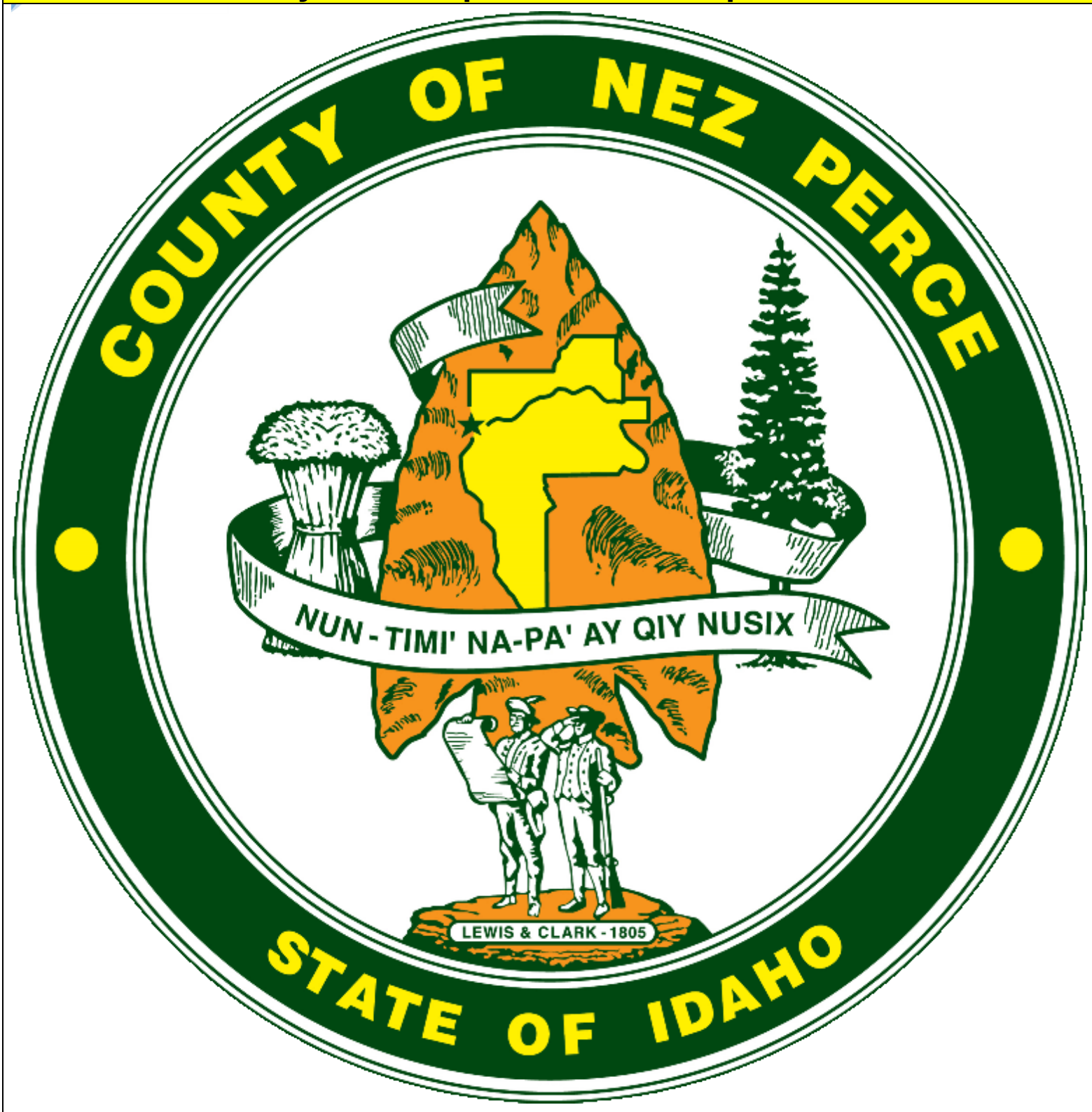
Nez Perce County Catastrophic Disater Response Plan 2025-2030



Nez Perce County Catastrophic Disaster Response

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.

State

- Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM)
  - Area Field Officer: (208) 258-6514
  - HAZMAT: (208) 258-6524
  - Webbook: (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

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
- Juliaetta/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

City

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

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Section A: Promulgation, Approval, and Implementation:

Nez Perce County (NPC) Catastrophic Response Plan (CRF), in accordance with The National Response Framework (NRF) provides foundational emergency management doctrine for how the County responds to a catastrophic incident. The CRF is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to align key roles and responsibilities across the local area. The structures, roles, and responsibilities described in this framework can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat or hazard, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. Implementation of the structures and procedures described herein allows for a scaled response, delivery of specific resources and capabilities, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

This CRP was prepared at the direction of the NPC Office of Emergency Management and is in accordance with NFR, fourth edition, October 28, 2019. The CRP helps ensures consistency with current policy guidance and serves as a basis for improving preparedness and initiation of county actions in response to an event. This CRP supersedes all previous versions of the plan. The NPC Board of Commissioners and the Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) may approve updates to this CRP 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, this CRP must be re-promulgated. We, the undersigned, hereby promulgate, approve, and implement this revised CRP.

Commissioner, Chair

Commissioner

Commissioner

Section B: Scope & Assumptions

Scope: The National Response Framework Catastrophic Incident Supplement defines a catastrophic event as an incident in any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism resulting in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions.

A catastrophic incident could result in sustained nationwide impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceed resources normally available to State, tribal, local, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupt governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. These factors drive the urgency for coordinated national planning to ensure accelerated Federal and/or national assistance.

Assumptions: Response actions will be driven by actual events of a national emergency, or regional catastrophic event.

