

Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security



QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

SPRING 2013

The Curious History of Emergency Management

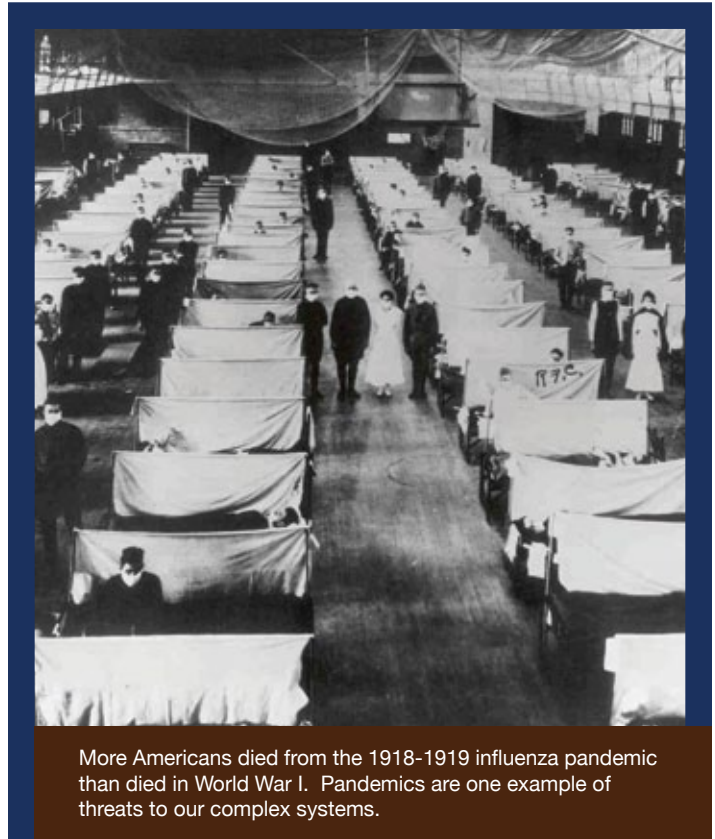
Mel Johnson, Director
Nez Perce County Emergency Management

If you were to ask elder citizens about emergency management in the 50s and 60s, most would mention fallout shelters and 'duck and cover' exercises in schools. A few might remember the yellow Victoreen radiac machines for measuring radioactivity. We were "civil defense" then, and the primary threat was a massive nuclear attack.

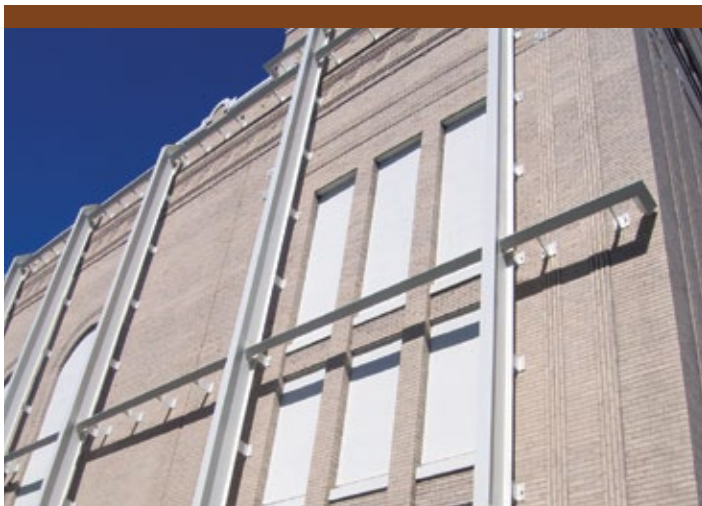
A look into the dusty files reveals a much deeper role for our predecessors. The targets were military installations, federal and state government centers, and large cities. The devastation from a massive attack is unimaginable. Yet it was imagined, and planned for. The national plan was to reconstitute the United States from the local jurisdictions up. In this national emergency, martial law would have been in effect, with essential activities under the direction of chief elected officials, located in the Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs). The clear role of the EOC was command and control.

Reconstitution was to be implemented through a series of Emergency Economic Stabilization Operating Instructions located in each county civil defense office, provided by the

History continued on pg. 4 »



More Americans died from the 1918-1919 influenza pandemic than died in World War I. Pandemics are one example of threats to our complex systems.



The Boise School District added this exoskeleton as part of their seismic retrofits.

Mitigation Section News

In efforts to assess earthquake risk, soil liquefaction and NEHRP (National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program) mapping were conducted in Pocatello this past year. Blaine County is currently being mapped through the Idaho Geological Survey. The intensity of ground shaking during an earthquake varies according to the nature of near-surface materials. Shaking intensity is commonly greater in areas underlain by unconsolidated materials than in those underlain by firm bedrock. Also, areas with high water tables that are underlain by geologically young, sandy sediments or artificial fills may act as liquids during earthquakes. Teton County, Idaho Falls through Rexburg and metro Boise have been mapped in previous years and each area has shown certain areas are very susceptible to ground shaking. The maps and the associated data are available at the Idaho Geological Survey website (www.idahogeology.org).

