

Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security



QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

SPRING 2010

ICE JAM FLOODING WORKSHOP HELD IN ST. MARIES

On Thursday, May 8, 2010 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District coordinated the Ice Jam Flooding workshop for the community of St. Maries. Andrew M. Tuthill, P.E. a research engineer from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cold Region Research and Development Center in Hanover, New Hampshire facilitated the workshop. With

over 12 years of experience with Ice Jams, Mr. Tuthill was able to help the community of St. Maries evaluate their ice jam flooding problem and provided information about potential mitigation actions to help manage this annual problem. The workshop was well attended by representatives from Benewah County, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District. Information from the workshop will be included in the updates to the Benewah County Multi-jurisdiction All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and the update to the Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan.



Photo: David Jackson

Mr. Tuthill with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers evaluates the ice jam flooding problem in St. Maries.

The Idaho Silver Jackets helped advance the need for the workshop to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District. The Idaho Silver Jackets are a multi-agency flood hazard working group coordinated as an initiative from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to address state identified flood hazard issues. The community of St Maries in Benewah County sits at the confluence of the St Joe and St Maries rivers on the southern end of Lake Coeur d'Alene. Ice jams are responsible for a significant portion of the flooding that occurs in St. Maries on a regular basis. Some of the most significant ice-jam flooding events of recent memory occurred in 1964, 1974, 1996. Other areas of the state prone to ice jam flooding issues include Jefferson and Lemhi counties. Additional information from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory can be found at www.crel.usace.army.mil

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Community Emergency Response Team Basic Training

Citizens Emergency Response Team or CERT is a program originally developed in 1985 by the Los Angeles City Fire Department and then picked up nationally by FEMA in 1993. CERT is a way for citizens to learn basic skills that assists them to prepare for and cope with a major disaster in the community they live in. CERT members can be recruited and trained as neighborhood, business, and government teams that, in essence, will be auxiliary responders. In Idaho, some counties have chosen to develop CERT teams and others have developed a pool of CERT trained citizens that can be of assistance to themselves and their neighbors during times of disaster and emergencies.

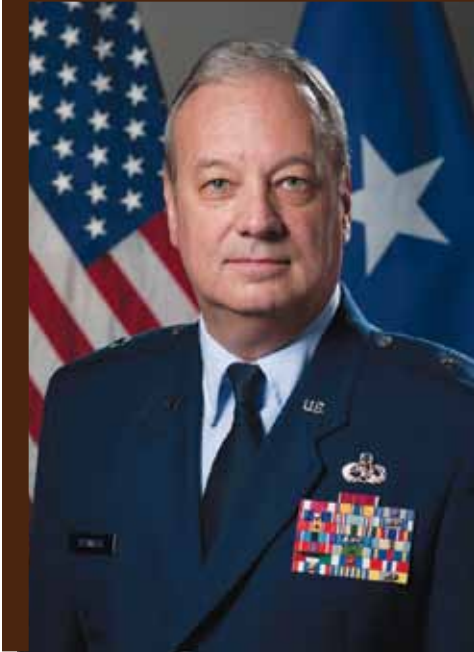
As the BHS Citizen Corps Program Manager I had the opportunity to attend and participate in a basic CERT course held in Twin Falls County in March. The instruction was great and I learned

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Photo: Robert Feeley

CERT Training such as this CERT Rodeo held in Filer teaches citizens valuable emergency response skills.



It has been a busy spring here at BHS. Keeping an eye on our snowpack, focusing on earthquake preparation, and getting ready for another grant application season has kept our staff hopping. International events have also warranted attention, and serve as a reminder of the many risks we face.

Snowpack levels can tell a lot about the potential for flood and wildland fire seasons. While some areas of the state have seen close to average precipitation, the snow water equivalent measurements in many areas are far behind normal levels. While this is good news in terms of the potential for spring flooding, it could be a cause for concern for the upcoming summer. BHS will continue to monitor fire and drought conditions, and stands ready to assist.

The recent shaking in Chile and Haiti has brought increased attention to earthquakes, and a renewed interest in Idaho's seismic risk. Although these events have brought the issue to the forefront, BHS understands Idaho's risk and has been working to be

prepared for some time. We have been working to stand up a Seismic Advisory Committee made up of building engineers, research universities, and emergency management to identify areas that need improvement and work together to solve them. Recent earthquake listening sessions held in Meridian and Idaho Falls were well attended and brought the issue of earthquake preparedness to a broader audience. We have also worked to increase our public outreach to make sure our citizens are informed and prepared. In remembrance of the magnitude 6.9 Borah Peak Earthquake, we have started an annual Earthquake Preparedness Month each October where we focus our efforts on public education.

The time has come again to submit our application to the Department of Homeland Security for the Fiscal Year 2010 State Homeland Security Grant Program. As in years past this is a rigorous process that requires intensive preparation and a team effort. BHS intends to submit our application based on the same general investment areas that we have invested on in recent years. In the FY 2010 cycle, we would like to make an opportunity for subgrantees throughout Idaho to apply for the the regional catastrophic collaboration award. This project is intended to increase the cross jurisdictional cooperation in preparing for disasters.