- The nature and scope of a catastrophic incident will immediately overwhelm State, tribal, and local response capabilities and require immediate Federal support.
- A catastrophic incident has unique dimensions/characteristics requiring that response plans/strategies be flexible enough to effectively address emerging needs and requirements. A catastrophic incident will occur with little or no warning. Some incidents may be well underway before detection.
- Multiple incidents will occur simultaneously or sequentially in contiguous and/or noncontiguous areas. Some incidents, such as a biological WMD attack, may be dispersed over a large geographic area and lack a defined incident site.
- A catastrophic incident will produce environmental impacts that severely challenge the ability and capacity of governments and communities to achieve a timely recovery.
- Large-scale evacuations, organized or self-directed, may occur. Existing health care systems in the impacted area are expected to be quickly overwhelmed, requiring evacuation of existing patients from these facilities to accommodate increased patient workload if the facility remains operational. Additionally, those persons with special needs, including residents of nursing homes and extended care facilities, will require special attention during evacuation.
- Large numbers of people will be left temporarily or permanently homeless and may require prolonged temporary housing. Some displaced people will require specialized attention, healthcare assistance, and assistance with activities of daily living based on their special needs.
- A large number of household pets and service animals will require appropriate care, sheltering, medical attention, and transportation.

- A catastrophic incident will have significant international dimensions, including impacts on the health and welfare of border community populations, cross-border trade, transit, law enforcement coordination, and others.
- By the Dept. of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency, Catastrophic Incident Annex the following Annexes may have to be implemented immediately: The initial response to a catastrophic incident starts on a local level with the local, tribal and/or State responders. Immediate actions may be required:
    - *Nez Perce County may have to expedite the following ESF from the County Emergency Operations Plan:*
        - *ESF 5: Emergency Management: (pg. 61)*
        - *ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, & Human Services: (pg. 68)*
        - *ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services: (pg. 83)*
        - *ESF 9: Search and Rescue (SAR): (pg. 91)*
        - *ESF 10: Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Response: (pg. 98)*

- Where tribal, or local governments are unable to establish or maintain an effective incident command structure due to catastrophic conditions, the State or Federal Government, at the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, may establish a unified command structure, led by the Unified Coordination Group (UCG), to save lives, protect property, maintain operation of critical infrastructure/key resources (CIKR), contain the event, and protect national security. The Federal Government shall transition to its role of coordinating and supporting the State, tribal, or local government when they are capable of reestablishing their incident command.

- Recognizing that Federal and/or national resources are required to augment overwhelmed State, tribal, and local response efforts, the NRF-CIA establishes protocols to pre-identify and rapidly deploy key essential resources (e.g., medical teams, search and rescue teams, transportable shelters, medical and equipment caches, etc.) that are expected to be urgently needed/required to save lives and contain incidents. Upon the occurrence of a catastrophic incident, or in advance if determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Government will deploy Federal resources, organized into incident-specific “packages,” in accordance with the NRF-CIS and in coordination with the affected State and incident command structure.

Section C: Definitions

Definitions:

- **Catastrophic Incident:** the term “catastrophic incident” means any natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster that results in extraordinary levels of casualties or damage or disruption severely affecting the population (including mass evacuations), infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions in an area. (Homeland Security Act § 501(3) (6 U.S.C. 311(3)))

- **Complex Catastrophe:** Any natural or man-made incident, including cyberspace attack, power grid failure, and terrorism, which results in cascading failures of multiple, interdependent, critical, life-sustaining infrastructure sectors and causes extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage or disruption severely affecting the population, environment, economy, public health, national morale, response efforts, and/or government functions. (DOD, Joint Publication 3-28, dated 31 July 2013)

- **Defense Support of Civil Authorities:** Support provided by the United States (U.S.) Federal military forces, DoD civilians, DoD contract personnel, DoD Component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), in coordination with the Governors of the affected States, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32 United States Code (U.S.C.) status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. (DoD Directive 3025.18, “Defense Support of Civil Authorities,” dated March 2018)

- **Declaration of Major Disaster or Emergency:** When the President declares a major disaster or emergency, there is authorized a wide array of direct and financial assistance in support of an impacted state or federally recognized tribe as provided in the Stafford Act and other statutes.

- **Disaster Relief Fund (DRF):** When a major disaster or emergency is declared, the DRF is the primary fund source for those requirements in support of the particular operation. The DRF thus provides budget authority allowing FEMA to direct, coordinate, manage, and fund eligible response and recovery efforts associated with domestic major disasters and emergencies that overwhelm state, territorial and tribal resources pursuant to the Stafford Act. Through the DRF, FEMA can also fund authorized Federal disaster support activities.

- **Emergency:** Emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States. (Stafford Act § 102(1) (42 U.S.C. § 5122(1).)

- **Immediate Response Authority:** A Federal military commander's, DoD Component Head's, and/or responsible DoD civilian official's authority temporarily to employ resources under their control, subject to any supplemental direction provided by higher headquarters, and provide those resources to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage in response to a request for assistance from a civil authority, under imminently serious conditions when time does not permit approval from a higher authority within the United States. Immediate response authority does not permit actions that would subject civilians to the use of military power that is regulatory, prescriptive, proscriptive, or compulsory. (DoD Directive 3025.18)

- **Major Disaster:** "Major disaster" means any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this chapter to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby. (Title 42, U.S. Code, Chapter 68 § 5122)

Section D: Nez Perce County Responsibilities (Pre Disaster):

Nez Perce County Responsibilities (Pre Disaster): In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework, Third Edition, Dec 10, 2024, local governments' responsibilities to manage recovery efforts should include the following:

- **Identify Positions:** Identify positions responsible for leading recovery coordination, and individuals who will act as liaisons between governmental entities and NGOs.
  - *Each ESF has an ESF Coordinator/Lead, Primary/Lead Agency, and Support Agency Identified above.*