Mitigation continued on pg. 3 »



Greetings,

As the weather warms and spring replaces winter, those of us in the emergency management profession look ahead with high expectations mixed with a bit of uncertainty. The high expectations come from our very nature of resolving incidents and events in the most effective manner possible. The high expectations also come from the members of our communities who look to our decisiveness in difficult times. The uncertainty comes from seeing things on the horizon that are not under our control. These things include weather patterns that can lead to increased risk as well budget decisions made in Washington D.C. that may affect our bottom line.

As I write this I look at the snowpack map that is provided weekly by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. Very few basins are showing above average precipitation, and many are well below. What impact this will have on this summer's fire season is yet to be seen. I do know that over 1.7 million acres of forest and rangeland burned in the state of Idaho last year. While our first responders and emergency managers were admirable in their response, and while we learned

valuable lessons that we can carry forward, I am hopeful that this year our state can avoid those kind of widespread and long term conflagrations.

Another issue on the horizon is the issue of funding from the federal government. Fiscal cliffs and sequestrations are new terms that we are all hearing, but what it will mean to our bottom line is yet to be seen. With relative certainty I think I can say that we will not see an increase in grant funding dollars in the near future. I do not need to tell you that in the past few years we have seen decreases. Now it is more important than ever to be strategic in our planning and in our expenditures. There are always going to be more needs than funding, but if we can use the tools at our disposal to identify our threats, determine what core capabilities we need to respond to those threats, and spend our limited dollars toward building those capabilities, we will be able to maintain the services our constituents depend on. At the state level we will be using our State Hazard Mitigation Plan and our Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to identify those hazards and risks we should be concerned about. We will be using the State Preparedness Report (SPR) as a tool to identify our capability levels. As we work through these processes and tools, I invite and encourage you to become participants so that our plans and strategies reflect a coordinated and accurate reflection of Idaho and so that our path forward together becomes clearer.

Uncertainty and high expectations are no strangers to our environs as emergency managers, and many may say that it goes with the territory. I say that no matter the risk, be it natural hazard or threat of budget reductions, we are fortunate to look to our colleagues and see the same determination with which we have surmounted historical obstacles. That is our main core capability, and one that I consider myself honored to be part of.

Sincerely,
Brad

Brad Richy, Colonel, State of Idaho Military Division
Director, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Direct Line: 208.422.3001
Admin Asst: 208.422.3035



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.

C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor

Maj. Gen. Gary Sayler, Adjutant General,
Idaho Military Division

Col. Brad Richy, Director, Idaho Bureau
of Homeland Security
208-422-3040

Robert Feeley, editor
(208) 422-3033

Blake Holgate, design editor
(208) 863-8464

The Idaho Division of Building Safety recently completed rapid visual screenings of fifty school buildings as a pilot project funded by BHS. The assessments were conducted in areas of potential seismic activity. Participating schools districts were Emmett Independent School District #221, Fremont County Joint School District #215, Mountain Home School District #193, Plummer-Worley School District #44, Salmon School District #291, and Teton County School District #401. The screening parameters for this project included seismic zone, structural type, building irregularities, original construction date, and soil type. The Boise School District is proactively incorporating structural and non-structural seismic retrofits into regular maintenance projects with elaborate structural seismic retrofits on several school buildings in the city. Non-structural retrofits such as bracing bookcases and light fixtures are simple mitigation actions schools may take to protect children and staff.

The State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan is currently under revision with a draft for public comment anticipated later in March. Fire, flood, seismic and human-caused technical advisory groups have been meeting offering expertise and improvements. The Discovery Center of Idaho is working with BHS to coordinate interactive displays as one of the public outreach activities being planned this summer. Please contribute by taking our on-line survey which can

be found in the hot topics section of <http://www.bhs.idaho.gov/>.

The Idaho Silver Jackets is a team of federal and state agencies that work to address flood risks in Idaho. Recently, under a pilot project through the US Army Corps of Engineers, the team worked with Shoshone County and multiple agencies involved in the Silver Valley to study mitigation efforts and possible future activities in conjunction with the Shoshone County All Hazard Mitigation Plan. The South Fork Coeur d'Alene Watershed Pilot project was funded to provide a comprehensive database of numerous studies, facilitate a working group charter, a GIS analysis of remediation sites overlain on mapped floodplains and compile all information into a reference binder for mitigation planning.

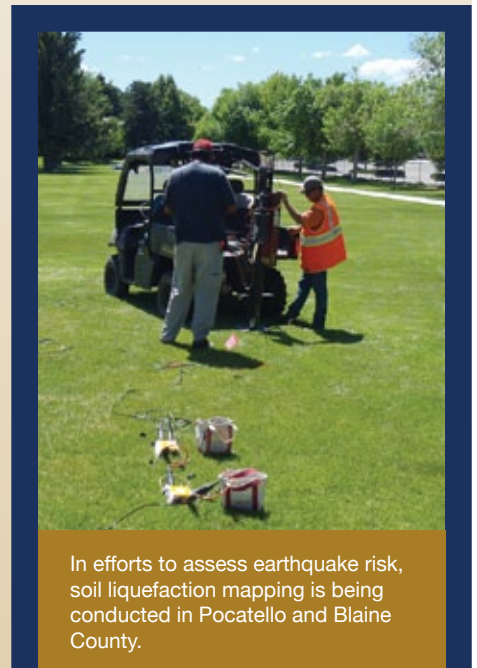
To kick off Flood Awareness Week March 18-22, 2013, the Idaho Silver Jackets invited Boy Scouts to work on their Weather Merit Badge at the Boise WaterShed Center March 16th from 1 to 4 p.m. Activities included: National Weather Service meteorology presentation, emergency 72-kits, building rain gauges, and learning about the water cycle.

