

Preface

The Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is a set of guidelines and procedures developed to assist in the emergency response effort within the County.

It parallels the National Response Plan (NRP) and incorporates guidance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as well as lessons learned from disasters and emergencies that have threatened Fremont County in the past. The plan is in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Major emergencies and disaster incidents are unique events that present the community and emergency personnel with extraordinary problems and challenges that cannot be adequately addressed within the routine operations of government. Since disasters differ in important ways and it is impossible to plan for every contingency, highly detailed operational procedures are avoided in the plan in favor of a streamlined all-hazards preparedness approach.

Because Fremont County is small, many individual departments do not have detailed operation procedures: therefore this plan acts as fundamental guidance for emergency response. The coordination of this plan and standard operating procedures within the EOP is an ongoing process through regular training and exercises.

Implementation of the EOP will require extensive cooperation, collaboration, and training. I ask for your continued cooperation and assistance as we implement our community EOP. I thank you and look forward to working with you to continue to improve our ability to protect our citizens.

Keith Richey
Director, Fremont County Emergency Management

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Letter of Acceptance

The Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan November 2005 is hereby authorized to be the Official Plan for Fremont County's intergovernmental emergency operations pursuant to Chapter 10, Title 46, and Idaho Code. This plan supersedes all previous plans.

The signatories to this EOP concur with the concepts, requirements and assignments. The plan is not an unqualified commitment to resources. It is essentially a "mutual aid" agreement, which provides for collaboration on the deployment of resources. As a "mutual aid" agreement this plan operates under the fundamental principle that the first priority of each Jurisdiction is to provide for the basic life safety of its residents. In the event that the Jurisdiction Having Authority and the County disagree on the resources that need to be committed, the Jurisdiction Having Authority will ultimately control the final disposition of such resources.

The Emergency Operations Plan is intended to and shall be interpreted to give effect to the purpose of the Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, as amended, Chapter 10, Title 46, Idaho Code, and shall not be interpreted to increase liability of the county or signatory.

Signature:
Chairman, Fremont County Board of Commissioners

Signature:
Commissioner

Signature:
Commissioner

Adopted by the Fremont County Board of Commissioners on the ____ day of _____ 2005

Attest:
Clerk

Letter of Instruction

Implementation Guidance

The Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is effective upon signing by the jurisdictions represented on the letter of acceptance.

In order to fully implement this plan we must know what is in it. *It is recommended that each agency review this plan annually.*

For those who have positions outlined in the roles and responsibilities section please be familiar with your duties, and make sure you have a backup in case you are unavailable. Please be sure to teach this individual what that position's responsibilities are and ensure that the Director, Fremont County Emergency Management, knows who your backup is.

Ongoing Plan Management & Maintenance

If a plan is to be effective, its contents must be known and understood by those who are responsible for its implementation. The County Board of Commissioners and involved department heads will brief appropriate additional personnel as appropriate. This plan will be published by the Fremont County Emergency Management Director and updated in its entirety every four years. Any changes resulting from this annual review will be published and distributed to agencies holding this plan.

Record of Changes & Review

When posting changes:

1. Make pen and ink changes and file instructions in the back of this plan.
2. Replace pages and destroy superseded pages.
3. Annotate and sign Record of Change Sheet.

Change #	Date Posted	By (Print)	Signature

Record of Review

Review Date	Reviewed by	Signature

Foreword

The Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) consists of 6 major sections.

1. The Base Plan

The Base Plan describes the structure and processes comprising a countywide response to an incident. It includes the purpose, authorities, assumptions, concept of operations and the EOC ICS structure.

2. Roles & Responsibilities

The Roles & Responsibilities section describes tasks required of certain key individuals.

3. Incident Annexes

The Incident Annexes contain guidelines for response to specific hazards that could happen in the County. These are:

- Any Type of Incident
- Civil Disobedience/Bomb Threat
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Hazardous Materials
- Power Failure
- Severe Weather
- Wildfire

4. Fremont County Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

These response guides organize agencies, departments and organizations into emergency support functions. The structure of this section is required by Presidential Directive and is patterned after the National Response Plan. Each of these guides contains a method of operation and the responsibilities of the primary and support agencies that will respond during a multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional major emergency that can be called upon by the County to assist those responding to a specific need. Below is a description of each ESF in the Fremont County EOP.