- **Identify Key Positions:** Identify who else within the community at large needs to be involved and determine a coordination structure (e.g., key positions, offices). Depending on the scale of the impact, these individuals may concurrently support recovery and ongoing emergency response efforts. The Emergency Operations Plan lists the following:
  - *Each ESF identifies Support Agencies.*
  - *The NPC Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies Community Life Lines.*
  - *Support Annex I: Damage Assessments: (pg. 140)*
  - *Support Annex II: Policy Group: (pg. 145)*
  - *Support Annex III: Finance & Administration: (pg. 145)*
  - *Support Annex IV: Mutual Aid: (pg. 147)*
  - *Support Annex V: Volunteers & Donation Management: (pg. 147)*
  - *Support Annex VI: Evacuations: (pg. 151)*
  - *Support Annex VII: Nez Perce County NQS/NIMS Implementation Plan : (pg.152)*

- **Develop Plans:** Develop, adopt, and maintain pre-disaster recovery and resilience assessments and plans. NPC has the following Plans Developed:
  - *Emergency Operations Plan*
  - *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*
  - *Continuity of Operations, Community of Government, & Communications Plan*

- **Engagement Plan:** Develop an engagement and communication plan that includes and considers historically marginalized or underserved communities and neighboring jurisdictions and Tribal Nations:
  - *The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses vulnerable populations and the social vulnerability of Nez Perce County.*

- **MOU/Agreements:** Establish memorandums of understanding (MOU)/Agreements or mechanisms to ensure adequate resources are available post-disaster, including coordination with nonprofit and philanthropic partners as well as for-profit and nonprofit disability service providers:

- *Nez Perce County has signed a 10 County "Agreement to Provide Emergency Management Assistance" with Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, Latah, Clearwater, Lewis, and Idaho Counties. The agreement is also supported and signed by the City of Lewiston-ID.*

- **Training:** Conduct training and exercises regularly to educate recovery partners and ensure effective coordination pre- and post-disaster (e.g., Stafford Act processes and resources for Elected Officials):
  - *The NPC Emergency Management Coordinator engages in multiple community exercises, which include businesses, local airports, the Army Corp of Engineers, medical facilities, law enforcement, and fire suppression agencies. An annual log is maintained and periodically briefed to the NPC Board of Commissioners.*

- **Damage Assessments:** Determine data needs and collection mechanisms (e.g., information required to conduct or inform damage assessments to include for Stafford Act Declarations or other agency programs):
  - *Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) information and generally has 30 days from the start of the incident to determine whether or not federal assistance (in the form of FEMA Individual Assistance Individual Assistance, Public Assistance or other federal programs may be necessary. FEMA provides Initial Damage Assessment Checklists to guide emergency management officials through the collection of essential information.*
  - *If the damage is extensive enough that it exceeds the recovery capacity of a state, tribe, or territory, a formal Joint PDA may be requested through the example PDA Request Letter Template provided. Additionally, an overall Narrative Summary of Impacts can help give the FEMA Joint PDA Team some valuable, big picture context to consider about the disaster's impact beyond just the data.*

- **Develop Partnerships:** Develop partnerships and conduct pre-disaster coordination and planning opportunities with business and industry leaders to include procurement and mutual disaster exercises:
  - *Nez Perce County, ID & Asotin County WA, conduct joint Local Emergency Planning Committee meeting.*

Nez Perce County Responsibilities (Post Disaster): In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework, Third Edition, Dec 10, 2024, local governments' responsibilities to manage recovery efforts should include the following:

- **Assignment of Duties:** Assign disaster-specific individuals to lead coordination between Tribal Nations, territories, and/or federal agencies and NGOs:
  - *NPC Board of Commissioners and the Emergency Management Coordinator.*

- **Community Life Lines:** Initiate and coordinate recovery activities as community lifelines:
  - *Community Life Lines are listed in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.*
  - *The county will coordinate State and Federal Assistance through the Idaho Office of Emergency Management, Area Field Officer (IOEM).*

- **Damage Assessments:** Conduct initial damage assessments to inform recovery planning and potential federal requests for assistance:
  - *FEMA provides Initial Damage Assessment Checklists to guide emergency management officials through the collection of essential information.*
  - *Assessments will conducted through subject matter experts as the Roads & Bridges Director, Public Works, or Army Corp of Engineers. The appropriate agency would contacted through the NPC EM or the EOC designee.*

- **Communications:** Establish a communications structure to share information internally and externally, ensuring that communications are accessible to all communities:
  - *Reference the Nez Perce County Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), Continuity of Government (COG) & Communications Plan.*
  - *Nez Perce County would utilize local News Stations, Newspapers, Social Medic, Idaho State Alert and Warning System (ISAWS), and the Idaho State Communications Center.*

- **Business Communications:** Maintain communications with business and industry partners about operations and supply chain status, as well as restoration challenges and timelines:
  - *The Lewis Clark Valley Chamber of Commerce would be utilized.*
  - *Nez Perce County would utilize local News Stations, Newspapers, Social Media, Idaho State Alert and Warning System (ISAWS), and the Idaho State Communications Center, or direct contact methods.*

- **Outreach:** Conduct outreach and listening sessions to understand community needs, being mindful of survivors' suffering, and include means of access and representation from the whole community:
  - *NPC would conduct town hall-type meetings in affected areas in conjunction with city councils.*

- **Priorities:** Set resilient recovery priorities and outcomes in partnership with affected communities focusing on sustainable and inclusive outcomes. Priorities include:
  - *Protecting human and animal health and safety.*
  - *Minimizing disruption to the economy.*
  - *Ensuring continuity of government and business operations.*