The BHS Mitigation Section encourages pre-flood planning especially in burn areas from last summer's fires. The Silver Jackets facilitated a multi-agency meeting to review the capabilities and logistics of rapid deployment river monitoring gages. These gages are

available upon request from the USGS and are used to measure stream and river flows for potential flooding.

Last but not least, the BHS Mitigation Section has expanded with the welcome addition of Heidi Novich as the Critical Infrastructure Protection Planner for the CI/KR program. Heidi brings a wealth of knowledge from working the Citizen Corps, Community Preparedness, Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) Programs as well as her pre-BHS experience with the State of Idaho Department of Correction.

Susan Cleverly, Senior Mitigation Planner
208-422-6476
scleverly@bhs.idaho.gov



In efforts to assess earthquake risk, soil liquefaction mapping is being conducted in Pocatello and Blaine County.



Spring Employee of the Quarter: **Karen Wallen**

Karen Wallen has been recognized as the Bureau of Homeland Security's Spring 2013 Employee of the Quarter. Karen has been a great addition to the branch since joining a year ago. Karen has implemented many process improvements and overseen the continued improvement of payment processing and meeting the additional, federally mandated reporting requirements. Her expertise in the intricacies of state accounting practices has assisted the branch in finding new efficiencies and has increased BHS's capability to generate sub-grantee

reports. Her leadership within the finance section has led to an increased focus on customer service, standardization and refinement of internal processes.

In addition to the leadership and experience she brings to the table, Karen always demonstrates a can-do attitude. The Employee of the Quarter award is presented to BHS employees who demonstrate the ideals of leadership, service, integrity and commitment. Karen demonstrates these qualities on a daily basis, and is a great asset to the state and BHS.

Brad Hufford, Grants Branch Chief
208-258-6510
bhufford@bhs.idaho.gov

Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President. Detailed post-attack instructions were provided for:

- Rations Boards
- Wage and Salary Programs
- Money, Credit, and Banking
- Rent Boards
- Price Boards

Most important, is that these reconstitution plans were backed by :

- over one year of food for each person, in the Federal Commodity Program.
- a national economy based predominantly on manufacturing.
- a newly constructed transportation infrastructure.

In credible scenarios, manufacturing was damaged, but recoverable. Reconstitution through emergency economic stabilization was the correct approach.

Changing Roles and Environments

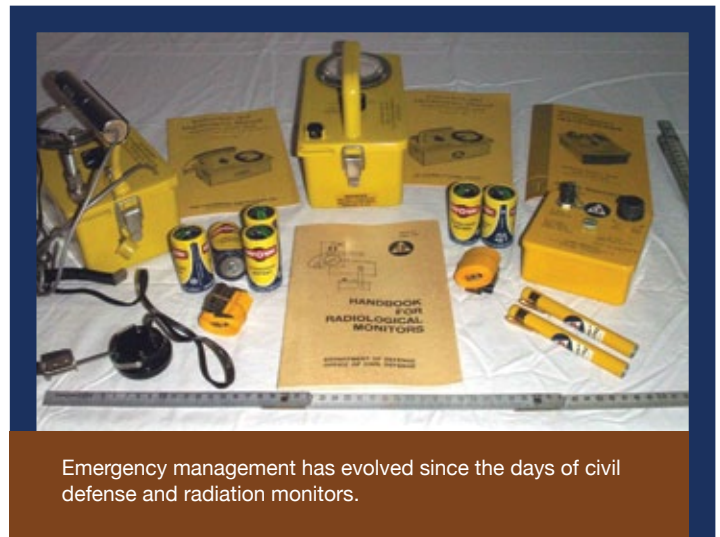
In 1989, the Berlin Wall came down, and our fears of national or global devastation went with it. Civil defense became emergency management, and our focus shifted to preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation for the traditional disaster classes – natural, technological and security.

The rest of the world was changing too. The new era of globalization was beginning: computers became essential in our lives and businesses; automation increased production and reduced costs; and the internet linked people and organizations worldwide. All facets of life, from finances to healthcare to transportation to agriculture became increasingly interwoven in a vast complex system – a giant spider web made of fragile and tautly stretched threads and knotted together.

This progress afforded incredible opportunity, but also came at the price of resiliency. A single massive system is more



Citizens can and should be prepared to provide for themselves after disasters.



Emergency management has evolved since the days of civil defense and radiation monitors.

vulnerable than several independent systems. The space shuttle Challenger disaster showed that incredibly brilliant technology can be destroyed by a simple rubber O-ring failure. The vulnerability of complex systems is in the known, and unknown, cross-links and vulnerabilities between major systems. We had a glimpse of this when planning for a severe pandemic during the bird flu scare. In high fatality scenarios, the healthcare system was expected to be overwhelmed. However, the damage did not stop there. Refinery workers would have fallen, unable to produce fuel for the trucks, whose drivers would also fall ill, limiting delivery of necessary food and supplies. Virtually every critical system would have been affected. This is known as cascading systems failure.