As always BHS is striving to provide the highest quality emergency management and homeland security support to all Idahoans. Please feel free to contact me (bshawver@bhs.idaho.gov) or any member of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security team if you have any ideas on how we can better support you or improve the focus of this ongoing publication.

Thanks,
Bill

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This newsletter is the official newsletter of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. This quarterly publication is intended for the use of the State of Idaho's emergency management community, legislators, government officials and others who are interested in learning about Idaho's emergency management techniques and procedures.

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Public Information Emergency Response team

During a disaster one of the most important functions of emergency management is to be able to communicate with citizens, the media, and other government organizations. Through public information officers, emergency managers can direct lifesaving information to citizens as well as keep the public abreast of response and recovery operations. As incidents grow in complexity, so do public information needs. Larger

One of the functions of BHS and the PIER Team is to be able to stand up and staff a joint information center (JIC). When multiple agencies and organizations come together to respond to an emergency or manage an event, efficient information flow is critical to effectively carrying out emergency public information responsibilities and meeting the expectations of various publics. A JIC is a centralized “communication hub” that serves to

achieve that information flow. Working closely with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the JIC is designed to work equally well for large or small situations and can expand or contract to meet the needs of the incident.

Should an event take place in Idaho that requires a JIC, it would be located near the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) on Gowen Field. A building has been identified that has sufficient audio and visual equipment as well as room for media vehicles. In the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP), Emergency Support Function #15 outlines the basic processes associated with emergency public information and external affairs. Currently BHS staff are working on a more detailed JIC plan that will detail the processes and

procedures of the Idaho Joint Information Center.

The PIER Team is looking forward to more training and exercise opportunities and will be a full participant in the upcoming statewide full scale exercise. A valuable training opportunity will also be available this summer, with the PIO Position Specific Training at the Incident Command System Academy to be held June 13-18 in Moscow. For more information, please contact Robert Feeley.

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Colonel Tim Marsano, spokesman for the Idaho National Guard, speaks to the media during a recent incident.

scale disasters may require a coordinated effort to provide effective emergency public information. Here in Idaho, the Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team is working to be able to fill that need.

The Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team meets regularly and is made up of the Public Information Officers (PIOs) from the various state agencies throughout Idaho. In coordination with the Governor’s Communications Office, the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) works with the team to provide training and exercise opportunities in order to make sure the state is prepared to handle disaster communications. The collective expertise of the group brings a level of experience not found elsewhere in the state. The best practices shared by the group also serve to enhance the capabilities of the individual members.

SIEC Annual Report to the Idaho Legislature

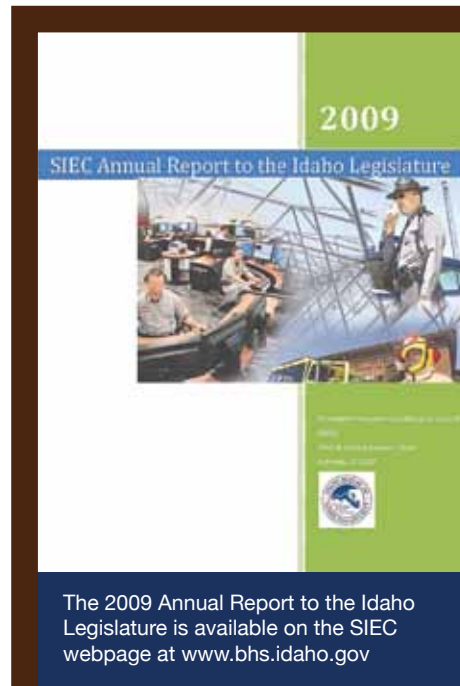
The Idaho Statewide Interoperability Executive Council (SIEC) provided its 2009 Annual Report to the Idaho Legislature in February.

Every year since 2004, the SIEC has focused its reporting on the measurable progress of the statewide interoperable communications system. This year the focus was more heavily weighted quantifiably than in past reports, and it made sense given the economic climate. We received valuable input from our Legislators who sit on the SIEC; it was clear from them that this year the Legislature wanted to “get to the point on progress”, so that is exactly what we provided. We looked back over the past five-years and used the information at hand.

The report cites the approximate 10,000 hours contributed by sitting SIEC members over the past five years, and the over 7,000 hours volunteered by many emergency response personnel. These statewide SIEC members and volunteers have made recommendations which guided decisions on planning, governance, funding allocation, outreach, policy formation and training. Their assistance has been invaluable, for they have brought the “real world” from all corners of the state to the SIEC.

The report also cites the federal contribution of \$10.4 million dollars for interoperable communications, which included the \$1.8 million dollar match from the Idaho Legislature in 2007. These funds filtered into the programs and projects of our statewide emergency response agencies through administration provided by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. It is not by any means a comprehensive list, but is illustrative of the financial benefit Idaho realized from 2005-2009. These funds were used for radios carried by Idaho’s emergency responders and the infrastructure that supports the radios, training for the emergency responders on use of the radios day-to-day and in catastrophic incident

command events, and planning, designing and building of the statewide interoperable communications system.