ESF 1-Transportation

- Restoration / recovery of roads and bridges
- Damage & impact assessment

ESF 2-Communications and Warning

- Methods of communicating
- Public warning information

ESF 3-Public Works and Engineering

- Infrastructure protection and emergency repair
- Infrastructure restoration

ESF 4-Firefighting

- Firefighting activities

ESF 5-Emergency Management

- Coordination of emergency management efforts
- Financial management

ESF 6-Mass Care

- Mass care
- Disaster housing
- Delivery of emergency food and water rations

ESF 7-Resources Support

- Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies)

ESF 8-Public Health and Medical Services

- Public Health
- Medical
- Mental health services
- Mortuary services

ESF 9-Urban Search and Rescue

- Life-saving assistance
- Search and Rescue

ESF 10-Hazardous Material Response

- Hazardous materials response
- Environmental safety and short- and long-term cleanup

ESF 11- Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Relocation of livestock
- Cropland protection
- Care of domestic pets during a disaster

ESF 12-Energy

- Energy infrastructure assessment, repair and restoration
- Energy industry utilities coordination

ESF 13-Law Enforcement

- Law enforcement support
- Support to access, traffic and crowd control

ESF 14-Community Recovery and Mitigation

- Short Term Recovery
- Recovery Transition
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation

ESF 15 External Affairs

- Media Relations
- Community Information

ESF 16-Military Support

- State of Idaho Military Division activation

5. Support Annexes

The Support Annexes contain important information and procedures for managing an emergency. These include Damage Assessment, Evacuation and Financial Management procedures.

6. Appendixes

The Appendixes include a glossary of key terms, an acronym list, and maps.

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of the Fremont County Emergency Plan is to develop a simple emergency management capability that can take immediate steps to respond to the effects of an emergency, preserve life, minimize damage, provide necessary assistance, and coordinate in the County's recovery thus returning the community to its normal state of affairs.

This plan attempts to define clearly who does what, when, where, and how, along with the legal authority to act, in order to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of an emergency within Fremont County.

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

1. Fremont County is located in southeastern Idaho. The majority of the private land has been developed for agricultural uses. Fremont County is the largest potato seed producing area in the nation. The public lands are used primarily for grazing and are undeveloped. The topography of Fremont County ranges in elevation from 4,849 feet at St. Anthony and along the Henry's Fork of the Snake River to 10,240 feet at the summit of Targhee Peak on the extreme northern end of the County.

Fremont County covers 1,867 square miles and is bordered by Teton, Madison, and Jefferson Counties to the south and Clark County to the North. According to the 2000 U. S. Census the population was 11,859 people. In addition to agriculture, tourism centered in Island Park, contributes significantly to the local economy. Fremont County is the Idaho gateway to Yellowstone National Park.

2. The Hazard Vulnerability Analysis of Fremont County identified the following hazards as "high risk."

Natural Hazards

1. Winter Storms

Winter storms are a relatively common experience for residents of the County. Temperatures down to 30 degrees below zero and high winds can combine to close roads, threaten disruption of utilities, limit access to rural homes, impede Emergency Management delivery, and close businesses. Such storms also create hazardous travel conditions, which can lead to increased vehicular accidents and threaten air traffic. Additionally, stranded

motorists, due to closed roads and highways, may present a shelter problem.

2. Flood

Although disastrous flooding is uncommon, spring flooding or flooding caused by canal and/or river breaks remains a possibility, and increased developments along streams and rivers also have increased the possibility of damaging floods.

3. High Winds

Strong winds are common to the County. When combined with blowing dirt or snow, winds cause a threat to traffic and can damage homes, businesses, crops and utilities. Likewise, the threat of small tornadoes and micro bursts remains, and although historically insignificant, still should be considered in emergency planning.