Candidates to Trigger Systems Failure

Several events are candidates to trigger systems failure.

Example threats to complex systems include:

- Natural: Pandemics, massive geological events
- Financial: Economic crash, currency wars
- Resource shortages of oil, water, food
- Technological: Transportation or utility infrastructure degradation/failure (such as could be caused by cyber attacks, geomagnetic solar storms, and Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) attacks)

Regardless of the cause, our primary concern is the local impact. Complex system failures are extremely destabilizing events. When successive systems fail, local governments will likely be overwhelmed as essential services degrade. The cross-linked and distributed nature of our complex systems means that the entire country may be affected, with significant potential for civil unrest and breakdowns in public order. This would be an "event of national significance", and managed under federal response plans. Realistically, however, federal and state support to local jurisdictions will be extremely limited, which is acknowledged by the federal government in regards to pandemics:

"Local communities will have to address the medical and non-medical effects [of the pandemic] with available resources. This means that it is essential for communities, tribes, States, and regions to have plans in place to support the full spectrum of their needs over the course of weeks or months..."

Each local jurisdiction should expect to provide its own food, water, security, transportation, public safety, healthcare, education, communication without federal assistance.

Planning Perspectives

To plan for catastrophic events, we needed to identify how these fit in the existing planning framework. We found the threats did not fit, and neither did existing response plans. We decided to develop a stand-alone COOP/COG plan for catastrophic events. Key considerations in the planning process were:

- **Threat.** We propose a new hazard class "Complex System Threats" in addition to the existing natural, technological and security hazards. Regardless of the trigger event (examples above), complex system threats share a common feature of initiating cascading systems degradation/failure. Their scope is nationwide/worldwide, and no outside assistance is expected.
- **Duration.** With traditional disasters (flood, fire, winter storm, etc.) the duration time is approximately three days. While recovery (mopping up and infrastructure repair) may go on for months, life activities return to normal (pre-disaster) conditions in three days for most disasters. With significant, catastrophic, national, or global events, the duration of disruption may be months to years. Instead of returning to a previous 'normal,' we may be in transition to a 'new normal,' with major cultural changes.
- **Activation.** This plan would only activated in the event of a national emergency and attendant local disaster/emergency declarations.

Coming Full Circle

A plan to "support the full spectrum of [public] needs over the course of weeks or months" is a Continuity-of-Government issue on the scale of Cold War reconstitution plans – but with key differences:

- Food in the federal commodity program has gone from more than a year for every person to virtually nothing
- The economic base has shifted from manufacturing to a national economy based predominantly on service and financial sectors
- The once newly-built transportation infrastructure has

significantly degraded, with interstates and bridges in need of repair

Consequently, while the Cold War reconstitution plans provide precedence, they have no mechanism to meet the life essential needs of the 90% of people who have not prepared: food, water, shelter, security, and health and hygiene. To address this planning gap, in 2010, the Nez Perce County Board of Commissioners resolved to create a Continuity Planning Team to write a comprehensive local plan to carry out the objectives and directives of national contingency plans – to maintain civil order and ensure essential services continue operations – in the event of a national emergency.

A draft of this plan is available at www.catastrophicresponse.org. We would appreciate comments and suggestions for this plan. It is written for easy adaptation by any rural jurisdiction. Sensitive information is intentionally omitted from this plan. We recommend beginning with "About this Site" followed by the "Base Plan", and then annexes of interest.



Mel Johnson, Director Nez Perce County Emergency Management
208-799-3084
melvinjohnson@co.nezperce.id.us

Long Term Recovery Organization Update

One of the most rewarding endeavors I've been allowed to be a part of here at the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is working with the Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (IDAVOAD) and within that function the Long Term Recovery Organization (LTRO). The LTRO was

donated and designated specifically for those affected by the Charlotte Fire went to those residence. Two grants were obtained to pay for the administrative and overhead fees of the LTRO. United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) provided a grant that paid for the disaster case management services provided by Andy Steinfeldt a local resident

and through additional case management work conducted by the LTRO Vice-Chair Bruce Olenick. The list that was developed could pertain to all the property owners or on a case-by-case basis and included such things as but not limited to assistance with permit fees, soil erosion prevention, re-vegetation/reseeding/planting, kitchen wares, large boulders to build retaining walls, fees for connection of power, waste, and water, landscaping, and debris removal.

Because of the hard work of the LTRO on February 18 and 20, 2013 the LTRO was able to disseminate funds to Charlotte Fire survivors whose primary residence were destroyed. There are also plans to establish Charlotte Fire community committees, separate of the LTRO, made up of homeowners and volunteers to accomplish such things as reaching out to vendors in an effort to procure reduced costs for bulk buying of landscaping items and other needed supplies for the many yard projects that are happening now and into the next spring and summer. The LTRO is still working to organize long-term erosion control help for individual property owners, tree removal for those property owners still needing this service, and organize a stockpiling program for fill dirt. So, even though the core mission of the LTRO has been fulfilled there is still much work to do before the LTRO can hang up its hat and declare that as many "needs not met by relief systems through existing non-profit organizations" was accomplished.

