Staging Areas:</u> 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. <u>Warehouses:</u> 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. <u>Receiving Points:</u> 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.

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	<u>Distribution Points:</u> 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.
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	Resource and logistics support will be driven by jurisdictional Requests for Assistance (RFAs) beginning with planning for resource needs and ending with delivery to incident areas. As a critical component of the overall NPC response capabilities, all County or 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, County agencies will work with the EOC Logistics Section in fulfilling material, supplies, and transportation needs as deemed necessary by the EOC Manager/Director. All County agencies will maintain documentation of all equipment, supplies, materials, personnel, etc., utilized in the response and recovery operations.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	• Activate the EOC with the 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. • Establish a resource support tracking and accounting system. • Coordinate with the EOC 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.

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	• Continue situational reporting based on prescribed incident operational cycles set by the EOC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise. • 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.
Demobilization	• 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 • Ensure proper storage and filing of all ESF #7 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	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 the 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.
Programs	Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): EMAC is a national, state-to-state mutual aid agreement for states to

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	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	<u>WebEOC</u> : 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.

ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services

Emergency Support Function 8: Public Health and Medical Services	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	Public Health (Idaho North Central District 2)
Primary/Lead Agencies	• Lewiston Fire • NPC Coroner • St Joseph Regional Medical Center (SJPMC)
Support Agencies	• Public Health, Idaho North Central District • American Red Cross
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
<u>Public Health, Idaho North Central District</u> (208) 799-3100 Lewiston, ID (208) 799-3100 Moscow, ID (208) 882-7506 Orofino, ID (208) 476-7850 Grangeville, ID (208) 983-2842 Kamiah, ID (208) 935-2124	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. Major areas of concern are; Assessment of Healthcare needs, Health Surveillance, Medical Care Personnel, Medical Equipment & Supplies, Patient Evacuation, Worker Health & Safety, and Behavior Healthcare. Functions include but are not limited to; • Serving as the primary contact for Public Health requests for assistance and resources. • Coordination of health care and mortuary activities. • Provision of emergency care and treatment of casualties resulting from any type of incident. • Preventive and remedial measures to offset biological, chemical, and radiological incidents or warfare. • Maintenance of sanitation services. • Provision of mental health services. • Prevention and mitigation of the spread of infectious disease.

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	• Maintain a list of contacts for health and medical service providers. • Develop procedures for mitigating communicable diseases and coordinate necessary vaccination services for the population during a disaster. • Plan for and initiate requests to the state for health and medical services support as necessary. • Help identify a possible need for shelters and coordinate those services as able. • Conduct investigations for food and water safety. • Participate in the planning of medical countermeasure distribution. • Establish plans for requesting additional support during a disaster or emergency. • Plan for utilizing available health resources transferred to the county during a disaster. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. • Participate in AHMP update efforts.
Lewiston Fire	• Provide EMS and ambulance services • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
St Joseph Regional Medical Center (SJPMC)	• Plan and coordinate with other medical services in the county or region to maintain efficiency in patient transfers. • Ensure that medical services are available for workers remaining in evacuated areas. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff.

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	• Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
NPC Coroner	• Provide mortuary services • Plan for the utilization of mortuary personnel from other counties. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. If needed, submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
North Idaho Regional Healthcare Coalition (NIRHCC)	• Assist in the response as requested. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
American Red Cross	• Provide temporary, short-term relief services to survivors of a natural disaster and certain types of emergencies. • Provide mass care sheltering and other client services for large-scale disasters. • Conduct health surveillance and provide updates to the Coordinators • Provide information to assist with planning for long-term recovery.
Purpose	
Purpose	Public Health and Medical Services provides the mechanism for County assistance to supplement local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area resources in response to a disaster, emergency, or incident that may lead to a public health, medical, behavioral, or human service emergency, including those that have international implications.
Scope	
Scope	Provides planning and coordination of County public health, healthcare delivery, and emergency response systems to minimize and/or prevent health emergencies from occurring;

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	detect and characterize health incidents; provide medical care and human services to those affected; reduce the public health and human service effects on the community; and enhance community resiliency to respond to a disaster. Public health and medical services (e.g., patient movement, patient care, and behavioral healthcare) and support to human services (e.g., addressing individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs) are delivered through surge capabilities that augment public health, medical, behavioral, and veterinary functions with health professionals and pharmaceuticals. These services include distribution and delivery of medical countermeasures, equipment and supplies, and technical assistance. These services are provided to mitigate the effects of acute and longer-term threats to the health of the population and maintain the health and safety of responders. Assistes in carrying out fatality management responsibilities by providing specialized teams and equipment to conduct victim identification, grief counseling and consultation, and reunification of human remains and effects to authorized person(s)
Policies	
Policies	• 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. • 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	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Public Health and Medical Services, Fatality Management Services, Mass Care Services, Critical Transportation, Public

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Information and Warning, Environmental Response/Health and Safety, Public and Private Services and Resources	
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	- 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. - If hospitals and nursing homes are damaged, it may be necessary to relocate significant numbers of patients to other comparable facilities elsewhere. - Hospitals, nursing homes, ambulatory care centers, pharmacies, and other facilities for medical/behavioral health care may be severely structurally damaged or destroyed. Assistance in maintaining the continuity of health and medical services will be required. - 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. - Pharmaceuticals and medical resupply may be needed throughout the disaster emergency area. - 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. - 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.
Community Lifeline Components	

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Function	Coordinates the mechanisms for assistance in response to an actual or potential public health and medical disaster or incident. Functions include but are not limited to: • Public health • Medical surge support including patient movement • Behavioral health services • Mass fatality management
Components & • Sub Components	Medical Care: • Hospitals • Dialysis • Pharmacies • Long-term care facilities • 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 • Blood/blood products Medical Supply Chain: • Blood Products • Pharmaceutical (medications and vaccines) • Device • Medical gases Distribution: • Critical clinical research • Sterilization • Raw materials
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	The Primary coordinator engages with appropriate county or state medical and public health officials and organizations to determine current medical and public health assistance requirements. 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

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	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), Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	• Notify Primary and Support Agencies of activation and identify reporting requirements for situational awareness. • Collect information forming situational awareness and reporting. • Gather resource requests. • Report current actions of participating Primary and Support Agencies to the EOC and participate in coordination actions, as requested. • Establish and communicate record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and the use of personnel and resources by participating primary and support agencies. • Determine the personnel, supply, and equipment requirements for the disaster period and how to fulfill those requirements.
Continuing Actions	• Continue information gathering for situational awareness and reporting. • Ensure support agencies follow record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and the use of personnel and resources. • Coordinate the deployment of resources as necessary. • Continue to gather resource requests and communicate needs to the EOC. • Coordinate needed resources through mutual aid assistance, purchases, and requests for state assistance. • Assist in staffing and coordinating first aid stations.
Demobilization	• Communicate demobilization instructions to participating Primary and Support Agencies.

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	• Ensure mutual aid resources and state assistance resources are returned, and documentation is completed. • Gather final records for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use and provide them to the EOC Manager. • Contribute feedback to the AAR process.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	<u>Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Emergency Operations (EOP) Plan</u>: 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 EOP Plan contains a base plan and the following annexes: Administrative, Preparedness, Tactical Communications, Communications, Information Systems, and Volunteer Management Annexes. IDHW also maintains the following support plans Infectious Disease Response Plan, Medical Surge Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response Plan, and the Medical Countermeasures Plan. The Infectious Disease Response Plan 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.
Programs	• <u>CHEMPACK</u>: As a component of the ASPR/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 Section as an annex within the Medical Countermeasures Plan. • <u>Women, Infants, Children (WIC) Program</u>: 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.

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Systems	<u>WebEOC</u> : 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.
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ESF 9: Search and Rescue (SAR)

Emergency Support Function 9: Search and Rescue (SAR)	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	NPC Sheriff: (208) 799-3130
Primary/Lead Agencies	Same as Coordinator/Lead
Support Agencies	- Lewiston Fire: (208) 743-3554 Nez Perce Tribal Police: (208) 621-4809
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
NPC Sheriff Nez Perce County Dispatch: 208-799-3131	The sheriff of each county is the official responsible for command of all search and rescue operations within the county. - Monitor ongoing disaster or emergency situations, anticipate needs, and prepare for the use of additional SAR resources from outside sources. - Coordinates resource and logistics support, and serves as the principal contact with IOEM regarding the potential for using State SAR resources. - Coordinates with Public Works and Engineering regarding SAR in connection to damage assessment and damage survey efforts. - Create and maintain mutual aid agreements. - Ensure equipment is maintained at operational levels. - Participate in Multi-Agency Coordination efforts. - Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. - Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. - Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. - Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. - Participate in AHMP update efforts.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
Lewiston City Fire Dept.	Communicate information about the situation to the ESF

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(208) 743-3554	Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Nez Perce Tribal Police Lapwai, ID: (208) 621-4809 Kamiah, ID: (208) 935-4107 You can also report concerns or tips by mailing police@nezperce.org	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Purpose	
Purpose	Search and Rescue (SAR) deploys County SAR resources to provide lifesaving assistance to local, state, tribal, authorities, including local SAR Coordinators when there is an actual or anticipated request for County SAR assistance.
Scope	
Scope	During incidents or potential incidents requiring a unified SAR response, County SAR responsibilities reside with ESF #9 primary agencies that provide timely and specialized SAR capabilities. Support agencies provide specific capabilities or resources that support ESF #9. State or Federal SAR response operational environments are classified as: • Structural Collapse Urban Search and Rescue (US&R): includes operations for natural and manmade disasters and catastrophic incidents, as well as other structural collapse operations. • Maritime/Coastal/Waterborne SAR: includes operations for natural and manmade disasters that primarily require air, cutter, boat, and response team operations. • Land SAR: includes operations that require aviation and ground forces to meet mission objectives, other than maritime/coastal/waterborne and structural collapse SAR operations as described above.

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	SAR services include distress monitoring; incident communications; locating distressed personnel; and coordinating and executing rescue operations, including extrication and/or evacuation as well as providing medical assistance and civilian services through the use of public and private resources to assist persons and property in potential or actual distress.
Policies	
Policies	<u>In accordance with Idaho Code §31-2229:</u> “The sheriff of each county shall be the official responsible for command of all search and rescue operations within the county.” “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.” <u>In accordance with Idaho Code §21-104,</u> “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.” 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 §461018A.
Situation	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Mass Search and Rescue Operations: The <u>Recreational Safety Division</u> consists of law enforcement personnel committed to patrolling specific areas and responsible for monitoring the actions of the

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	public during outdoor recreation in Nez Perce County. The division has four primary operations. <u>Waterways:</u> Waterways consists of patrolling the waterways within the jurisdiction of Nez Perce County. These include the Clearwater, Snake, and Salmon Rivers along with Mann Lake, Waha Lake and Soldiers Meadows Reservoir. The equipment utilized are jet boats, personal watercraft (PWC) and rafts. Law violations are enforced and personal assistance and information is given to the public as needed. Patrol is in effect for the general boating season from Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend and continues year-round as needed for fishing seasons or special river events. <u>Dive Team:</u> The dive team consists of five certified SCUBA divers. Their function is rescue and recovery on the rivers. On occasion, the dive team participates in the location and recovery of potential criminal evidence in the water. Divers utilize jet boats and personal watercraft with sleds to accomplish their missions. <u>Mountain Patrol:</u> Mountain Patrol is responsible for patrolling in the areas of higher elevation south of Lewiston, the area known as Craig Mountain. Patrol maintains a safe environment for the public to recreate in the area and protect private property. In those areas where conventional vehicles cannot access, off-road vehicles and snowmobiles are used. During the time of year when snow prohibits free access to all of the areas snowmobiles are utilized and teamwork is established with local snowmobile groups to ensure efficient operation in the area. <u>Search and Rescue:</u> The RSD maintains and coordinates with the Nez Perce County Sheriff's Poses for search and rescue and special operations: • Horse (Mounted) • Air • Mechanized (ATV)
Plan Assumptions	Planning Assumptions Emergency operations focus on providing equitable 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.

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	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. 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.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	Coordinates the rapid deployment of search and rescue resources to provide specialized lifesaving assistance. Functions include but are not limited to: • Structural Collapse (Urban) Search and Rescue • Waterborne Search and Rescue • Land Search and Rescue
Components & Sub Components	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
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	NPC Sheriff Office is responsible for coordinating ESF 9 actions during a disaster or emergency response and recovery. ESF 9 primary and support agencies should maintain contact lists for staff, staff recall protocols, and resource lists. NPC Sheriff Office is responsible for updating

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	the ESF Annex during annual updates and developing and maintaining SOP's for coordinating ESF 9 activities. Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and resource support from the EOC, the NPC Sheriff's Office will authorize a representative to serve as the ESF Coordinator in the EOC. The ESF Coordinator will coordinate requests for assistance and resources from the Incident Commander and assist in information gathering and analysis in the EOC.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
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. • 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 EOC Plans Section. • Participate in initial coordination conference calls as requested. • Establish and communicate record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use to participating Primary and Support Agencies.
Continuing Actions	• Continue information gathering for situational awareness and reporting. • Ensure that participating primary and support agencies follow record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use. • Coordinate the deployment of resources as necessary.

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	- Continue to gather resource requests and communicate needs to the EOC. - Coordinate needed resources through mutual aid assistance, purchases, and requests for state assistance.
Demobilization	- Communicate demobilization instructions to participating Primary and Support Agencies. - Ensure mutual aid resources and state assistance resources are returned, and documentation is completed. - Gather final records for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use and provide them to the EOC Manager. - Contribute feedback to the AAR process.
Recovery	- Research funding options for damage - Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	<u><i>The National Response Framework, ESF #9 Search and Rescue (SAR) Annex.</i></u> 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)
Programs	<u><i>Idaho Technical Rescue Teams (ITRT):</i></u> 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.
Systems	<u>WebEOC:</u> 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.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Response

Emergency Support Function 10:

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Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Response	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	- Lewiston Fire Department - IOEM Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team
Primary/Lead Agencies	NPC Rural Fire Departments
Support Agencies	- Idaho National Guard (101st Civil Support Team) <u>IOEM Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team</u>
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
Lewiston Fire Department, <u>IOEM Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team</u>	- Train and exercise Hazmat/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) capabilities for Incident Command, response, containment, control, rescue, and use of the EOP. - Identify high-risk areas. - Create and maintain mutual aid agreements. - Maintain equipment to operation levels. - Maintain fleet inventory. - Maintain City/County maps. - Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. - Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. - Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. - Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. - Participate in AHMP update efforts. - 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 environmental impact.
NPC Rural Fire Departments	- Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. - Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. - Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. - Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
<u>Idaho National Guard (101st Civil Support Team)</u>	- Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. - Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed.

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	• Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. • Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) response, detection, monitoring, and analysis. • Medical Liaison with emergency medical technicians and public health officials. • Hazard Assessment, including consequence management based on 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.
Purpose	
Purpose	Hazardous Materials Response provides County support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of oil or hazardous materials when activated.
Scope	
Scope	The scope includes the appropriate actions to prepare for and respond to a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. For purposes of this annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.
Policies	
Policies	• <u>In accordance with Idaho Code §39-44</u>, 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. • <u>In accordance with Idaho Code §39-71</u>, 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,

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	local and tribal governments, and the federal government relating to hazardous substance incidents. <i>In accordance with Idaho Code §18-3322</i>, 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	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Environmental Response/Health and Safety, Critical Transportation, Infrastructure Systems, Public Information and Warning
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	- Hazardous materials are being transported in and out of Lewiston and NPC fixed manufacturing facilities. - Methods of transportation are railways, highways, and waterways. - The State of Idaho sponsors Regional Response Teams (RRTs), which have the personnel, training, and equipment specialized for hazmat response. - Natural or technological disasters can trigger numerous situations that release hazardous materials into the environment. - Increased hazmat incidents can lead to greater harm that threatens individuals, property, and the environment. - It might be difficult for responders and equipment to reach the site due to damage sustained by the infrastructure.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	Coordinates support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of oil or hazardous materials. Functions include but are not limited to: - Environmental assessment of the nature and extent of oil and hazardous materials contamination - Environmental decontamination and cleanup.

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Components & Sub Components	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
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	The Lewiston Fire Department, RRT II is responsible for coordinating ESF 10 actions during a disaster or emergency response and recovery. ESF 10 primary and support agencies should maintain contact lists for staff, staff recall protocols, and resource lists. Lewiston Fire Department, Regional Response Team II is responsible for updating the ESF Annex during annual updates and developing and maintaining SOPs to coordinate ESF 10 activities. Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and resource support from the EOC, Lewiston Fire Department, Regional Response Team II will authorize a representative to serve as the ESF Coordinator in the EOC. The ESF Coordinator will coordinate requests for assistance and resources from the Incident Commander and assist in information gathering and analysis in the EOC.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	- Notify Primary and Support Agencies of activation and identify reporting requirements for situational awareness. - Begin gathering information and forming situational awareness and reporting. - Gather any initial resource requests. - Report current actions of participating Primary and Support Agencies to the EOC and participate in coordination actions, as requested.
Continuing Actions	Continue information gathering for situational awareness and reporting.

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	• Ensure that participating primary and support agencies follow record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and the use of personnel and resources. • Coordinate the deployment of resources as necessary. • Continue to gather resource requests and communicate needs to the EOC. • Coordinate needed resources through mutual aid assistance, purchases, and requests for state assistance.
Demobilization	• Communicate demobilization instructions to participating Primary and Support Agencies. • Ensure mutual aid resources and state assistance resources are returned, and documentation is completed. • Gather final records for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use and provide them to the EOC Manager. • Contribute feedback to the After-Action Review (AAR) process.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	<u>Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan</u>: This plan is a critical supporting plan to ESF #10, of the NPC-EOP. 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).
Programs	• <u>Idaho Hazardous Materials Regional Response Teams (HAZMAT RRTs)</u>: The HAZMAT RRTs are intended to respond to critical hazardous chemical/WMD emergencies in Idaho in direct support of an established incident command

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	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. • <u>Idaho National Guard 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (CST)</u>: 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
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	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.
Systems	<u>WebEOC</u>: 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.

ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Emergency Support Function 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	NPC Soil & Water Conservation District
Primary/Lead Agencies	Same as Above
Support Agencies	• Idaho Food Bank • Idaho Public Health Districts
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
NPC Soil & Water Conservation District	• Responding to animal and plant diseases and pests. • Protecting natural and cultural resources and historic properties. • Ensuring the safety and well-being of household pets. • Serving as the primary contact for agriculture and natural resources requests for assistance and resources.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
Idaho Food Bank	• The Foodbank builds partnerships with Growers, Processors, Retailers, Manufacturers, and Wholesalers and encourage them to donate groceries that might otherwise go to waste. • Partners include food pantries, senior centers, rescue missions, community kitchens and other feeding programs. • The Idaho Foodbank collects millions of pounds of food that

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	is distributed through our facilities in Boise, Pocatello, and Lewiston to more than 480 community partners across Idaho. Most of the food is donated, but they do purchase food for certain programs or to fill gaps with nutritious food. • Food Rescue is a partnership with grocers statewide that provides an opportunity for The Idaho Foodbank and our pantry partners to quickly distribute nutritious and often perishable food to our neighbors in need, while preventing unnecessary waste. • The food bank receives food through community food drives, our food rescue program, growing projects, and from special industry partnerships.
Idaho Public Health Districts	Functions include but are not limited to; • Serving as the primary contact for Public Health requests for assistance and resources. • Coordination of health care and mortuary activities. • Provision of emergency care and treatment of casualties resulting from any type of incident. • Preventive and remedial measures to offset biological, chemical, and radiological incidents or warfare. • Maintenance of sanitation services. • Provision of mental health services. • Prevention and mitigation of the spread of infectious disease. • Maintain a list of contacts for health and medical service providers. • Develop procedures for mitigating communicable diseases and coordinate necessary vaccination services for the population during a disaster. • Plan for and initiate requests to the state for health and medical services support as necessary. • Help identify a possible need for shelters and coordinate those services as able. • Conduct investigations for food and water safety. • Participate in the planning of medical countermeasure distribution. • Establish plans for requesting additional support during a disaster or emergency. • Plan for utilizing available health resources transferred to the county during a disaster. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff.