- **State or Federal Assistance:** Engage governmental and nongovernmental partners to identify and determine how to cover unmet needs:
  - *The county will coordinate State and Federal Assistance through the Idaho Office of Emergency Management, Area Field Officer (IOEM) through the Emergency Management Coordinator.*

- **MOU/Agreements:** Implement MOUs and other agreements to facilitate effective post-disaster coordination.
  - *10 County "Agreement to Provide Emergency Management Assistance"*
  - *Lewiston City Fire Dept. has Sharing agreements established for fire suppression.*

Section F: Considerations, Options & Support Agencies

Considerations, Options & Support Agencies: The below is intended to be a guide to basic services and not an all-inclusive list covering every aspect of response, and recovery. Catastrophic events can vary greatly in destruction, impact, casualties, disruption of services, and resources needed for recovery. There are processes, terms, and actions all people involved should be familiar with. The process of response and recovery will have to be flexible, adaptable, and align with the National Response Framework as close as possible.

- **Governance:** TITLE 46 MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
  - 46-601. AUTHORITY OF GOVERNOR, (1)(a) The governor may proclaim a state of extreme emergency and then order into the active service of the state the National Guard, as he/she may deem proper.
  - (2)(a) During a declared state of extreme emergency, the governor shall have authority over all executive agencies and departments of the state government, including all separate boards and commissions, and the right to exercise within the area or regions wherein the state of extreme emergency exists, subject to the provisions of this section, police power vested in the state by the constitution and the laws of the state of Idaho; provided, however, that the governor's exercise thereof must be limited to promulgation, issuance, and enforcement of written rules and orders necessary to support the national guard, essential to protect life or property, ensure the continuity of the constitutional form of government, or that are otherwise required to mitigate serious harm created by the conditions giving rise to the state of extreme emergency. Such rules and orders must be narrowly focused without placing unnecessary restrictions on the ability for a person or persons, regardless of job type or classification, to work, provide for their families, or otherwise contribute to the economy of the state of Idaho.
  - In accordance with the National Tribal Relations Support Annex, Tribal governments may request Stafford Act declarations directly from the president through FEMA as outlined in the Tribal Declarations Pilot Guidance, they may seek assistance as either sub-recipients or recipients underneath a state declaration, or they may choose to seek assistance in any combination of these options, provided there is no duplication of benefits. In 2017, FEMA published the Tribal Declarations Pilot Guidance to clarify United States policy related to tribal Stafford Act declarations and the options tribal governments have to seek assistance.

- **Federal Eminent Domain:**
  - Eminent Domain: refers to the power of the government to take private property and convert it into public use, referred to as a taking. The Fifth Amendment provides that the government may only exercise this power if they provide just compensation to the property

owners. A taking may be the actual seizure of property by the government, or the taking may be in the form of a regulatory taking, which occurs when the government restricts a person's use of their property to the point of it constituting a taking.

- Just Compensation Requirement: The Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution mandates that if the government takes private property for public use, the government must provide "just compensation." In *Kohl v. United States, 91 U.S. 367 (1875)*, the Supreme Court held that the government may seize property through the use of eminent domain, as long as it appropriates just compensation to the owner of the property. In Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp. 458 US 419 (1982) , the Supreme Court clarified that when the government engages in a taking and implements a permanent physical occupation of the property, it must provide the property owner with just compensation, even if the area is small and the government's use does not greatly affect the owner's economic interest.

- **Food/Water Supplies:**
  - Having an ample supply of clean water is a top priority in an emergency. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts (half gallon) of water each day. People in hot environments, children, nursing mothers, and ill people will require even more.
    - Minimum 1/2 gallon of water per person per day (keep unopened in original containers)
    - Recommend a 3 day supply for evacuation
    - Recommend a 7 day supply for sheltering in place
  - You may not need to go out and buy foods to prepare an emergency food supply. You can use the canned goods, dry mixes, and other staples on your cupboard shelves. Be sure to check expiration dates and follow the practice of first-in, first-out.
    - 2-week supply of shelf-stable and ready-to-eat food items and 3-day supply for evacuation.
    - All foods and many beverages contain calories, and the total number of calories varies depending on the macronutrients in a food. On average, carbohydrates and protein contain 4 calories per gram, fats contain 9 calories per gram, and alcohol has 7 calories per gram. The total number of calories a person needs each day varies depending on a number of factors, including the person's age, sex, height, weight, and level of physical activity. (*USDA Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2-15-2020, Eighth Edition*)
  - USDA Dietary Guidelines: The core elements that make up a healthy dietary pattern include:
    - Vegetables of all types—dark green; red and orange; beans, peas, and lentils; starchy; and other vegetables
    - Fruits, especially whole fruit
    - Grains, at least half of which are whole-grain

        - Dairy, including fat-free or low-fat milk, yogurt, and cheese, and/or lactose-free versions and fortified soy beverages and yogurt as alternatives.
        - Protein foods, including lean meats, poultry, and eggs; seafood; beans, peas, and lentils; and nuts, seeds, and soy products
        - Oils, including vegetable oils and oils in food, such as seafood and nuts
    - Infant formula preferably ready-to-feed formula
        - Recommend a 3 day supply for evacuation
        - Recommend a 7 day supply for sheltering in place
    - Alternative cooking sources can be used in times of emergency including candle warmers, chafing dishes, fondue pots or a fireplace. Charcoal grills and camp stoves are for outdoor use only. Commercially canned food may be eaten without warming.
        - 4 Steps to remember:
            - Clean: Wash Hands, Utensils, and Surfaces Often
            - Separate: Don't Cross Contaminate
            - Cook to the Right Temperature
            - Chill: Refrigerate and Freeze Food Properly

- **Water Treatment:**
    - Center for Disease Control (CDC) Recommendations:
        - Boil: 3 minutes above 5000 feet, and at least 1 minute below 5000 feet altitude.
        - Disinfect: 8 drops of Unscented Household Bleach per 1 gallon of water.
        - Filter: Choose a water filter labeled to remove parasites, and follow the manufacturer's instructions. Filtered water might need additional treatment to be safe.
    - The Drinking Water Treatability Database (TDB) presents referenced information on the control of contaminants in drinking water. It provides users including drinking water utilities, primacy agencies, first responders to spills or emergencies, treatment process designers, research organizations, academicians, and others with current information on more than 30 treatment processes and over 120 regulated and unregulated contaminants, including 26 PFAS chemicals.