LTRO Mission Statement:

We provide spiritual, emotional, and physical resources to those affected by the disaster regardless of race, creed, color, gender, disability, or religious preference. We seek to respond to needs not met by relief systems through existing non-profit organizations.



set up in Pocatello this last year to support the survivors of the Charlotte Fire that lost their primary residence. Through disaster case management the LTRO determined that 60 homes were destroyed of which, 58 were primary residence. There were two renters impacted and 87 additional property owners affected by loss of outbuildings, trees, fencing, etc.

The LTRO Chaired by Wade Gayler, IDAVOAD; Bruce Olenick, LTRO Vice-Chair; Phil Blick, LTRO Treasurer; and myself as the LTRO Secretary worked to provide as much assistance in the areas described by the survivors as was possible with donated funds and resources. Bruce Olenick and Phil Blick are residence of Pocatello and worked tirelessly to get out the message and mission of the LTRO and to talk to those local businesses that might be willing to provide goods and services to those that had been impacted by the fire. Through this work generous private sector businesses and non-profit organizations came forward and donated money to the LTRO. All funds

of Pocatello. The second grant was obtained from Church World Services and paid for the overhead that was incurred while Andy was working and meeting with families providing disaster case management. Funds collected and designated specifically for disaster survivors were from the First United Methodist Church in Pocatello, St. Vincent DePaul in Pocatello, Wells Fargo Bank, the Phil Moeder Pebble Creek Fund Raising Event, as well as private donations.

The LTRO has had several opportunities to interact with the homeowners impacted by the Charlotte Fire and through these meetings and through disaster case management it was determined that 47 residents are planning to rebuild with 14 + of those under construction as of February 11, 2013. After the LTRO through disaster case management confirmed that no families needed immediate necessities such as food, shelter, and clothing a list of "other" needs was compiled. This list of needs was conveyed by the property owners through the initial case management work done by Andy



Heidi A. Novich, State Voluntary Agency
Liaison
208-422-3015
hnovich@bhs.idaho.gov

Over 600 Attend Preparedness Fair

Nez Perce County and the City of Lewiston sponsored a Citizen Preparedness Fair on Saturday, November 10, 2012 at the Nez Perce County Fair Grounds from 9 am until 3 pm. Participants were greeted at the entrance by Latah County CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) volunteers. Individuals were given the opportunity to participate in hourly door prizes and were given a reusable cloth grocery bag donated by the local Wal Mart.

The fair was coordinated by a subcommittee of the LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee). Forty-One businesses, non-profits and/or organizations participated and provided information to the general public. Some of those participating



The 101st Civil Support Team made the trip from Boise to participate in the Fair.

entities included: 101st Civil Support Team; Army/Navy Surplus; AVISTA; Community Action Partnership Agencies (Weatherization/Area Agency on Aging/Valley Food Bank); colleges including Lewis-Clark State College and Walla Walla Community College; the LDS community including – (3 Months supply of food, Dutch Oven Cooking, Dehydrating and Sprouting, Canning, and Grain Grinding); Beekeepers of the Palouse; State Agencies including (Department of Environmental Quality, Idaho State Police, Silver Jackets, and the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security); Life Flight; Search and Rescue; Sheriff’s Posse; the Nez Perce Tribe and Saint Josephs Regional Medical Center with their mobile hospital.

Resilient Neighborhoods, by the City of Lewiston; Extension Services, by the University of Idaho Extension Service; Warning and Notification, by the Spokane Office of the National Weather Service; and General Preparedness, by disaster survivor and emergency manager Hal Gross. Those participating entities provided information for women traveling alone; registration on ISAWS; defensible space and wild-land fire protection; hazard maps of the area; and how to become part of a neighborhood emergency team.

Debi Ruppe, North Central Area Field Officer
208-272-7470
druppe@bhs.idaho.gov

Formal presentations and demonstrations included: Food Labeling, by the University of Idaho Extension Service; Coping with the Stress of Disasters, by St Joseph Regional Medical Center Mental Health Department; Disaster

Get Prepared! Lewis-Clark Valley Preparedness Fair Sat. Nov. 10 9a-3p Nez Perce Co. Fair Pavilion

Sponsored by the Lewiston-Nez Perce County Local Emergency Planning Committee & Office of Emergency Management

Featured Demonstrations

How Do I Get Ready?	Tour emergency response vehicles
Food Storage & Preservation	Emergency Communications
Beekeeping	Safety for women traveling alone
How to dry food	Protecting against wild land fires
Tour a mobile hospital	Understanding food labels
Where to learn important skills	and MUCH MORE!

Attending Organizations

Local Public Safety Agencies	National Weather Service
101st Civil Support Team	Palouse Beekeepers Association
Idaho State Police	Idaho North Central District Health
American Red Cross	University of Idaho Extension Service
Lewis-Clark Recreative Radio Club	St. Joseph Regional Medical Center
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	and others!

FREE
and open to the public
Door Prize Drawings, too!



The fair, coordinated by the LEPC, was a great success.

Status of the Statewide 700 MHz Radio System

Since 2008, various co-operative agencies around the state of Idaho have worked on creating a network of 700 MHz trunked radio sites. In our state, there are currently two 700 MHz trunked radio systems. The largest of the systems is individually owned and maintained by eleven agencies within Idaho; Ada, Bannock, Bingham, Blaine, Canyon, Caribou, Jerome, Kootenai, Power and Teton Counties, and the State of Idaho - Public Safety Communications. This system currently is comprised of 31 sites, with two additional sites being added to the system in 2013, and will have 223 total channels in operation. There is another trunked radio system that is owned and operated by five Idaho counties; Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, Madison, and Jefferson. This system is comprised of 14 communications sites, and has 65 total channels in operation.