In 2005 the US Department of Homeland Security developed a set of broadly accepted measures for interoperable communications abilities. These measures are known as the SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum. The Operational Needs and Technical Resources Assessment conducted by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security in 2008 referenced these measures in comparison to the status of Idaho’s counties and tribes. The measures, included in this year’s report, examined usage, governance, technology, and standard operating procedures, with the far right side of the chart being the optimal level.

Finally, the SIEC requested and received interoperable communications progress updates from a number of counties and tribes around the state. Those responses are

included with this year’s report.

Public Safety Interoperable Communications Infrastructure development remains a high priority for both State and local jurisdictions. The Idaho Statewide Interoperability Executive Council (SIEC) will, in partnership with the Idaho Public Safety Education Communications Governance Council (PSECGC), the Idaho Emergency Communication Council (ECC), and the six statewide practitioner-driven District Interoperability Governance Boards (DIGBs) will continue to guide State and local agencies through the future development of infrastructure, applications, technologies and governance for emergency response radio and broadband communications.

The SIEC will continue to focus on strengthen Idaho’s interoperable communications capabilities through intense coordination of resources among the local, state, tribal and federal emergency response agencies sustaining that which has been built, and further developing the system to meet future needs. This will be achieved through the development of inter-governmental Standards Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for system policy, technology, funding, governance, security, operations and maintenance.

The 2009 Annual Report to the Idaho Legislature can be found on the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security website at www.bhs.idaho.gov; click on Interoperable Communications, Idaho SIEC, Legislative Report. Additional information about the SIEC may be obtained by contacting Dodie Collier, SIEC Program Manager, at 208.288.4005 or email dcollier@imd.idaho.gov.

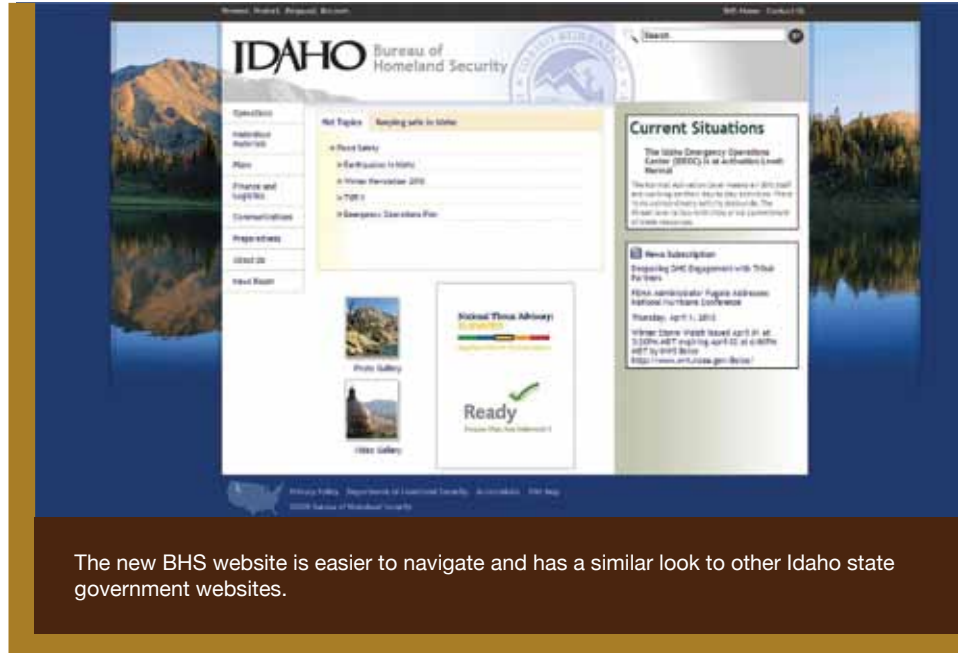
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BHS Launches New Website

BHS is proud to launch a new version of our website. The website is located at our same address of www.bhs.idaho.gov and the updated look aligns with many other Idaho state government websites. On the left-hand side of every webpage you will see the main BHS navigation options. When hovered over these links you will get a "fly-out" menu containing more links pertaining to the selected menu option. The website is now organized as we conduct business, and you will find information arranged under Operations, Plans, Logistics and Finance, Hazardous Materials and Communications. The entire site reconstruction was completed in-house using the Military Division Information Technology staff.

Additional features that have been added to the site include an RSS reader board, a Current Status information area, photo gallery and video gallery. Those that want more information on Governor Proclamations, BHS publications, media releases and past newsletters can view them in the newly added News Room.



The new BHS website is easier to navigate and has a similar look to other Idaho state government websites.

If you have any questions or suggestions regarding the BHS website, please contact Robert Feeley at 208-422-3033.

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BHS to Step up Fiscal Monitoring

As Idaho continues to apply for additional Homeland Security and Emergency Management Grants it is important to remember the financial obligations that are associated with receiving federal funds. BHS undergoes a biannual Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) financial and programmatic monitoring on all open grants. BHS has not had any Audit or Monitoring Findings related to any Homeland Security or Emergency Management Grant and all FEMA or Division of Financial Management recommendations have been administrative in nature.