4. Fires

Wild land fires are common in the rural areas of the County. Although the majority of the larger fires are on public lands, residents and private property can be damaged. Local fire departments face increased threats in the wild land/urban interface areas.

5. Earthquakes and Seismic Activity

Catastrophic earthquakes are not common; however, less than catastrophic earthquakes can and have caused damage in the County. Seismic activity within the County is evidence and continues to be a concern for emergency planning.

6. Other Natural Disasters

Although not common to our area, other natural disasters in other areas of the country, and in fact the world, may impact the County residents, the local economy, and the environment. Severe drought and high heat, although not common, could place residents and agriculture in danger.

Technological and Man Made Hazards

1. Power Failure

A long-term power outage could create havoc for the public. Homes, as well as congregate care, are immediately impacted, as are industry and business. Crops and livestock can become threatened and communications hampered. This type of incident should be considered a major threat to our communities and should be a considerable emergency planning effort.

2. Hazardous Materials

The County has a threat from a release of hazardous materials from both fixed and transportation incidents. Hazardous materials have become an ordinary part of our life with their transport, storage and use in all parts of the County. Hazards range from a small spill on a rural farm road to a major release in a populated city. Emergency Service Agencies are not funded, equipped, trained, or ready for a major life threatening release. The County relies upon the Southeast Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team, the State of Idaho's Regional Hazmat Team located in Pocatello for Hazmat Response.

3. Civil Disobedience

Although in the strictest sense, civil disobedience is uncommon in the area, other activities such as major sporting events, parades, celebrations, and even major sales can be treated as civil disobedience events. The same problems can occur as with protests or riots.

4. Terrorism

Terrorist events can occur in the County. Law Enforcement is the lead agency in dealing with terrorism and should lead the emergency planning effort and assist local agencies in preparing to deal with acts of terrorism.

Authorities and References

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 81-920 as amended.
- The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
- FEMA CPG 1-8 Guide for the Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans.
- FEMA CPG 1-8 Guide for Reviewing State and Local Emergency Operations Plans.
- FEMA CPG 1-5 Objectives for Local Emergency Management.
- FEMA CPG 1-34 Hazard Identification Capability Assessment and Multi-Year Development Plan.
- Robert P. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
- Chapter 10 Title 46 of the Idaho Code; The Idaho Disaster Preparation Act of 1975, as amended.
- Fremont County Resolution establishing a local disaster preparedness organization.

Planning Assumptions & Considerations

The Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is based on the planning assumptions and considerations presented in this section.

- Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the NIMS Incident Command System.
- Incidents, where possible, will be managed locally with support from Fremont County.
- The combined expertise and capabilities of the municipalities, Fremont County and the State of Idaho, will be required to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies.
- Top priorities for incident management are to:
 - Save lives of both the responders and the public.
 - Ensure security.
 - Protect and restore critical services.
 - Protect property
 - Facilitate recovery

Concept of Operations

General

It is the responsibility of the Fremont County government to undertake emergency management in order to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events. When the emergency exceeds the County government's capability, requests for mutual aid and State assistance will be made.

Requests for assistance from State government will be made through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. The Federal government will provide assistance to the State when appropriate and requested by the Governor.

This plan is based upon the concept that the emergency functions for the various individual or groups involved in emergency management will generally parallel their normal, day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. However, there may be cases where personnel will have to work outside of their normal function.

Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended or reduced for the duration of the emergency as directed by the Fremont County Board of County Commissioners.

Phases of Management

- **Mitigation:** Mitigation activities are those that eliminate or reduce the probability of a disaster occurrence. These functions are not part of this planning effort however; Fremont County Emergency Management will continue to address mitigation issues within the County.
- **Preparedness:** Preparedness activities develop the response capabilities needed if an emergency should arise. Planning, training, and exercises are among the activities conducted under this phase.
- **Response:** Response is the actual provision of Emergency Management during a crisis. These activities help to reduce casualties and damage, and to speed recovery. Response activities include warning, evacuation, rescue, and other similar operations.
- **Recovery:** Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal, or improved

condition. The recovery period is also an opportune time to institute mitigation measures, particularly those related to the recent emergency. Examples of recovery actions would be provision of temporary housing and food, restoration of vital government services, and reconstruction of damaged areas.