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	• Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Purpose	
Purpose	Agriculture and Natural Resources organizes and coordinates County, State, and Federal support for the protection of the County agricultural and natural and cultural resources during local emergencies. ESF #11 works during actual and potential incidents to provide nutrition assistance; respond to animal and agricultural health issues; provide technical expertise, coordination and support of animal and agricultural emergency management; ensure the safety and defense of the Counties food supply; and to ensure the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.
Scope	
Scope	• Providing nutrition assistance: Includes working with state agencies to determine nutrition assistance needs, obtain appropriate food supplies, arrange for delivery of the supplies, and authorize the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. • Responding to animal and agricultural health issues: Includes implementing an integrated local, state, tribal, and Federal response to significant incidents threatening the health of animals, plants, or humans exposed to animals or plants. • Providing technical expertise in support of animal and agricultural emergency management: Includes responding to requests from local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal jurisdictions to facilitate coordination of the public and private sector and nongovernmental organization (NGO) resources to provide surge response capabilities pertaining to animals. • Protecting Natural, Cultural Resources, and Historical Properties (NCH) resources: Includes appropriate response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and inform long-term recovery of NCH resources. This includes providing post event assessments of damages and providing technical assistance and resources for assessing impacts of response activities on NCH resources.
Policies	
Policies	• In accordance with Title 7 CFR §250.43 (disaster food assistance), group meal service at congregate meal sites is

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	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. 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.
Situation	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds the response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Environmental Response/Health and Safety, Mass Care Services, Public Health and Medical Services, Critical Transportation, Public and Private Services and Resources, Infrastructure Systems
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	- 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. - Livestock owners within the disaster area may need assistance gathering, relocating, sheltering, and feeding their animals. - Depending on the disaster or emergency, livestock may be injured, lost, starving, or running loose. - Emergencies and disasters may negatively impact agricultural production. - Food-borne disease surveillance and outbreak investigation will require a unified response from federal, state, tribal, and local governments and private industry.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	Coordinates a variety of functions designed to protect the County food supply, respond to plant and animal pest and disease outbreaks, and protect natural and cultural resources. Functions include but are not limited to: - Nutrition assistance - Animal and plant disease and pest response

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	• Technical expertise, coordination, and support of animal and agricultural emergency management • Meat, poultry, and processed egg products safety and defense • Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection
Components & • Sub Components	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
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	NPC Soil and Water Conservation District is responsible for coordinating ESF 11 actions during a disaster or emergency response and recovery. ESF 11 primary and support agencies should maintain contact lists for staff, staff recall protocols, and resource lists. NPC Soil and Water Conservation District is responsible for updating the ESF Annex during annual updates and developing and maintaining SOPs to coordinate ESF 11 activities. Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and resource support from the EOC, NPC Soil and Water Conservation District will authorize a representative to serve as the ESF Coordinator in the EOC. The ESF Coordinator will coordinate requests for assistance and resources from the Incident Commander and assist in information gathering and analysis in the EOC.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.

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Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
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 EOC 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. • Notify Primary and Support Agencies of activation and identify reporting requirements for situational awareness. • Begin gathering information and forming situational awareness and reporting. • Gather any initial resource requests. • Report current actions of participating Primary and Support Agencies to the EOC and participate in coordination actions, as requested. • Establish and communicate record-keeping practices for financial expenditures, personnel and resource use to Primary and Support Agencies.
Continuing Actions	• Continue information gathering for situational awareness and reporting. • As available, provide supporting documentation for the state's request for State or Federal assistance based upon local and tribal feedback. • As applicable, coordinate State or Federal partners and 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 technical assistance to local and tribal agencies responsible for agriculture and food related emergency management activities, including damage assessments.

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	• Ensure that participating primary and support agencies follow record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use. • Coordinate the deployment of resources as necessary. • Continue to gather resource requests and communicate needs to the EOC. • Coordinate needed resources through mutual aid assistance, purchases, and requests for state assistance. • Determine critical nutritional assistance needs of the affected jurisdiction(s) in terms of numbers of people, their location, and usable food-preparation facilities
Demobilization	• Communicate demobilization instructions to Primary and Support Agencies. • Ensure mutual aid resources and state assistance resources are returned, and documentation is completed. • Gather final records for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use and provide them to the EOC Manager. • Contribute feedback to the AAR process.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	• <u>Idaho Incident Annex #5 – Animal Health Emergency Management</u>: 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. • <u>IDHW Emergency Response Plan</u>: 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. • <u>Idaho State Plan for Disasters Congregate Meal Service Using USDA Commodities</u>: 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.
Programs	• <u>Disaster Commodity Assistance</u>: 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

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	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. • <u><i>Idaho Veterinary Emergency Response Team (IVERT):</i></u> 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).
Systems	<u>WebEOC:</u> 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.

ESF 12: Energy

Emergency Support Function 12: Energy	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	NPC Emergency Management Coordinator
Primary/Lead Agencies	• Lewiston Public Works • NPC Road & Bridge
Support Agencies	• Avista • Clearwater Power Company
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as the primary contact for requests for assistance. • Working with private suppliers and distributors to provide needed fuels to maintain emergency operations. • Create and maintain mutual aid agreements. • Assist with plan implementation, coordination, and support of public and private agencies involved with utilities. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinators or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response. • Participate in AHMP update efforts.

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Lewiston Public Works	• Helping utilities obtain equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore critical systems. • Coordinating between the COL and departments/agencies throughout NPC to obtain fuel for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and critical facilities. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
<u>Nez Perce County Road & Bridge Department</u>	• Assessing utility damage, supply, demand, and requirements. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed, if needed. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
AVISTA Clearwater Power Co	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Purpose	
Purpose	Provides support to the County by assisting local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal government entities, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and the private sector by coordinating County capabilities, services, technical assistance, and engineering expertise during disasters and incidents that require a coordinated County response. The term “energy” includes producing, storing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, maintaining, and controlling energy systems and system components.
Scope	
Scope	• Provides technical expertise to energy asset owners and operators, other Federal agencies, and local, state, tribal, and territorial governments, and conducts field assessments as needed. • Collects, evaluates, and shares information on energy system damage and provides estimations on the effect of energy system outages within affected areas, as well as the potential state, regional impact.

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	- Assists local governments and private sector stakeholders in overcoming inherent challenges associated with restoration of the energy system. - Provides information concerning the status of energy restoration efforts to include geographic data, projected schedules, restoration tracking, and completion percentages, and other information as appropriate.
Policies	
Policies	<u>Idaho Code §61-531</u> requires the IPUC to “direct and require all suppliers of electric power and energy, or natural or manufactured gas³, 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.” <u>Idaho Code §61-533</u>: 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.”
Situation	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds the response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Infrastructure Systems, Public and Private Services and Resources, Situational Assessment
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	- 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

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	train their personnel; and conduct exercises on implementation of those plans. • Under an Emergency Proclamation, local departments may need the authority to enter private property to evaluate and repair water/sewer systems that threaten public or private property or public health or the environment. • Priorities for restoration of utilities: ➤ Priority 1: Critical infrastructure and mass care facilities ➤ Priority 2: Life sustaining facilities ➤ Priority 3: Environmental impact • A chain reaction disruption of services can occur due to dependency from one resource to another. Petroleum and natural gas lines may rupture and ignite into a fire, while water pressure could become too low to perform fire suppression tactics due to interrupted water systems. • Access to NPC from outside agency support may be limited or unavailable.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	Facilitates the reestablishment of damaged energy systems and components and provides technical expertise during an incident involving radiological/nuclear materials. Functions include but are not limited to: • Energy infrastructure assessment, repair, and reestablishment • Energy utilities coordination • Energy forecast
Components & • Sub Components	Power Grid: • Generation systems • Transmission systems • Distribution systems Fuel: • Refineries/fuel processing • Fuel storage • Pipelines • Fuel distribution (e.g., gas stations, fuel points)
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	Energy-facility owners and operators are primarily responsible for restoring normal operations at their facilities. The ESF #12 Coordinator and Primary and Support Agencies provide supplemental state assistance and resources to facilitate restoration in a timely manner. NPC EMC coordinates ESF 12 actions during a disaster or emergency response and recovery. ESF 12 primary and support agencies should maintain contact lists for staff, staff recall protocols, and resource lists. NPC EMC is responsible for updating the ESF Annex during annual

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	updates and developing and maintaining SOPs for coordinating ESF 12 activities. Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and resource support from the (EOC), the NPC EMC authorizes a representative to serve as the ESF Coordinator in the EOC. The ESF Coordinator will coordinate requests for assistance and resources from the Incident Commander and assist in information gathering and analysis in the EOC.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	• Notify Primary and Support Agencies of activation and identify reporting requirements for situational awareness. • Begin gathering information and forming situational awareness and reporting. • Gather initial resource requests. • Report current actions of participating Primary and Support Agencies to the EOC and participate in coordination actions, as requested. • Establish and communicate record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and the use of personnel and resources by participating primary and support agencies. • Monitor and assess energy system status, track disruptions, and coordinate specialized energy operations. • Provide assessment and advise appropriate actions to elected officials and the Policy Group
Continuing Actions	• Notify Primary and Support Agencies of activation and identify reporting requirements for situational awareness. • Continue gathering information and forming situational awareness and reporting. • Continue gathering resource requests. • Report current actions of participating Primary and Support Agencies to the EOC and participate in coordination actions, as requested.

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	• Establish and communicate record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and the use of personnel and resources by participating primary and support agencies. • Monitor and assess energy system status, track disruptions, and coordinate specialized energy operations. • Provide assessment and advise appropriate actions to elected officials and the Policy Group
Demobilization	• Communicate demobilization instructions to participating Primary and Support Agencies. • Ensure mutual aid resources and state assistance resources are returned, and documentation is completed. • Gather final records for financial expenditures and use of personnel and resources and provide them to the EOC Manager. • Contribute feedback to the AAR process.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage. • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate.
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	• <u><i>2022 Idaho State Energy Security Plan</i></u>: This plan provides an overview of electrical use in Idaho and possible risk scenarios. It is intended to lessen the potential adverse impacts on the energy sector. (https://oemr.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/idaho_energy_assurance_plan_8_2012.pdf) • <u><i>Western Power Pool Energy Emergency Plan (EEP)</i></u>: 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). (https://www.westernpowerpool.org/resources/energy-emergency-plan). • <u><i>Idaho Emergency Fuels Plan</i></u>: As the State of Idaho's ESF #12 primary agency, OEMR is tasked with coordinating transportation fuel emergencies. This plan describes supply monitoring and shortage avoidance strategies, as well as how to respond to fuel shortages to ensure responders still have reliable fuel access.

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	• <u><i>2023 Idaho Energy Landscape</i></u>: While not an emergency plan, per se, the Energy Landscape describes Idaho's energy ecosystem from generation to consumption, energy stakeholders and roles, and the future of the energy sector in Idaho. This document is published yearly by OEMR. (https://oemr.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023-Idaho-Energy-Landscape-MASTER-FILE.pdf)
Programs	• <u><i>emPOWER</i></u>: 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). • <u><i>Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators (EEAC)</i></u>: 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. • <u><i>Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration Network (ISERnet)</i></u>: 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	<u><i>WebEOC</i></u>: 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.

ESF 13: Public Safety & Security

Emergency Support Function 13: Public Safety & Security	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	NPC Sheriff: (208) 799-3130 Lewiston City Police: (208) 746-0171

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Primary/Lead Agencies	Same as above
Support Agencies	• St Joseph Regional Medical Center (SJPMC) • TriState Memorial Hospital (Clarkston, WA) • Nez Perce Tribal Police • Avista • Clearwater Power Company • Idaho State Police (District 2, Central Idaho) • Idaho Department of Fish & Game (Clearwater Region) • Federal Bureau of Investigation • Transportation Security Administration
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
NPC Sheriff Lewiston City Police	• Assignment of responsibilities and coordination guidelines between the law enforcement agencies operating during disasters. • Ensuring the safety of citizens in the COL & NPC. • Maintaining law and order, protecting public and private property. • Providing coordination and protection for traffic control, search and rescue, essential industries, supplies, and facilities. • Controlling access to operating scenes and vacant areas. • Investigation of crimes against people and property. • Assess hazards and determine law enforcement requirements. • Identify evacuation routes. • Establish MAA with law enforcement other agencies. • Establish priorities for law enforcement operations. • Test communications. • Establish programs for recruiting, training, and assigning auxiliary personnel. • Maintain a contact list of law enforcement agencies. • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
St Joseph Regional Medical Center (SJPMC)	• Plan and coordinate with other medical services in the county or region to maintain efficiency in patient transfers.

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TriState Memorial Hospital (Clarkston, WA)	• Ensure that medical services are available for workers remaining in evacuated areas. • Provide medical services • Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Nez Perce Tribal Police	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as directed. • Submit resource and personnel requests to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff as appropriate. • Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Avista Clearwater Power Co	• Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. • Perform Public Power Safety Shutoff when necessary. • Participate in AAR following the end of incident response.
Idaho State Police (District 2, Central Idaho)	• Perform needed law enforcement duties across five National Preparedness Goal mission areas: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. • Support local law enforcement operations within training, resources, and availability limits. • 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 Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan addresses the LEC position. • Provide the Transportation Enforcement Coordinator for hazardous materials incidents on State of Idaho highways. • Provide direct law enforcement support and protection to the Governor.
Idaho Dept of Fish & Game, Clearwater Region	• Provide additional law enforcement officers. • Provide equipment and/or other assistance as requested by the ISP and coordinated through the IRC.
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Provide specialized resources and capabilities consistent with federal laws, regulations, and mission priorities if requested or if

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	a terrorist nexus to an incident is determined.
Transportation Security Administration	Provide a range of support resources across the mission areas of the National Preparedness Goal, including prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.
Purpose	
Purpose	Provides public safety and security assistance to local, state, tribal, organizations overwhelmed by the results of an actual or anticipated natural/manmade disaster or an act of terrorism.
Scope	
Scope	- Resources include those from all County law enforcement departments or agencies and may provide a wide array of law enforcement capabilities, personnel, and equipment to assist local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities to accomplish the core mission of public safety and security. - All law enforcement departments and agencies retain all specific responsibilities accorded to them by statute, regulation, policy, or custom. - ESF #13 will not impede or conflict with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) responsibilities to prevent and investigate acts of terrorism.
Policies	
Policies	- 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. - 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.
Situation	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the

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	potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	On-scene Security and Protection
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	• 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, and security at mass care facilities). • 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). • Local law enforcement activities may increase during disaster operations. • Law enforcement resources and services may be available through MAA. • When local capabilities are overwhelmed, outside support may be obtained from state and federal law enforcement agencies. • Military support may be available in a state declared disaster. • Areas requiring support are traffic and crowd control, evacuation, search, and rescue operations may increase. • Relocating/transporting inmates may be necessary.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	Coordinates the integration of public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities. Functions include but are not limited to: • Facility and resource security

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	• Security planning and technical resource assistance • Public safety and security support • Support to access, traffic, and crowd control
Components & • Sub Components	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
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	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. The Lewiston Police Department and NPC Sheriff Office coordinate ESF 13 actions during disaster or emergency response and recovery. ESF 13 primary and support agencies should maintain contact lists for staff, staff recall protocols, and resource lists. Lewiston Police Department and NPC Sheriff's Office are responsible for updating the ESF Annex during annual updates and developing and maintaining SOPs for coordinating ESF 13 activities. Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and resource support from the EOC, Lewiston Police Department and NPC Sheriff Office authorizes a representative to serve as the ESF Coordinator in the EOC. The ESF Coordinator will coordinate requests for

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	assistance and resources from the Incident Commander and assist in information gathering and analysis in the EOC.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners, or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	• Notify Primary and Support Agencies of activation and identify reporting requirements for situational awareness. • Begin gathering information and forming situational awareness and reporting. • Gather any initial resource requests. • Report current actions of participating Primary and Support Agencies to the EOC and participate in coordination actions, as requested. • Establish and communicate record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use to participating Primary and Support Agencies.
Continuing Actions	• Continue information gathering for situational awareness and reporting. • Ensure participating primary and support agencies follow record-keeping practices for financial expenditures and the use of personnel and resources. • Coordinate the deployment of resources as necessary. • Continue to gather resource requests and communicate needs to the EOC. • Coordinate resources through MAA, purchases, and requests for state assistance.
Demobilization	• Communicate demobilization instructions to Primary and Support Agencies. • Ensure mutual aid resources and state assistance resources are returned, and documentation is completed. • Gather final records for financial expenditures and personnel and resource use and provide them to the EOC Manager. • Contribute feedback to the AAR process.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	<u>Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Command and Response Support Plan:</u>

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	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/ .
Programs	<u>Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)</u> : 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	<u>WebEOC</u> : 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.

ESF 14: Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure

Emergency Support Function 14: Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure	
ESF Coordinator/Lead	NPC Emergency Management Coordinator
Primary/Lead Agencies	ESF Coordinators
Support Agencies	Chamber of Commerce
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	- Channels offers of material goods or technical assistance and capabilities from private sector organizations and recommends how the offers may be accepted and integrated to supplement other response efforts, - Coordinates with the respective lead agency, ESF, or field elements to integrate potential industry solutions into response operations and align public sector support with private sector business continuity, corporate response - Coordinates with the ESF coordinators and infrastructure owners and operators to help inform prioritization of short- and long-term recovery activities. - Provides an avenue to the Federal Government for information sharing and coordination, including requests

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	for assistance in situations in which private sector organizations do not have a designated ESF, sector partner, or other mechanism for coordination
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
ESF Coordinators (As Appropriate)	- Local agencies at all levels of government coordinate to eliminate redundant points of contact for businesses during cross-sector operations, minimize the risk of conflicting government guidance on response priorities, and channel information through relevant ESFs. - Collaborating with Chambers of Commerce which represent the business community. These collaborative relationships provide the foundation for coordinating cross-sector operations and enabling readiness through multi-sector planning and exercises that are supported, as appropriate, by State or Federal agencies.
Chamber of <u>Commerce</u>	Connect resources, businesses, and members to promote, advocate, and support the local economies.
Purpose	
Purpose	Supports the coordination of cross-sector operations, including stabilization of key supply chains and community lifelines, among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and their government partners. ESF #14 is complementary to the Sector-Specific Agencies (SSA) and other ESFs and is a mechanism for entities that are not aligned to an ESF or have other means of coordination. Critical infrastructure sectors currently aligned to another ESF will continue to use that ESF as their primary interface. ESF #14 will be the primary interface for unaligned sectors, and supports coordination among all sectors. Businesses and infrastructure owners and operators have primary responsibility for managing their systems in emergencies, and unequalled expertise to do so. ESF #14 supports growing efforts to enable collaboration among critical infrastructure sectors and helps coordinate and sequence such operations to mitigate cascading failures and risks.
Scope	
Scope	To align and support cross-sector operations among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and government partners to stabilize community lifelines, as well as any impacted County Critical Functions. Community lifelines rely on businesses, interdependent critical infrastructure sectors, and complex supply chains. Disruptions in one sector can rapidly cascade across others. Such incidents can also disrupt State Critical Functions and related supply chains.

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Policies	
Policies	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	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds the response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Provides support to infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and their government partners to coordinate cross-sector operations. These are actions taken by businesses, and infrastructure owners, and operators in one sector to assist other sectors in stabilizing key supply chains and community lifelines. Community sections include; • Infrastructure Systems • Logistics and Supply Chain Management • Critical Transportation • Environmental Responses • Communications • Public Health • Planning & Situational Awareness
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	• Emergency operations focus on providing equitable 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. • For information and resource management purposes, Requests for Assistance (RFA) by local or tribal officials may be coordinated through the ESF Coordinator.

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	• Requests for community recovery and mitigation support will be routed to ESF coordinator. • Long-term recovery and mitigation-related requests may continue for an extended period time even following the deactivation of the EOC. These requests will be made to IOEM thru the ESF coordinator.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	Integrates Sector-Specific Agency (SSA) incident response operations with ESFs and other relevant public-private sector coordinating entities. SSAs have critical roles, responsibilities, and authorities in partnering with infrastructure owners and operators in their respective sectors. ESF #14 supports SSAs, other ESFs, and their partners coordinate cross-sector planning and operations to facilitate business-led, government-supported incident response for integrated public and private response operations. To this end, the county will enable, where possible, business and infrastructure owners and operators who have the authorities, capabilities, and resources to stabilize community lifelines.
Components & Sub Components	Community Lifelines: • Business Services • Professional Services • Healthcare • Real Estate • Banking • Veterinary Services • Manufacturing • Insurance • Retail
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	ESF #14 follow the principle that incident response is locally executed, state managed, and federally supported. Local, state, tribal, governments typically have close collaborative relationships with critical infrastructure in their respective jurisdictions, such as with publicly and privately operated utilities. Increasingly, businesses and critical infrastructure sectors essential for maintaining and stabilizing community lifelines are represented at fusion centers and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) operated by the county providing situational awareness to decision makers and elected officials.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC

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	if a physical location has been established. If local and state support assets are inadequate for meeting requests for assistance to stabilize community lifelines, states will forward requests to the Federal Government, consistent with the National Response Framework (NRF) and other sources of guidance.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	• Notify Primary and Support Agencies of activation and identify reporting requirements for situational awareness. • Begin gathering information and forming situational awareness and reporting. • Gather any initial resource requests. • Report current actions of Primary and Support Agencies to the EOC and participate in coordination actions. • Establish and communicate record-keeping practices for financial expenditures, personnel and resource use to Primary and Support Agencies. • Provides an avenue for information sharing and coordination, including requests for assistance in situations where private sector organizations do not have designated personnel or other coordination mechanisms. • Connects the private sector to operational programs and functions. • Facilitates cross-sector integration and the inclusion of sectors and industries not otherwise represented by other designated personnel.
Continuing Actions	• Continue information gathering for situational awareness and reporting. • Coordinate the deployment of resources as necessary. • Continue to gather resource requests and communicate needs to the EOC. • Coordinates resources through MAA, purchases, and requests for state assistance. • Facilitate an assessment of damage to public structures, critical facilities, and the impact to public welfare. Use the state criteria for collecting damage information and critical facilities inventory to determine the damage impact on the population. Ensure assessments are briefed to the EOC and Policy Group.