BHS as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) responsible for the

grant program and subgrantee compliance and is therefore required to conduct compliance monitoring on sub-recipients of federal funds. In the past BHS has sought to complete a financial monitoring visit to about 25% of the subgrantees each year to ensure that everyone is grant compliant within a 4 year time frame. These monitoring visits are one method that BHS uses to make certain that Idaho remains eligible for federal grant funds and maintains fiscal accountability. As the complexity of the grant program increases Director Shawver has requested the Finance Department correspondingly increase its monitoring activity to subgrantees to help prevent possible problems and

grant ineligibility. BHS will step up fiscal and programmatic monitoring of subgrantees to approximately a 40% level for the next several years to ensure full federal grant compliance and therefore eligibility.

If you have any questions about grant specific allowable cost please see the guidance for the specific grant program and federal cost principles. These can be located on the www.bhs.idaho.gov website under grants.

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Diagnosing Pre-Attack Indicators Against CI/KR

Idaho's Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR) are of paramount importance not only to maintaining our quality of life, but ensuring crucial life support services are available to our population. Routinely we focus on protecting these significant assets against the myriad of natural disasters we deal with in Idaho such as: floods, fires, snow emergencies, and earthquakes, but it is important to give due diligence to protecting assets against potential criminal or terrorist threats by knowing pre-attack indicators.

Asset owners, agencies, cities, counties, tribes, and states often struggle with determining just what should qualify as CI/KR. In many cases "beauty is in the eye of the beholder." There are assets that are important to a city that may not be important to a county or state; there are other assets that may be important to a city and county, but may not be essential to a state; and there are still others that may be important to a city, county, and state, but may not be viewed as such at the federal level. Regardless of where the importance falls the asset needs to be

protected against all threats (natural or human caused). A good baseline to determine if an asset or resource is important is if the CI/KR asset was to be destroyed or exploited may:

- Cause adverse health effects or large mass casualties.
- Impair federal departments and agencies.
- Undermine state, local, or tribal agencies.
- Damage the private sector's capability to deliver essential services.
- Negatively affect the economy of the city, county, or state.
- Undermine the public's morale and confidence.
- As we look at ways to safeguard assets against potential criminal or terrorist threats it is important that we examine pre-attack indicators. Pre-attack indicators for suspicious activities include:
- Persons using or carrying video/camera/observation equipment, note taking, drawing diagrams/annotating on maps.
- Persons parking, standing, or loitering in the same area over a multiple-day period with no apparent reasonable explanation, or abandoned or illegally parked vehicle in the area of the facility.
- Employees changing working behavior or working more irregular hours.
- Unusual maintenance activities/crew.
- A pattern of false alarms requiring a response by law enforcement or emergency crews.
- Recent damage to perimeter fence or gate, lighting, security cameras, motion sensors, guard dogs, or other security devices.
- Successful penetration and access of computer information systems, personal information, maps or other sensitive information.
- Sudden increase in power outages.
- An increase in threats by telephone, mail, or email.
- Unusual shipment/delivery requests.
- Unusual packages with no or unknown return address.

These are some indicators to look for. No one knows your local area, environment, and significant assets better than you. If you see something suspicious around your area's CI/KR report it to your local law enforcement and/or the Idaho Criminal Intelligence Center (208-846-7676; icic@fusion.idaho.gov).



CERT continued from pg. 1 »

so much. The curriculum is broke into seven sections: Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Fire Suppression, Disaster Medical Operations Part I and II, Light Search and Rescue, Disaster Psychology and Team Organization, and then a course review and disaster simulation. Instructors stress to participants that the course isn't training them to act as a first responder but rather training citizens to be ready, help their neighbors, how to safely conduct light search and rescue, and "doing the greatest good for the greatest number". In the picture shown, students in Twin Falls were given the opportunity to learn how to put out a small manageable fire, the proper technique for cribbing, and basic first aid and triage of an emergency scene.

The basic CERT training provides a structured and safe environment for citizens to learn and then exercise basic life safety skills in order to help themselves and their neighbors in the event of an emergency.

CERT is one of five components that make up the Citizen Corps family of programs. The remaining four are USA Watch (Neighborhood Watch), Medical Reserve Corps, Volunteer in Police Services (VIPS), and Fire Corps. When communities choose to begin a CERT program it is recommended they seek and establish a buy-in from local first responders who are willing to work with and acknowledge the CERT trained team or individual. Creating this partnership will develop better individual and family preparedness, increased neighborhood safety, and a greater support of emergency managers.

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Unsolicited Donations Can Cause a Second Disaster

Donations after a disaster are often referred to as the second disaster. People across our nation are generous and want to help; so they send STUFF when they see a need. This may be something that is needed by the survivors or it may not be needed.

Semi trucks loaded with this stuff in black plastic bags or boxes will arrive at the disaster site. There are many issues that need to be planned for in advance when it comes to donations of goods. These include media attention and press releases, receiving the goods, sorting and warehousing, dispersal of goods and the disposal of unneeded items.