- **Shelter/Housing:** Disaster Housing Recovery Coalition
    - NLIHC leads the **Disaster Housing Recovery Coalition** of more than 850 national, state, and local organizations, including many working directly with disaster-impacted communities and with first-hand experience recovering after disasters.
    - FEMA: Possible Sheltering and Housing Assistance for Disaster Survivors
    - FEMA: Individuals and Households Program (IHP) provides financial and direct services to eligible individuals and households affected by a disaster, who have uninsured or under-insured necessary expenses and

serious needs. IHP assistance is not a substitute for insurance and cannot compensate for all losses caused by a disaster. The assistance is intended to meet your basic needs and supplement disaster recovery efforts.

- **Public Information/Incident Communications:** Reference Nez Perce County Communication Plan
  - WebEOC: WebEOC is an internet-based crisis information management platform maintained and used by the Idaho Office of Emergency Management in the Idaho Response Center.
  - State Communications Center (State Comm) 1-800-632-8000 or 208-846-7610.
  - AlertSence; Idaho State Alert and Warning System
  - The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has several services that provide alert and warning information to the public, including NOAA All Hazards Radio (also referred to as NOAA Weather Radio [NWR]), the NOAA Weather Wire Service (NWWS), its Weather.gov website, the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN), and NOAAPORT. Each of these services can relay weather or non-weather emergency messages (NWEM).

- **Law Enforcement/Public Safety: (Responsibilities)**
  - Emergency Management Coordinator: Coordinate response efforts at the community level
  - Law enforcement: Maintain order, manage traffic, and assist with evacuations
  - Fire departments: Search and rescue operations, fire suppression, medical assistance
  - Medical personnel: Provide first aid, triage, and healthcare services
  - National Guard: Support with logistics, manpower, and specialized equipment
  - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): Provide federal assistance and coordinate disaster response

- **Energy:**
  - National Electricity Emergency Response Capabilities: Government at all levels is involved in responding to disasters, attacks, and other incidents that affect the nation's electricity supply. The electric power providers, however, are responsible for repairing damaged infrastructure and restoring services. Federal agencies and state and local government play important roles in coordinating the response, gathering and sharing of information, and communicating with key stakeholders and the public. Government's primary role in responding to energy crises or emergencies is one of coordination and communication.
  - Temporary Heating:

- Alternative heat sources during a power outage, such as propane heaters and homemade pot heaters.
- Wood-burning stove or Fireplace whenever circumstances permit.
- Fuel-powered generators.

- **Hazardous Material:**
  - 101st WMD Civil Support Team (208) 272-4280
    - 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.

- **Economic Stabilization:** In accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework the core recovery capability for economic recovery is the ability to return economic and business activities (including agriculture) to a state of health and develop new economic opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community. Economic recovery is a critical and integral part of recovery. Disasters not only damage property but also entire markets for goods and services. The speed and effectiveness of returning a community to self-sufficiency and vitality depend upon quickly adapting to changed market conditions, reopening businesses and/or establishing new businesses. Businesses employ workers, provide for community needs and services and generate revenue once again, allowing the community, both its members and government, to provide for itself.

  - Coordinating Agency: United States Department of Commerce
  - Primary Agencies: Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, Small Business Administration, Department of Treasury and Department of Agriculture
  - Supporting Organizations: Corporation for National and Community Service, Department of Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, and Health and Human Services
  - The NDRF established six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) to facilitate interagency and intergovernmental "problem solving, improve access to resources, and foster coordination among State and Federal agencies, nongovernmental partners and stakeholders." Each RSF is led by a Coordinating Agency, with direct assistance from primary and support agencies to execute the RSF mission. The 6 RSFs include:
    - Community Planning and Capacity Building
    - Economic
    - Health and Social Services
    - Housing

  - Infrastructure Systems
  - Natural and Cultural Resources

- **Education:** Center for Domestic Preparedness
  - The Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) offers more than 50 training courses at its resident campus in Anniston, Alabama, and through mobile deliveries, focusing on incident management, mass casualty response, and emergency response to a catastrophic natural disaster or terrorist act. The CDP also offers a host of virtual training deliveries.
  - All CDP courses are accredited by the International Association for Continuing Education and Training for continuing education units, and many are also accredited by national healthcare and law enforcement organizations.
  - Training provided by the CDP is federally funded at no cost to state, local, tribal, and territorial emergency response professionals or their agencies.

- **Wastewater & Sewage Treatment:** While communities plan for long-term waste management, immediate sanitation solutions are often needed to minimize the spread of disease during emergencies, and should include sanitation facilities. These solutions should include handwashing facilities with soap and water, operation and maintenance regimes, operator training, and community education. Where sewage/waste treatment options have been compromised;

  - Use chemical toilets in the immediate term where available and where the means to service them adequately exists.
  - If chemical toilets are not feasible, construct trench latrines or temporary pit latrines immediately where no toilet facilities exist.

- **Mass Care:** Office of the National Disaster Medical System
  - When natural or man-made disaster strikes, sometimes there are more fatalities than local resources can manage. Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTs) support local mortuary services on location, working to quickly and accurately identify victims and reunite victims with their loved ones in a dignified, respectful manner.