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	Coordinate out-of-county assistance requested from the next higher level of government after the local jurisdiction has committed its own resources to the recovery process.
Demobilization	- Communicate demobilization instructions to ESF coordinators. - Ensure mutual aid and state assistance resources are returned, and documentation is completed. - Gather records for financial expenditures, personnel, and resource use and provide them to the EOC Manager. - Contribute feedback to the AAR process.
Recovery	- Research funding options for damage - Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	Idaho State Emergency Operations Plan, 2023
Programs	<u>Idaho Public Assistance Program</u>: 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. <u>Small Business Administration (SBA) Loan Programs</u>: 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
Systems	<u>WebEOC</u>: 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. <u>FEMA Grants Portal</u>: 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.

ESF 15: External Affairs, Information & Planning

Emergency Support Function 15: External Affairs, Information & Planning

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ESF Coordinator/Lead	NPC Emergency Management Coordinator
Primary/Lead Agencies	Same as above
Support Agencies	Lewiston City Public Information Officer
Coordinator/Primary/Lead Responsibilities/Functions	
NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	- Serving as the primary contact for public affair requests for assistance. - Delivering incident preparedness, health, response, and recovery instructions to those directly affected by the incident. - Public affairs activities involve collecting, vetting, and disseminating information to the public via appropriate information sharing processes and platforms. - 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.
Support Agency Responsibilities/Functions	
Lewiston City Public Information Officer	- Lewiston Public Information Officer (PIO) coordinates support for actions as requested by the ESF coordinator. - Maintain contact lists for staff, staff recall protocols, and resource lists
Purpose	
Purpose	External Affairs provides accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace, including children; those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, and individuals with limited English proficiency. Information and Planning collects, analyzes, processes, and disseminates information about a potential or actual incident, and conducts deliberate and crisis action planning activities to facilitate the overall activities in providing assistance to the whole community.
Scope	
Scope	Encompasses all County departments and agencies that may require incident communications and external affairs support or whose external affairs assets may be employed during incidents requiring a coordinated response. Activities include functions that are critical to support and facilitate multiagency planning and coordination for operations involving incidents requiring County, State, or Federal coordination.

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	- Coordinates the development of overall incident situational awareness, including information collection, information management, modeling and analysis, and the development of reports and information analysis on the status of operations and impacts. - Coordinates the development of County plans to manage and support incident activities. Departments and agencies participate in the planning processes coordinated by the planning entity at each incident command or EOC. This includes crisis and incident action planning, analysis of risks and capability requirements, and other support as required. - ESF #15 coordinates County actions to provide the required external affairs support to local, state, tribal, incident response entities. - ESF #15 integrates the components of Public Affairs, Congressional Affairs, Intergovernmental Affairs (local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area coordination), and the private sector under the coordinating auspices of External Affairs. - Non-Federal external affairs elements are fully integrated into ESF #15. During an incident, local, state, tribal, Federal authorities share responsibility for communicating information regarding the incident to the public. These actions are a critical component of incident management and must be fully integrated with all other operational actions to ensure the following objectives are met: - Delivery of incident preparedness, health, response, and recovery instructions to those directly affected by the incident. - Dissemination of incident information to the public, including children; those with disabilities and other access and functional needs; and individuals with limited English proficiency populations.
Policies	
Policies	In alignment with Idaho Code §46-1006, 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.
Situation	
Situation	Nez Perce County lists a variety of threats and hazards identified in the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan which have the

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	potential to create an emergency or disaster incident that exceeds response and recovery capabilities of local jurisdictions and state agencies.
Hazards	Identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP)
Core Capabilities	Public Information and Warning
Planning Assumptions	
Plan Assumptions	- During an incident, communication with the community becomes especially critical. Emergency communications may include alerts and warnings; directives about evacuation, curfews, and other self-protective actions; and information about response status, family members, available assistance, and other matters that impact response and recovery. - Communications may be decreased during emergency situations due to power outages and structure damage. - Communication needs to be accurate, clear, concise and vetted through the appropriate agency.
Community Lifeline Components	
Function	Coordinates the release of accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible public information to affected audiences, including the government, media, NGOs, and the private sector. Works closely with State, County and local officials to ensure outreach to the whole community. Functions include, but are not limited to: - Public affairs and the Joint Information Center - Intergovernmental (local, State, tribal, and territorial) affairs - Congressional affairs - Private sector outreach - Community relations. Supports and facilitates multiagency planning and coordination for operations involving incidents requiring county coordination. Functions include but are not limited to: - Incident action planning Information collection, analysis, and dissemination
Components & Sub Components	Media: - NPC Emergency Management Coordinator Facebook page Warning Systems: <u><i>Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS):</i></u> 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

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	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.
Concept of Operations	
CONOPS	At the onset of the disaster emergency, the ESF Coordinator can expect to be positioned at the EOC to serve as the official point of contact for the media for the duration of most disaster emergencies (i.e., those with limited response needs). Activities will include the following: • Handle media inquiries on the phone, via email, and through social media. • Develop news and media releases, key messages, frequently asked questions documents (FAQs), and other associated public information materials. • Handle media monitoring and rumor control. • Develop and post content to social media platforms and webpage messaging. • Coordinate media briefings, as necessary. • Coordinate on-camera interviews when requested by the media. • 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.
ESF Plan Activation	This ESF is activated by the EOC Manager/Director/ESF Coordinator/Designees. Upon activation notification, the ESF Coordinator should begin coordination activities as soon as possible after notification from their work location or in the EOC if a physical location has been established.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation	
EOC Activation	The EOC can be activated by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or the NPC Board of Commissioners or alternates.
Coordinator/Lead Responsibilities/Actions/Tasks/Response	
Initial Actions	• Develop and share information to establish situational awareness. This may include submitting information for inclusion in situation reports (SITREPs) and posting

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	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 County Elected Officials, 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.
Continuing Actions	• Consistently update all public information materials from the teams mentioned above. • Schedule media updates according to the situation at hand. • 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 EOC. This will include sharing information for inclusion in SITREPs and may include posting information on WebEOC when items of significance or time sensitivity arise.
Demobilization	• 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. • 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

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	response, and general response topics are documented. • Ensure proper storage and filing of all ESF #15 documentation for each incident to maintain proper historical records and inform cost recovery processes.
Recovery	• Research funding options for damage • Participate in recovery actions as appropriate
Support Reference: Plans/Programs/Systems	
Plans	<u><i>The National Response Framework (NRF)</i></u>: 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)
Programs	<u><i>PIER Team</i></u>: 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. The PIER team is established by EO 2022-04.
Systems	<u><i>WebEOC</i></u>: WebEOC is a situational awareness software program designed for incident information sharing and management. This web-based tool is designed to connect

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	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.
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Section C: Support Annexes:

The following procedures apply to all support functions;

- Agencies will follow the NIMS Doctrine and utilize ICS principals to exercise command and control during support operations.
- Emergency or disaster assistance requests should be made according to the process outlined in Idaho Code Title 46, Chapter 10, State Disaster Preparedness Act.
- City response agencies will respond to a disaster emergency within city limits and coordinate activities according to agency SOP's and existing mutual aid agreements.
- In accordance with Idaho Code §46-1011, when a disaster emergency is likely to overwhelm city resources or be beyond the scope of control of the city, a local disaster emergency may be declared only by the mayor of the city.
- When a local disaster emergency has been proclaimed, the mayor will govern by proclamation and has the authority to impose regulations to preserve the peace and order of the city.
- The IOEM processes the county's request for assistance and forward the request to the Governor's Office.
- The IOEM is responsible for coordinating state and federal emergency response, recovery, and mitigation operations during emergencies and disasters in the state of Idaho. The IOEM will initiate the State response by notifying the appropriate Primary and Support Agencies to activate required Idaho Emergency Support Functions. Following Executive Order 2022-04, state agencies will take appropriate actions under the IDEOP, and their agency's EOP and/or SOPs
- If federal assistance is required, the IOEM Director or designated representative will coordinate with the appropriate state and local officials to prepare the state's request. The IOEM will coordinate support provided by the federal government. Only the Governor can originate the request for a Presidential Declaration.
- Administrative procedures may be suspended, or modified during and after an emergency or disaster. However, response agencies must ensure emergency response and recovery costs are appropriately documented during an emergency or disaster to ensure state and federal financial assistance and/or reimbursement eligibility.
- Response agencies and financial staff should document disaster-related expenditures using generally accepted accounting procedures
- Funding for state emergency response activities may be made available from the State Disaster Emergency Account. Idaho Code describes using those funds in Idaho Code §46-1005A (2).
- individual agencies will maintain their standard administrative records of personnel, equipment, and materials.

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- Each ESF Coordinating, Primary, and Support agency is responsible for establishing, maintaining, and utilizing appropriate mutual aid agreements.
- Providing situational awareness to the EOC if established.

Support Annex I: Damage Assessments:

Support Annex I: Damage Assessments	
Support Agency: Assessor Office	
Agency: Assessor Office	Type: Government; Nez Perce County (NPC)
Role	• Determine cost of damage and mapping as damage information is provided. • Assess economic injury using the following two methodologies:
Mechanism to Organize Support	• Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. • FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> • Disaster Declarations • Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project. • FEMA Grants • Mutual Aid Agreements • Generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) are a set of systematic guidelines used by auditors when conducting audits of companies' financial records. GAAS helps to ensure the accuracy, consistency, and verifiability of auditors' actions and reports. The <u>Auditing Standards Board (ASB)</u> of the <u>American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)</u> created GAAS. Its members agree to adhere to the standards • Extrapolating actual damage against existing studies. • Actual surveys of recovered businesses and receipts.
Processes/Considerations	• Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundries and Authority • Non-governmental partners from all sectors • Neighborhood-based community groups • Faith-based organizations • Youth, children, daycares • <u>Social Vulnerability</u> Index for Disaster Management
Support Agency: EFS 1 Transportation	
Agency: ESF 1 Transportation Lead	Type: Government; NPC, City of Lewiston (COL)

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Role	• Provide situational awareness to the EOC. • Conduct damage assessments for critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, waterways, and airfields. • Coordinate with ESF 3 to establish priorities for emergency repair to roads, bridges, buildings, and debris removal.
Mechanism to Organize Support	• Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. • FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> • Disaster Declarations • Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project. • FEMA Grants • Mutual Aid Agreements
Processes/Considerations	• Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundries and Authority • Non-governmental partners from all sectors • Neighborhood-based community groups • Faith-based organizations • Youth, children, daycares • <u>Social Vulnerability Index</u> for Disaster Management
Support Agency: ESF 2 Communications	
Agency: ESF 2 Communications Lead	Type: Government; NPC
Role	• Support the re-establishment of basic public safety communications infrastructure. • Communicate unsafe buildings, bridges, and roadways to response departments. • Conduct damage assessments for public communication infrastructure.
Mechanism to Organize Support	• Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. • FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> • Disaster Declarations • FEMA Grants • Mutual Aid Agreements • Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project.
Process/Considerations	• Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundries and Authority • Non-governmental partners from all sectors • Neighborhood-based community groups

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	- Faith-based organizations - Youth, children, daycares <u>Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management</u>
Support Agency: ESF 3 Public Works & Engineering	
Agency: ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering	Type: Government; NPC
Role	- Support damage assessment operations throughout the city and county. - Coordinate with ESF 1 to establish priorities for emergency repair to roads, bridges, buildings, and debris removal. - Maintain a database of damaged building records and provide repair status reports to the Policy Group.
Mechanism to Organize Support	- Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. - FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> - Disaster Declarations - FEMA Grants - Mutual Aid Agreements - Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project.
Processes/Considerations	- Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundries and Authority - Non-governmental partners from all sectors - Neighborhood-based community groups - Faith-based organizations - Youth, children, daycares <u>Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management</u>
Support Agency: ESF 5 Emergency Management	
Agency: ESF 5 Emergency Management	Type: Government; NPC
Role	- Coordinate with IEOM - Coordinate with Small Business Administration - Coordinate with FEMA - Coordinate with ESF Leads - Public Information/Alerts/Warnings
Mechanism to Organize Support	- Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. - FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> - Disaster Declarations

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	- Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project. - FEMA Grants - Mutual Aid Agreements
Processes/Considerations	- Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundries and Authority - Non-governmental partners from all sectors - Neighborhood-based community groups - Faith-based organizations - Youth, children, daycares <u>Social Vulnerability</u> Index for Disaster Management - SBA Loans for Disaster Recovery - FEMA Individual Assistance
Support Agency: ESF 7 Logistics Management and Resource Support	
Agency: ESF 7 Logistics Management and Resource Support	Type: Government; NPC
Role	Ensure equipment and personnel necessary for damage assessments are available and tracked according to the financial management processes outlined in Support Annex C: Finance and Administration.
Mechanism to Organize Support	- Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. - FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> - Disaster Declarations - Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project. - FEMA Grants
Processes/Considerations	- Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundries and Authority - Non-governmental partners from all sectors - Neighborhood-based community groups - Faith-based organizations - Youth, children, daycares <u>Social Vulnerability</u> Index for Disaster Management
Support Agency: ESF 14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	
Agency: ESF 14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	Type: Type: Government; NPC

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Role	Serve as primary contact for private damage assessment information from insurance companies, public utilities, and nongovernmental organizations.
Mechanism to Organize Support	• Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. • FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> • Disaster Declarations • Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project. • FEMA Grants • Mutual Aid Agreements • Chamber of Commerce
Processes/Considerations	• Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundries and Authority • Non-governmental partners from all sectors • Neighborhood-based community groups • Faith-based organizations • Youth, children, daycares • <u>Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management</u>
Support Agency	
Agency: ESF 15 External Affairs	Type: Type: Government; NPC
Role	• Communicate damage assessment to appropriate agencies and operation sections within the affected area. • Communicate unsafe buildings, bridges, and roadways to the public.
Mechanism to Organize Support	• Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. • FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> • Disaster Declarations • Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project. • FEMA Grants • Mutual Aid Agreements • Social Media Outlets/Public Release of Information • Alert & Warning Systems
Processes/Considerations	• Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundries and Authority • Non-governmental partners from all sectors • Neighborhood-based community groups • Faith-based organizations • Youth, children, daycares

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- Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management

Support Annex II: Policy Group:

Support Annex II: Policy Group	
Support Agency	
Agency: ESF 5 Emergency Management	Type: Government; NPC
Roles	Ensuring emergency management actions are undertaken for emergencies and disasters in NPC; • During an emergency or disaster, the Policy Group exercises direction and control, establishes policy, and supervises the city and county government's operations. • Policy Group has decision-making authority. The Group is supported by Legal Counsel and ESF 15. • The Policy Group ensures that emergency or disaster response and recovery actions are coordinated between agencies for a comprehensive jurisdictional response. • Define city and county emergency management policy for preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery actions. • Ensure Coordinators are identified for each ESF and training and exercises are conducted regularly. • Ensure city and county emergency management activities are coordinated with surrounding cities, counties, and the IOEM AFO. • Ensure the city and county seek funding for upgrades and enhancements to emergency management resources and appropriate personnel training.
Mechanism to Organize Support	• Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. • FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> • Disaster Declarations: • Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project. • FEMA Grants • Mutual Aid Agreements

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Processes/Considerations	• Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundries and Authority • Non-governmental partners from all sectors • Neighborhood-based community groups • Faith-based organizations • Youth, children, daycares • <u>Social Vulnerability</u> Index for Disaster Management
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Support Annex III: Finance & Administration

Support Annex III: Finance & Administration	
Support Agency	
Agency: County & City Clerks	Type: Governmet; NPC, and City Clerks
Roles	The primary responsibility for Financial Management activities rests with the COL Clerk and the NPC Clerk. During an emergency or disaster, the city and county Clerks should coordinate with the Policy Group and EOC. Should the emergency or disaster overwhelm the City and County Clerk, a request for assistance may be submitted to the IOEM for additional Finance and Administration support. Resposibilities include; • Implementing a financial system to track city departments' emergency or disaster-related costs. • Submitting reimbursement requests to the NPC EOC for county, state declared, or federally declared disasters. • Ensuring records showing total emergency or disaster costs are gathered and retained. • Informing the Policy Group of financial issues and funding statuses during county, state, or federally declared disasters. • Respond to emergencies or disasters according to jurisdictional and statutory requirements. • Coordinate with NPC EMC, the Policy Group, and the EOC when current capabilities become exhausted. • Maintain records of disaster response and recovery operation costs following established procedures. • Submit requests for reimbursement of disaster expenses to the entity identified as lead for the emergency or disaster.

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Mechanism to Organize Support	• Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. • FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> • Disaster Declarations • Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project. • NPC Office of Emergency Management will be the point of contact for facilitating State support. • FEMA Grants • Mutual Aid Agreements
Processes/Considerations	• Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundries and Authority • Non-governmental partners from all sectors • Neighborhood-based community groups • Faith-based organizations • Youth, children, daycares • <u>Social Vulnerability</u> Index for Disaster Management

Support Annex IV: Mutual Aid

Support Annex IV: Mutual Aid	
Support Agency	
Agency: All ESF Coordinators/Leads	Type: Government; NPC
Roles	Establish mutual aid agreements that include the following items: • Definitions of key terms used in the agreement; • Roles and responsibilities of individual parties; • Procedures for requesting and providing assistance; • Procedures, authorities, and rules for payment, reimbursement, and allocation of costs; • Notification procedures; • Protocols for interoperable communications; • Relationships with other agreements among jurisdictions; • Workers' compensation; • Treatment of liability and immunity; • Recognition of qualifications and certifications;

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	• Ensure authorized officials from each participating jurisdiction approve mutual aid agreements. • Ensure the participating jurisdictions review and update MAA consistently. • Activate MAA when necessary for emergency or disaster response and ensure departments maintain correct documentation for each resource. • Demobilize resources provided through mutual aid as soon as possible during emergency or disaster response and recovery and ensure the EOC and jurisdiction finalize documentation for each resource. • Conduct AAR of MAA to capture necessary changes.
Mechanism to Organize Support	• Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. • FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> • Disaster Declarations • Competitive bidding is a process of issuing a public bid with the intent that companies will put together their best proposal and compete for a specific project. • FEMA Grants • Mutual Aid Agreements
Processes/Considerations	• Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundaries and Authority • Non-governmental partners from all sectors • Neighborhood-based community groups • Faith-based organizations • Youth, children, daycares • <u>Social Vulnerability</u> Index for Disaster Management

Support Annex V: Volunteers & Donation Management

Support Annex V: Volunteers & Donation Management	
Support Agency	
Agency: • ESF 5: NPC Emergency Manager • ESF 7: Logistics	Type: • Government; NPC Office of Emergency Management • Non-Profit Organizations

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• ESF15: External Affairs • <u>American Red Cross</u>; For monetary donations • Idaho Food: Bank for food items • <u>Habitat for Humanity</u>: Furniture Items • <u>Salvation Army</u>; Clothing • <u>St Vincent DePaul</u>: Clothing • <u>United Methodist Church</u>: distributing food, water, clothing and hygiene items • <u>Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)</u>	
Roles NPC EMC ESF IDVOAD	The NPC Emergency Manager directs donations from private citizens or business to specific non-profit organizations for distribution as needed. <u>Volunteers</u>: The EOC may work with volunteer organizations to direct spontaneous volunteers to those organizations. The IOEM can provide assistance for spontaneous volunteers by appointing a State Volunteer Coordinator to register and supervise volunteers. <u>Donations</u>: The NPC EOC may work with volunteer organizations to direct unsolicited donations toward those organizations. The EOC can request assistance for unsolicited physical donations from the IOEM. IOEM may identify a State Donations Coordinator to assist in determining a donations warehouse and coordinating a distribution and disposal process. Contact Information • Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters; info@idavoad.org Donations can be sent to IDAVOAD, P.O. Box 16761, Boise, Idaho 83705-6761 • The American Red Cross of Greater Idaho; https://www.redcross.org/id/boise • The Salvation Army; www.salvationarmytreasurevalley.org

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	ESF 5 Emergency Management - Consider appointing a Donations and Volunteer Coordinator to coordinate with emergency or disaster relief organizations. - Donations and/or Volunteer Coordinator ➤ Encourage donations to be directed to established organizations. ➤ Coordinate the establishment of donation distribution centers. ➤ Coordinate with the State Donations Coordinator. ➤ Coordinate with ESF 15 for press releases regarding donations. ➤ Coordinate with EOC staff to demobilize donation distribution activities, including transferring control of leftover goods to local charities. ESF 7 Logistics Management and Resource Support - Coordinate with ESF 5 to establish volunteer and donation reception sites. - Coordinate with ESF 5 to establish volunteer and donation reception processes, including identifying and assigning necessary personnel. ESF 15 External Affairs - Provide situational awareness to the EOC. - Coordinate with ESF 5 for any necessary press releases regarding volunteers and donations.
Mechanism to Organize Support	- FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> - Disaster Declarations - Mutual Aid Agreements
Processes/Considerations	- Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundaries and Authority - Non-governmental partners from all sectors - Neighborhood-based community groups - Faith-based organizations - Youth, children, daycares <u>Social Vulnerability</u> Index for Disaster Management

Support Annex VI: Evacuations

Support Annex VI: Evacuations
Support Agency

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Agency: • NPC Sheriff • NPC Emergency Manager • ESF 1 Transportation Lead • ESF 2 Communications Lead • ESF 6 Mass Care Lead • ESF 7 Logistics Management Lead • ESF 13 Public Safety and Security Lead • ESF 15 External Affairs Lead	Type: Government; Nez Perce County ESF Coordinators/Leads
NPC Sheriff	NPC Sheriff has evacuation authority for Nez Perce County.
NPC EMC	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. • Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. • Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. • Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. • Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed.
Role ESF Coordinators/Leads	ESF 1 Transportation • Assist in identifying and marking open evacuation routes. • Inform the EOC and Policy Group of road closures that may affect evacuation operations. ESF 2 Communications • Ensure communication capability is available for response departments and the EOC during evacuation operations. ESF 5 Emergency Management Activate and manage the EOC. • Coordinate with the Policy Group on the need to declare a county emergency. • Activate appropriate ESFs. • Coordinate with school districts and public transit to coordinate evacuations.