When the media focuses on a disaster, there is an increase in the amount of goods that start to arrive and if it goes national, goods will start arriving from around the nation and possibly internationally. It is important that a coordinated, exact message be disseminated. Saying that you need gloves may bring in ski, garden, dress and work gloves. A precise message indicating the need for 200 pairs of men's leather work gloves will give better results. A message to donate cash to one of the voluntary agencies working the disaster will give even better results.

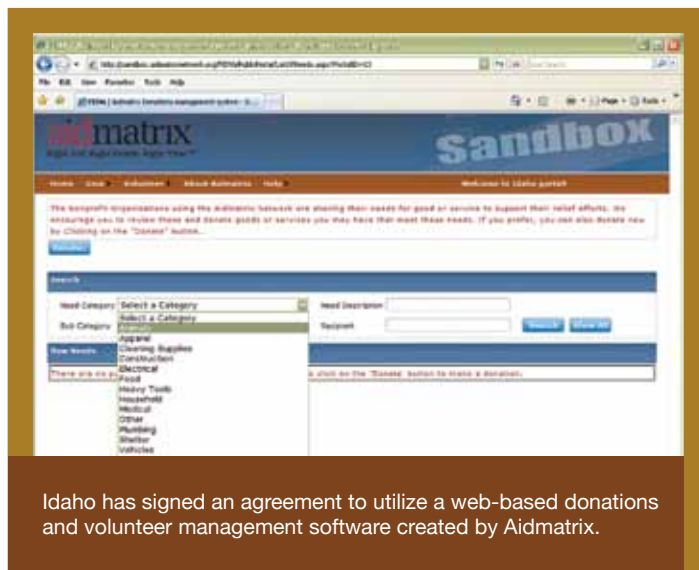
It is important to identify Donation Warehouses where semi-trucks can drop unsolicited items; preferably near a main thoroughfare such as a freeway, with ingress and egress access. If there is no plan in place to receive these items, they will often be dropped off in the nearest parking lot. There will be piles of stuff that may be destroyed by the weather with survivors sorting through it.

A warehouse with an experienced staff to sort through items will allow for a place to drop things that are not needed immediately and staff to organize and box items to send them to Donation Points of Distribution (POD) for dispersal to the public. The Adventist Community Services is the non-profit group that usually manages donation warehouses and has an agreement with the State of Idaho for that purpose. Warehouses need to be near the area where people will need the items, but far enough away that the public is not coming to the warehouse.

Donation PODs should be near the disaster area where survivors can come to get what they need. Many of these PODs will be run by voluntary agencies that are familiar with operations.

There will be many items that arrive that cannot be used. It is important to plan for the disposal of items not needed. Some of it can be given to charitable organizations to distribute. However

disposal of some items will need to occur. Caution in the disposal of donated goods needs to be taken. If the media runs a news clip of all of the items taken to the dumpster, there will be angry citizens that see what they donated being thrown out. They do not understand why someone would not want their donation that they gave out of the goodness of their heart and may not donate the next time it is needed. It is important to plan for a discrete disposal of goods that will not be needed.



The State has signed an agreement to utilize a web-based donations and volunteer management software created by Aidmatrix. This allows donors to post their donations rather than sending them to the disaster site with no recipient prepared to receive them. A non-profit organization can then request the donation and alleviate the need for a warehouse. Idaho participated in a FEMA Region X exercise in December 2009 to use the Aidmatrix System. The State hosted training in February 2010 allowing new users to learn how the system operated. The participants were excited about the potential the system has to match donations and unaffiliated volunteers to organizations before they arrive on the scene. Future webinars will take place to help emergency managers and voluntary agencies understand the system. The next webinar is April 15, 2010. FEMA offers a Donations Management course that counties can request through the Bureau of Homeland Security's Training and Exercise Coordinator.

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Public Safety Communications Update

Public Safety Communications (PSC) has been busy with a multitude of communications upgrades throughout the state. We have experienced some unique challenges and have been working hard to keep state agency communications systems operational and running at peak performance. Additionally, PSC has been busy with equipment installations for the microwave systems, broadband systems and assisting Idaho Public Television with their conversion to Internet Protocol (I.P.) based video systems. The following are some of the installations and upgrades PSC has been working on this past winter:

WebEOC connections. This digital connection involved the installation of digital microwave and fiber links to connect to the St. Joe Baldy communications site. This winter PSC also worked with Idaho Public Television (I.P.T.V.) and successfully transitioned their video programming signals to an IP based transmission in the Coeur d' Alene area. This project required a lot of work and sharing of resources between IPTV, PSC, various vendors and others. IPTV can now stream their television programming via IP signaling to their transmitter site at Canfield located outside Coeur d' Alene, Idaho with digital clarity.



Cliff Coe with PSC works on an ISP installation project.