- **Search & Rescue:** The National Emergency Support Function #9, Search & Rescue Annex will referenced for appropriate agency support. Emergency Support Function (ESF, #9) Search and Rescue (SAR) deploys Federal SAR resources to provide lifesaving assistance to local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area authorities, including local SAR Coordinators and Mission Coordinators, when there is an actual or anticipated request for Federal SAR assistance.
  - Support Agencies may include;
    - Department of Homeland Security/ Federal Emergency Management Agency
    - Department of Homeland Security/ U.S. Coast Guard

- Department of the Interior/National Park Service
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- U.S. Agency for International Development

➢ The affected state requests state-to-state assistance through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Other local SAR resources are requested by the affected locality through other mutual aid and assistance agreements. Non-Federal SAR resources are, as appropriate, incorporated into any coordinated SAR operations. Federal SAR responders assist and support local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area SAR capabilities for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

- **Public Health & Medical Support:** In accordance with National Emergency Support Function #8, Public Health and Medical Services Annex local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area officials retain primary responsibility for meeting public health and medical needs, ESF #8 can deploy public health and medical resources to assist as needed.

  In a major public health or medical emergency, demand for public health and medical resources may exceed local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area capability. State, tribal, territorial, or insular area jurisdictions may request assistance through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or may request Federal assistance, which may be executed under the Stafford Act or other authorities. When possible, a recognized spokesperson from the affected public health and medical community (local, state, tribal, territorial, or insular area) delivers relevant health messages.

  ➢ American Red Cross (ARC)
  ➢ Public Health North Idaho Central District

- **Patient Movement:** Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR)
  ➢ In response, the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), provides medical teams and equipment to support the initial emergency response, transportation, and definitive care for patients who are at-risk or have become seriously ill or injured as the result of the disaster or emergency.

- During the initial response to an emergency, NDMS medical teams along with caches of equipment and supplies are deployed to a disaster area. NDMS teams are ready to respond within hours of being activated, providing expert care and services in conditions that are often austere and challenging.
- NDMS provides support for patient movement and evacuation from areas impacted by the disaster to designated reception facilities within the NDMS health care facility network. Patient movement is coordinated by 64 Federal Coordinating Centers (FCCs) across the country that are managed by DoD and VA. NDMS responders from Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) and Trauma Critical Care Teams (TCCT) provide pre-hospital care and support patient transport in disaster zones during patient evacuation.

- **Idaho Support Agencies:** Idaho Office of Emergency Management
  - IOEM Level 1 Activation:
    - A level 1 activation occurs when the SERT is responding to an event that overwhelms the state's ability to respond effectively to a disaster without external assistance. Actual or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure requires an extreme amount of direct State and Federal assistance for response and recovery efforts.
    - Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams (RRTs)
    - Regional Bomb Squads
    - Idaho Technical Rescue Teams (ITRT)
    - Idaho Incident Management and Support Team (IIMAST)

Section G: Considerations for People with Disabilities: The following is a list of considerations for supporting people with disabilities. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 should be referenced. All those engaged in response activities should be aware of the types of barriers which may exist and examples can be found at the Center of Disease Control URL:

- **Attitudinal barriers**: Recognize "disability" as what occurs when a person's functional needs are not addressed in his or her physical and social environment.
- **Communication barriers**: Use different ways to communicate than people who do not have these disabilities.
- **Physical barriers**: Physical barriers are structural obstacles in natural or manmade environments that prevent or block mobility (moving around in the environment) or access
- **Policy barriers**: Policy barriers are frequently related to a lack of awareness or enforcement of existing laws and regulations that require programs and activities be accessible to people with disabilities.
- **Programmatic barriers**: Programmatic barriers limit the effective delivery of a public health or healthcare program for people with different types of impairments.
- **Social barriers:** Social barriers are related to the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, learn, work, and age, or social determinants of health that can contribute to decreased functioning among people with disabilities.
- **Transportation barriers:** Transportation barriers are due to a lack of adequate transportation that interferes with a person's ability to be independent and to function in society.

Section H: Isolation of Exposed or Infected Children; (In accordance with the **American Academy of Pediatrics, 2022,** the following actions should be followed**)**

- Isolation needs will vary greatly depending on the type of attack. For those diseases that are not transmitted person to person (e.g., anthrax, botulism, or tularemia), isolation is not needed, and standard precautions apply. The people exposed will be those at the geographic location where the organism or toxin was released.
- For diseases that are transmissible, such as smallpox, plague, and VHFs, infection control measures include isolation. Depending on the number of cases, victims may be isolated within a hospital. If demand exceeds the capabilities of a traditional health care facility, supplemental isolation and medical care facilities may be needed (e.g., schools, college campus buildings, motels, churches, or unused hospitals). If patients do not require advanced medical care, home isolation may be sufficient.
- At the very least, patients suspected of infection with a category A bioterrorist agent should be cared for using standard precautions. Standard precautions include handwashing, gloves, eye protection, and gowns as appropriate to prevent direct contact with blood, other body fluids, secretions, excretions, non-intact skin/rashes, and mucous membranes. Additional precautions may be needed to prevent spread and to protect care providers and are instituted based on the organism suspected. Information on precautions to prevent transmission of infectious agents are available (www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/isolation/index.html).
- A listing of many of the most notable chemical agents of concern has been compiled by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) https://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/agentlistchem.asp,
- The general treatment of contaminated victims begins with extrication, triage, resuscitation as needed, and decontamination performed by rescue workers or health care providers wearing appropriate PPE. Ideally, decontamination would be performed at the scene to avoid the considerable challenges posed by the arrival of contaminated patients, including children, at health care facilities. However, in a large-scale terrorist incident, it is far more likely that some victims will arrive at hospitals or other health care facilities without having been previously decontaminated. In this context, significantly contaminated victims should be decontaminated before they are allowed into the emergency department (ED). Even if decontamination has been performed in the field, hospitals are likely to repeat decontamination procedures to protect the facility from contamination (which would result in closure or having to go “offline”); this would also address the possibility of cross-contamination moving from the scene. Decontamination to limit secondary exposures is especially important in exposures to nerve agents and vesicants.