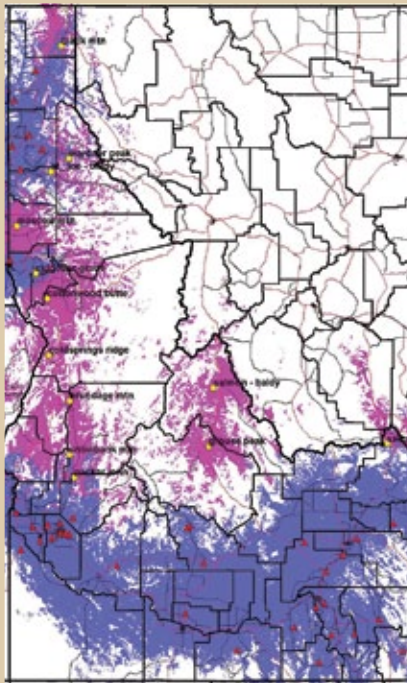


Figure 2 - Trunked Radio Coverage.

Among these two systems, there are also various local and state users of the systems such as, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Owyhee County, Malheur County (Oregon), the Idaho State Police, Idaho Probations and

Parole, and Idaho Fish & Game. They currently use the system to help maintain interoperability amongst the various first responder agencies within Idaho who have already migrated to these modern systems. In some instances, these groups maintain a separate conventional system, on a different frequency band, to cover communications in areas away from the currently trunked radio system.

Figure 1 shows a typical trunked radio installation in one of the state of Idaho's communications sites in eastern Idaho. Figure 2 represents the existing and planned vehicle coverage based on current modeling of the larger of the two trunked radio systems. Purple indicates current coverage, pink indicated anticipated planned coverage with only 13 additional sites. Figure 2 also shows some of the anticipated coverage for 11 of the 13 sites the Idaho State Police's conventional 700MHz repeater sites, similar to the equipment shown in figure 3. To completely finish the trunked radio system, it is anticipated that 25 sites at a minimum would be needed including the 13 shown in Figure 2.

In the more remote and mountainous areas of the state, the highway corridors will be covered by conventional 700MHz digital two way radios such as the Highway 12 corridor from Lolo Pass to Kooskia, the Highway 21 corridor from Stanley to Lucky Peak, and the Highway 75 Corridor from Challis to Stanley to Galena Summit. All of the sites in these corridors lack commercial AC power, and are powered via solar power and industrial batteries due to their remote locales. Additionally, these sites do not have the radio traffic which predicates trunked radio coverage, making their construction cost prohibitive versus a conventional configuration.

There currently are three conventional systems of the 700 MHz spectrum in the state of Idaho. The largest current conventional user is the Idaho State Police, which currently has 30 conventional repeaters in operation. Beginning late spring, there will be a deployment of an additional 45 repeaters to fill in the remaining corridors.



Example of a Conventional Radio Installation.



Example of a Trunked Radio Installation.

The Custer County Sheriff's Office is nearing the end of the deployment of four sites of conventional 700MHz digital coverage to serve county wide corridors. The last of the four sites will be installed at a remote radio site this spring. Ada County Emergency Communications also has three sites of conventional 700MHz

Radios continued on next page »

PLANS SECTION UPDATE

The 2013 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process is already in full swing in its new home within the Plans Section. THIRA is an inclusive system used to consider the threats and hazards faced by the state of Idaho and what impacts they may have. The main goal of doing a comprehensive THIRA is to reach consensus on the capability we should have under each Core Capability, as outlined in the National Preparedness Goal. This information will provide the foundation for strategic planning within BHS. Ensuring that personnel, resources, budgets, and grant guidance all work together in a collaborative effort will increase the capability of BHS and the State of Idaho to prevent, protection, mitigate, respond, and recover in all threats and hazards.



The Cyber Incident Annex working group is drafting an incident specific annex to be added to the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan.

This year's THIRA is based on three regional scenarios: wildfire in Northern Idaho, foreign animal disease in Southern Idaho, and flooding in Eastern Idaho. A working group has been formed, made up of subject matter experts from BHS and other state agencies in order to evaluate

the estimated impacts of each event and complete capability target statements. Once this process is complete, county input will be solicited to identify local priorities and expectations. The 2013 THIRA is slated to be complete by mid-June.

In other planning endeavors, the Cyber Incident Annex working group began meeting in January. This group is working to draft an annex outlining roles and responsibilities in the event of a cyber-attack within the state of Idaho. This is the seventh incident annex to be added to the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The addition of this annex is very timely, in light of the increase of attacks on government systems worldwide. This annex should be completed late this year and will then be added to the newly updated EOP.

Last Spring, BHS introduced the Emergency Operations Planning Tool (EOPT) to the state of Idaho. Since the rollout the EOPT has been utilized to revise the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The entire revision was completed through the tool, which involved 35 different state agencies. The EOPT also became an electronic repository for 40 other emergency plans. This includes 28 counties and tribes EOPs, 5 state plans and 7 state agency EOPs.