Direction and Control

The final responsibility for all emergency management belongs to the senior elected official. The elected officials are responsible for all policy-level decisions. They are also required to be the approving agency for public information releases to the public. During response operations, the elected officials will be available to their constituents to handle non-routine problems.

The Fremont County Director of Emergency Management has responsibility for coordinating the entire emergency management program within the County and can make routine decisions within the limits of disaster authority. During emergency operations, the Director should ensure that all parties are working in a concerted, integrated, and supportive effort to overcome the disaster. Specific organization or departments are responsible for fulfilling their obligations as presented in the basic plan

Organization

The Fremont County Emergency Management Concept of Operations consists of an integrated, yet flexible/expandable, organization that is built upon the NIMS Incident Command Structure.

Continuity of Government

Succession of Command

- The Chairman of the Board of Commissioners
- Commissioners based on seniority
- Sheriff
- Clerk
- Assessor
- Treasurer
- Prosecuting Attorney
- Coroner

Preservation of Records

In order to develop after-action reports, all messages and logs will be maintained and submitted to the Fremont County Director of Emergency Management, or his designee, immediately after deactivating emergency

operations. Consideration must be given to the protection of records critical to the operation of government and those of historical note.

Disaster Declaration Process

The provisions of this plan are applicable, but not limited, to all disasters that require a Disaster Declaration by the County in support of local emergency activities, and requests for disaster assistance will be made in accordance with the following procedures:

City

1. Emergency responders from the Cities will respond to an emergency within their City limits and coordinate activities in accordance with their standard operating procedures and mutual aid agreements.
2. When an emergency situation is, or is likely to be, beyond the scope of control of the City, the Mayor or City Council may proclaim an emergency. Their proclamation of emergency and any requests for assistance should be forwarded to the Fremont County Emergency Management Director in an expedient manner, i.e., by voice followed by hard copy.
3. When a local emergency has been proclaimed, the Mayor will govern by proclamation, and has the authority to impose all necessary regulations to preserve the peace and order of the City.