Section I: Response Strategy

Response: Immediate

- Immediate response activities will focus on meeting urgent mass care needs of survivors in safe areas. There will be an increased emphasis on contamination, safety, and security issues for CBRNE events.
- In coordination with State, Tribal, and local officials, determinations will be made on the scope of the event and need for additional resources to provide mass care services.
- Local ARC chapters and other entities, which provide mass care services at the local level, will initiate shelter and feeding activities in or near the impacted area, depending on the nature of the event. (Sheltering will include organized sheltering efforts as well as “ad hoc” shelters formed by community organizations and groups and “spontaneous” shelters established by evacuating residents.)
- Adjacent communities need to be prepared to deal with significant numbers of fleeing persons from the affected area. These “host” communities will also need significant mass care support.
- ARC chapters will be immediately request augmentation (in the form of additional personnel, materials, and equipment deployed to the disaster area) from Red Cross Service Areas and national headquarters.
- Contact and coordination will immediately proceed with IDVOAD, other voluntary organizations and NGOs.
- During a catastrophic incident, medical support will be required not only at medical facilities, but in large numbers at casualty evacuation points, and shelters as well as to support field operations. Mass field triage may be required.
- Public anxiety regarding the catastrophic incident will require effective public information and risk communication.
- Mental health services will also be made available.

Response: First 10 Days

- Determine and document the location and related information for all actual and potential shelters and communicate to appropriate authorities and the public.
- Ensure logistical support is in place to meet the mass care needs of persons in all shelters, those sheltered in-place, and residents of quarantined quarters.
- Conduct planning with local, state, and federal agencies regarding the temporary relocation of people beyond the affected area. This strategy will address the significant logistical requirements of potentially supporting large numbers of sheltered people in an otherwise difficult environment for prolonged periods of time. Relocation outside the affected area may also be required because of limited available local housing stock and the long-term decontamination of the disaster-affected area.

- Family reunification continues with additional federal and private sector resources.
- Catastrophic mass fatalities will present unique logistical challenges with cold storage space, human remains pouches, PPE, and related supplies.
- Basic to a mass fatality response will be the identification and selection of a number of Casualty Collection Points (CCPs), using a combination of refrigerated trucks, portable preparation and storage sites (generally tents), the use of existing facilities such as vacant or unused National Guard/Reserve facilities, and/or abandoned or under-used and convenient community structures. Locate and establish reception and cold storage sites for human remains. Cold storage sites should be able to maintain a constant temperature of 37o F, and would include warehouses (or similar structures), aircraft hangars, and tents.
- Disseminate public messages informing victims of what to do and the kind of disaster assistance to expect and the timeframes for delivery of services.
- Public information must be correct and consistent with scientific recommendations.
- Rapid employment of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, maximum use of battery-powered radios, non-traditional measures (two-way radios, HAM radios, etc.), and other alternatives will be essential to communicating our messages until power and normal utilities are restored.
- Transportation. Transportation will be required to deploy the various surge personnel and response teams to the incident site or Regional area. The scope of the incident will determine this requirement.
- Logistics requirements will also be determined by the nature and scope of the incident and available surviving infrastructure.
- Public Affairs staff responding to an emergency would work through existing channels and procedures within the Red Cross response plan to travel to the affected areas, and for housing need on site. In the event that common carriers are not available, the Red Cross would work with partner Government Departments and Agencies and private groups to facilitate alternate means of travel.
- Since most domestic terrorist incidents will occur within the jurisdiction of State or local authorities, integration and teamwork between Federal and non-Federal players is absolutely critical. State and local authorities retain their leadership role in assuring the health and safety of their citizens. To this end, they may make statements or provide preparedness instructions to their citizens at the onset of an incident.
- DHS Ready.gov Preparedness Program. Ready.gov is a specially developed package of preparedness measures for the public. The measures and presentation are crafted to be easily understood by the public, and are available on-line in English and Spanish.

Response: Sustainment

- Mass care services are provided as needed; ongoing collaboration and coordination continues with Federal, State, and local officials.
- Efforts continue with FEMA to enable execution of interim, alternate long-term temporary and permanent housing strategies, and the provision of other Federal assistance.
- The procurement and transportation of cots, blankets, and other feeding and shelter supplies beyond those available from Red Cross and other NGOs
- Portable showers and sanitation units may be required at the individual shelter and feeding sites.
- In the event of electrical power disruption, power generation support will be required for the shelters and particularly the food preparation, storage, and feeding sites.
- Public safety and security personnel will be required at the larger shelters and to routinely patrol shelters, food preparation sites, and fixed feeding stations.
- Each shelter will be expected to provide residents with access to telecommunication services.
- Decontamination of victims exposed to toxic/hazardous substances is primarily a State and local responsibility, since victim decontamination cannot be delayed pending the arrival of Federal support. Decontamination procedures may need to vary for different segments of the population.