Currently we are training local emergency managers throughout the state to use the tool to revise their EOPs. This has been received well and has caused great discussion on requirements, roles and responsibilities, and formatting.

Radios continued from previous page »

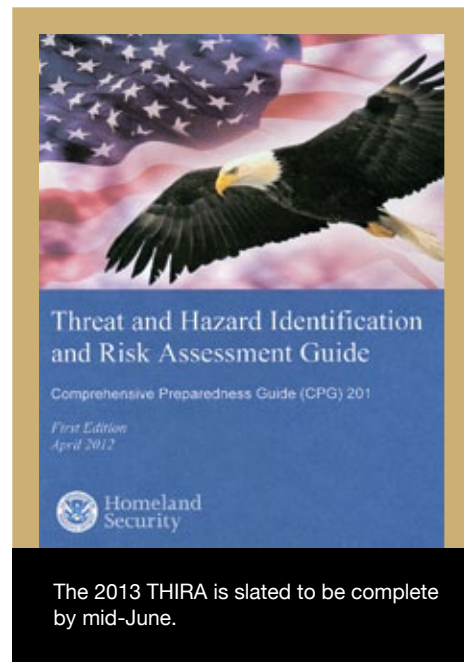
radio coverage which fill in areas not supported by the current trunked radio system. These sites serve the very rural areas of Ada County.

As you can see, the 700MHz radio project has been expanding its boundaries over that last several years. The major cities

within the state of Idaho are covered with trunked radio coverage, and the smaller towns and villages are covered with conventional radio coverage in the 700 MHz spectrum.

Robert Hugi, Statewide Interoperability Coordinator/ Technical Coordinator, Fleet Communications Group

Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security,
Public Safety Communications
208-288-4007
rhugi@bhs.idaho.gov



The 2013 THIRA is slated to be complete by mid-June.

In the upcoming months we plan on continuing our training and uploading the rest of the counties plans. We look forward to collaborating with other state agencies and continuing to build a statewide electronic library.

To have an Emergency Operations Planning Tool account created or to receive assistance with the tool, please contact Lisa Bowen, EOPT Specialist.

Autumn Roberts, Emergency Planner
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
aroberts@bhs.idaho.gov
208-422-6489

Lisa Bowen, EOPT Specialist
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
lbowen@bhs.idaho.gov
208-422-3331

Using Juniper Mesa Mobile Technology for Preliminary Damage Assessments

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Program is rolling out a project to provide enhancements and additional capabilities in the areas of real time information sharing, mobile data collection, automated map display, and aid in the response to disasters. The mobile data collection and near real-time information sharing capability and display uses Juniper Mesa Mobile technology and ESRI mapping software. These capabilities will enable and expedited preliminary damage assessment collection and information sharing, as well as decision making and resource coordination with a common format that is compatible with the Idaho State EOC and FEMA Region X. Each sub-grantee emergency manager will be issued a Juniper Mesa device with a demonstration and instruction presentation conducted in their region. Issued devices become county property upon receipt.

As part of the project, an upgrade to the ArcGIS Server license allows Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) to create, publish, and utilize REST and Web Feature Services to allow field editing to the Preliminary Damage Assessment geodatabase. The password protected external facing Flex viewer and mapping technology allows for additional editing and automated map display.

The Juniper Mesa is a WiFi, Bluetooth, and 3G-equipped version of a ruggedized Windows device that's a cross between a handheld and a tablet PC. The Mesa Geo 3G includes a 5.7-inch, VGA-resolution screen, an 806MHz Marvell PXA320 processor, 4GB of flash storage, a 3.2

megapixel camera, and a GPS receiver. BHS has also added a 16GB SD card that stores the Preliminary Damage Assessment Application and provides extra storage space for pictures and future applications.

Three of the main enhancements to the PDA process are the automated location capture by the GPS receiver, the picture attachments, and the ability to share the data by synchronizing to the BHS server once a WiFi connection has been made. The Common Operating Picture viewer can be used both at the State and Local level, giving Emergency Managers real time visibility of disasters in a GIS mapping environment.

The Automated map display can be accessed at the following Common Operating Picture link: <https://webserver.imd.idaho.gov/GIS/COP>. Your BHS supplied password is also used for this application. If you need a BHS password contact the Military Division IT Department at bcall@imd.idaho.gov BHS GIS Program

Manager Becky Rose is the project manager for Juniper Mesa roll-out and operational capability stand-up. Please direct your questions related to operational use of the Juniper Mesa to Becky.