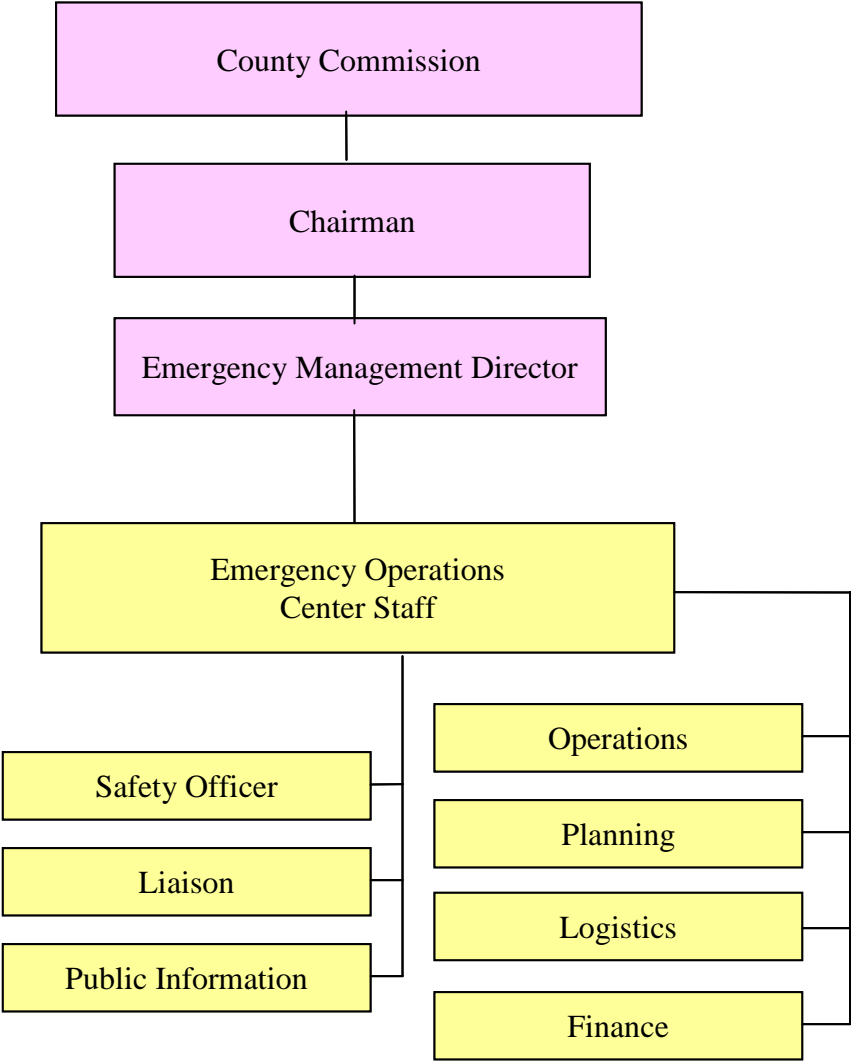
Fremont County

1. Upon receipt of the proclamation of a local emergency, the Fremont County Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners will:
 - Provide available assistance requested to contain the incident (i.e., sheriff, public works, health, etc.)
 - Notify the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security that a situation exists which *may* require the declaration of a County disaster.
2. In the event a situation exists in the unincorporated portions of the County that may affect lives and property, the County will take necessary measures to bring the situation under control, utilizing all County government resources.
3. If the situation, either in an incorporated or unincorporated portion of the County is beyond the capability and resources of the County to control, the chairman of the board of County Commissioners may declare a local

disaster in accordance with Idaho Code 46-1011.

4. The Fremont County Emergency Management Director will notify the Idaho BHS that the County has declared a disaster emergency, and that the County has implemented its Emergency Operations Plan. The notification should also state that the County has committed all available County resources to the response. If State supplemental assistance is needed to assist the County's response effort, the type of assistance should be clearly stated. The declaration and request for State assistance may be provided orally, and then submitted in writing to the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. (*See Attachment 1*)
5. The BHS Director will evaluate the County's request for assistance and brief the Adjutant General and the Governor of the situation.

Fremont County Emergency Response Organization



The Fremont Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be staffed according to the ICS structure above. The following roles and responsibilities can be used as checklists during EOC activation.

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Elected Officials

Responsibilities

I. Preparation

- Set policy for the Emergency Response Organization.
- Authorize mitigation strategy in coordination with the State of Idaho
- Identify by title or position the individuals responsible for serving as coordinators.
- Identify EOC staff.
- Coordinate with adjacent communities and the State of Idaho.

II. Response

- Activate the EOC if needed. (See Attachment 2)
- When notified, serve in the EOC.
- As appropriate, direct implementation of protective actions for public safety.
- Issue a disaster declaration if appropriate. (See Attachment 1)
- Specify authority for warning and may direct warning be issued.
- Serve as spokesperson before media or delegates and support that function.
- Approve emergency information/instructions/media releases.
- Make evacuation decisions.
- Authorize procurement of resources.

III. Recovery

- Authorize mitigation strategies.

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Emergency Management Director

Responsibilities

I. Preparation

- Direct the development of a County response capability.
- Coordinate with response efforts of other jurisdictions.
- Train the EOC staff.
- Assist the EOC Manager in preparing the EOC.
- Identify resources needs and provide resources.
- Assure appropriate warning to the public can be accomplished.
- Publicize mass care locations/procedures.

II. Response

- Analyze the emergency situation and decide how to respond quickly, appropriately and effectively.
- Coordinate with the response efforts of other jurisdictions.
- Activate the EOC as required. (See Attachment 2)
- Notify the Commission of the emergency situation and brief them upon their arrival at the EOC.
- Activate EOC staff.
- Assist the EOC Manager as requested.
- Assure significant events log is maintained.
- Work with ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering to collect and disseminate damage assessment information.
- Submit Situation Reports and Damage Assessment Information to BHS.
- Assist with ESF 7 Resource Support and logistics delivery.
- Implement ESF 2 Emergency Communications and Warning procedures.
- Act as or designate an ESF 15 External Affairs Public Information Officer.
- Make evacuation recommendations.
- Direct the ESF 6 Mass Care Coordinator to activate mass care/shelter.
- Coordinate with ESF 7 Resource Support and the Resource/Logistics Manager on procurement and delivery.
- Assure significant events log is maintained.