PSC has finished the installation of a digital connection to the St. Joe Baldy communications site located near St. Maries. This connection will ultimately enhance state agencies radio communication systems. PSC has also installed a broadband connection to Benewah County so they can connect to the state's network and can access Voice over Internet Protocol (V.O.I.P.) phone system along with secure

PSC will continue to work on projects to upgrade and enhance the state's digital microwave backbone to improve capacity and operational capabilities. This upgrade should be completed by the fall of this year. Along with the microwave backbone upgrades, PSC has been and will continue to install broadband connections into several counties' Emergency Operation Centers (EOC). Some of the county's that are being worked on are: Idaho County, Bonner County, Gem County, Payette County, Gooding County, Bingham County, Jefferson County, Teton County, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Nation and the Nez Perce Tribal Nation. These installations along with many more scheduled throughout the coming year will allow the county and tribal EOC to have VOIP telephone systems and secure WebEOC.

In addition to the multitude of projects, PSC is busy assisting state agencies with various improvements to their communications radio systems. PSC is also in the process of preparing, coordinating, and licensing state FCC licenses for the upcoming deadline concerning narrowband requirements prior to January 1, 2013. PSC is also busy with the day-to-day operations of installing, maintaining and keeping functional all the agencies communications needs. It has been and always is an exciting time within PSC.

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IDAHO SEISMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE HOLDS REGIONAL MEETINGS

The Seismic Advisory Committee held two regional meetings during the first part of March to open a dialog with local officials about Idaho's seismic hazard. The meetings provided regionally specific information about faults, seismicity, and seismic hazard issues. These meetings also asked about the existing concerns and unmet support needs from related to earthquake issues from local officials. The first meeting was held in Meridian on March 4, 2010 and the second meeting occurred in Idaho Falls on March 11, 2010. The attendance at both meetings was about 50 individuals representing local government, state agencies, and other concerned groups.

The Idaho Seismic Advisory Committee is a multi-disciplinary ad-hoc committee that provides information and recommendations

to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security related to earthquake monitoring, preparedness, mitigation, risk assessment, response, and recovery. The current members of the committee include; Bill Phillips representing the Idaho Geological Survey, Mr. Mike Woodworth P.E. representing the Idaho Geotechnical Engineers Association, Ms. Sarah McClendon P.E. representing the Structural Engineers Association of Idaho, Mr. Bill Hatch and Mr. Jack Rayne from the Idaho Division of Building Safety, Mr. Richard Link a geologist with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Mr. John Falk the State Dam Safety Engineer with the Idaho Department of Water Resources, Mr. Bryan Smith representing the Idaho Transportation Department, Mr. Greg Adams representing the Idaho Emergency Management Association, Mr. Matt Haney and Mr. Kasper VanWijk representing Boise State University geosciences, and Mr.

Rob Clayton representing BYU-Idaho Department of Geology, and Dave Jackson, Mark Stephensen, and Heidi Novich from the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security.

We still have room for more representatives on the Idaho Seismic Hazard Advisory Committee. If you are interested in participating in this committee or have a seismic issue you are concerned with, please contact Dave Jackson, State Hazard Mitigation Officer at 208-422-3047 or djackson@bhs.idaho.gov.

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Bill Phillips with the Idaho Geological Survey talks about liquefaction at the Idaho Falls earthquake listening session.



How to request help in responding to a Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident

1. The local Incident Commander will notify their local dispatch who in turn notifies State Communications at 1-800-632-8000 or 208-846-7610. (The Incident Commander or representative may choose to notify State Communications directly)
2. State Communications will then notify the Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) Haz Mat Duty Officer, and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Environmental Coordinator.
3. A time is set for a conference call. Typically within ten (10) minutes of initial notification.
4. The initial conference call will include the BHM Communications Moderator, DEQ Environmental Coordinator, Incident Commander (or other local representative), Health District Representative and a Regional Haz Mat Team member. State Comm will add additional parties upon the request of the Incident Commander.
5. If it is a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), or a Radiological Incident additional agencies will be included on the conference call.
6. During the call, the incident commander will provide the call participants with the type and scope of incident, and assistance needed to contain a spill, or the threat of a spill. BHS will classify the call using the level of the response, by consensus of all the parties on the call.
7. If other assistance or advice is requested or required, a second conference call time may be set.
8. State Communications will complete a Haz Mat Incident report with a hazmat report number. Incident notifications will be made depending on classification.
9. If a lengthy response is necessary, additional conference calls may be necessary as determined by the Incident Commander.



Suspected Drug Lab Requests for Assistance

1. The agency requiring assistance must contact Idaho State Police or State Communications and provide the following information:
 - this is a request for assistance for a clandestine drug lab response;
 - the location of the clandestine drug lab, which must include at least the County and City;
 - the type of assistance requested;
 - the nature of chemicals released or threatened to be released;
2. State Communications will contact the BHS Hazardous Materials Duty Officer, provide the information, and obtain authorization for the RRT to respond outside their jurisdiction.
3. If authorization is given, State Communications will contact the appropriate Regional Response Team to notify them of the request for assistance, as well as the authorization from the BHS Haz Mat Duty Officer if responding outside their normal jurisdiction. The Regional Response Team will then respond as appropriate.
4. State Communications will complete a Haz Mat Incident report with a hazmat report number. Distribution of this report will be very limited.



The Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan can be found on the BHS website at: www.bhs.idaho.gov/Pages/Hazards/HazardousMaterials/Plan.aspx

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Long awaited training opportunity has finally arrived—

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security Training and Exercise Program is pleased to announce Position Specific Training for the Incident Command System (ICS) has finally arrived! June 13-18, BHS will host the Idaho ICS Academy, June 13-18 in Moscow, Idaho.