Becky Rose, GIS Manager
208-422-5747
brose@bhs.idaho.gov



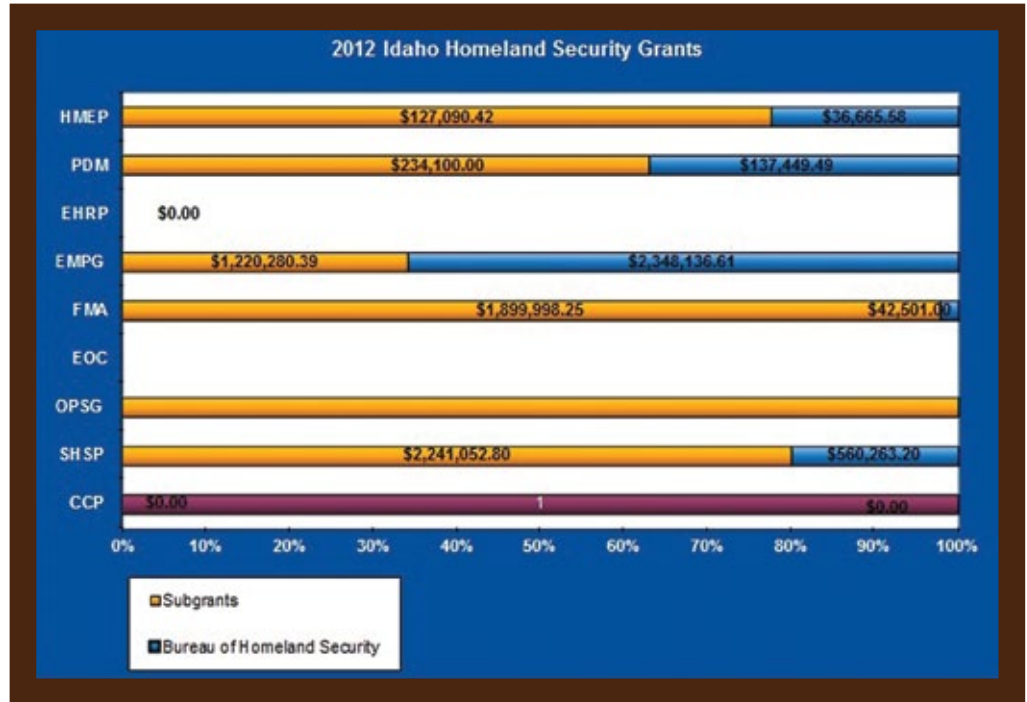
2012 Federal Fiscal Year Grant Wrap Up

The Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security is pleased to provide the 2012 grant rollup. In FY 2012 Idaho received seven federal grants totaling \$8,896,300.74. This is down from the 2011 total of \$10,363,301.06. The seven grant allotments cover issues from homeland security to hazardous materials to emergency management. As in years past BHS has made the majority grant funds available to subgrantees. In 2012 the subgrants awarded totaled over \$5,771,000 or 65% of all grants managed by BHS.

The State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) continues to decline nationally with the 2012 grant receiving a 50% reduction in funds for the state as a whole. These reductions have not been offset by increases in other grants. The Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) has held steady and continues to fund a broad range of state and local Emergency Management activities. The State required 34% of EMPG funds are passed-through to counties and an additional percentage is passed on to tribal nations.

In August 2011, Congress passed the Budget Control Act of 2011 to limit federal spending and reduce our national debt. To enforce annual spending limits, that law requires cross-

the-board funding reductions to almost every federal program, project, and activity through a process called “sequestration.” The sequestration order issued on March 1, 2013 will result in FEMA’s 2013 funding levels being reduced by approximately 5%. This will result in a nationwide reduction to FEMA’s State



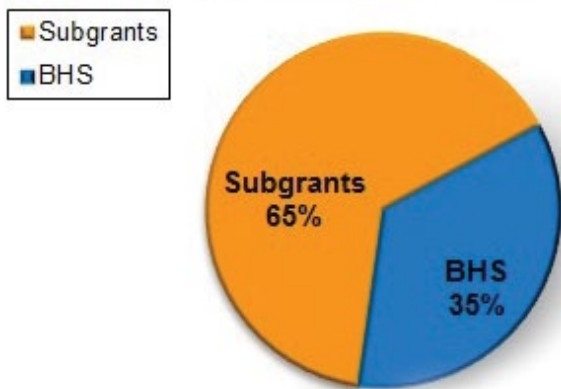
and Local grant funding levels of approximately \$104 million. Sequestration will not affect grants or cooperative agreements awarded in previous fiscal years.

The charts show the grants received by BHS in the past fiscal year as well as funds passed through to our subgrantees. More detailed grant information, including a complete breakout of all grant funds for 2010, is available at the BHS Grants webpage at: <http://www.bhs.idaho.gov/Pages/FinanceAndLogistics/Grants/PDF/2012%20Grant%20Report%20PDF.pdf>

Brad Hufford, Grants Branch Chief
208-258-6510
bhufford@bhs.idaho.gov



2012 Idaho Homeland Security Grants Total



ROBERT HUGI WITH PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS HITS 15 YEAR MARK

One of the hardest working BHS employees has reached 15 years of state service. Robert Hugi is the Technical Coordinator for the Fleet Communications Group and also fills the role of Statewide Interoperability Coordinator. In these roles Robert is a driving force behind the development and expansion of projects to make Idaho more capable in the communications area.

Recently Robert has been involved in assisting the Statewide Interoperability Executive Council (SIEC) in finishing out the work associated with the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program. He has also been instrumental in developing the application for the State and Local Implementation Grant Program, which is a planning grant for the upcoming



Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network. This grant is the beginning of a major project, headed by the federal Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration, which will be a data network architecture for first responders. In addition, Robert has been working hard to make sure Idaho met the narrow banding requirements of the Federal Communications Commission.

Robert does a great job in balancing the multiple hats he wears and is a great asset to BHS and PSC. BHS thanks him for his years of service, and looks forward to the knowledge and experience that he will bring in the years to come.