III. Recovery

- Activate Annex A and collect and disseminate damage assessment information.
- Submit Situation Reports and Damage Assessment Information to BHS.
- Coordinate with BHS on administration of State and Federal assistance program delivery.

EOC Manager

Responsibilities

I. Preparation

- See that supplies and equipment in the EOC are stocked, maintained and ready for an event.
- Work with all EOC staff so that they are trained in their duties and responsibilities.

II. Response

- Activate the EOC. (See Attachment 2)
- Activate call out list and notify EOC staff and ESF coordinators of emergency.
- Notify the Commissioners of the emergency situation and brief them upon their arrival at the EOC.
- Develop staffing plan to maintain extended or 24-hour operations if needed.
- Ensure the EOC runs smoothly.
- Oversee the administrative staff and ensures that clerical help is available during activation.

III. Recovery

- Transition EOC into Recovery Coordination Center.
- Develop Recovery staffing plan.

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Public Information Officer

Responsibilities

I. Preparation

- Develop public education programs.
- Maintain current media lists, appropriate plans and SOP's and participates in county exercises.
- During response and recovery, the PIO will counsel the Commissioners in emergency information releases, response and all public information.

II. Response

- Report to EOC.
- Coordinate ESF 15 External Affairs activities with the Commissioners and participating agencies on all emergency information releases.

NOTE: Unless required do not withhold information from the public. This erodes public trust and confidence.

- Reassure the public that officials are working to resolve the situation.
- Monitor media and public reports for accuracy and effectiveness.
- Be prepared to provide warning to the public.
- Respond to media queries in a timely fashion.
- Provide information regarding locations of mass care and shelter, and aid centers as requested by ESF 6 Mass Care.
- Establish rumor control procedures.
- Prepare timely, accurate news releases as required.
- Maintain a chronological record of events.
- Utilize other personnel to act as spokesperson, depending upon the circumstances, technical information and political consideration.

III. Recovery

- Establish rumor control procedures.
- Advertise aid and recovery centers locations and services.
- Prepare timely, accurate news releases as required.
- Schedule news conferences, interviews and other media access.

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Liaison Officer

Responsibilities

I. Preparation

- Have a good working knowledge of local EOC and ICS structures, policies and procedures.
- Learn what area agencies and organizations might assist in an event, and what their roles, responsibilities and needs would be.

II. Response

- Report to EOC upon notification
- Act as the point of contact for assisting or coordinating agencies and organizations.
- Ensure lines of authority, responsibility and communications.
- Resolve interagency conflicts.
- Work with private contractors and organizations to address needs.

III. Recovery

- Same as response.

NOTE: Remember that people will be tired and frustrated. Do your best to be the level headed and patient point of contact.

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Planning and Assessment

Responsibilities

I. Preparation

- Know the capabilities of your local Emergency Response Organizations.
- Study incidents reported in the media to learn what can happen and how other agencies handle different situations.

II. Response

- Report to EOC upon notification
- Gather information and analyzes the situation as it progresses.
- Record the status of resources, including those already committed to the incident, anticipated needs and the projected impact of additional resources responding.
- Generate action plan for the next operational period.
- Record and protect all documents relevant to the incident. (Incident reports, communication logs, injury claims and status reports).
- Activate appropriate technical experts/specialists to assist in developing action plans.

III. Recovery

- In incidents requiring a major resource commitment, adequate planning is needed to ensure an effective, safe and cost-effective demobilization and return of resources to service.
- Personnel being demobilized must be debriefed before being released.
- Stress counseling may be necessary following a traumatic incident.
- Responsible for the after action reports.

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Operations Coordination

Responsibilities

I. Preparation

- Know the capabilities of your local emergency response organizations.
- Study incidents reported in the media to learn what can happen and how other agencies handle different situations.