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	ESF 6 Mass Care • Coordinate the establishment of reception centers and shelters. ESF 7 Logistics Management and Resource Support • Coordinate public and private mass transportation resources during an emergency to support evacuating individuals lacking transportation (e.g., persons with disabilities, the elderly, and the institutionalized). ESF 13 Public Safety and Security • Issue evacuation orders for areas affected by an emergency or disaster. • Coordinate with ESF 15 to communicate road closures through the media. • Authorize citizens to return to evacuated areas after the incident. ESF 15 External Affairs • Communicate road closures and other information regularly to the media.
Mechanism to Organize Support	• Board of County Commissioner review and approval with signed resolution. • FEMA Emergency Management; <u>ICS Forms</u> • Disaster Declarations • Mutual Aid Agreements
Processes/Considerations	• Nez Perce Tribe Reservation Boundaries and Authority • Non-governmental partners from all sectors • Neighborhood-based community groups • Faith-based organizations • Youth, children, daycares • <u>Social Vulnerability</u> Index for Disaster Management

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Support ANNEX VII: Nez Perce County NQS/NIMS Implementation Plan

Purpose: This NQS Implementation Plan provides the road ahead to institutionalize the use of the National Qualification System to qualify and credential personnel using national standards.

Background: The National Incident Management System (NIMS) has expanded to include the National Qualification System in order to provide a national standard of personnel qualifications and credentials. A requirement to implement the NQS is provided in the FY22 Emergency Management Planning Grant.

Concept of Operations: Nez Perce County (NPC) will use the NQS Implementation Objectives and the NQS Standards ([NIMS Components - Guidance and Tools | FEMA.gov](#)) for specific identified positions as the minimum qualifications.

- Nez Perce County positions receiving EMPG Funds; Emergency Management Coordinator
- The Nez Perce County Emergency Management Coordinator position is considered "Non-Deployable."
- IOEM defines "Deployed" as providing support (physically or virtually) for **another jurisdiction outside of the contiguous jurisdiction borders**.
- Contiguous jurisdiction means a jurisdiction which geographically shares a land boundary with that of another jurisdiction's land boundary.
- Nez Perce County contiguous jurisdiction includes the following counties; Lewis, Idaho, Clearwater, and Latah as these counties all share a land border with Nez Perce County ([Counties | The Official Website of the State of Idaho](#)).

Training Requirements: Training requirements may overlap local, State, and Federal requirements. Specific identified training will count for all requirements identified to avoid duplication. Completion time may be adjusted as agreed upon by Nez Perce County Board of Commissioners.

Federal Requirements: FEMA Preparedness Grants Manual, [FM-207-23-001](#), Page (96), Paragraph (12.2.3)

- At a minimum, **only EMPG Program-funded deployable personnel**, as determined by each recipient organization, will be required to meet NQS certification requirements.
- Recipients and sub-recipients will be considered in compliance with the NQS requirements as long they are working toward implementing the NQS Implementation Objectives as outlined in the table below.
- The expected completion date for each phase of the NQS Implementation Objectives is Dec. 31 of the applicable CY.

State Requirements: Idaho Office of Emergency Management, EMPG Training Requirements (2024):

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NIMS Training Requirements: *Emergency Management Coordinator*; (Non-Deployable Position):

- **NIMS Training:** (In accordance with EMPG Sub-award Guidelines 2024, Pg 11)
 - IS-100
 - IS-200
 - IS-700
 - IS-800
 - To be completed prior to employment of Nez Perce County
- **Professional Development Series:**
 - IS-120.a An Introduction to Exercises
 - IS-230.d Fundamentals of Emergency Management
 - IS-235.b Emergency Planning
 - IS-240.b Leadership & Influence
 - IS-241.b Decision Making & Problem Solving
 - IS-242.b Effective Communication
 - IS-244.b Developing & Managing Volunteers
 - To be completed within the first 12 months of employment of Nez Perce County.
- **Exercises**
 - Participate in 1 exercise between (1 Oct-30 Sept)
 - The exercise must include participation from multiple agencies and disciplines within the jurisdiction.
 - The conduct of the exercise must be documented to validate compliance with grant requirements.
 - An After-Action Report (AAR) / Improvement Plan (IP) must be completed after the exercise.
 - To be completed each Fiscal Year
- **FEMA Situation Unit Leader:** Training for “Non-Deployable” Personnel; Task Book completion for *Deployable* Personnel.
 - IS-100: Introduction to the Incident Command System,
 - IS-200: Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response
 - ICS-300: Intermediate Incident Command System for Expanding Incidents
 - IS-700: National Incident Management System, An Introduction
 - IS-800: National Response Framework, An Introduction
- **FEMA Situation Unit Leader:** Training for “Deployable” Personnel; Task Book completion for “Deployable” Personnel.
 - E/G/L 0191: Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface
 - E/L 0964: National Incident Management System Incident Command System All Hazards Situation Unit Leader Course, or equivalent
 - To be completed within 36 months of employment of Nez Perce County

Implementing Organizations: Nez Perce County Office of Emergency Management will use the following elements to develop and implement the training plan.

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- **Developing & Maintenance**: The implementation plan will be developed by the Emergency Management Coordinator and maintained as part of the emergency Operations Plan.
- **Guidance for Additional Training**: Additional training may be assigned with approval of the Nez Perce County Board of Commissioners.
- **Training Standard Records**: Personnel will utilize the FEMA Student Identification System (SID) for all required training for Non-Deployable Personnel. Deployable Personnel may also utilize task books in conjunction with a tracking program as [OneResponder](#) or other appropriate system.
- **Personnel to Complete NIMS Training**: Positions identified in the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Emergency Operations Center Groups; Operation, Planning, Logistics, Finance, information Technology, and Executive Groups
- **Communicating Training Requirements**: The Emergency Management Coordinator will advise personnel and supervisors/section chiefs of training requirements, in addition to the requirements written into the EOP.
- **Training Records**: Training records will be maintained thru the FEMA SID system and will serve as a unique identifier for each student and will be used to maintain the record of FEMA training attended.
- **Standards**: Ensuring that Courses completed meet FEMA's minimum standards for "Deployable" & "Non-Deployable" positions.
- **Partner Organizations**: The emergency Management Coordinator will send a copy of this training plan to participants of the development of the EOP and Multi Hazard Mitigation Plans and identified personnel of the EOP, to encourage and facilitate a broader base of trained personnel.

Incident Personnel: Regardless of Focus Area, all NIMS training falls into three basic categories, which share many of the same foundational courses:

- **All Incident Personnel:** Associated courses provide the foundational knowledge to help nonsupervisory incident personnel understand where they fit in the overall incident structure. Many incident personnel never advance beyond these baseline courses.
- **Incident Personnel with Leadership Responsibilities:** Associated courses provide additional background on external incident management systems for mid-level incident personnel responsible for establishing the initial incident command or for those preparing for a future supervisory role.
- **Incident Personnel Designated as Leaders/Supervisors:** Courses provide enhanced knowledge and increased comfort in using NIMS structures and processes, for senior level incident personnel. Trainees are typically those designated as ICS or EOC leaders/supervisors for large or complex incidents that extend beyond a single operational period and generate an Incident Action Plan (IAP).

The following are the minimum requirements of Incident personnel:

- Completing NIMS training according to their level of incident responsibility; and

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- Providing training records/certificates to their organization.
- As applicable to Nez Perce County, personnel associated with the following positions will complete the identified training under "All Incident Personnel". Additional training may be assigned as appropriate by NPC Supervisors.

Focus Area	All Incident Personnel	Incident Personnel with Leadership Responsibilities	Incident Personnel Designated as Leaders/Supervisors
Incident Command System (ICS); First Responders	IS-100 IS-700	IS-800 IS-200	G0191 E/L/G0300 E/L/G0400
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	IS-100 IS-700	IS-800 IS-2200 G0191	E/L/G2300
Public Information Officer (PIO)	IS-100 IS-700 IS-29	IS-800 IS-2200 or IS-200 G0290	G0191 E/L/G2300 or E/L/G0300 E/L/G0400
Executive Group (BOCC)			G0402/ICS-402

Grant Project: 2024 Emergency Management Program Grant; Projects will include a National Priority, an Associated Core Capability, and an Activity in accordance with the 2024 IOEM, Emergency Management Program Grant Guide, (Pg, 2-5)

National Priority Area: Equity

- Associated Core Capability: Planning
- Activity: Update of Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) and other deliberate plans as necessary to ensure the needs of underserved, at-risk communities are adequately addressed in those plans.

National Priority: Climate Resilience

- Associated Core Compatibility: Readiness
- Activity: Development/updating of evacuation plans

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Section D: Threat or Hazard-Specific Annexes

The following unique authorities apply to all Threat & Hazard-Specific Annexes;

- Nez Perce Tribal Government: As a sovereign government, the Nez Perce Tribe provides an array of services to tribal citizens, from social services to a tribal court and law enforcement.

The following Grant Coordination applies to all Threat & Hazards respectively;

- Coordination of grants is conducted thru the use of the Idaho Grants Management System (GMS). Counties must have an approved hazard mitigation plan meeting the requirements in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR 201.4) as a condition of receiving FEMA mitigation grants through the following programs:
 - Public Assistance Categories C-G (PA C-G)
 - Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG)
 - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
 - HMGP Post Fire
 - Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
 - Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD)
- Nez Perce County experiences Wildland Fires, & Flooding, and Severe Storms annually to an extent. The severity of these hazards depends on weather, location, and response times, all of which have many factors which at times cannot be predicted. The below Hazards were identified through a risk assessment as recorded in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan as being the outstanding threats in Nez Perce County;
- The elected officials of NPC have the final responsibility for emergency management preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery actions. The EMC is delegated daily operations responsibilities.
- During disasters or emergencies, the COL & NPC coordinate emergency or disaster response efforts through the EOC which has the authority to request and commit resources needed to preserve life, property, and public infrastructure.
- The EMC can designate appropriate agency and department liaisons for the EOC as needed to establish communication and coordination with those agencies and departments. Department Supervisors may be requested to remain in the EOC and direct their departments from that facility. During a large-scale emergency, the EOC will become the seat of county/city government for the duration of the emergency or disaster.
- The EMC coordinates the emergency management program, and advises the Policy Group on alternatives when major decisions are required. During emergency operations, the EMC is responsible for the EOC and its staff.

Wildland Fire

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Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex I: Wildland Fire	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	• Nez Perce Tribal Government • Nez Perce Tribal Police • Lapwai Fire Dept.
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; • ESF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13 & 15 Plans/Codes: • Nez Perce County Comprehensive Plan, 2018 • Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances • Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) • Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) • Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 • Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	• The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. • Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. • Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergencies as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	A wildfire is an unplanned, unwanted fire burning in a natural area, such as a forest, grassland, or prairie. Wildfires can start from natural causes, such as lightning, but most are caused by humans, either accidentally or intentionally.
Assumptions	• Remote wildland fire locations may be difficult or impossible to access by vehicle, necessitating air attack operations. • Communication systems may be damaged by wildland fire incidents. • Response to wildland fires may be complex due to personnel and resource shortages. • The Idaho Department of Lands and the US Forest Service respond to fires on state and federal land. • Volunteer firefighters may not be available due to other commitments during wildland fire operations.

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Management Decision 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. - ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	- Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. - NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and <u>AlertSense</u>.
Response Teams	- Idaho Dept of Lands - Nez Perce Rural Fire Districts - Lewiston Fire Dept - Nez Perce County Rural Fire Department - Arrow Junction Fire Protection District - Big Canyon Fire District (Peck area) - Culdesac Volunteer Fire Department - Culdesac Quick Response Unit - Idaho Department of Lands, Craigmont Office - Genesee Fire Department (Latah County) - Juliaetta/Kendrick Fire Department (Latah County) - Lapwai Volunteer Fire Department - Lewiston Fire Department - Sunnyside Rural Fire District (Clearwater County, Orofino) - Wheatland Volunteer Fire Department (East of Lewiston)
Resources	<u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. - NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; - Safety & Security, - Food, Hydration, & Shelter - Health & Medical - Energy - Communications - Transportation

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	➤ Hazardous Materials Responders ➤ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	Wildfires can damage natural resources, destroy homes, and cause fatalities or injury to people and animals. The destruction caused by wildfires depends on the size of the fire, the landscape, the amount of fuel, such as trees and structures in the path of the fire, and the direction and intensity of the wind. Damage to the landscape can cause flash flooding, which can result in mudslides. Fires can also disrupt transportation, gas, power, communications, and other services. Flying embers can set fire to buildings more than a mile away and smoke from a wildfire can travel for many miles depending on the prevailing winds.
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. • Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. • Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. • Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. • Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. • Coordinate with IOEM.
Agencies: Fire Chiefs	• Leading emergency response and disaster management • Supervising and coordinating firefighting and rescue activities • Collaborating with other officials and stakeholders to promote fire safety and emergency preparedness.
Nez Perce County Rural Fire Dept	• Fire Suppression, and containment • Initiate Evacuations • Liaise with local authorities, such as police, other fire response teams, and medical personnel, to ensure a coordinated and efficient response to the situation.
Idaho Dept of Lands	• Fire suppression and prevention

Civil Disorder/Unrest

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex II: Civil Unrest	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	• Nez Perce Tribal Government • Nez Perce Tribal Police
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; • ESF 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, & 15

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	Plans/Codes: • Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances • Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) • Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) • Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	• The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. • Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. • Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	• <u>Violence towards EMS</u>: Violence is a major occupational challenge confronting the field of Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Firefighters and EMS responders are increasingly called upon to meet community demands for service. • Public Disorders are the basic breach of civic order, meaning the crowd tends to disrupt the normal flow of things around them, such as traffic. • Public Disturbance is designed to cause turmoil on top of the disruption. Individuals and groups assembling into a crowd begin chanting, yelling, signing, and voicing individual or collective opinions. • Riots are disturbances that turn violent. Assembled crowds become a mob that violently expresses itself by destroying property, assaulting others, and creating an extremely volatile environment. • Riots can be further categorized into communal, protest, commodity, and celebration riots. • Communal riots are those between groups of people with deep-seated ethnic, religious, or language differences. Protest riots are those involving people aggressively and sometimes violently acting out or voicing their opposition to the assembly. • Commodity riots involve an attack on property through vandalism, looting, or arson. • Celebration riots are those involving a group of people celebrating some event, usually a sports team victory.

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	Civil Disturbances: According to FEMA, <u>civil disturbance</u>, sometimes referred to as civil unrest, is an activity such as a demonstration, riot, or strike that disrupts a community and requires intervention to maintain public safety.
Assumptions	Crowd dynamics and how people act when they are part of a crowd are complex topics. Crowds provide a sense of anonymity and therefore a sense of invulnerability and anyone in a crowd is susceptible to behaving contrary to their normal behavior. Emotional contagion is a serious psychological factor of crowd dynamics, which provides a temporary bond of unity and can push a simple organized crowd into a mob. There are common elements to civil disorders in the U.S. - Arousal of a large segment of the population by an incident or community event that is perceived negatively; - Isolated acts of looting and arson initiated by a small group; - Widespread acts of civil disruption that overwhelm police; - Eventual participation by many segments of the population; and - General decline of activities after several days due to a large influx of police officers and lack of interest on the part of citizens in affected areas. (<i>Sheriff</i> Volume: 46 Issue: 5 Dated: (September-October 1994))
Management Decision 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. - ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	- Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. - NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	- Lewiston City Police - NPC Sheriff Office - Emergency Medical Services - Fire Departments
Resources	<u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.

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	Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➤ Safety & Security, ➤ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➤ Health & Medical ➤ Energy ➤ Communications ➤ Transportation ➤ Hazardous Materials Responders ➤ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• Disruption of Emergency Services by overloading resources. • Damage or destruction of buildings, such as county property. • Traffic congestion or temporary closure of major roadways. • Although civil disturbances may not directly impact the environment, environmental issues can inspire the formation of organized gatherings in protest of a jurisdiction's environmental policy. • Loss of function and/or inventory to local businesses, i.e., vandalism, looting, or arson caused by riots. • Continuity of operations, including damage to facilities/personnel and continued delivery of services, are likely to be impacted. Damage to facilities/personnel in the area may require temporary relocation of operations. There could be localized disruption of lines of communication and destruction of facilities may postpone the delivery of some services. • If people are injured and/or die from civil disturbances, the local communities may believe the government is not doing all that it can to protect the safety of its citizens, e.g., whether proper safety precautions were taken to prevent a disturbance from becoming violent. Losses to state facilities may occur because of damage to infrastructure caused by riots. • Vulnerable populations may face a greater risk due to possible discrimination. Individuals and populations whose jobs involve public safety, such as law enforcement officers, may face a greater risk.
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster.

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	- Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. - Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. - Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. - Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. - Coordinate with IOEM.
Lewiston City Police NPC Sheriff Office Nez Perce Tribal Police	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness - Provide security to public, and other responders - Traffic control
Emergency Medical Services	Provide emergency medical services
Fire Departments	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness

Severe Storms

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex III: Severe Storms	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	Nez Perce Tribal Government
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - ESF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, & 15 Plans/Codes: - Nez Perce County Comprehensive Plan, 2018 - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) - Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 - Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	- The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. - Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation.