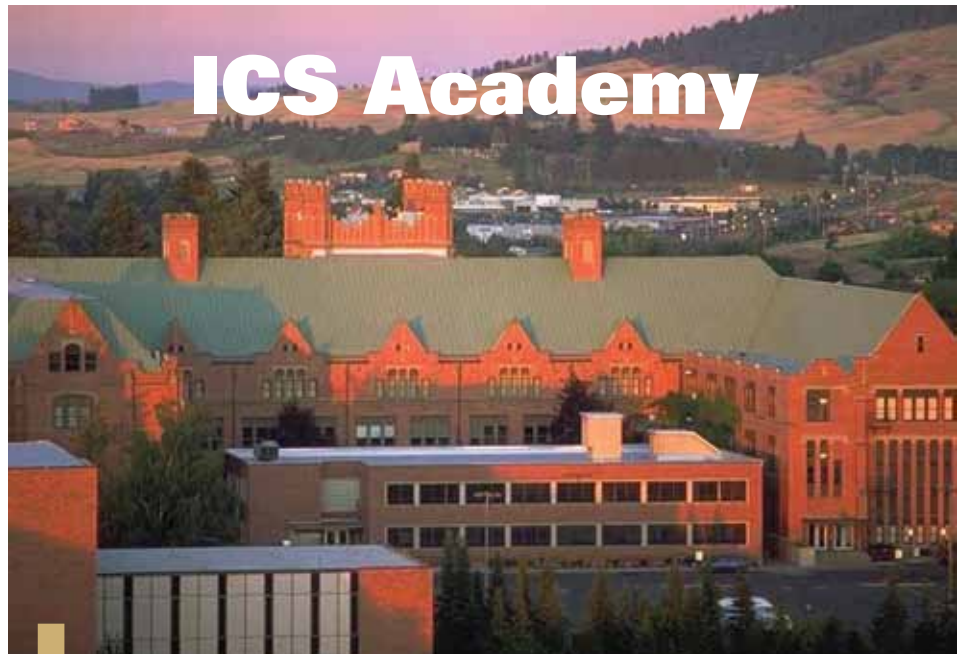
In fall of 2009, FEMA released All-Hazard ICS Position Specific Training. BHS has been working since the fall to recruit knowledgeable, professional subject matter experts to deliver training for the eight Command and General Staff positions. Unfortunately, at this time FEMA has not released Unit leader position training. All Unit Leader Position training is available at the FEMA Emergency Management Institute. If you are interested in attending a course at EMI, please visit <http://training.fema.gov/>.

ICS Command and General Staff training will teach the student how to assume position responsibilities, lead assigned personnel, communicate effectively, and complete assigned tasks to meet identified objectives. These skills provide the foundation for our responders to form Incident Management Teams in their regions. The Idaho ICS Academy is designed for our responders to meet their counterparts from around the state as well as cross-train for other positions.

ICS Academy Course Hours

Incident Commander	40
Operations Section Chief	32
Planning Section Chief	32
Logistics Section Chief	40
Finance/Administration:	24
Liaison Officer	16
Public Information Officer	40
Safety Officer	32

BHS would like to thank the University of Idaho for supporting this first year's endeavor. BHS will host the Idaho ICS



The ICS Academy will be held on the University of Idaho campus, June 13-18, 2009

The ICS Academy will train attendees in filling Command and General Staff positions in incident management organizations



Academy annually during the month of June and will make every effort to offer the Academy regionally—in the following years we hope to partner with both Boise State University and Idaho State University.

Tuition to the Idaho ICS Academy is \$500 per student. Tuition includes attendance and all room & board. Students will stay on the University of Idaho campus, attend class, and enjoy 3 meals and wonderful refreshments catered specially for this event. For all SHSP subgrantees, this is an eligible training expense.

To register for the Idaho ICS Academy, please visit the Idaho Learning Management System at www.idahoprepares.com. Enrollment will

begin May 1st with Idaho first responders as the primary audience. If space allows, seats will be made available to our neighboring states. Registration and check-in will start at noon on June 13th and class starts at 8:00 am Monday morning, June 14th. Idaho has excelled in training our first responders in ICS awareness and advanced concepts, something we should all be proud of. Responders from all over the state have been asking to take the next step and it is finally here. We respond together so let's train together!

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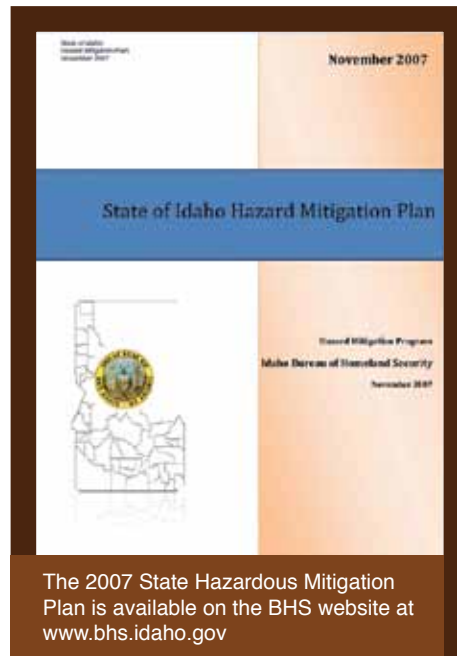
IDAHO STATE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The 2007 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (“SHMP”) is currently being revised and rewritten by the Mitigation Section within the Plans Division. This revision complies with FEMA’s three-year renewal requirement and the submission deadline is November 2, 2010. The project officer is Mark Stephensen, 208-422-5726.