Section J: Federal/National Reference

References: Federal/National

- Emergency Management Assistance Compact: (EMAC)
- Office of Medical Reserve Corps (URL)**:** The Office of Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) is a national network of more than 300,000 volunteers, organized locally to improve the health and safety of their communities. MRC volunteers step up to keep their family, friends, and neighbors safe and healthy.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):
- Federal Communications Commission (FCC):Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS)
- Center for the Strategic National Stockpile**:** The Center for the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is part of the federal medical response infrastructure and can supplement medical countermeasures needed by states, tribal nations, territories and the largest metropolitan areas during public health emergencies. The supplies, medicines, and devices for lifesaving care contained in the stockpile can be used as a short-term, stopgap buffer when the immediate supply of these materials may not be available or sufficient. The SNS team works every day to prepare and respond to emergencies, support state and local preparedness activities, and ensure availability of critical medical assets to protect the health of Americans.
- Pediatric Disaster Preparedness & Response Topical Collection: (URL) The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Pediatric Disaster Preparedness and Response Topical Collection resource endeavors to inform and guide pediatricians as well as planners, responders, care providers, and volunteers to be better prepared to meet the unique needs of children in times of crises and disasters. Children have many unique anatomic, physiologic, immunologic, developmental, and psychological considerations that potentially affect their vulnerability to injury and response in a disaster. The underlying principle of pediatric disaster preparedness is to ensure that the medical and psychological needs of children are met during and after disaster events.
- National Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters: The National Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (NVOAD) is a forum where organizations share knowledge and resources throughout the disaster cycle to help disaster survivors and their communities. The NVOAD uses cooperation, coordination, communication, and collaboration as guiding principles for how it operates, and the partner organizations work to better serve communities and the nation (www.nvoad.org,).
- Administration for Children and Families/Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response (www.acf.hhs.gov/ohsepr,) The Administration for Children and Families is a division of HHS that promotes the economic and social well-being of children, families, individuals and communities with leadership and resources for compassionate, effective delivery of human

services. The Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response promotes resilience for individuals, families, and communities affected by disasters and public health emergencies by providing expertise in human services policy, planning, operations, and partnerships.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov,) The CDC strives to protect America from health, safety, and security threats by conducting critical science efforts, providing health information, and responding to diseases or threats as they occur. Within the CDC, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to provide emergency consultation and assistance to state and local health AAP Pediatric Disaster Preparedness and Response Topical Collection.
- Department of Homeland Security (www.dhs.gov/,): The Department of Homeland Security strives to keep Americans safe and secure the nation from many threats related to areas such as aviation, border security, cyber security, and emergency response. Mission areas include preventing terrorism and enhancing security, managing the US borders, administering immigration laws, securing cyberspace, and ensuring disaster resilience.
- FEMA: Federal Emergency Support Functions: (ESF)
  - ESF #1: Transportation
  - ESF #2: Communications
  - ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering
  - ESF #4: Firefighting
  - ESF #5: Information and Planning
  - ESF #6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
  - ESF #7: Logistics
  - ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services
  - ESF #9: Search and Rescue
  - ESF #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
  - ESF #11: Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex
  - ESF #12: Energy
  - ESF #13: Public Safety and Security
  - ESF #14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
  - ESF #15: External Affairs

- FEMA: Support Annexes: The support annexes describe common essential processes and considerations for most incidents. Content in the support annexes is superseded by changes and updates to legislation. The support annexes include:
  - Financial Management
  - International Coordination
  - Public Affairs
  - Tribal Relations

- Tribal Declarations Pilot Guidance
- Volunteer and Donations Management
- Worker Safety & Health

Section K: State References

References; State

- Idaho Office of Emergency Management, (IOEM), Phone: (208) 258-6500
- Washington Emergency Management Division, (WEMD), 24-hour State Alert & Warning Center: 800-258-5990
- EMAC After Dark Emergency Management, Idaho Emergency Management Archive
- Idaho Military Division: Commander's Hotline (208) 801-4210
- Idaho Department of Insurance: Phone: 208-334-4250
    - State Fire Marshal: Main Phone Line: 208-334-4370

Section L: County Reference

References: County

Agency	Name	Phone Number	Email
Ada	Joe Lombardo	(208) 577-4750	jlombardo@adacounty.id.gov
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Twin Falls	Jackie Frey	(208) 736-4234	jfrey@co.twin-falls.id.us
Valley	Juan Bonilla	(208) 325-8619	dfc@frontiernet.net
Washington	Johnny Biddinger	(208) 414-4744	jbiddinger@co.washington.id.us

920523

RESOLUTION NO. 2025-04-060

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING AND APPROVING THE NEZ PERCE COUNTY CATASTROPHIC DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN 2025 - 2030, AND FURTHER PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, in accordance with The National Response Framework (NRF) provides foundational emergency management doctrine for how the County responds to a catastrophic incident; and

WHEREAS, Nez Perce County Emergency Management Coordinator has presented the Nez Perce County Catastrophic Disaster Response Plan 2025-2030; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of Nez Perce County to adopt the Nez Perce County Catastrophic Disaster Response Plan 2025-2030.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED THAT:

Section 1: The Nez Perce County Board of Commissioners has reviewed the aforesaid Nez Perce County Catastrophic Disaster Response Plan 2025-2030 and do hereby approve said Plan and the terms and conditions thereof on behalf of Nez Perce County, a conformed copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, and incorporated by reference.

Section 2: This Resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

This Resolution is duly approved and adopted by the Board of Nez Perce County Commissioners on the 7th day of April, 2025.

Instrument # 920523
NEZ PERCE COUNTY
4-10-2025 10:09:18 AM No. of Pages: 33
Recorded for : NEZ PERCE COUNTY COMM
PATTY WEEKS Fee: 0.00
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Index to: RESOLUTIONS

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Nez Perce County, Idaho

DOUGLAS W. HAVENS, Chairman
Nez Perce County Commissioner

JOSEPH B. GISH, Member
Nez Perce County Commissioner

HANNAH LIEDKIE, Member
Nez Perce County Commissioner

ATTEST:

PATTY O. WEEKS, Clerk
Nez Perce County, Idaho