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	Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	- Storms which can have powerful winds, lightening, hail, snow, and heavy rain in short periods of time. - Winter storms and blizzards can bring extreme cold, freezing rain, snow, ice, and high winds. Snow drifts can block limited access to communities in rural areas decreasing response times in an emergency.
Assumptions	- Severe weather can cause damage throughout the city and county, resulting in more calls to law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services. - Severe weather can cause additional disasters such as power failure, floods, communication failures, landslides, hazardous materials release, and dam or levee failures. - Severe weather can damage transportation routes, complicating response and recovery actions. - Severe weather notifications may come from multiple methods, including National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) radio, National Weather Service, television and radio announcements, and the 911 Call Notification System.
Management Decision 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. - ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	- Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. - NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	- NPC EMC - Lewiston Police - NPC Sheriff - Public Works & Engineering - NPC Road & Bridges Dept. - AVISTA - Clearwater Power

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	• NPC Fair Grounds
Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➢ Safety & Security, ➢ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➢ Health & Medical ➢ Energy ➢ Communications ➢ Transportation ➢ Hazardous Materials Responders ➢ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• The immediate effects on human health during extreme weather events can include exposure to the elements, mental health impacts, injury when attempting to escape, and even death caused by the weather event itself, such as drowning in a flood. • Extreme heat can lead to exhaustion, heat cramps, heat stroke, and heat-related death. People with chronic lung or heart illnesses or other conditions are at greater risk of heat-related complications or death. • Although everyone is vulnerable to health impacts associated with extreme weather events, some populations may be more vulnerable than others. Children, pregnant woman, older adults, people with outdoor jobs, and persons with disabilities or with preexisting health conditions may be disproportionately impacted. Additionally, individuals affected by poverty, communities that live near contaminated waste sites or industrial areas, and rural areas with limited health systems may be more impacted by extreme weather events. • The health effects of extreme weather are worsened when these events disrupt critical infrastructure, such as electricity, drinking and wastewater services, roads, and health care facilities. Because many of these systems rely on one another, disruption, or failure of one can result in the failure of others. • Human Impact: Winter storms create a higher risk of car accidents, hypothermia, frostbite, carbon monoxide poisoning, and heart attacks from overexertion.

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	• Decrease response times and methods for emergency services. • Decrease in basic services as water due to piping systems breaking. • Loss of electrical power from power lines down due to ice. • Road closures due to delays in snow removal services.
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. • Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. • Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. • Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. • Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. • Coordinate with IOEM.
Lewiston Police NPC Sheriff	• Coordinate response activities • Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk • Maintain situational awareness • Provide security to the public and other responders • Traffic control
Public Works & Engineering	• Operating and maintaining all city infrastructures; water, sewers, collection and disposal of solid waste and recycling material; to the roads, sidewalks, streetlights, and traffic signals.
NPC Roads & Bridges Dept	• Snow removal • Maintain Road Closure or Restriction lists • Road and Bridge Repair
AVISTA Clearwater Power	• Engage Public Safety Power Shutoff if applicable • Restore power during outages • Communicate with EMC
NPC Fair Grounds Lewiston City Library Lewiston Community Center	• Provide space for warming or cooling shelters • Provide space for sheltering as applicable

Power Failure

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex IV: Power Failure
Policies Section

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Unique Authorities	• Nez Perce Tribal Government • Nez Perce Tribal Police
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; • ESF 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, &15 Plans/Codes: • Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances • Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) • Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) • Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 • Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	• The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. • Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. • Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	A power outage is when the electrical power is lost unexpectedly. Power outages are more likely to occur during severe weather events, such as strong thunderstorms, hurricanes and winter storms, or other natural disasters, such as wildfires.
Assumptions	• A power outage can occur as a singular event or be a cascading impact of other threats and hazards such as wildfires, flooding, storms, cyber-attacks, landslides, or dam outages. • Loss of power will reduce response capabilities for first responders and may increase calls for service. • Loss of power may impact communication capabilities, reducing the ability of first responders to coordinate actions.
Management Decision 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. • ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	• Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the

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	ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. • NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	• NPC Emergency Management Coordinator • Lewiston Police • NPC Sheriff • Public Works & Engineering • AVISTA • Clearwater Power • NPC Fair Grounds • Lewiston City Library • Lewiston Community Center
Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➢ Safety & Security, ➢ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➢ Health & Medical ➢ Energy ➢ Communications ➢ Transportation ➢ Hazardous Materials Responders ➢ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• Power outages contribute to medical equipment failure, and the adverse health outcomes associated with outages lasting more than eight hours as carbon monoxide poisoning from improper generator use, exacerbation of cardiovascular and respiratory conditions, hypothermia or heat stroke, and food insecurity. • Power outages of significant length can severely impact local economies, stopping retail transactions as well as bringing production and manufacturing to a halt. Furthermore, power outages can impact supply chains, causing bottlenecks and disrupting just-in-time manufacturing processes. • Communication can be limited hindering emergency services. • One of the main concerns from the health sector when a major power outage occurs is the increase in the emergency

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	department (ED) visits due to carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning. CO poisoning primarily resulted from improper and unsafe usage of generators during a power outage. • Another concern related to health was the impacts on mental health during power outages. The longer duration that services, as electricity, were lost, the more likely signs of anxiety, depression, stress, and, in some cases, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder can develop. • Food-related illnesses also increase during and after power outages due to the consumption of spoiled food. • People that require at-home care or are dependent on medical equipment outside of a medical facility, are vulnerable during power outages. • Those that are dependent on medical devices, other than home oxygen therapy (HOT) equipment, are also more likely to call for emergency services during an outage. • Those that require regular medical treatments (e.g. dialysis and other specialized medical practices) are vulnerable during power outages because of the possibility of missing treatments and not having a facility with reliable electricity to receive that treatment. • Healthcare system workers are more likely to be overstressed and overworked during a power outages.
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. • Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. • Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. • Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. • Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. • Coordinate with IOEM.
Lewiston Police NPC Sheriff Nez Perce Tribal Police	• Coordinate response activities • Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk • Maintain situational awareness • Provide security to public, and other responders • Traffic control
Public Works & Engineering	• Operating and maintaining all city infrastructures; water, sewers, collection and disposal of solid waste and recycling

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	material; to the roads, sidewalks, streetlights, and traffic signals.
AVISTA	Engage Public Safety Power Shutoff if applicable
Clearwater Power	- Restore power during outages - Communicate with EMC
NPC Fair Grounds	- Provide space for warming or cooling shelters - Provide space for sheltering as applicable
Lewiston City Library	
Lewiston Community Center	

Flood (Non-Levee/Dam)

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex V: Flood (Non-Levee/Dam)	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	- Nez Perce Tribal Government - Nez Perce Tribal Police
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - All ESF Coordinators/Leads may be required. Plans/Codes: - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) - Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 - Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	- The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. - Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. - Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergencies as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	Flooding is a temporary overflow of water onto land that is normally dry. It is the most common natural disaster in the United States.

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	➤ Result from rain, snow, storm surge, and overflows of dams and other water systems. ➤ Develop slowly or quickly. Flash floods can come with no warning. ➤ Cause power outages, disrupt transportation, damage buildings, and creating landslides.
Assumptions	• 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. • Typical flood related threats to public safety include: ➤ Hazardous material spills; ➤ Contamination of domestic water supply including public and private wells; ➤ Overflow of sewer treatment and settling ponds; ➤ Public health issues and vector control; ➤ Public buildings and private residences flooded; ➤ Power disruption; ➤ Overwhelmed storm water systems causing flooding of public transportation routes; ➤ People driving through flooded low water crossings; ➤ Accompanying landslides caused by bank erosion or soil saturation; and ➤ Debris flows caused by wildfires.
Management Decision 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. • ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	• Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. • NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	The initial response to a flood event will be made by local responders which may include all ESF Coordinators/Leads
Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community

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	that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➤ Safety & Security, ➤ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➤ Health & Medical ➤ Energy ➤ Communications ➤ Transportation ➤ Hazardous Materials Responders ➤ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• Flooding can cause fatalities and serious injuries when people do not evacuate areas that are flooded and enter floodwaters or when people are not careful in the dangerous environment after the flood has passed. Floods can cause power, water, and gas outages; disrupt transportation routes and commercial supplies; pollute drinking water systems; damage homes, buildings, and roads; and cause severe environmental problems including landslides and mudslides. • Harmful impacts of floods include direct mortality and morbidity and indirect displacement and widespread damage of crops, infrastructure, and property. Immediate causes of death in floods include drowning and trauma or injury. Over an extended time period, there may also be increased mortality due to infectious disease • Main causes of Morbidity and Mortality: Drowning is the leading cause of death in case of flash floods and coastal floods. Fatal injuries during evacuation or during cleanup activities can occur. Injuries are observed but consist of small lacerations or punctures due to the presence of glass debris and nails. Electrical shocks can occur. At short term, the impact of floods on the transmission of communicable diseases is limited. An increased risk for water and vector borne diseases definitely exists. Nonetheless, outbreaks of communicable diseases are rarely observed. Indirect Impact: The impact on the health infrastructures and all lifeline systems can be massive and can result in food shortages and the interruption of basic public health services (water, etc.).
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster.

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	- Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. - Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. - Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. - Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. - Coordinating with IOEM
All ESF Coordinators and Leads	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness - Respond and 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.

Terrorist Attack: Cyber/Biological/Conventional Weapons

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex VI: Terrorist Attack: Cyber/Biological/Conventional Weapons	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	- Nez Perce Tribal Government - Nez Perce Tribal Police
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - All ESF Coordinators/Leads may be required Plans/Codes: - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) - Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	- The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. - Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. - Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	<u>Domestic terrorism</u>: Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a

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	political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature. Terrorism involves the use or threat of violence and seeks to create fear, not just within the direct victims but among a wide audience. The following represent methods used in terrorism: ➤ <u>Cyber Attacks</u>: A cyber-attack is an attempt to steal data or cause harm to a computer, network or device. ➤ <u>Biological Weapons</u>: A biological attack is the intentional release of a pathogen (disease causing agent) or biotoxin (poisonous substance produced by a living organism) against humans, plants, or animals ➤ <u>Chemical Weapons</u>: Toxic agents intended to incapacitate living organisms. ➤ <u>Conventional Weapons</u>: Weapons with the capacity to inflict death and destruction on such a massive scale and so indiscriminately that its very presence in the hands of a hostile power can be considered a grievous threat. Conventional explosives have been the “weapon of choice” for most terrorists who have used them in more than 80 percent of attacks. While terrorists have used military munitions such as grenades, mortars, and shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, experts rate conventional explosives in the form of improvised explosive devices as a greater threat. Types of Conventional Weapons include but are not limited to; ▪ Military munitions ▪ Improvised explosive devices
Assumptions	• An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the county, can have major consequences that can overwhelm the capabilities of many agencies, tribal governments, and local governments to respond and may seriously challenge existing State response capabilities. • There could be little to no warning of an attack affecting the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information technology resources. • 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. • The act, or threat of a terrorist attack, may overwhelm the capabilities of a local jurisdiction. Large-gathering situations (e.g., local special events; sporting events, conventions, etc.) will create higher localized population densities.

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	• 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. • All acts of terror come under FBI jurisdiction for investigation and prosecution. • Mutual aid agreements may be leveraged at the local level or by the state when state assets cannot meet incident demands.
Management Decision 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. • ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	• Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request assistance through the Incident Commander, NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. • NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	▪ EOD Unit Spokane, WA ▪ Lewiston Fire Dept ▪ 101st WMD Civil Support Team ▪ Lewiston Police Department ▪ NPC Sheriff ▪ IOEM
Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>: A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➢ Safety & Security, ➢ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➢ Health & Medical ➢ Energy ➢ Communications ➢ Transportation

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	➤ Hazardous Materials Responders ➤ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• The most immediate and measurable impact of terrorism is physical destruction. Terrorists destroy existing buildings, machines, transportation systems, workers, and other economic resources. On smaller scales, acts of terrorism may destroy cafes, churches, or roads. Large-scale attacks, most infamously the World Trade Center bombings on Sept. 11, 2001, can destroy billions of dollars of property and senselessly injure or kill hundreds or thousands of people. Impacts include but are not limited to; ➤ Mass casualties. ➤ Loss of critical infrastructure and resources. ➤ Disruption of vital services. ➤ Disruption of the economy. ➤ Individual and mass panic. • Terrorism has been a major source of global uncertainty since the attacks on Sep. 11, 2001. In addition to the human costs of terrorism, these attacks also have a significant economic price, forcing governments and companies to spend more on security and discouraging economic activity in conflict-affected regions. • There are two industries especially vulnerable to the effects of terrorism: insurance and tourism. • In addition to the loss of human life and property destruction, terrorism introduces additional risks that increase economic transaction costs. For example, attacks on global shipping tend to increase shipping costs, and those risks are felt throughout the economy in the form of higher transportation costs, higher insurance premiums, and lower profits for investors. However, the defense and arms industries tend to benefit from terrorist attacks because of the associated increase in security spending. • Even if you do not live anywhere near terrorist attacks, you can still be negatively impacted indirectly. Terrorism creates uncertainty in financial markets. The financial markets literally shut down after (Sept, 11) and did not recover until months after the 2003 invasion of Iraq as an example. • Bio-threat agents have the potential to produce a life-threatening illness. Bio-toxins are essentially poisons that can be fatal at high enough doses • <u>Cyber Attacks Impacts:</u> ➤ Cyber attackers use different methods to break into computer systems and there are various motivations behind them including personal, criminal and political.

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	➤ Cyber-attacks can have a dangerous and destructive impact on businesses and individuals, as they can result in theft of money, disruption to business operations, business loss, and more. Here's how these attacks work in both business and at home. • <u>Biological Weapons Impacts:</u> ➤ An attack against people could be used to cause illness, death, fear, societal disruption, and economic damage. An attack on agricultural plants and animals would primarily cause economic damage, loss of confidence in the food supply, and possible loss of life. ➤ Food or water, especially ready-to-eat food (vegetables, salad bars) could be intentionally contaminated with pathogens or toxins. The water supply is less vulnerable because dilution, filtration, and the addition of chlorine can kill most disease-causing organisms. ➤ Human carriers could spread transmissible agents by coughing, through body fluids, or by contaminating surfaces. Most agents would make people ill or incapacitated before they become highly contagious, thereby reducing transmission of the disease. ➤ Infected animals can cause people to become ill through contact with the animals or contaminated animal products. ➤ Insects naturally spread some agents such as plague bacteria (vector borne illnesses) and potentially could be used in an attack. Physically distributed through the U.S. mail or other means. ➤ For agriculture, a point introduction of an infected plant or animal or its fluids could spread disease through the rest of the crop or livestock. Agricultural bio-threat agents (e.g., foot and mouth disease, avian influenza, soy bean rust, and karnal bunt of wheat) do not have to be aerosolized to be effectively disseminated. • <u>Chemical Weapons Impacts:</u> ➤ Chemical weapons and toxic industrial chemicals cause a variety of symptoms in their victims. These symptoms depend on the chemical agent used, and a victim of chemical exposure may exhibit a combination of symptoms. Some chemical agents cause death by interfering with the nervous system. Some chemical agents inhibit breathing and lead to asphyxiation. Other chemical agents have caustic effects on contact. As a result, effective chemical attack treatment depends on
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	identifying at least the type of chemical agent used. Additionally, chemical agents trapped on the body or clothes of victims may place first responders and medical professionals at risk. ➤ Numerous sick or dead animals, fish, or birds. Wildlife are often more sensitive to chemical or biological agents than humans. ➤ The absence of crops, wildlife, or insects that are common for the area, time of day, or time of year. Being aware of what is not in the environment should be as important as being aware of what is in the environment but is out of place. • <u>Conventional Weapons Impacts:</u> ➤ Destruction of property, services, and loss of life potentially on a mass scale: ▪ Power stations ▪ Dams and Levees ▪ Food, water, medical equipment supply chains ▪ Destruction of medical clinics or hospitals ▪ Destruction of roads and Bridges, limiting access routes.
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. • Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. • Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. • Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. • Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. • Coordinate with IOEM.
All ESF Coordinators/Leads	• Coordinate response activities • Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk • Maintain situational awareness • Respond and 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.
EOD Unit Spokane, WA	• Explosive Ordnance Disposal:

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Lewiston Fire Dept 101st WMD Civil Support Team	➤ The Explosives Disposal Unit is a combined team of technicians and command staff from both the Spokane Police Department and Sheriff's Office. ➤ <u>Explosive Disposal Unit Spokane County, WA</u> • Hazardous Materials Response: ➤ <u>LFD</u> is the lead agency in the public-private partnership providing Level A hazardous materials emergency response to a five-county area: ➤ Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis and Nez Perce counties. ➤ <u>101st WMD Civil Support Team</u> ▪ The Idaho National Guard's 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team consists of 22 Soldiers and Airmen. The unit supports civil authorities at domestic incident sites, which may involve areas affected by terrorism or natural disasters. ▪ Provide presumptive identification of chemical, biological and radiological agents. ▪ Provide recommendations on event Mitigation, medical treatment and follow-on state and federal resources. ▪ Provide field site communications connectivity. ▪ Work as partners with Idaho's six regional HAZMAT teams and other state or federal responders.
Lewiston Police Department NPC Sheriff Nez Perce Tribal Police	• Coordinate response activities • Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk • Maintain situational awareness • Provide security to public, and other responders • Traffic control
IOEM	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.

Communications Failure

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex VII: Communications Failure

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Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	Nez Perce Tribal Government
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - ESF 2, 5, &15 Plans/Codes: - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) - Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	- The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. - Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. - Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	For the purpose of this document, mode of communication is being referenced. - Communication is the passing of information (the message) from one person to another person. - The focus for this plan is on person to person communication but equally applies to a technological communication as well. - Hardware failures occur when parts of your IT Infrastructure stop working. Hardware failure can happen for many different reasons, such as voltage spikes on the power grid, water damage, or even electrical component failures from age or a lack of maintenance. - DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attacks have become a standard method of attack used by cybercriminals. - Communication networks consist of tens of thousands of components, or facilities that require power to operate. These networks fail during disasters when power is lost due to infrastructure damage; large segments of the power grid are de-energized during Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS); or due to the lack of adequate backup power at communications network facilities and end user premises.

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Assumptions	• When an emergency or disaster occurs, tribal and/or local governments manage emergency or disaster response operations at the local level. • Subject matter expertise may or may not be coordinated at the onset of response. • 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. • The COL Dispatch Center, NPC Sheriff Dispatch Center, or Lewiston Backup Dispatch Center may experience failures due to overwhelmed phone systems. • The COL & NPC will focus on coordinating lifesaving activities and reestablishing communications and control in the disaster area. • Cell phone service may be overwhelmed and unreliable. • Downed lines or other collateral damage may disrupt normal phone, fax, and Internet service. • Two-way radio channels may be unreliable. • Power failures could disrupt dispatch center operations. • Natural gas failures could cause backup generators to fail, disrupting dispatch center operations.
Management Decision 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. • ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	• Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. • NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	• <u>Lewiston Police Department; Dispatch Center (911)</u> • <u>Nez Perce Sheriff's Office; Dispatch Center (911)</u> • Nez Perce County 911 Coordinator

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Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>: A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➢ Safety & Security, ➢ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➢ Health & Medical ➢ Energy ➢ Communications ➢ Transportation ➢ Hazardous Materials Responders ➢ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• Network failures mean possible network downtime. Depending on the company, this could equal the loss of thousands or tens of thousands of dollars per hour. • Preventing access to vital emergency, payment and health services • Disrupting contact with services, family members and friends • A blackout of the electrical grid could have cascading effects for communications and other technologies, including cellphones. Cellular towers might lose power, as could the data centers that host websites and their information. • Communication outages can undermine economic growth and longer-term development, affecting local businesses such as goods trading and tourism. • In some cases, communication outages pose additional human rights harms when they restrict the free flow of information in the lead up to elections, or are used to target particular regions, districts or ethnic groups. • Congestion contributes to failures when portions of a network go down and diminish its capacity to handle increased call volumes during emergencies. • Local warning systems and social media platforms require individuals to opt-in to receive alerts, and the effectiveness is limited by low subscriber numbers. • System failures during disasters are devastating and lead to loss of life and other social harms.
Responsibilities	

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Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	- Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. - Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. - Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. - Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. - Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. - Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. - Coordinate with IOEM.
<u>Nez Perce County 911 Coordinator</u> <u>Lewiston Police Department; Dispatch Center (911)</u> <u>Nez Perce Sheriff's Office; Dispatch Center (911)</u>	- Communicate information about the situation to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. - Maintain records of staff, resources, and financial expenditures used in response to the disaster or emergency and submit them to the ESF Coordinator or other EOC staff. - 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. - Participate in AAR following the conclusion of incident response.

Landslides

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex VIII: Landslides	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	Nez Perce Tribal Government
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - ESF 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, &15 Plans/Codes: - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) - Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 - Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures.