BHS applied for a Predisaster Mitigation Grant in 2007 for this effort. The approximately \$460K grant was awarded in 2008 and the two-year process was initiated. The Mitigation Section hired a contract technical writer, Michael Baker Jr., Inc. in January, 2010. Project lead for the contractor is Chad Berginnis, a former State Hazard Mitigation Officer from Ohio, and he brings a considerable amount of project management and mitigation experience to the plan revision effort.

The SHMP must be revised every three years because of the FEMA statutory requirement under 44 CFR 201, for grant eligibility, for compliance with state and federal regulations and it is the prudent thing to do. Once completed, the revised SHMP will contain a current risk assessment and vulnerability analysis for the state of Idaho as well as mitigation objectives, goals and strategies.

Three natural hazard technical advisory groups have been formed. They are made up of subject-matter experts for wildfire, floods and



earthquakes. The groups will review the current SHMP and will provide suggestions and recommendations for the 2010 revision. We have held three listening sessions, one for floods in Boise, and two for seismic hazards in

Meridian and Idaho Falls. All events were well attended and well received.

When completed, the revised SHMP is submitted to FEMA for preapproval. Once preapproved, the plan is submitted to the Governor and participating agencies for endorsement and promulgation. The plan will include provisions for annual maintenance reviews and updates. It is anticipated that the grant for the 2013 SHMP revision will be applied for in the 4th quarter of 2010.

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Pre-Disaster Mitigation & Flood Mitigation Assistance Application Cycle Nears

The 2011 application period for FEMA’s Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs will open on June 1, 2010. The HMA programs include the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA). The PDM program provides funding for all-natural hazard mitigation projects and all-hazard mitigation plan updates. The FMA program provides funds to complete flood mitigation projects. Please visit our web-site for additional details or contact Dave Jackson, State Hazard Mitigation Officer at 208-422-3047 or djackson@bhs.idaho.gov.



2010 National Plan Review

Following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in August and September 2005, the President and Congress directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to undertake an immediate review, in cooperation with State and local counterparts, of emergency operations plans in all States and Territories and the 75 largest urban areas. What resulted was completion of the 2006 Nationwide Plan Review (NPR).

In early February 2010, again at the request of Congress, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) led an update of the 2006 NPR. While the first NPR was targeted primarily on the issues and capabilities that surround catastrophic hurricanes and similar events, the 2010 NPR focused more broadly on all catastrophic threats and the underlying planning and processes before disaster strikes to ensure we are ready when these events occur. In addition, the 2010 NPR assessment was conducted utilizing the FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (CPG 101) "Developing and Maintaining State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local Government Emergency Plans" published in March 2009. The primary goal of this NPR was to follow-up on progress made since the 2006 NPR as well as to lay the groundwork for future analysis, planning guidance and technical assistance.

A 3-person assessment team from FEMA Region-X along with representatives from the Bureau of Homeland Security conducted a joint review of Idaho State-level emergency plans and supporting documentation. This 2-day exhaustive review focused on 34 separate planning categories included in the FEMA CPG 101 and evaluated the suitability, feasibility and completeness of existing State-level emergency plans. The FEMA Region-X assessment team identified several planning successes as well as areas requiring further attention. Planning successes include Emergency Public Information, Volunteer and Donations Management as well as Health/Medical and Hazardous Materials planning. Planning categories identified as needing additional attention included Cyber Attack, Debris Management, Sheltering/Mass Care, Population Reception, and Improvised Explosive Device (IED). It should be noted that even the areas identified as successes still leave room for additional specificity/detail in the plans as well as further integration with local plans.

Results of the assessment are threefold; 1) a report to congress will be turned in on April 15th which will include a third level of assessment of each state's emergency plans by FEMA HQ; 2) identification of additional planning guidance for inclusion to the FEMA CPG 101 documents; and 3) attention will be given to identification of planning technical assistance (TA) needed in areas that are found where this service could provide assistance to State/Tribal/Local planners.



The FEMA CPG 101 provides general guidelines on developing Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs). It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of planning and decision making to help emergency planners examine a hazard and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans.

This Guide helps emergency managers in State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal governments in their efforts to develop and maintain a viable all-hazard EOP. If you are interested in learning more about conducting a self-assessment of your EOP, please reference the FEMA CPG 101, Annex C: EOP Development Guide (pages C-5 through C-25). This is the same criteria utilized for conducting the 2010 NPR. This document is available online at: <http://www.fema.gov/about/divisions/cpg.shtm>.

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