II. Response

- Is responsible for coordinating the City wide emergency response.
- Do not micro manage the Incident Commander(s).**
- Help the Incident Commander(s) with span-of control problems.
- Assist the Emergency Management Director in developing protective action measures for the general public.
- Develop operational plans for emergency actions to be taken outside of the incident scene.
- Consult with the IC and/or the Emergency Management Director about the overall incident action plan.
- Keep the EOC staff informed of the situation and resource status.
- Work with the Resource/Logistics Manager, ESF 4 Firefighting, ESF 9 Search and Rescue, ESF 10 Hazardous Materials or ESF 13 Law Enforcement as required.
- Assign priorities for resources.

III. Recovery

- Same as response only with recovery objectives.

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Resource/Logistics Management

Responsibilities

I. Preparation

- Provide a complete picture of resources available by working with ESF 7 Resource Support.
- Maintain a resource inventory of locally available resources.
- Is aware of resources available through mutual aid agreements.

II. Response

- Report to EOC upon notification
- Coordinate with Operations regarding needs and priorities.
- Identify facilities and sites available for resource storage, staging and provides for security.
- Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of resources.
- Monitor potential resources shortages and advises Operations.
- Seek outside resources when local resources are not adequate.
- Meet critical resource needs despite interruptions or damage to city services.
- See that all responders have, food, water, toilet facilities and can get warm and dry.
- Provide communication resources.

III. Recovery

- Maintain accountability of the jurisdiction's use of resources.

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Legal and Finance

Responsibilities

I. Preparation

- Know the state and local statutes concerning disaster and emergency operations.
- Review County emergency plans for compliance with legal statutes.
- Know the policies, laws, procedures and resources for emergency expenditures.

II. Response

- Is responsible for all legal considerations of the incident.
- Prepare disaster declaration as required.
- Is responsible for all costs and financial considerations of the incident.
- Handle purchase orders, future payments, budgeting, cost documentation, etc.

III. Recovery

- Is responsible for legal documentation.
- Is responsible for cost recovery.

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Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan

Base Plan

Attachment 1 Disaster Declaration

WHEREAS, there is threat to life and property in **FREMONT COUNTY**, as the result of _____.

Which occurred on _____ 20____; and

WHEREAS, the resulting _____ is threatening structures, roadways, infrastructures, public utilities, and other lines of communications as well as _____.

WHEREAS, a disaster emergency as defined in Section 46-1002, Idaho Code, is in existence in **FREMONT COUNTY**, due to the imminent threat to life and property created by _____;
and

WHEREAS, Section 46-1011, Idaho Code, authorizes the Commissioners of **FREMONT COUNTY**, Idaho to declare a disaster emergency to authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance, thereunder;

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved, and declared by the **FREMONT COUNTY**, Idaho Board of Commissioners, as follows:

1. A disaster emergency is hereby declared to exist within **FREMONT COUNTY**, created by _____.
Creating an imminent threat to life and property and
2. These conditions require the activation of the response and recovery aspects of all applicable local disaster emergency plans and
3. Such disaster may require State emergency assistance to supplement local efforts to protect, rehabilitate, and replace public property and to provide a coordinated multi-agency effort to mitigate, avert and lessen the threat and impact of the disaster.

Adopted unanimously, in open special session this _____ day of _____, 20____, by those Commissioners subscribing their names hereto.

COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Chairman

Member

Member

ATTESTED:

Clerk

Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan

Base Plan

Attachment 2 EOC Activation Levels

- Level I:** This is typically a “monitoring” phase. Emergency management will staff the EOC to monitor the situation and/or coordinate requests for outside assistance.
- Level II:** This is a limited activation. Emergency management will staff the EOC and if appropriate ask the emergency agencies involved in the response to provide a representative to the EOC. Emergency Support Function (ESF) coordinators may be alerted if appropriate.
- Level III:** Full-scale activation of the EOC with staffing by elected officials, ESF coordinators, and support staff. This activation may require 24 hours a day, full staff manning of the EOC during response phases of the disaster.

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