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	• Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. • Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	• A landslide is rocks, earth, or other materials moving down a slope. A mudflow is a landslide that is combined with up to 60 percent water. Landslides are primarily caused by geology, morphology, and human activities, with human factors like inadequate slope grading, poor drainage, and road construction playing a significant role in increasing the risks. ▪ Can strike with little or no warning. ▪ Travel 55–100 miles per hours. ▪ Caused by rain, earthquakes, volcanoes, or changes to the land. ▪ Can result from flooding.
Assumptions	• This can happen quickly, such as during an earthquake or rainstorm, or slowly, like in stream or shoreline erosion, permafrost melting in a warming climate, or gradual weakening of hillslope materials. • Landslides are dangerous and very difficult to predict. • Can cause road closures limiting emergency responses • Cause communication and power outages • Cause flooding by blocking streams, culverts, and storm drains. • Can cut off supply chain routes disrupting economies.
Management Decision 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. • ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	• Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. • NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	• NPC EMC • NPC Sheriff • Idaho Dept of Transportation

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	- Idaho State Police - NPC Roads and Bridges
Resources	<u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. - NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; - Safety & Security, - Food, Hydration, & Shelter - Health & Medical - Energy - Communications - Transportation - Hazardous Materials Responders - Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	- The impact of a landslide can be extensive, including loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, damage to land and loss of natural resources. Landslide material can also block rivers and increase the risk of floods. - Landslides can bury homes, <u>damage critical infrastructure</u>, <u>block or damage roads</u> and rail lines, and disrupt vital utilities and communication lines. Landslides can happen with no notice or can take place over a period of days, weeks, or longer. Landslides are unpredictable. A <u>slow-moving landslide</u> can rapidly change to a fast-moving landslide. Some fast-moving landslides can travel thousands of feet, even across flat ground. A landslide can remain inactive for centuries and then suddenly start moving again. Although not as dangerous to human life as fast-moving landslides, <u>a slow-moving landslide</u> that may be moving a few inches per year can, over periods of months to years, severely damage and destroy building, roads, pipelines, and other utilities built on and adjacent to the landslide.
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	- Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. - Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. - Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. - Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking.

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	- Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. - Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. - Coordinate with IOEM.
NPC Sheriff	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness - Provide security to public, and other responders - Traffic control
Idaho Dept of Transportation	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness - Coordinate with Road & Bridges - Coordinate with NPC EMC
Idaho State Police	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness - Provide security to public, and other responders - Traffic control
NPC Roads and Bridges	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness

HAZMAT Release

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex IX: HAZMAT Release	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	Nez Perce Tribal Government
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - ESF 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 13, & 15 Plans/Codes: - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) - Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 - Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	- The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. - Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation.

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	Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	- A hazardous material is defined as “matter (solid, liquid, or gas) or energy that when released is capable of creating harm to people, the environment, and property, including weapons of mass destruction, as defined in 18 U.S. Code, Section 2332a, as well as any other criminal use of hazardous materials, such as illicit labs, environmental crimes, or industrial sabotage. - The hazard class of dangerous goods is indicated either by its class number or name. ➤ Class 1: Explosives ➤ Class 2: Gases ➤ Class 3: Flammable liquids (and combustible liquids) ➤ Class 4: Flammable solids; Substances liable to spontaneous combustion; Substances which, on contact with water, emit flammable gases ➤ Class 5: Oxidizing substances and Organic peroxides ➤ Class 6: Toxic (poisonous) substances ➤ Class 7: Radioactive materials ➤ Class 8: Corrosive substances ➤ Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous goods/hazardous materials and articles <u>Thermal Harm</u>: Thermal harm results from exposure to temperature extremes. Thermal injuries can be external (from contacting, or being in close proximity to, a fire or other heat source) or internal (from inhaling fumes or heated air). Thermal injuries can also include frostbite from contact with low temperature hazardous materials. <u>Radiological Harm</u>: Radiological harm, perhaps the most misunderstood type of harm in the TRACEM model, results from exposure to radioactive materials. The most harmful types of radiation cannot be seen, felt or smelled. Special detection devices are required to monitor and measure levels of radiation, and these devices are becoming more available to emergency responders. Different types of radiation have different energy levels, and not all types are dangerous. For example, non-ionizing radiation (from sources such as fluorescent lights, radio waves, and microwaves) has enough energy to move atoms but not enough to alter them chemically. The radiation that poses a threat to humans is ionizing radiation, which can remove electrons from atoms and cause damage to living cells and DNA. Examples of

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	ionizing radiation sources include medical isotopes used for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, X-rays for imaging (medical and industrial), and some survey equipment. • <u>Asphyxiation</u>: Asphyxiation results from exposure to materials that reduce oxygen to levels that may cause suffocation. Asphyxiation typically occurs in confined spaces or with extremely concentrated forms of simple asphyxiants. Asphyxiants displace so much oxygen from the ambient atmosphere that the lungs can't supply enough fully oxygenate the tissues and the victim slowly suffocates. Many asphyxiants (e.g., carbon dioxide, methane) are odorless and tasteless (unless odorants are added), so that you could become unconscious without realizing an asphyxiants gas is present. • <u>Chemical Harm</u>: Chemical harm results from exposure to chemicals, including poisons and corrosives. Injuries and illness vary by material. Chemical agents are classified according to the potential severity of their effects. More information on the categories listed below is on the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Chemical Hazards Emergency Medical Management (CHEMM) website. • <u>Etiological (Biological) Harm</u>: Etiological (or biological) harm results from exposure to biological materials, which include bacteria, viruses, and biological toxins. Symptoms of etiological harm are often delayed, because the pathogens often require time to multiply sufficiently to cause illness in the person carrying the pathogen. • <u>Mechanical Harm</u>: Mechanical harm results from exposure to, or contact with, fragmentation or debris scattered because of a pressure release, explosion, or boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion. Certain, predictable reactions occur during and immediately after an explosion, which routinely injure or kill anyone in close proximity. The degree of harm is closely related to the size of the explosion and proximity to the device
Assumptions	• 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. • There may be numerous incidents occurring in separate locations. • Standard communications (i.e., phone lines, radios, etc.) may be compromised. • The area of the incident may be difficult for response personnel and equipment to access.

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	• Additional response personnel and equipment may be needed to relieve those on duty. • Emergency permit exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated materials. • 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.
Management Decision 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. • ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate. • <u>LFD</u> is the lead agency in the public-private partnership providing Level A hazardous materials emergency response to a five-county areas Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis and Nez Perce counties.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	• Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. • NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	• Explosive Ordnance Disposal: ➤ The Explosives Disposal Unit is a combined team of technicians and command staff from both the Spokane Police Department and Sheriff's Office. ➤ <u>Explosive Disposal Unit Spokane County, WA</u> • <u>101st WMD Civil Support Team</u> ➤ The Idaho National Guard's 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team consists of 22 Soldiers and Airmen. ➤ Provide presumptive identification of chemical, biological and radiological agents. ➤ Provide recommendations on event Mitigation, medical treatment and follow-on state and federal resources. ➤ Provide field site communications connectivity. ➤ Work as partners with Idaho's six regional HAZMAT teams and other state or federal responders.
Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.

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	Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➤ Safety & Security, ➤ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➤ Health & Medical ➤ Energy ➤ Communications ➤ Transportation ➤ Hazardous Materials Responders ➤ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• Hazardous material incidents affect a range of stakeholders in the whole community. Workers in facilities who regularly use or handle hazardous materials, transportation carriers, nearby residents and students, first responders, and first receivers are all at risk of health impacts from hazardous materials. • If released, hazardous materials may cause harm to people, the environment, critical infrastructure, and property. Their potential for harm exists regardless of whether hazardous materials are released by accident, malicious actor, fire, or weather-related event. • Hazardous substance releases can also result in fires, explosions, high-energy events, and/or toxic atmospheres depending on the physical properties and health hazards of the released substance(s).
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. • Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. • Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. • Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. • Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. • Coordinate with IOEM.
All ESF Coordinators/Leads	• Coordinate response activities • Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk • Maintain situational awareness • Respond and utilize available resources to protect life and property and reduce, to the extent possible, the suffering and

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	hardships on individuals. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures.
Lewiston Fire Dept 101 st WMD CicilSupport Team	• Hazardous Materials Response: ➤ <u>LFD</u> is the lead agency in the public-private partnership providing Level A hazardous materials emergency response to a five-county area: ➤ Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis and Nez Perce Counties. ➤ <u>101st WMD Civil Support Team</u> ▪ The Idaho National Guard's 101st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team consists of 22 Soldiers and Airmen. The unit supports civil authorities at domestic incident sites, which may involve areas affected by terrorism or natural disasters. ▪ Provide presumptive identification of chemical, biological and radiological agents. ▪ Provide recommendations on event Mitigation, medical treatment and follow-on state and federal resources. ▪ Provide field site communications connectivity. ▪ Work as partners with Idaho's six regional HAZMAT teams and other state or federal responders.
Lewiston Police Department NPC Sheriff Nez Perce Tribal Police	• Coordinate response activities • Modify operations based on precieved threats or risk • Maintain situational awarness • Provide security to public, and other responders • Traffic control
IOEM	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.

Levee Failure; (EAST, West, & North Levee) of the Lower Granit Dam System

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex X:
Levee Failure; (EAST, West, & North Levee) of the Lower Granit Dam System
Policies Section

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Unique Authorities	• Nez Perce Tribal Government • Nez Perce Tribal Police
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; • All ESF Coordinators/Leads may be required Plans/Codes: • Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) • Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) • Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 • Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024). • Lower Granit Lock & Dam Emergency Action Plan
Declarations	• The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. • Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. • Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	Hazard Descriptions: Levees may reduce the risk from flooding events, but they do not eliminate flood risk. The possibility that a flood will exceed the capacity of the levee always exists, no matter how well the structure is built and maintained. And, levees can fail if they haven't been properly maintained or when faced with a flood that exceeds their engineered design capacity letting floodwater rush under or directly through the levee. When levees overtop or fail, the flooding that follows can be catastrophic. • Similar to earthen dams, levees may fail by breaching or overtopping. Breaches may potentially cause the most damage and can occur either through gradual erosion or sudden breaks, both of which can result in large amounts of water flowing uncontrolled onto adjacent lands. • Contributors to levee failures include inadequate design, poor construction, and lack of repair or maintenance to remove invasive vegetation and burrowing animals, earthquakes, and large floods that can cause erosion or overtopping. However, levees are unlike dams, which typically are designed and constructed against overtopping for all but the most extreme of hydrologic events.

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	• The National Weather Service (NWS) defines the flood stage for river forecast points in the State of Idaho. Flood stage is the river height or flow volume at which water begins to overflow banks and poses a definite hazard to life or property. Roads, infrastructure, and property near a river may be inundated when the river exceeds the flood stage. • A levee breach is when part of the levee actually breaks away, leaving a large opening for water to flood the land protected by the levee. • A breach can be a sudden or gradual failure that is caused either by surface erosion or by a subsurface failure of the levee. • Levee breaches are often accompanied by levee boils or sand boils.
Assumptions	• 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. • Typical flood related threats to public safety include: ➢ Hazardous material spills; ➢ Contamination of domestic water supply including public and private wells; ➢ Overflow of sewer treatment and settling ponds; ➢ Public health issues and vector control; ➢ Public buildings and private residences flooded; ➢ Power disruption; ➢ Overwhelmed storm water systems causing flooding of public transportation routes; ➢ People driving through flooded low water crossings; ➢ Accompanying landslides caused by bank erosion or soil saturation;
Management Decision 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. • ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	• Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. • NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.

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Response Teams	• NPC EMC • Lewiston Fire Department • Lewiston Police • NPC Sheriff • NPC Roads & Bridges • Public Works & Engineering • US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)
Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➢ Safety & Security, ➢ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➢ Health & Medical ➢ Energy ➢ Communications ➢ Transportation ➢ Hazardous Materials Responders ➢ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• Roads, infrastructure, and property near a river may be inundated when the river exceeds the flood stage. A flood stage is established by historical flood events, modeling, and input by local governments in coordination with the NWS and is used to communicate short term flood potential resulting from current weather conditions. • Flooding can cause fatalities and serious injuries when people do not evacuate areas that are flooded and enter floodwaters or when people are not careful in the dangerous environment after the flood has passed. Floods can cause power, water, and gas outages; disrupt transportation routes and commercial supplies; pollute drinking water systems; damage homes, buildings, and roads; and cause severe environmental problems including landslides and mudslides. • Harmful impacts of floods include direct mortality and morbidity and indirect displacement and widespread damage of crops, infrastructure, and property. Immediate causes of death in floods include drowning and trauma or injury. Over an extended time period, there may also be increased mortality due to infectious disease

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	Main causes of Morbidity and Mortality: Direct Impact: Drowning is the leading cause of death in case of flash floods and coastal floods. Fatal injuries during evacuation or during cleanup activities can occur. Injuries are observed but consist of small lacerations or punctures due to the presence of glass debris and nails. Electrical shocks can occur. At short term, the impact of floods on the transmission of communicable diseases is limited. An increased risk for water and vector borne diseases definitely exists. Nonetheless, outbreaks of communicable diseases are rarely observed. Indirect Impact: The impact on the health infrastructures and all lifeline systems can be massive and can result in food shortages and the interruption of basic public health services (water, etc.).
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	- The NPC EMC will be responsible for making initial notifications for emergency response; ➤ 911 Dispatch (1st) Notifying City, County, and State Officials ➤ USACE (2nd) ➤ Lewiston City Officials (3rd) - The NPC Emergency Operations Center (EOC) would be established at the Nez Perce County Police Department for a Levee Failure event. - Lewiston City Public Information Officer (PIO) facilitates the dissemination of information - NPC Emergency Management Coordinator or EOC Director coordinates information coming into the EOC & places a notification thru <u>AlertSence</u> - The <u>USACE</u> Walla Walla District to be contacted at (509) 527-7020
Lewiston Fire Department Lewiston Police NPC Sheriff NPC Roads & Bridges Public Works & Engineering	- Coordinate response activities; Warning & Evacuation - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness - Respond to situation as needed

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USACE	Control of the Lesiton Levee system resides with the US Army Copr of Engineers. This includes inspection, maintainence, repair, and emergency response.		
Coordination			
Coordination between U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Walla Walla District, and the community during an emergency at the levees. Contact Lower Granite Dam Levee System Chief Readiness Officer, Readiness Office (EOC) at 509-527-7146. The following Response levels follow the Lower Granite Levee System Emergency Action Plan.			
Levels of Response			
Level	Response Level 1	Response Level 2	Response Level 3
Response Action	Monitor	Assess	Minimize exposure
Notification	USACE/Primarily Internal	Alert External to Prepare	Alert External to Evacuate
Emergency Status	Non-Emergency	Pending Emergency	Emergency
Downstream Adverse Effects	None	Potential	Definite
Failure	Not Anticipated	Possible failure if the situation deteriorates	Imminent or current failure
Required Personnel	Normal and Dam Safety	Emergency Essential and Dam Safety	Emergency Essentials only
Level 1 Response Notifications (Non Emergency)			
Level 1 Response Flow Chart: Non-Emergency (Monitor the Situation); Minor Seepage Detected in Interior of Levee. (Initial Notification to the County may come from USACE or Lewiston Storm-Water Division) Lewiston Storm-Water Division (208) 746-1316 NPC Emergency Management Coordinator Cell: (509) 540-6072 Office: (208) 799-3084 (NPC EM will Contact the Below Agencies)			

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Lewiston City Public Works (208) 746-1316	Lewiston City Police (208) 746-0171	Notes: The NPC will contact the identified agencies to attain information and monitor the situation. Notifications will be informational to ensure the county has awareness of a potential threat.
NPC Planning & Building Flood Plain Protection (208) 799-3197	Operations Division USACE, Deputy Chief OD; 208-220-7731	
Nez Perce County Sheriff (208) 799-3130	Port of Lewiston Manager (208) 743-5531	
Level 2 Response Notifications (Pending Emergency)		
Level 2 Response Flow Chart: Pending Emergency • (Pending Emergency, Possible Failure if Situation Deteriorates) • (Assess the Situation, Alert Responders of an Increasing Threat) • (Initial Notification to the County may come from USACE or Lewiston Storm-Water Division)		
Lewiston Storm-Water Division (208) 746-1316		
NPC Emergency Management Coordinator Cell: (509) 540-6072 Office: (208) 799-3084 (NPC EM will Contact the Below Agencies)		
Lewiston City Public Works (208) 746-1316	Lewiston City Police (911) Dispatch	Notes: The NPC will contact the identified agencies to attain information and ensure responders are aware of an increasing threat potential. Water Pumps; • West Pump Plant: 60,000 gpm • "A" Pump Plant: 12,000 gpm • "B" Pump Plant: 48,000 gpm • East Pump Plant: 20,000 gpm Pumps are augmented by gravity operated structures at Lindsey Creek & Memorial Bridge which drain into the Clearwater River.
NPC Planning & Building Flood Plain Protection (208) 799-3197	Operations Division USACE, Deputy Chief OD; (208) 220-7731	
Nez Perce County Sheriff (911) Dispatch	USACE Readiness Officer (509) 27-7146	
Asotin County Emergency Manager (509) 243-2088 (509) 780-2782	Port of Lewiston Manager (208) 743-5531	
Level 3 Response Notifications (Imminent or Current Failure)		

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Level 3 Response Flow Chart: Imminent or Current Failure (Failure Appears Imminent or in Progress) (Initial Notification to the County may come from USACE or Lewiston Storm-Water Division)		
Lewiston Storm-Water Division (208) 746-1316		
NPC Emergency Management Coordinator Cell: (509) 540-6072 Office: (208) 799-3084 (NPC EM will Contact the Below Agencies)		
Lewiston City Public Works (208) 746-1316	Lewiston City Police (911) Dispatch	Notes: - The NPC EMC will responsible for making initial notifications for emergency response; ➤ 911 Dispatch (1st) Notifying City, County, and State Officials ➤ USACE (2nd) ➤ Lewiston City Officials (3rd) - The NPC Emergency Operations Center (EOC) would be established at the Nez Perce County Police Department for a Levee Failure event. - Lewiston City Public Information Officer (PIO) facilitates the dissemination of information - NPC Emergency Management Coordinator or EOC Director coordinates information coming into the EOC & places a notification thru AlertSense - The USACE Walla Walla District to be contacted at (509) 527-7020
NPC Planning & Building Flood Plain Protection (208) 799-3197	USACE Disaster Response Manager (509) 386-3630	
Nez Perce County Sheriff (911) Dispatch	Port of Lewiston Manager (208) 743-5531	
Asotin County Emergency Manager (509) 243-2088 (509) 780-2782		
Additional Notification (IPAWS Alert System) - Messages will vary depending on situation - Communication with the public will be provided through the following: Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) AlertSense, Public Information Officer announcements, social media, local news, and radio announcements.		
NPC EMC, Lewiston Police, NPC Sheriff will make the appropriate notification to the public; Alerts the Community to take the following actions thru IPAWS	<u>Levee Failure Actions</u> - Evacuate when advised. - Seek or stay on high ground. - Avoid walking or driving in floodwaters <u>Levee Non Failure Actions</u> - Protect property from floodwaters and purchase flood insurance. - Plan for sheltering in place and for evacuation as appropriate. - Avoid walking or driving in floodwaters.	

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Notification, News Releases, Social Media

- Review Flood Program Information at: <https://www.co.nezperce.id.us/Departments/Planning-and-Building/Flood>,

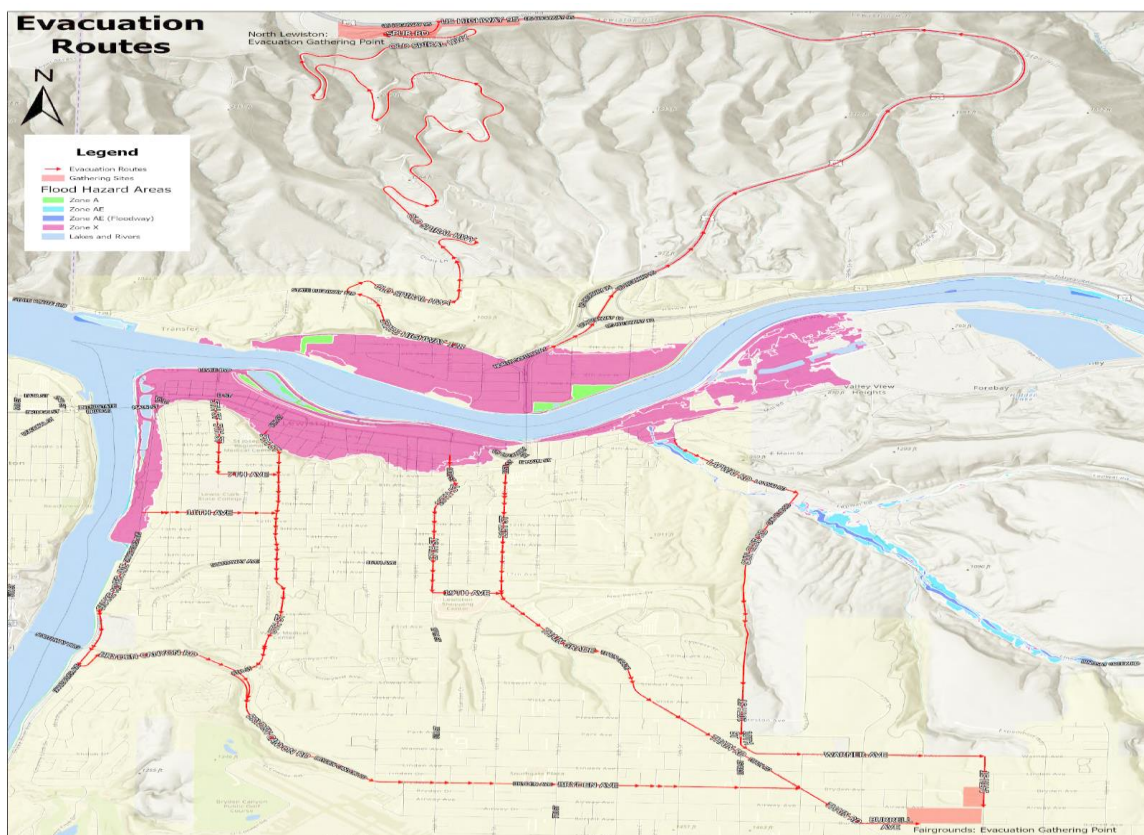
Maps

The following maps depict the West, East, and North Lewiston Levee Breach Flood Zones, and evacuation map for the city of Lewiston. The north evacuation gathering area is the New Lewiston Outlook Parking Lot. The gathering point south of Lewiston is the Nez Perce County Fair Pavilion 1229 Burrell Ave, Lewiston, ID. The two main routes leading north out of the flood zone are the Old Spiral Highway, and U.S. 95 North. The most populated areas in the flood zone will be on the south side of the Clearwater River, and the east side of the Snake River located at the confluence. All streets leading south can and should be utilized by people evacuating.

The below maps in descending order

- Lewiston City Evacuation Routes
- North & East Levee System Flood Area, Clearwater River
- West Levee System Flood Area, Clearwater & Snake River
- East Levee System Flood Area, Clearwater River

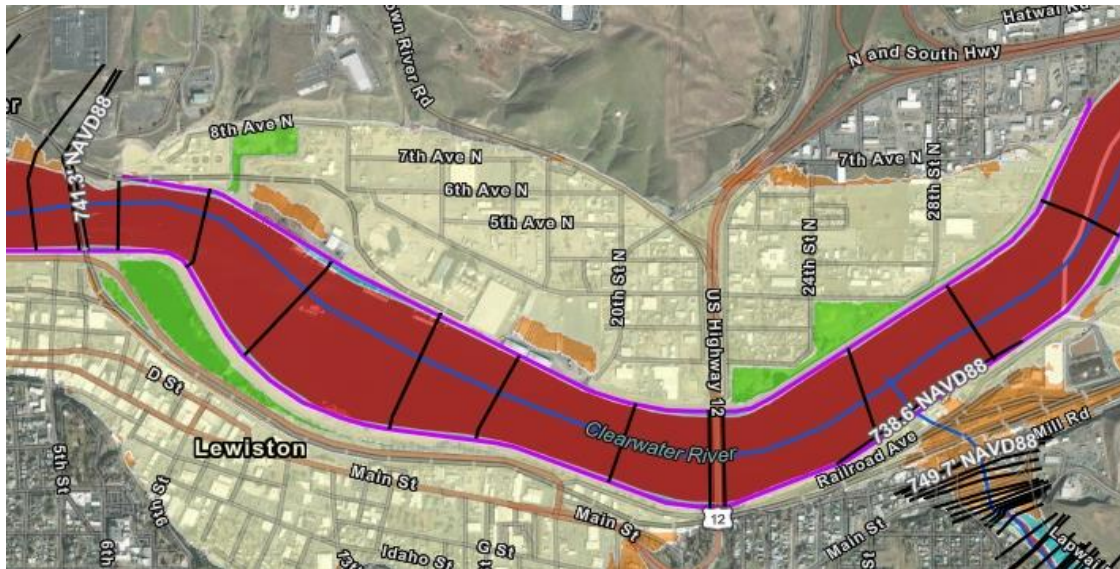
Lewiston City Evacuation Routes



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North & East Levee System Flood Area, Clearwater River



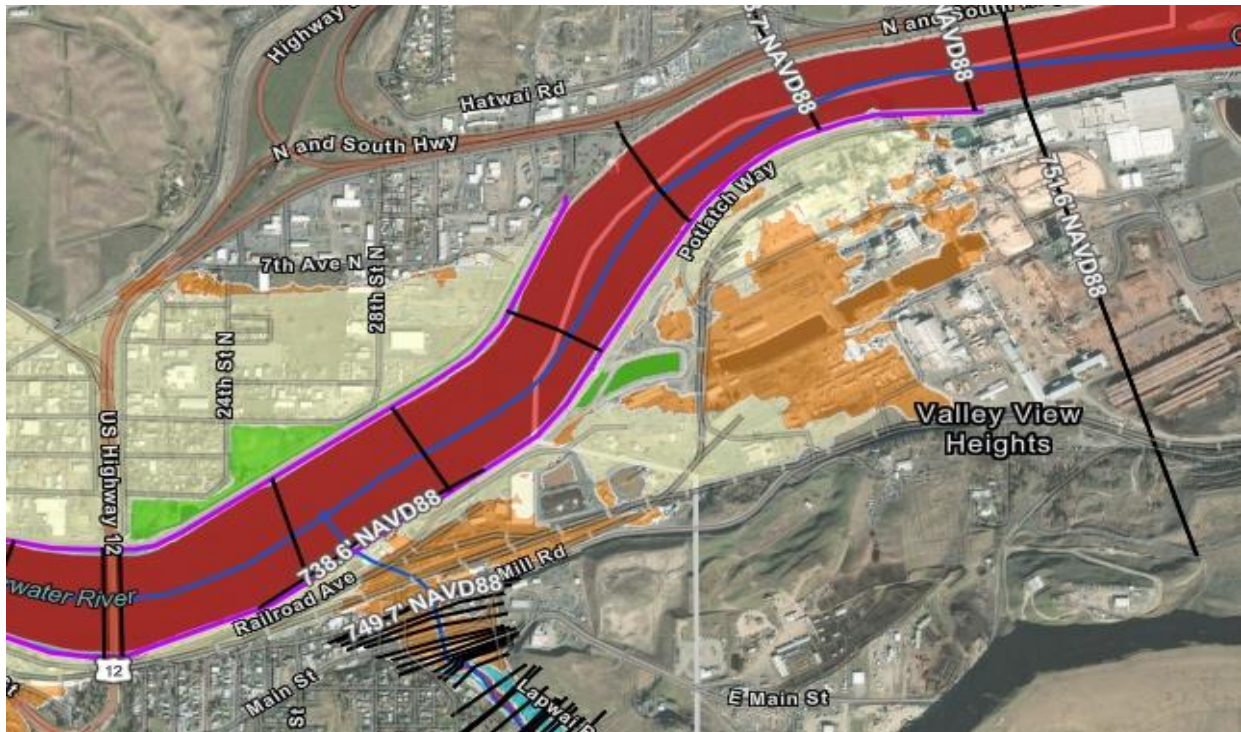
West Levee System Flood Area, Clearwater & Snake River



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East Levee System Flood Area, Clearwater River



High Hazard Potential Dam Failure

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex XI: High Hazard Potential Dam Failure	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	Nez Perce Tribal Government
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - All ESF Coordinators/Leads will be required in the event of a Dam Failure. Plans/Codes: - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) - Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 - Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures.

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	• Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. • Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	• High Hazard; A high-hazard rating does not imply or otherwise suggest that a dam suffers from an increased risk for failure. It simply means that if failure were to occur, the resulting consequences likely would be a direct loss of human life and extensive property damage. For this reason, all high-hazard dams must be properly designed, and at all times responsibly maintained and safely operated because the consequences of failure are so great. IDWR considers the inundation of residential structures with flood water from a dam break to a depth greater than or equal to two (2) feet to be a sufficient reason for assigning to a dam a high-hazard rating. An up-to-date Emergency Action Plan is a requirement for all owners of High hazard dams (Idaho Department of Water Resources 2023). • Significant Hazard; Significant hazard dams are those structures whose failure would result in significant damage to developed downstream property and infrastructure or that may result in an indirect loss of human life. An example of the latter would be a scenario where a roadway is washed out and people are killed or injured in an automobile crash caused by the damaged pavement (Idaho Department of Water Resources 2023). • Dam infrastructure can be affected by natural hazards, man-made threats, as well as an imbalance between resources invested and a dam's age. Failures include; ➤ Overtopping caused by water spilling over the top of a dam. Overtopping of a dam is often a precursor of dam failure. National statistics show that overtopping due to inadequate spillway design, debris blockage of spillways, or settlement of the dam crest account for approximately 34% of all U.S. dam failures. ➤ Foundation Defects, including settlement and slope instability, cause about 30% of all dam failures. ➤ Cracking caused by movements like the natural settling of a dam. ➤ Inadequate maintenance and upkeep. ➤ Piping is when seepage through a dam is not properly filtered and soil particles continue to progress and form sink holes in the dam. [See an animation of a piping

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	failure.] Another 20% of U.S. dam failures have been caused by piping (internal erosion caused by seepage). Seepage often occurs around hydraulic structures, such as pipes and spillways; through animal burrows; around roots of woody vegetation; and through cracks in dams, dam appurtenances, and dam foundations.
Assumptions	- The highest populated area of Nez Perce County is at the lowest point in Idaho at the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers. The rivers have dams both within 100 miles of the city of Lewiston, which if breached would cause catastrophic damage for hundreds of miles. The loss of life, infrastructure, and services would be enormous, with a recovery time of 5-10 years minimum. The dams listed in the NID meet at least one of the following criteria: ➤ High hazard potential ➤ Significant hazard potential ➤ Equal or exceed 25 feet in height and exceed 15 acre-feet in storage ➤ Equal or exceed 50 acre-feet storage and exceed 6 feet in height. ➤ There are 7 dams meeting the High Hazard Definition in and surrounding Nez Perce County, where the flow of water leads to Lewiston. All are listed in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. ➤ Dam failure of Dworshak or Hells Canyon would be catastrophic.
Management Decision 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. - ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	- Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. - NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	- NPC EMC - All ESF Coordinators/Leads - USAEC - Idaho Power Company - IOEM

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	• FEMA
Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➢ Safety & Security, ➢ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➢ Health & Medical ➢ Energy ➢ Communications ➢ Transportation ➢ Hazardous Materials Responders ➢ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• Failure can result in the impairment of many other infrastructure systems, such as roads, bridges, and water systems. When a dam fails, resources must be devoted to the prevention and treatment of public health risks as well as the resulting structural consequences. • <u>Flooding</u>: The sudden release of water from a dam can result in severe flooding downstream. This can cause damage to homes, buildings, infrastructure, roads, bridges, railways, agricultural land, and natural habitats. The extent of flooding depends on the volume of water released and the characteristics of the affected area. • <u>Loss of life</u>: Dam failures can lead to loss of human lives, particularly if the downstream areas are densely populated. Rapid and uncontrolled flooding can make it challenging for people to evacuate in time, leading to drowning or other water-related accidents. • <u>Infrastructure damage</u>: The force of the released water can cause significant damage to infrastructure, including roads, bridges, power lines, and communication networks. This can disrupt transportation, utilities, and emergency services, making rescue and recovery operations more difficult. • <u>Environmental impact</u>: Dam failures can result in the release of large amounts of water, sediment, and debris into rivers and ecosystems downstream. This sudden influx can harm aquatic life, destroy habitats, and lead to long-term environmental damage. Water contamination and pollution can also occur if the dam stored hazardous materials.

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	Cascading impacts to critical infrastructure, such as water and wastewater treatment plants, electricity generation facilities, bridges, highways, population centers and other dams often lie below a dam.
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	- Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. - Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. - Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. - Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. - Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. - Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. - Coordinate with IOEM.
All ESF Coordinators & Leads IOEM FEMA	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness - Respond to situation as needed
USACE Idaho Power Company	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness - Respond to situation as needed

Drought (Seasonal)

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex XII: Drought (Seasonal)	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	- Nez Perce Tribal Government - Nez Perce Tribal Police
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - ESF 5, 11 & 15 Plans/Codes: - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019)
Declarations	The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response

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	requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. • Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. • Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	• Drought is generally defined as a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time (usually a season or more), resulting in a water shortage. ▪ <u>Meteorological Drought</u>: When dry weather patterns dominate an area. ▪ <u>Hydrological Drought</u>: When low water supply becomes evident in the water system. ▪ <u>Agricultural Drought</u>: When crops become affected by drought ▪ <u>Socioeconomic Drought</u>: When the supply and demand of various commodities is affected by drought. ▪ <u>Ecological Drought</u>: When natural ecosystems are affected by drought.
Assumptions	• Nez Perce County experiences Seasonal Drought routinely • Crops could be effected • Increased willand fire conditions
Management Decision 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. • ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	• Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. • NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	• NPC EMC • USDA • NPC Soil & Water Conservation
Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is

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	essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➤ Safety & Security, ➤ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➤ Health & Medical ➤ Energy ➤ Communications ➤ Transportation ➤ Hazardous Materials Responders ➤ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• <u>Long-term drought</u> escalates the damage caused to plants, ecosystems, and wildlife. In the agricultural sector, sustained drought can result in complete crop and forage failure and livestock sell-offs. If drought becomes prolonged, the branches of woody plants will begin to die back, and plants can die entirely if their ability to absorb water from the environment is damaged. In long-term drought, native plants may die back, allowing for the intrusion of invasive plant species. Invasive plants may further disrupt the balance of an ecosystem, which can cause further conversion of vegetation, increase wildfire risk, and lead to desertification. Changes in plant land cover during long-term drought reduce habitat for wildlife and affect water resources. Dry vegetation due to drought conditions combined with high temperatures, windy weather, and a spark can start a wildfire. ➤ In the agricultural sector, sustained drought can result in complete crop and forage failure and livestock sell-offs. If drought becomes prolonged, the branches of woody plants will begin to die back, and plants can die entirely if their ability to absorb water from the environment is damaged • <u>During short-term drought</u>, topsoil moisture becomes depleted, which impacts shallow-rooted plants such as grasses—including corn and wheat crops—first because their roots cannot reach deep enough into the soil to access other water sources. Combined with heat and wind, low soil moisture can harm agricultural crops in a relatively short period of time if they are not able to access other water supplies. Short-term drought also causes woody plants such as trees and shrubs to wilt, their leaves to turn brown, and some leaves to drop away from plants. Harm to plants caused

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	by drought has cascading effects throughout ecosystems. However, some animals, including birds, obtain water from the food they eat and may not be initially impacted in short-term drought by reductions in available water. ➤ Harm to plants caused by drought has cascading effects throughout ecosystems. However, some animals, including birds, obtain water from the food they eat and may not be initially impacted in short-term drought by reductions in available water. • <u>Agriculture</u>: Drought can reduce the water availability and quality necessary for productive farms, ranches, and grazing lands. It can also contribute to insect outbreaks, increases in wildfire, and altered rates of carbon, nutrient, and water cycling, impacting agricultural production and critical ecosystem services. • <u>Transportation</u>: Drought impacts ports and waterway transportation and supply chains, resulting in increased transportation costs. Higher temperatures that coexist with drought can impact roads, airport runways, and rail lines. • <u>Wildfire</u>: Drought can be a contributing factor to wildfire. Dry, hot, and windy weather combined with dried out (and more flammable) vegetation can increase the probability of large-scale wildfires. • <u>Public Health</u>: Drought can cause significant human health outcomes, including decreased water quantity and quality, increased incidence of illness and disease (e.g., Valley Fever), adverse mental health outcomes as livelihoods are challenged, and overall, increased mortality rates. • <u>Ecosystems</u>: Drought can alter or degrade critical functions of healthy ecosystems, including reduced plant growth, reduction or extinction of local species, and landscape-level transitions (e.g., a forest being replaced by a grassland). • <u>Water Quality</u>: During drought, decreased water levels, warmer temperatures, and soil runoff can lead to algal growth, lower dissolved oxygen levels, and increased turbidity, posing health risks for human and aquatic life.
Responsibilities	
Agencies: • NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. • Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. • Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking.

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	- Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. - Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. - Coordinate with IOEM.
USDA NPC Soil & Water Conservation	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness - Respond to situation as needed

Active Shooter

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex XIII: Active Shooter	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	- Nez Perce Tribal Government - Nez Perce Tribal Police
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - ESF 5, 6, 8, & 15 Plans/Codes: - Nez Perce County Comprehensive Plan, 2018 - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) - Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 - Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	- The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. - Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. - Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	- An active shooter is an individual engaged in attempting to kill people in a confined space or populated area. Active shooters typically use firearms and have no pattern to their selection of victims. ➤ Can happen anywhere ➤ Can happen at anytime
Assumptions	Potential of mass casualties

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	• There is no definitive best reaction during these incidents, but implementing the “Run, Hide, Fight” concept can increase the odds of survival. Unless otherwise directed by law enforcement or other emergency personnel, individuals should apply the “Run, Hide, Fight” options. However, local leaders can help occupants better prepare, respond, and recover by discussing active shooter considerations and entrusting occupants to make the best decision they can at the time, based on their individual circumstances. During an active shooter incident, those present will rarely have all the information they need to make a fully informed decision about applying “Run, Hide, Fight.” • The first officers to arrive to the scene will not stop to help injured persons. Rescue teams comprised of additional officers and emergency medical personnel to follow the initial officers. • These rescue teams will treat and remove any injured persons. They may also call upon able-bodied individuals to assist in removing the wounded from the premises. • There will be a need to track and adjust to meet the needs of the victim, family, and the dynamics of the situation. Some considerations include (but are not limited to): ➢ Information sharing ➢ Victim identification ➢ Family response management teams ➢ Communications plans ➢ Resource coordination
Management Decision 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. • ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	• Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. • NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	• NPC EMC • Lewiston Police Department • NPC Sheriff

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	• EMS • St. Joseph Regional Medical Center • IOEM • FBI
Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. • NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➢ Safety & Security, ➢ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➢ Health & Medical ➢ Energy ➢ Communications ➢ Transportation ➢ Hazardous Materials Responders ➢ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• It is common for people confronted with a threat to initially not recognize the possible danger. A 2005 investigation by the National Institute of Standards and Technology into the collapse of the World Trade Center towers on September 11, 2001 found that people close to the impacted floors waited longer to start evacuating than those on unaffected floors. Similarly, during the Virginia Tech shooting, individuals on campus responded to the shooting with varying degrees of urgency. These incidents highlight this sense of denial or delayed response. • When an active shooter incident occurs, facility occupants will look for direction from authority figures. They may not make a distinction between law enforcement officers and other uniformed personnel. In the federal environment, uniformed personnel may be federal agents, other security staff, or law enforcement officers. These individuals may not be present when a shooting begins. Upon hearing weapons fire, announcements of the incident may be made via building notification system or facility occupants. • These incidents often result in fatalities, serious injuries and prolonged trauma to those involved. Additionally, such incidents can leave lasting impacts on the locations in which they occur. In particular, organizations encountering active shooter incidents could face substantial recovery expenses, regulatory penalties and liability concerns.

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	- Active shooters usually select soft targets and crowded places (ST-CPs) to conduct their attacks. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security defines ST-CPs as areas that are easily accessible to the public and have limited security measures in place. ST-CPs may include permanent structures that are frequently crowded (e.g., shopping malls, transportation hubs, schools, entertainment venues, restaurants and hotels) or temporary attractions that only host crowds at certain times (e.g., sporting events and music festivals). In any case, it's important to note that active shooter incidents often occur at commercial properties. According to recent data from the FBI, properties within the following industries are common targets for active shooter incidents: ➤ Commerce/retail (52.4%) ➤ Government (4.9%) ➤ Education (3.3%) ➤ Religious organizations (1.6%) ➤ Healthcare (1.6%) ➤ Apart from these properties, the FBI found that 33.1% of active shooter incidents occur within open spaces, while 4.9% occur at private residences. Regardless of location, however, these incidents can have detrimental effects on impacted parties.
Responsibilities	
Agencies: NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	- Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. - Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. - Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. - Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. - Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. - Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. - Coordinate with IOEM.
Lewiston Police Department NPC Sheriff EMS St. Joseph Regional Medical Center	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness - Respond to situation as needed

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IOEM FBI	
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Other Mass Causality Events

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex XIV: Other Mass Causality Events	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	• Nez Perce Tribal Government • Nez Perce Tribal Police
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; • May require all ESF Coordinators/Leads depending on the event. Plans/Codes: • Nez Perce County Comprehensive Plan, 2018 • Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances • Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) • Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) • Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 • Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	• The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. • Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. • Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	Hazard Descriptions: Any large number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time, usually as the result of a single incident as a flood, earthquake, or armed attack that exceeds local logistic support capabilities.
Assumptions	• Existing emergency services will continue to coordinate with the support agencies for services that fall under each of their individual jurisdictions. • An incident could overwhelm local responders quickly depending on the incident.

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Management Decision 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. - ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	- Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. - NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	- NPC EMC - All ESF Coordinators, as applicable - IOEM, as applicable
Resources	Community Life lines: A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. - NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; - Safety & Security, - Food, Hydration, & Shelter - Health & Medical - Energy - Communications - Transportation - Hazardous Materials Responders - Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	- Mass casualty incidents (MCIs) can have many impacts, including emotional and physical distress, medical needs, and challenges for first responders and hospital staff: - Emotional distress: People can experience a range of emotional reactions, including anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Other common responses include feeling numb, helpless, or hopeless, worrying, and guilt. These reactions can also lead to behavioral changes, such as excessive substance use or smoking. For most people, these reactions will lessen over time, but some may experience more severe or long-term responses.

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	• Medical needs: Victims may require specialized medical care, such as treatment for chemical burns, radiation syndromes, or inhalational respiratory failure. MCIs can also overwhelm emergency departments, which can affect the quality of care for other patients. • First responders and hospital staff: MCIs can take an emotional toll on first responders and hospital staff. Hospitals can help by developing recovery plans to ensure that their staff have the support they need • Studies have shown rescuers and first responders, such as Emergency Medical Service workers in prehospital and hospital settings, including firefighters, police and military personnel, emergency health workers and mortuary staff reported adverse mental health conditions following MCIs and disasters. • Healthcare personnel, particularly emergency department (ED) workers, always encounter severely critical and demanding situations following a mass event. Consequently, healthcare workers met different stressors along with their occupational risk factors (eg, long working hours, heavy workload, poor working conditions and sleep disturbance) and showed a greater likelihood of reporting adverse psychological health. • Moreover, healthcare workers, particularly nurses and doctors in the ED, are more susceptible to psychological stress as they experience repetitive traumatic situations due to the nature of their work • There are four factors impacting the processing of human remains and identification of decedents in a mass fatality incident. The factors are: ➤ Number of fatalities. ➤ Decedent population (open or closed). In a closed population, the number of victims and their names are known or a list exists. An open population is one in which neither the number of victims nor their names are known. A ➤ Availability of antemortem information. • Condition of remains (complete or fragmentary, commingled remains).
Responsibilities	
Agencies: • NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster.

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	- Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. - Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. - Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. - Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. - Coordinate with IOEM.
All ESF Coordinators	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness
IOEM	Respond to situation as needed

Earthquakes

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex XV: Earthquakes	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	- Nez Perce Tribal Government - Nez Perce Tribal Police
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - May require all ESF Coordinators to respond Plans/Codes: - Nez Perce County Comprehensive Plan, 2018 - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) - Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 - Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	- The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. - Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. - Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	An earthquake can occur when two blocks of the earth suddenly slip past one another. The surface where they slip is called the fault or fault plane. The location below the earth's surface where the earthquake starts is called the hypocenter,

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	and the location directly above it on the surface of the earth is called the epicenter. • Sometimes an earthquake has foreshocks. These are smaller earthquakes that happen in the same place as the larger earthquake that follows. Scientists can't tell that an earthquake is a foreshock until the larger earthquake happens. The largest, main earthquake is called the main shock. • Main shocks always have aftershocks that follow. These are smaller earthquakes that occur afterwards in the same place as the main shock. (U.S. Geological Survey)
Assumptions	• Nez Perce County has faults located within a 75 mile radius. • Earthquakes can happen across the Pacific Northwest. Below is a map of the <u>Fault Lines</u> closest to Nez Perce County which could result in and earthquake. Blue and Black lines represent faults • <u>Faults</u>: A fault is a fracture or zone of fractures between two blocks of rock. Faults allow the blocks to move relative to each other. This movement may occur rapidly, in the form of an earthquake or may occur slowly, in the form of creep. Most faults produce repeated displacements over geologic time.
Management Decision 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. • ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	• Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. • NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	• NPC EMC • All ESF Coordinators depending on situation • IOEM as appropriate
Resources	• <u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function.

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	• NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➤ Safety & Security, ➤ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➤ Health & Medical ➤ Energy ➤ Communications ➤ Transportation ➤ Hazardous Materials Responders ➤ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	• Liquefaction Induced ➤ Liquefaction is not a type of ground failure; it is a physical process that takes place during some earthquakes that may lead to ground failure. As a consequence of liquefaction, clay-free soil deposits, primarily sands and silts, temporarily lose strength and behave as viscous fluids rather than as solids. Liquefaction takes place when seismic shear waves pass through a saturated granular soil layer, distort its granular structure, and cause some of the void spaces to collapse. • Flow Failures ➤ Flow failures, consisting of liquefied soil or blocks of intact material riding on a layer of liquefied soil, are the most catastrophic type of ground failure caused by liquefaction. These failures commonly move several tens of feet and, if geometric conditions permit, several tens of miles. Flows travel at velocities as great as many tens of miles per hour. Flow failures usually form in loose saturated sands or silts on slopes greater than 3 degrees. • Landslides ➤ Past experience has shown that several types of landslides take place in conjunction with earthquakes. The most abundant types of earthquake induced landslides are rock falls and slides of rock fragments that form on steep slopes. Shallow debris slides forming on steep slopes and soil and rock slumps and block slides forming on moderate to steep slopes also take place, but they are less abundant. Reactivation of dormant slumps or block slides by earthquakes is rare. • Some of the common impacts of earthquakes include structural damage to buildings, fires, damage to bridges and highways, initiation of slope failures, liquefaction, and tsunamis. The types of impacts depend to a large degree on where the

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	earthquake is located: whether it is predominantly urban or rural, densely or sparsely populated, highly developed or underdeveloped, and of course on the ability of the infrastructure to withstand shaking. • A variety of structures have been damaged by surface faulting, including houses, apartments, commercial buildings, nursing homes, railroads, highways, tunnels, bridges, canals, storm drains, water wells, and water, gas, and sewer lines. Damage to these types of structures has ranged from minor to very severe. • Large earthquake induce rock avalanches, soil avalanches, and underwater landslides can be very destructive. Rock avalanches originate on over-steepened slopes in weak rocks. • Cascading Impacts: ➤ Dams, levees, and canals are also at risk of damage that could be caused by an earthquake or the resulting seiches. This damage has the possibility of causing the structures to fail, thereby producing a dam/levee/canal failure hazard event. Uplift and displacement from a major seismic event could also result in the re-routing of existing streams, the result of which could be flooding. The damage that could result from an earthquake would certainly have an opportunity to initiate fires. Fires can result from gas lines or power lines that are broken or downed during the earthquake. It may be difficult to control a fire, particularly if the water lines feeding fire hydrants are also broken. ➤ Additionally, earthquakes may lead to energy outages. The major causes of outages during earthquakes are the failures of circuit breakers, transformer bushings and disconnect switches at the substations. Lack of power can affect pipelines supplying fuels and natural gas, as well as other products. Delivery of water can also be interrupted by an earthquake (U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation 2012).
Responsibilities	
Agencies: • NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. • Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. • Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking.

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	- Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. - Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. - Coordinate with IOEM.
All ESF Coordinators	- Coordinate response activities - Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk - Maintain situational awareness
IOEM	Respond to situation as needed

Disease Spread

Threat or Hazard-Specific Annex XVI: Disease Spread	
Policies Section	
Unique Authorities	- Nez Perce Tribal Government - Nez Perce Tribal Police
Actions/Policies	Coordination with; - ESF 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, & 15 Plans/Codes: - Nez Perce County Comprehensive Plan, 2018 - Nez Perce County Code of Ordinances - Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) - Nez Perce Tribe Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019) - Nez Perce County Transportation Plan, 2020 - Idaho State Communications Interoperability Plan (2024)
Declarations	- The NPC EMC will coordinate with IOEM AFO if assistance is needed for situation assessments and county disaster declaration development. Once incident response requirements are outside the capability of the COL & NPC, the EMC or EOC will forward requests for State assistance to the IOEM in accordance with IOEM established procedures. - Nez Perce County Disaster Declaration, signed by the BOCC, and a request is made to the state for a Governor proclamation. - Proclamation of Disaster Emergency or Executive Order (EO) by the Governor or other emergency situations as determined by the IOEM Director
Situation Section	
Hazard Description	<u>Epidemic</u>: Epidemic refers to an increase, often sudden, in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected in that population in that area. Outbreak carries the same definition of epidemic, but is often used for a more limited geographic area. Cluster refers to an aggregation of cases grouped in place and time that are suspected to be greater than the number expected, even though the expected number may not be known. Epidemics occur when an agent

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	and susceptible hosts are present in adequate numbers, and the agent can be effectively conveyed from a source to the susceptible hosts. More specifically, an epidemic may result from: ➤ A recent increase in amount or virulence of the agent, ➤ The recent introduction of the agent into a setting where it has not been before, ➤ An enhanced mode of transmission so that more susceptible persons are exposed, ➤ A change in the susceptibility of the host response to the agent, and/or ➤ Factors that increase host exposure or involve introduction through new portals of entry • Pandemic: The word <i>pandemic</i> refers to an epidemic that has gone international: the disease, once localized in scope, now starts to appear in other countries and even on other continents, typically infecting a large number of people in a short amount of time. A pandemic often has significant economic and social ramifications due to its global impact. If a disease lingers for a long time as an epidemic or a pandemic, it may eventually become endemic to an area. The word <i>endemic</i> describes a disease that persists at a consistent level within a region with fairly predictable rates of infection and spread, making it easier to prevent future outbreaks.
Assumptions	• An outbreak of an infectious disease can occur at any point in time. • An outbreak of an infectious disease could hinder response capabilities at levels of government. • A pandemic response requires a coordinated responses from multiple departments and agencies across levels of government. • Diminished staffing due to illness could hamper the pandemic response. • Supply chain disruptions could cause shortages of resources. • A pandemic could overwhelm medical systems, disrupting the availability of medical care for medical needs. • Simultaneous county, state, and federal disaster declarations may be in place to coordinate pandemic response and recovery operations. • Stakeholders will coordinate public information messaging to inform the public of the situation and any protective measures they can take.

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Management Decision 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. - ESF Coordinators will respond and coordinate actions as appropriate.
Concept of Operations	
Coordination Structure	- Daily operations and initial emergency or disaster response are the responsibility of the agency that has jurisdiction. If the incident requires coordination and/or resource support, the ESF Coordinator will request for assistance thru the Incident Commander or NPC Emergency Manager, or EOC Director/Manager. - NPC will disseminate warnings to the public through the 911 Call Notification System and AlertSense.
Response Teams	- NPC EMC - ESF 13 Coordinator
Resources	<u>Community Life lines</u>; A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. - NPC Community Lifelines are listed in the NPC MHMP which includes; ➤ Safety & Security, ➤ Food, Hydration, & Shelter ➤ Health & Medical ➤ Energy ➤ Communications ➤ Transportation ➤ Hazardous Materials Responders ➤ Water Systems
Considerations Unique to Hazard	- Causes of Disease Outbreaks Several factors contribute to the outbreak of infectious diseases. Contraction can occur as a result of transmission from people, animals, or even the environment. Examples; - Weather conditions: For example, whooping cough occurs in spring, whereas measles tends to appear in the winter season. - Exposure to chemicals or radioactive materials. For example, Minamata is a disease contracted after exposure to mercury. - The social aftermath of disasters such as storms, earthquakes, and droughts can lead to high disease transmission.

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	▪ A number of environmental factors such as water supply, food, air quality, and sanitation facilities can catalyze the spread of infectious diseases. • Disease origins can also be unknown. These kinds of diseases could be caused by a variety of factors, including: ▪ A new or newly modified pathogen ▪ Natural toxins ▪ Undetected chemical releases ▪ Unknown ionizing radiation over-exposure • Epidemics/Pandemics can cause significant, widespread increases in morbidity and mortality and have disproportionately higher mortality impacts on LMICs. • Epidemics/Pandemics can cause economic damage through multiple channels, including short-term fiscal shocks and longer-term negative shocks to economic growth. • Individual behavioral changes, such as fear-induced aversion to workplaces and other public gathering places, are a primary cause of negative shocks to economic growth during pandemics. • Some epidemic/pandemic mitigation measures can cause significant social and economic disruption. • Epidemics/pandemics can increase political stresses and tensions. In these contexts, outbreak response measures such as quarantines have sparked violence and tension between states and citizens. • The indirect health impacts of pandemics can increase morbidity and mortality further. Drivers of indirect health impacts include diversion or depletion of resources to provide routine care and decreased access to routine care resulting from an inability to travel, fear, or other factors. Additionally, fear can lead to an upsurge of the “worried well” seeking unnecessary care, further burdening the health care system (Falcone and Detty 2015). • At the peak of a severe influenza pandemic, up to 40 percent of health care workers might be unable to report for duty because they are ill themselves, need to care for ill family members, need to care for children because of school closures, or are afraid (Falcone and Detty 2015; U.S. Homeland Security Council 2006). • Pandemics can cause acute, short-term fiscal shocks as well as longer-term damage to economic growth. Early-phase public health efforts to contain or limit outbreaks (such as tracing contacts, implementing quarantines, and isolating infectious cases) entail significant human resource and staffing costs (Achon, Laporte, and Gardam 2005). As an
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	outbreak grows, new facilities may need to be constructed to manage additional infectious cases; this, along with increasing demand for consumables (medical supplies, personal protective equipment, and drugs) can greatly increase health system expenditures (<u>Herstein and others 2016</u>). • Diminished tax revenues may exacerbate fiscal stresses caused by increased expenditures, especially in LMICs, where tax systems are weaker and government fiscal constraints are more severe. This dynamic was visible during the 2014 West Africa Ebola epidemic in Liberia: while response costs surged, economic activity slowed, and quarantines and curfews reduced government capacity to collect revenue (<u>World Bank 2014</u>). Outbreaks of infectious disease can cause already vulnerable social groups, such as ethnic minority populations, to be stigmatized and blamed for the disease and its consequences (<u>Person and others 2004</u>).
Responsibilities	
Agencies: • NPC Emergency Management Coordinator	• Serving as an advisor to the local government, or having the authority to make decisions regarding crisis management in the event of a disaster. • Managing resources before, during, and after a major emergency or disaster. • Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information. • Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking. • Managing the Emergency Operations Center once activated. • Initiating a Disaster Declaration as needed. • Coordinate with IOEM.
ESF 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, & 15 Coordinators/Leads	• Coordinate response activities • Modify operations based on perceived threats or risk • Maintain situational awareness • Respond to situation as needed
Center for Disease Control	• NPC will follow CDC Recommendation



CITY COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

ITEM TITLE AMENDED ORDINANCE 4921	AGENDA NO. V. A. AGENDA DATE: January 6, 2025
ITEM SUMMARY (Background, Discussion, Key Points, Recommendations, etc.) The proposed ordinance adds shipping containers to the zoning code as accessory buildings. Adding shipping containers to the zoning code as accessory buildings allows the placement of them, but has restrictions as any other accessory building would have such as what uses are allowed in them. Additionally, yard setbacks would be determined by the square footage of the shipping container. Most shipping containers used in residential zones are 8' x 20' for a total of 160 square feet. Permits are not required for structures under 200 square feet in residential areas.	
BUDGET IMPACT (Identify any or all impacts this proposed action would have on the City budget and/or personnel resources) None.	
ACTION PROPOSED Review proposed Ordinance 4921, adding shipping containers as accessory buildings and direct staff to schedule a public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Commission for consideration.	

CITY ORDINANCE NO. 4921

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LEWISTON REPEALING AND RESERVING SECTION 37-129 OF THE LEWISTON CITY CODE ENTITLED “USE OF PREFABRICATED CONTAINERIZED TRANSPORT UNITS AS ACCESSORY BUILDINGS OR STORAGE UNITS”; AND AMENDING SECTION 37-131 OF THE LEWISTON CITY CODE ALLOWING USE OF SHIPPING CONTAINERS AS AN ACCESSORY BUILDING; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LEWISTON, IDAHO:

SECTION 1: Lewiston City Code § 37-129, “Use of prefabricated containerized transport units as accessory buildings or storage units,” is hereby repealed in its entirety and reserved for future use.

SECTION 2: Lewiston City Code § 37-131 is hereby amended as follows:

Sec. 37-131. – General provisions, accessory buildings.

Purpose and applicability. To establish standards for accessory buildings. These provisions shall not apply to garden or gateway features, such as trellises, pergolas, arbors, or other features, which are erected for no purpose other than decoration or to make a visual statement and that do so using posts, poles, columns, lattice, fencing, or shade cloth, and do not include a bona fide roof and walls. These provisions shall apply to all accessory buildings, including shipping containers, sea cargo, and dry freight containers used as buildings, unless otherwise specified herein, by the underlying zoning district, or otherwise by a conditional use permit. These provisions shall not apply to buildings accessory to a commercial use or other nonresidential use, unless located in a residential zoning district. These provisions shall not apply to buildings exempt from building permits, such as agricultural buildings, and that are documented as such, except that such buildings shall meet the required minimum front and street side yard setbacks of the applicable zoning district and shall maintain five-foot minimum side and rear yard setbacks.

...

SECTION 3: This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and publication.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 2024.

CITY OF LEWISTON

By: _____
Daniel G. Johnson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Tanya M. Brocke, City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 4921



CITY COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

ITEM TITLE ANNEXATION OF CCI/SPEER PROPERTIES ON SNAKE RIVER AVENUE AND SOUTHPORT AVENUE	AGENDA NO. V. B. AGENDA DATE: January 6, 2025
ITEM SUMMARY (Background, Discussion, Key Points, Recommendations, etc.) Discussion of the potential tax revenue and budget impacts if the CCI/SPEER properties were annexed into the City of Lewiston. The subject properties are owned by Federal Cartridge Company, a Minnesota general business corporation doing business as CCI/SPEER, located outside the corporate limits of the city at 2299 Snake River Avenue and 150 Southport Avenue. Annexation of property by cities is regulated by Idaho Code Section 50-222. The property subject to annexation must touch the city's borders or be surrounded by the city. Generally, the annexation process includes an annexation plan, a public hearing and landowner consent. After completing all the required steps, the city council can formally approve annexation by passing an ordinance. The City of Lewiston has a fire prevention and protection services agreement with Federal Cartridge Company, while EMS services are provided through the city's contract with Nez Perce County. Language in the services agreement mandates compliance with the International Fire Code as adopted by the state of Idaho, however nothing in the Fire Code would preclude CCI/SPEER from being annexed into the city. Lastly, the City of Lewiston Water and Wastewater utilities currently provide services to these properties.	
BUDGET IMPACT (Identify any or all impacts this proposed action would have on the City budget and/or personnel resources) Annexation of one or both properties would have a positive impact to the non-exempt property tax budget and a negative impact to the City of Lewiston's Enterprise Funds and General Fund. First, the non-exempt property tax budget would increase because more taxable property would be added to the tax base in the next budget year. Based on information from the Nez Perce County Assessor's Office, and using the 2024 City of Lewiston levy rate of 0.005088467, property and business taxes for the Snake River Avenue property would add up to \$340,000 while the Southport Avenue property would add up to \$221,000 in non-exempt property taxes.	

The non-exempt property tax budget increase is subject to a cap.

Secondly, revenues to the water and wastewater utilities would decrease because properties outside the city limits pay higher fees than properties inside the city limits. Water/wastewater fees for the Snake River property would be reduced approximately \$600,000 based on the current level of consumption. Likewise, the Southport property water/wastewater fees would be reduced approximately \$65,000, again based on the current level of consumption.

Lastly, there would be a reduction to the General Fund of approximately \$200,000 because Federal Cartridge Company would no longer need a fire prevention and protection services agreement with the City of Lewiston. These services are provided to all city properties at no additional cost.

In summary, there most likely would be an increase in the non-exempt property tax budget, a decrease in water/wastewater revenues, and a decrease in General Funds.

ACTION PROPOSED

Council is advised to carefully consider all of the tax revenue and budget impacts, as well as the community impacts resulting from annexation.